

SOUTH MICHIGAN TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOL

A WORK OF THE
CHURCH OF CHRIST AT WEBBERVILLE
340 NORTH SUMMIT
P.O. BOX 449
WEBBERVILLE, MI 48892

YEAR 1

LESSONS:

"THE BIBLE – AN OVERVIEW"
"HOW TO STUDY"
"BIBLE GEOGRAPHY"
"SCHEME OF REDEMPTION"
"APOLOGETICS"
"BIBLE CHARACTERS"
"GENESIS THROUGH DEUTERONOMY"
"MATTHEW THROUGH JOHN"

ALL LESSONS WERE WRITTEN BY:

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FEBRUARY - DECEMBER 2000

Revised February 2003

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	aa
ABOUT THE SCHOOL	bb
THE BIBLE -- AN OVERVIEW	
Lesson 1 -- The Theme of the Bible	1
Lesson 2 -- The Old and New Testament Themes	3
Lesson 3 -- The Dispensations	6
Lesson 4 -- Periods of Bible History	8
Lesson 5 -- Writers of the Bible	9
Lesson 6 -- Dates of the Books	10
Lesson 7 -- The Chronology of the Bible	15
Lesson 8 -- New Testament Memory Tools	20
Lesson 9 -- Old Testament Memory Tools	25
HOW TO STUDY	
Lesson 1 -- The Importance of Study	30
Lesson 2 -- Attitudes of Study	31
Lesson 3 -- Studying God's Word	33
Lesson 4 -- Contextual Studies	34
Lessons 5 & 6 -- Studying By Word	37
Lesson 7 -- Studying By Character	40
Lesson 8 -- Studying By Topic	42
Lesson 9 -- Studying By Bible Theme	43
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY	
Lesson 1 -- The Old Testament World	46
Lesson 2 -- The Fertile Crescent (1)	48
Lesson 3 -- The Fertile Crescent (2)	50
Lesson 4 -- Egypt and the Sinai Peninsula	52
Lesson 5 -- Palestine -- The Twelve Tribes (1)	54
Lesson 6 -- Palestine -- The Twelve Tribes (2)	57
Lesson 7 -- Palestine -- The Time of Christ (1)	59
Lesson 8 -- Palestine -- The time of Christ (2)	60
Lesson 9 -- The Journeys of Paul	62
Lesson 10 -- Asia Minor	65

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

Lesson 1 -- The Scheme of Redemption (Explanation)	68
Lesson 2 -- Man's Fall (The Need For Redemption)	69
Lesson 3 -- Man's Downfall (The Flood/Tower of Babel)	71
Lesson 4 -- The Blessing Through Abraham	74
Lesson 5 -- The Jewish Nation (1) -- Its Purpose	76
Lesson 6 -- The Jewish Nation (2) -- Its Preservation	79
Lesson 7 -- The Work of John	81
Lesson 8 -- In The Fulness Of Time	83
Lesson 9 -- The Church -- Where Salvation Is	85
Lesson 10 -- Be Thou Faithful Unto Death	87

APOLOGETICS

Lesson 1 -- Introduction	89
Lesson 2 -- The Evolutionists' Viewpoint	92
Lesson 3 -- There Is A God	98
Lesson 4 -- How Do We Know The Bible Is God's Word? (1)	101
Lesson 5 -- How Do We Know The Bible Is God's Word? (2)	103
Lesson 6 -- Creation -- Theories and Facts	106
Lesson 7 -- How Old Is The Earth? (1)	111
Lesson 8 -- How Old Is The Earth? (2)	115
Lesson 9 -- Dinosaurs	120
Lesson 10 -- The Deity of Christ	123

BIBLE CHARACTERS

Lesson 1 -- Faith In The Face Of Great Obstacles	125
Lesson 2 -- Kings of Old	127
Lesson 3 -- Priests of God	130
Lesson 4 -- Fearless Faith	132
Lesson 5 -- God Said Go; They Went.....	134
Lesson 6 -- The Gospel Writers	137
Lesson 7 -- Some Who Gave Their Lives	139
Lesson 8 -- Women Who Worked For God	141
Lesson 9 -- They Brought Them Back	143
Lesson 10 -- Paul's Companions	145

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENESIS THROUGH DEUTERONOMY

Lesson 1 -- Genesis - Outline	147
Lesson 2 -- Genesis - Lessons From	150
Lesson 3 -- Exodus - Outline	152
Lesson 4 -- Exodus - Lessons From	154
Lesson 5 - Leviticus - Outline	155
Lesson 6 - Leviticus - Lessons From	162
Lesson 7 -- Numbers - Outline	163
Lesson 8 -- Numbers - Lessons From	168
Lesson 9 -- Deuteronomy - Outline	169
Lesson 10 -- Deuteronomy - Lessons From	172

MATTHEW THROUGH JOHN

Lesson 1 -- Matthew - Outline	174
Lesson 2 -- Matthew - Lessons From	179
Lesson 3 -- Mark - Outline	182
Lesson 4 - Mark - Lessons From	185
Lesson 5 -- Luke - Outline	187
Lesson 6 -- Luke - Lessons From	193
Lesson 7 -- John - Outline	196
Lesson 8 -- John - Lessons From	200

INTRODUCTION

Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. (2 Tim. 2:15)

And the things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also. (2 Tim. 2:2)

Then saith he unto his disciples, The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few; Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest. (Matt. 9:37,38)

God instructs us to study and teach his word. One thing we must always remember is, “*You cannot teach what you do not know!*” With this in mind, the South Michigan Teacher Training School was developed to help all Christians fulfill God’s commands to study and to teach.

The lessons in this book are the class notes given out during the first year of study. All the lessons were written by Charles Coats, the preacher who works with the congregation at Webberville, Michigan. These lessons were designed to encourage the student to look more deeply in God’s word to gain the knowledge needed to proclaim the message of God. With this knowledge, the student will gain confidence, boldness, and courage to do God’s will.

It is our desire that those using this material will go forth into all the world to teach the gospel of Jesus Christ. **Permission is granted to freely reproduce this material for use in Bible classes, home Bible studies, or other ways of getting the message to the world.**

This material has been reviewed for accuracy to the best of our ability. Please forgive us for any grammatical, spelling, or typographical errors we have overlooked. All scripture references are taken from the King James Version of the Bible.

I am thankful for the congregation at Webberville for making this work possible. A special thank you to my wife, Leanna, who has supported me in this effort and has used her typing skills to help produce these lessons.

Charles Coats
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Webberville, MI 48892
517-521-4382

SOUTH MICHIGAN TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOL

ABOUT THE SCHOOL

- ◆ The school is under the oversight of the men of the congregation that meets at 340 North Summit, Webberville, Michigan.
- ◆ The school is designed to study issues that face us and EVERY book of the Bible.
- ◆ The school will meet on Saturday nights from 7:00 p.m. to 8:45 p.m., with two classes each night.
- ◆ The school will meet for four quarters each year. Each quarter will be ten weeks long, with a two week break between quarters.
- ◆ The school will be directed by Charles Coats, the preacher working with the congregation in Webberville.

ABOUT THE DIRECTOR

- ◆ The director of the school will be Charles Coats, 4514 Grand River E, Webberville, MI 48892. (517) 521-4382
- ◆ The director may be contacted at the address above or by e-mail at *charlescoats@juno.com*.
- ◆ Charles is a 1982 graduate of the Brown Trail School of Preaching in Hurst (Ft. Worth), Texas.
- ◆ Charles has been married for 25 years to Leanna Coats and has two sons, Brandon (Age 23) and Ben (Age 21, married). All are faithful Christians.
- ◆ Charles preached full-time until the end of 1990. He worked with congregations in Arkansas, Missouri, and Michigan.
- ◆ Charles has spoken on lectureships in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri. He has held gospel meetings in Arkansas, Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, and Michigan.
- ◆ Charles directed lectureships at Fouke, Arkansas and Dierks, Arkansas. He also was editor of the *Fulton County Gospel News* (Mammoth Spring, Arkansas).
- ◆ In 1991, Charles helped establish the congregation that presently meets in Webberville.
- ◆ Charles now preaches full-time for the congregation in Webberville, as well as holding down a full-time secular job.
- ◆ Any questions as to the doctrinal stand of the director will be gladly answered.

ABOUT THE CONGREGATION

- ◆ The congregation in Webberville had its first worship assembly on January 20, 1991, meeting in a school building in Fowlerville. We continued to meet in school buildings in Fowlerville until 1993.
- ◆ In 1993, the church purchased the building where it presently meets.
- ◆ The congregation has had door-knocking campaigns in Fowlerville (2), Pinckney, and Webberville.
- ◆ We have had several mailouts to every person served by the Webberville Post Office.
- ◆ We run ads and articles in several local newspapers.
- ◆ We are presently supporting missionaries in Butler, Pennsylvania; Zambia, Africa; and Portsmouth, Ohio, as well as assisting with the radio work of *Eternal Good News* (Jim Lockwood) out of Texas.

(Updated January 6, 2001)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 1

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

"THE THEME OF THE BIBLE"

I. THE SALVATION OF MAN

1. Gen. 3:15
2. Deut. 10:12
3. Josh. 24:15
4. Ecc. 12:13,14
5. Matt. 1:21
6. Lk. 19:10
7. Acts 17:30
8. 2 Pet. 3:8,9

II. THROUGH JESUS CHRIST

1. Isa. 7:14 + Matt. 1:21
2. Deut. 18:18,19 + Acts 3:23
3. Matt. 17:5
4. Acts 2:36
5. Acts 4:12
6. Acts 8:35
7. 1 Cor. 3:11
8. Tit. 2:13

III. TO THE GLORY OF GOD

1. Matt. 4:10
2. Matt. 6:9 + Ps. 111:9
3. Isa. 6:3
4. 1 Cor. 10:31
5. Jn. 12:28

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

THEMES

THE THEME OF THE BIBLE

The Salvation Of Man Through Jesus Christ
To The Glory Of God

THE THEME OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

Christ Is Coming

THE THEME OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

Christ Has Come And Will Come Again

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 2

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

"THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT THEMES"

I. THE OLD TESTAMENT THEME (*"Christ Is Coming"*)

1. Gen. 3:15
2. Deut. 18:18,19 + Acts 3:22,23
3. Isa. 7:14 + Matt. 1:22,23
4. Psa. 118:22,23 + Matt. 21:42
5. Lk. 4:17-21 + Isa. 42:1
6. Isa. 53 + Acts 8:28-35
7. Acts 13:27
8. See the list of the "Prophecies Of Christ" on the next pages

II. THE NEW TESTAMENT THEME (*"Christ Has Come And Will Come Again"*)

1. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John -- "Christ Has Come"
2. "Christ Will Come Again"
 - A. Jn. 14:1-3
 - B. Acts 1:9-11
 - C. 1 Thess. 1:10
 - D. 1 Thess. 4:13-18
 - E. 1 Thess. 5:2
 - F. Tit. 2:13
 - G. 1 Pet. 5:4
 - H. 2 Pet. 3:10
 - I. Rev. 22:20

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 2

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

PROPHECIES OF CHRIST

Compiled By Charles Coats

2-12-2000

This is a partial listing of the prophecies of Christ. The fact that Christ was the fulfillment of these prophecies testifies to the certainty that Jesus is the Christ the Son of God.

I. HIS BIRTH AND EARLY YEARS

1. Born of woman -- Genesis 3:15; Matthew 1; Luke 3; Galatians 4:4; Revelation 12:5
2. Born of a virgin -- Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:23
3. His name shall be Immanuel -- Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:23
4. Be of the seed of Abraham -- Genesis 12:3; Matthew 1:1; Galatians 3:16
5. Be of the tribe of Judah -- Genesis 49:10; Luke 3:22,23; Hebrews 7:14
6. Be of the family line of Jesse -- Isaiah 11:1; Luke 3:23,32
7. Be of the house of David -- Jeremiah 23:5; Luke 3:23,31
8. Born in Bethlehem -- Micah 5:2; Matthew 2:1
9. Children would be killed after his birth -- Jeremiah 31:15; Matthew 2:16-18
10. Would be called out of Egypt -- Hosea 11:1; Matthew 2:13-15

II. HIS LIFE

1. Preceded by John -- Isaiah 40:3; Malachi 3:1; Matthew 3:1-3
2. Gentiles have hope in His name -- Isaiah 42; Matthew 12:15ff
3. Would not be understood -- Isaiah 6:9,10; Matthew 13:10-15
4. Would speak in parables -- Psalms 78:2; Matthew 13:34,35
5. Pharisees would not follow him -- Isaiah 29:13; Matthew 15:1-9; Mark 7:6,7
6. Would ride a donkey into Zion -- Isaiah 62:11; Zechariah 9:9; Matthew 21:1-5
7. Would be rejected by men, but made head of the corner -- Psalms 118:22f; Matthew 21:33-46
8. He would be Lord -- Psalms 110:1; Matthew 22:41-46
9. His disciples would forsake him -- Zechariah 13:7; Matthew 26:56
10. Rejected by his brethren -- Isaiah 53:3; John 7:5; John 1:11
11. Would perform miracles -- Isaiah 35:5,6; Matthew 9:35
12. Would be a prophet -- Deuteronomy 18:8; John 7:40
13. Would be a judge -- Isaiah 33:22; John 5:30
14. Would be a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence -- Isaiah 8:14; Isaiah 28:16; Luke 2:34; 1 Peter 2:8; Romans 9:33

III. HIS BETRAYAL

1. Would be betrayed by a friend -- Psalms 41:9; Matthew 26:47ff; John 13:18; John 17:12

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 2

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

2. Would be sold for 30 pieces of silver -- Zechariah 11:12,13; Matthew 26:14-16

IV. HIS TRIAL

1. Accused by false witnesses -- Psalms 35:11; Matthew 26:59,60
2. Dumb before accusers -- Isaiah 53:7; Matthew 27:12
3. Scourged -- Isaiah 53:5; Matthew 27:26
4. Smitten and spat upon -- Isaiah 50:6; Micah 5:1; Matthew 26:67
5. Mocked -- Psalms 22:7,8; Matthew 27:31

V. HIS CRUCIFIXION

1. Hands and feet pierced -- Psalms 22:16; Luke 23:33; John 20:25
2. Crucified with thieves -- Isaiah 53:12; Matthew 27:38
3. Interceded for persecutors -- Isaiah 53:12; Luke 23:34
4. Friends stood afar off -- Psalms 38:11; Luke 23:49
5. Garments parted and lots cast -- Psalms 22:18; John 19:23,24
6. Thirsty -- Psalms 69:21; John 19:28
7. Offered gall and vinegar -- Psalms 59:21; Matthew 27:34
8. His cry on the cross -- Psalms 22:1; Matthew 27:46
9. Bones not broken -- Psalms 34:20; John 19:33
10. Side pierced -- Zechariah 12:10; John 19:34
11. Darkness over the land -- Amos 8:9; Matthew 27:45
12. Buried in rich man's tomb -- Isaiah 53:9; Matthew 27:57-60

VI. HIS RESURRECTION AND ASCENSION

1. Resurrection -- Psalms 16:10; Matthew 28:1-7
2. Ascension -- Psalms 68:18; Acts 1:9,10

VII. MISCELLANEOUS PROPHECIES

1. Seated at right hand of God -- Psalms 110:1; Hebrews 1:3
2. He will be King -- Psalms 2:6; Hebrews 1:1-4
3. Priest -- Psalms 110:4; Hebrews 3:1; Hebrews 5:5,6

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

“THE DISPENSATIONS”

I. THE PATRIARCHAL AGE (Major Events)

1. Creation (Gen. 1,2)
2. First sin (Gen. 3)
3. First murder (Gen. 4)
4. The flood (Gen. 6-9)
5. The Tower of Babel (Gen. 11)
6. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph (Gen. 10ff)
7. Moses (Ex. 2ff)
8. Crossing of the Red Sea (Ex. 14)
9. Traveling to Mt. Sinai (Ex. 19)

II. THE MOSAIC AGE (Major Events)

1. Giving of Law (Ex. 20ff)
2. Spies sent into land (Num. 13,14)
3. Wilderness wanderings (Exodus - Joshua)
4. Conquering of land (Josh. - Judges)
5. Period of the Judges (Judges - 1 Sam. 8)
6. Period of the Kings (1 Sam. and on)
7. Captivity in Babylon and Assyria
8. Restoration into Israel (Ezra, Nehemiah)
9. Coming of John the Baptizer (Matt. - John)
10. Jesus Christ

III. THE CHRISTIAN AGE (Major Events)

1. Establishment of the church (Acts 2)
2. Conversions, including Saul/Paul
3. Spread of the church
4. Recording of the New Testament

THE DISPENSATIONS

THE PATRIARCHAL AGE

CREATION TO GIVING OF LAW
(Approximately 2500 Years)

THE MOSAIC AGE

GIVING OF LAW TO DEATH OF CHRIST
(Approximately 1500 Years)

THE CHRISTIAN AGE

FROM DEATH OF CHRIST TO END OF TIME
(Began approximately 33 A.D.)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 1
Lesson 4

THE BIBLE - OVERVIEW

"PERIODS OF BIBLE HISTORY"

PERIOD NAME	BASIC TIME COVERED	BIBLE REFERENCES
ANTEDILUVIAN	CREATION TO THE FLOOD	GEN. 1-8
POSTDILUVIAN	FLOOD TO CALL OF ABRAHAM	GEN. 8-11
PATRIARCHAL	CALL OF ABRAHAM TO ENTRY INTO EGYPT	GEN. 11-46; JOB
EGYPTIAN BONDAGE	ENTERING EGYPT TO CROSSING RED SEA	GEN. 46 - EX. 14
WILDERNESS WANDERING	CROSSING RED SEA TO CROSSING JORDAN	EX. 15 - JOSH. 3
CONQUEST	CROSSING JORDAN TO FIRST JUDGE	JOSH. 4 - JUDG. 3
JUDGES	FIRST JUDGE TO ANOINTING OF SAUL	JUDG. 3 - 1 SAM. 10
UNITED KINGDOM	REIGNS OF SAUL, DAVID, AND SOLOMON	1 SAM. 10 - 1 KGS. 12; PSA. TO SONG OF SOLOMON
DIVIDED KINGDOM	DIVISION TO FALL OF ISRAEL	1 KGS. 12-2 KGS. 17; ISAIAH, HOSEA, JOEL, AMOS, JONAH, MICAH
JUDAH ALONE	FALL OF ISRAEL TO FALL OF JUDAH	2 KGS. 17-2 CHR. 36; JER. - EZE.; OBADIAH; NAHUM-ZEPHANIAH
EXILE	FALL OF JUDAH TO DECREE OF CYRUS	DANIEL
RESTORATION	DECREE OF CYRUS TO END OF OLD TESTAMENT	EZRA-ESTHER; HAGGAI-MALACHI
BETWEEN THE TESTAMENTS	END OF OLD TESTAMENT TO COMING OF CHRIST	
LIFE OF CHRIST	LIFE OF CHRIST	MATTHEW - ACTS 1
THE CHURCH	BEGINNING OF THE CHURCH TO THE END OF TIME	ACTS 2-REVELATION TO THE END OF TIME

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 5

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

“WRITERS OF THE BIBLE”

I. WRITERS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

1. Moses - *Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy 1-33*
2. Joshua - *Deuteronomy 34, Joshua*
3. Samuel - *1 Samuel*
4. Ezra, Nehemiah, Isaiah, Ezekial, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi - *Wrote their own books*
5. David - *Some of the Psalms*
6. Solomon - *Some of the Psalms, Song of Solomon, Good portion of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes*
7. Jeremiah - *Jeremiah, Lamentations*
8. Men of Hezekiah (Prov. 25:1); Agur (Prov. 30:1); King Lemuel (Prov. 31:1) - *Some of the Proverbs*
9. Books of which the authorship is unknown - *Judges, Ruth, 1 and 2 Kings, 1 and 2 Chronicles, Esther, Job, 2 Samuel*

II. WRITERS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

1. Matthew - *Matthew*
2. Mark - *Mark*
3. Luke - *Luke, Acts*
4. John - *John, 1 John, 2 John, 3 John, Revelation*
5. Paul - *Romans, 1 and 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 and 2 Thessalonians, 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon*
6. James, the brother of Jesus - *James*
7. Jude, the brother of Jesus - *Jude*
8. Peter - *1 and 2 Peter*
9. The book of Hebrews is the only New Testament book of which the author is unknown. Most scholars attribute it to Paul. Some attribute it to Luke.

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

"DATES OF THE BOOKS"

I. DATES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT BOOKS

1. The dating of the books of the New Testament has been compiled from both traditional views passed down from early historians and from examinations of the contents of the books.
2. One of the significant people mentioned in the New Testament is a man named Gallio. In Acts 18:12-17, this individual is called the "*deputy of Achaia*". Through archaeological discoveries it has now been shown that Gallio was indeed deputy of Achaia in 51 A.D.
3. Because we have a good date for Gallio, we can use the events of Acts 18 as a starting point to date other events in the New Testament.
4. As with any dating of books of antiquity, all dates are approximate. Depending on whose list you are using, you will find some variations in these dates.
5. The attached list has been compiled using the best dates available to me.

II. DATES OF THE OLD TESTAMENT BOOKS

1. The dating of the Old Testament books (as far as composition is concerned) can prove to be very difficult. However, we do have some things that are taken into consideration in helping us determine the dates of writing.
2. Tradition, again, is a factor. Scholars of antiquity have given us some help. A good deal of what we have though comes from events mentioned within the books themselves.
3. Consider the following:
 - A. Proverbs mentions the "men of Hezekiah" (Prov. 25:1). This would help place the date around 700 B.C. during the reign of Hezekiah.
 - B. Isaiah mentions the death of Sennacherib (Isa. 37:38) which occurred in 681 B.C.
 - C. Daniel mentions the third year of Cyrus (Dan. 10:1). Cyrus began his reign over Persia in 539 B.C. Therefore, the book could not have been composed before 536 B.C.
 - D. Obadiah refers to the destruction of Jerusalem (vss. 11-14) which took place in 586 B.C.
 - E. Micah 1:1 - 3:12 depict the destruction of Samaria and Jerusalem. The destruction of Samaria took place in 722 B.C. Therefore, Micah was written a little while before that event.
 - F. The building of the temple was the purpose of Haggai. The temple was completed about 516 B.C.

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

4. Using events such as these and other contextual considerations, the dates for writing of the Old Testament books are given.
5. The attached list has been compiled using the best dates available to me.

III. DATES OF WORLD EVENTS AND THE BIBLE

I have attached a small list giving a chronology intertwining world events and Biblical events. Sometimes, we tend to forget that the things happening in the Bible were taking place at the same time as the events we study in the history of the world. These world events sometimes had a great impact on the people of God, and, thus, on the writing of the books of the Bible.

DATES OF OLD TESTAMENT BOOKS

BOOK	DATES (B.C.)
GENESIS	1500
EXODUS	1500
LEVITICUS	1500
NUMBERS	1500
DEUTERONOMY	1500
JOSHUA	1375
JUDGES	733
RUTH	1000
1 SAMUEL	1000
2 SAMUEL	1000
1 KINGS	586
2 KINGS	586
1 CHRONICLES	450
2 CHRONICLES	450
EZRA	450
NEHEMIAH	400
ESTHER	400
JOB	1500
PSALMS	1000
PROVERBS	700
ECCLESIASTES	950
SONG OF SOLOMON	950
ISAIAH	680
JEREMIAH	586
LAMENTATIONS	586
EZEKIAL	575
DANIEL	536
HOSEA	730
JOEL	800
AMOS	770
OBADIAH	580
JONAH	620
MICAH	730
NAHUM	620
HABAKKUK	600
ZEPHANIAH	620
HAGGAI	520
ZECHARIAH	520
MALACHI	400

DATES OF NEW TESTAMENT BOOKS

BOOK	DATES (A.D.)
MATTHEW	40-67
MARK	40-67
LUKE	40-67
JOHN	90-96
ACTS	64
ROMANS	58
1 CORINTHIANS	57
2 CORINTHIANS	57
GALATIANS	52
EPHESIANS	62
PHILIPPIANS	63
COLOSSIANS	62
1 THESSALONIANS	51
2 THESSALONIANS	51
1 TIMOTHY	63-65
2 TIMOTHY	67
TITUS	63-65
PHILEMON	62
HEBREWS	64
JAMES	50
1 PETER	64
2 PETER	64
1 JOHN	90-96
2 JOHN	90-96
3 JOHN	90-96
JUDE	67-68
REVELATION	90-96

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

“WORLD EVENTS AND THE BIBLE”

METHUSALEH BORN 3317 B.C.	JUDAH FALLS TO BABYLON 606 B.C.
GREAT PYRAMIDS 2600 - 2500 B.C.	CONFUCIUS 551 - 479 B.C.
THE FLOOD 2348 B.C.	PERSIANS 539 B.C.
SARGON CONQUERS SUMER 2300 B.C.	TEMPLE COMPLETED 516 B.C.
ABRAHAM 2000 B.C.	PLATO, ARISTOTLE, SOCRATES 469 - 377 B.C.
HAMMURABI (BABYLON) 1750 B.C.	MALACHI 400 B.C.
EXODUS FROM EGYPT 1491 B.C.	GREAT WALL OF CHINA BEGAN ABOUT 400 B.C.
PHONECIANS 1200 B.C.	ALEXANDER THE GREAT 356 - 323 B.C.
UNITED KINGDOM OF ISRAEL 1050 - 930 B.C.	HANNIBAL 247 - 183 B.C.
ASSYRIANS 910 B.C.	CLEOPATRA 69-30 B.C.
ISRAEL FALLS TO ASSYRIA 722 B.C.	ROMANS 27 B.C.
BABYLONIANS 612 B.C.	CHURCH 30 A.D.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 1
Lesson 7

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

“THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE BIBLE”

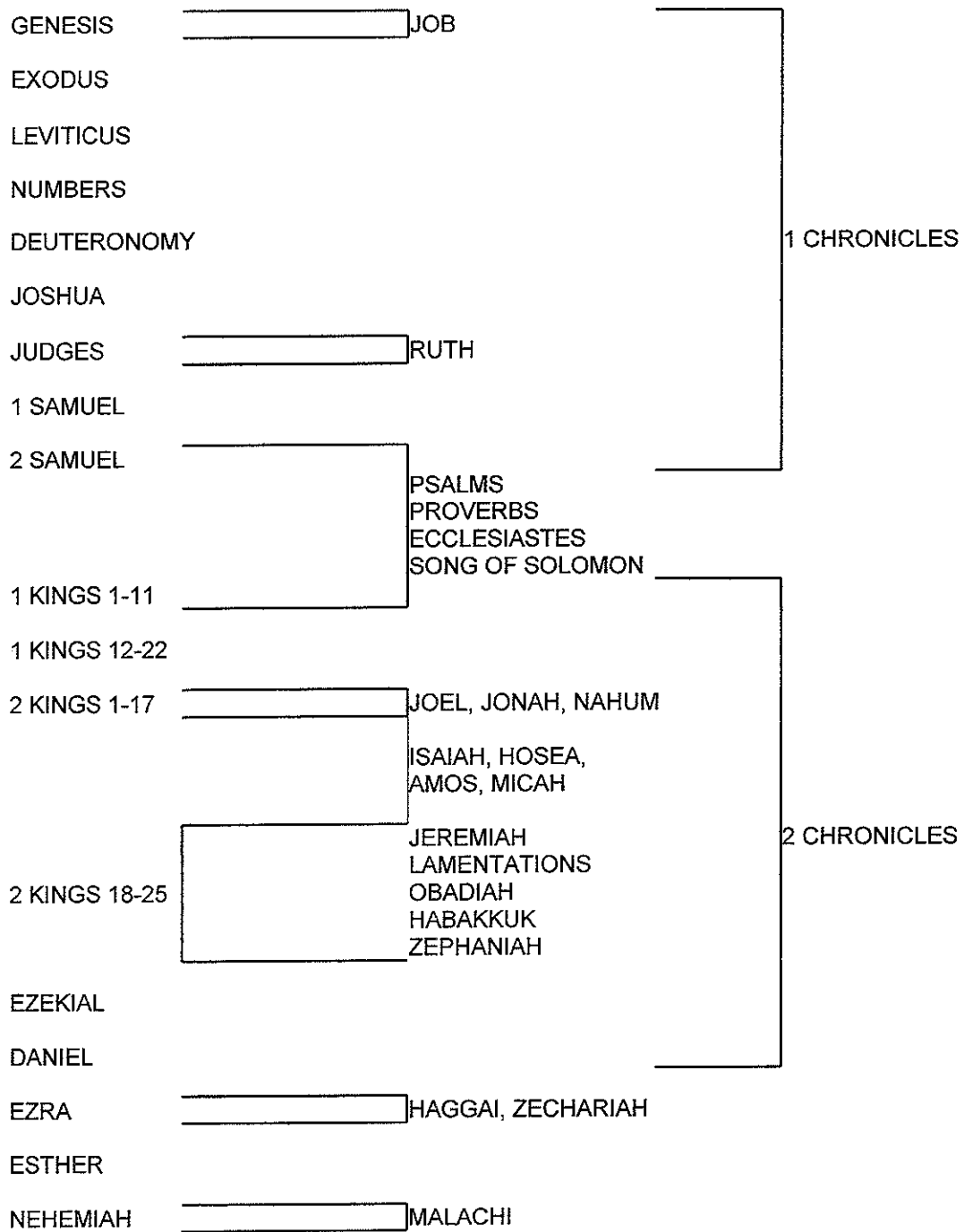
I. A BRIEF OVERVIEW

1. Neither the books of the Old Testament nor the books of the New Testament are in chronological order.
2. If we were to be purely chronological, James would most likely be the first book of the New Testament and John, 1 John, 2 John, 3 John, & Revelation would be the last five books.
3. While Genesis would remain the first book of the Old Testament, Nehemiah and Malachi would most likely be the last two books.
4. Putting things in chronological order will help us better understand what is happening.
5. On the next pages are the following:
 - A. *“A Chronological Look At The Old Testament”*. This list was put together to help give us a better look at where all the books go.
 - B. *“Genealogies Of Genesis 5 Through 11”*. This list was compiled using the information found in Genesis 5 & 11 and dating from the Creation. This will give us a better perspective of who lived when and whose lives overlapped, etc. It also helps us to better understand the age of the Earth.

II. THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE BIBLE

On pages 18 & 19 is a list I compiled using several sources available to me. To the best of my ability, I have placed the events and people in their proper order. Dates given are approximate at best. These dates vary by a few years depending on what reference book we are using. I have supplied some scripture references to help us understand where we are in the Bible. Hopefully, with all the information given in this lesson, we will all have a better understanding of God's Holy Word.

"A CHRONOLOGICAL LOOK AT THE OLD TESTAMENT"



(Compiled by Charles Coats, 12-5-95)

GENEALOGIES OF GENESIS 5 AND 11

EVENT	YEARS FROM CREATION
ADAM CREATED	0
SETH BORN	130
ENOSH BORN	235
KENAN BORN	325
MAHALALEL BORN	395
JARED BORN	460
ENOCK BORN	622
METHUSALEH BORN	687
LAMECH BORN	874
ADAM DIED	930
ENOCK WALKS WITH GOD & IS TAKEN	987
SETH DIES	1042
NOAH BORN	1056
ENOSH DIES	1140
KENAN DIES	1235
MAHALALEL DIES	1290
JARED DIES	1422
SHEM BORN	1558
LAMECH DIES	1651
METHUSALEH DIES & YEAR OF FLOOD	1656
ARPACHSHAD BORN	1658
SHELAH BORN	1693
EBER BORN	1723
PELEG BORN	1757
REU BORN	1787
SERUG BORN	1819
NAHOR BORN	1849
TERAH BORN	1878
ABRAM, NAHOR, HARAN	1948
PELEG DIES	1996
NAHOR DIES	1997
NOAH DIES	2006
REU DIES	2026
SERUG DIES	2049
TERAH DIES	2083
ARPACHSHAD DIES	2096
SHELAH DIES	2136
SHEM DIES	2158
EBER DIES	2187

Compiled by Charles Coats, 11-24-98

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

"THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE BIBLE"

CREATION 4004 B.C. (Genesis 1,2)	CHILDREN OF ISRAEL LEAVE EGYPT 1491 B.C. (Exodus)
THE FIRST SIN (Genesis 3)	CROSSING OF JORDAN 1451 B.C.
THE FIRST CHILDREN - CAIN & ABEL (Genesis 4)	MOSES DIES 1451 B.C. (Deuteronomy 34)
THE FIRST MURDER (Genesis 4)	CONQUERING OF LAND OF CANAAN (Joshua)
THE FLOOD 2348 B.C. (Genesis 6-9)	JOSHUA DIES 1431 B.C.
THE TOWER OF BABEL (Genesis 11)	PERIOD OF JUDGES (Judges)
ABRAHAM	UNITED KINGDOM 1095 B.C. - 975 B.C.
ISAAC	KINGDOM DIVIDED 975 B.C.
JACOB	NORTHERN KINGDOM OF ISRAEL 975 B.C.
JACOB GOES INTO EGYPT 1706 B.C.	SOUTHERN KINGDOM OF JUDAH 975 B.C.
JOSEPH	NORTHERN KINGDOM FALLS TO ASSYRIA 722 B.C.
JOSEPH DIES 1635 B.C.	SOUTHERN KINGDOM FALLS TO BABYLON 606 B.C.
MOSES BORN 1571 B.C.	
JOSHUA BORN 1541 B.C.	

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 7

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

"THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE BIBLE"

PERIOD OF EXILE	BOOKS OF 1 & 2 THESSALONIANS 51 A.D.
ISRAEL RETURNS TO CANAAN 536 B.C.	BOOK OF GALATIANS 52 A.D.
TEMPLE REBUILT 516 B.C.	3RD MISSIONARY JOURNEY 54 - 58 A.D.
END OF OLD TESTAMENT RECORD 400 B.C.	BOOKS OF 1 & 2 CORINTHIANS 57 A.D.
BIRTH OF JOHN THE BAPTIZER	BOOK OF ROMANS 58 A.D.
BIRTH OF JESUS CHRIST	PAUL'S JOURNEY TO ROME 60 A.D.
CHOOSING OF TWELVE APOSTLES 30 A.D.	BOOKS OF COLOSSIANS, PHILEMON, EPHESIANS, PHILIPPIANS 62 - 63 A.D.
DEATH OF CHRIST 33 A.D.	BOOKS OF 1 TIMOTHY AND TITUS 63 - 65 A.D.
ESTABLISHMENT OF CHURCH 33 A.D. (Acts 2)	BOOKS OF MATTHEW, MARK, LUKE 40 - 67 A.D.
CONVERSION OF SAUL 35 A.D. (Acts 9)	BOOKS OF ACTS, HEBREWS, 1 & 2 PETER 64 A.D.
CONVERSION OF CORNELIUS 44 A.D. (Acts 10)	BOOKS OF 2 TIMOTHY & JUDE 67 - 68 A.D.
1ST MISSIONARY JOURNEY 45 - 49 A.D.	BOOKS OF JOHN, 1 - 3 JOHN, REVELATION 96 - 100 A.D. (List Compiled by Charles Coats, 3-17-00)
BOOK OF JAMES WRITTEN 50 A.D.	
2ND MISSIONARY JOURNEY 50 - 53 A.D.	

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 8

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

“NEW TESTAMENT MEMORY TOOLS”

I. A BRIEF OVERVIEW

1. Everyone remembers certain places or dates by some type of memory tool.
 - A. The first date
 - B. The first car
 - C. The first time we met
 - D. A special event
 - E. First man on the moon
2. We associate things by using short memory tools.
 - A. Independence Day
 - B. Memorial Day
 - C. VJ Day
 - D. VE Day
 - E. Mother's Day
3. These memory tools greatly aid our minds in recalling something about that day, place, time, or person.
4. Some even teach that to remember a person's name you should associate something with that person.

II. NEW TESTAMENT MEMORY TOOLS

1. The attached page is a list of some memory tools for each book of the New Testament.
2. Each of these tools is designed to give us help in remembering what the books are about.
3. When memorized, these can prove an invaluable tool in our hands.

III. AN EXPLANATION OF THE MEMORY TOOLS

1. Matthew -- “Life of Christ for the Jews”
Matthew gives us the story of Christ's life on earth from a Jewish viewpoint. Consider that Matthew began by emphasizing that Jesus was indeed a descendant of Abraham and from the house of David. This he did by giving us the genealogy in Matthew 1.
2. Mark -- “Life of Christ for the Romans”
Mark emphasizes the powerful Christ. The Romans were greatly impressed with power. The miracles of Christ showed his power.

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 8

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

3. Luke -- "Life of Christ for the Greeks"

Luke shows us Christ from the human side. Jesus is referred to as the Son of Man (Luke 19:10). We are also given the lineage of Christ from the beginning (Adam){Luke 3}.

4. John -- "Life of Christ for all"

John's account is more universal in scope. John takes care to explain the meaning of words so all will understand (cf. John 1:38).

5. Acts -- "History of the church"

This book gives us the story of the beginning and spread of the church.

6. Romans -- "God's plan for man's righteousness"

The Roman letter teaches us that all have sinned (3:23) and obedience to the gospel is what will save (6:17).

7. 1 and 2 Corinthians -- "Church problems"

These two letters discuss many of the problems that had arisen within the church at Corinth. Over 20 different problems are discussed.

8. Galatians -- "Law and the Gospel"

Paul's discussion with the Galatian brethren is that they are not to follow those who would teach that we are to abide by the old law as well as the new law. The new law is for us.

9. Ephesians -- "Letter of the church"

The entire theme of this book is the church, from its oneness to its avoidance of evil to its purity before God.

10. Philippians -- "Inspired thank you note"

Paul writes to thank these brethren for the help they had been to him in furthering the gospel. Especially note chapter 4.

11. Colossians -- "Superiority of Christ"

Christ, the firstborn from the dead (1:18). Christ, the head of the church (1:18). Christ, the one who took the old law out of the way (2:14). Christ, who is our life (3:4).

12. 1 and 2 Thessalonians -- "Mistaken Eschatology"

These letters were written with the purpose of correcting their thinking concerning the 2nd coming of Christ.

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 8

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

13. 1 Timothy -- "Advice to a young preacher"

Instructions given to Timothy concerning the work he is to do (cf. 1:3; 3:15; 4:11-16; 6:11).

14. 2 Timothy -- "Paul's farewell address"

When Paul writes this letter he about to die (4:6). This is his final exhortation to us.

15. Titus -- "Setting things in order"

Paul left Titus in Crete to set things in order in the church (1:5).

16. Philemon -- "In defense of a runaway slave"

Onesimus is a runaway slave that has become a Christian and is being returned to his master, Philemon, also a Christian. This letter is Paul's defense of Onesimus to keep Onesimus from suffering punishment for having run away.

17. Hebrews -- "Superiority of the new covenant"

The key word of Hebrews is "better". We have a better sacrifice that brought in a better law.

18. James -- "Practical Christianity"

Probably no book is better than this book to apply Christianity in our lives. James discusses obedience, prejudice, faith, the tongue, prayer, riches, afflictions, etc. He does so by looking at these things plainly and forthrightly.

19. 1 Peter -- "Encouragement in persecution"

Persecution against the church was rising. Peter encourages them to faithfulness.

20. 2 Peter -- "Peter's farewell address"

This is the last book we have from Peter. He warns us concerning false teachers.

21. 1 John -- "Refutation of heresy"

John teaches us about inconsistency in our service to God and warns us about those who have turned against Christ {"antichrists"}.

22. 2 John -- "Commendation of the elect lady"

The book is a praise of Christian lady and her children, encouraging them to remain faithful and to not encourage the errors being practiced by other people.

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 8

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

23. 3 John -- "Commendation of Gaius"

This letter is an acknowledgment of Gaius' and Demetrius' faithfulness while at the same time chastising Diotrephes.

24. Jude -- "Warning against false teachers"

This book parallels 2 Peter 2 in its condemnation of false teachers and its warning to those who would follow a false teacher.

25. Revelation -- "Victory in Jesus"

While one of the most misunderstood books in the Bible, it is a book written to encourage Christians to remain faithful throughout difficult times. It is a book that teaches us that evil will be defeated and that the faithful will be victorious (14:13; 17:14).

NEW TESTAMENT MEMORY TOOLS

BOOK	MEMORY TOOL
MATTHEW	LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE JEWS
MARK	LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE ROMANS
LUKE	LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE GREEKS
JOHN	LIFE OF CHRIST FOR ALL
ACTS	HISTORY OF THE CHURCH
ROMANS	GOD'S PLAN FOR MAN'S RIGHTEOUSNESS
1 CORINTHIANS	CHURCH PROBLEMS
2 CORINTHIANS	CHURCH PROBLEMS
GALATIANS	LAW AND THE GOSPEL
EPHESIANS	LETTER OF THE CHURCH
PHILIPPIANS	INSPIRED THANK YOU NOTE
COLOSSIANS	SUPERIORITY OF CHRIST
1 THESSALONIANS	MISTAKEN ESCHATOLOGY
2 THESSALONIANS	MISTAKEN ESCHATOLOGY
1 TIMOTHY	ADVICE TO A YOUNG PREACHER
2 TIMOTHY	PAUL'S FAREWELL ADDRESS
TITUS	SETTING THINGS IN ORDER
PHILEMON	IN DEFENSE OF A RUNAWAY SLAVE
HEBREWS	SUPERIORITY OF THE NEW COVENANT
JAMES	PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY
1 PETER	ENCOURAGEMENT IN PERSECUTION
2 PETER	PETER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS
1 JOHN	REFUTATION OF HERESY
2 JOHN	COMMENDATION OF THE ELECT LADY
3 JOHN	COMMENDATION OF GAIUS
JUDE	WARNING AGAINST FALSE TEACHERS
REVELATION	VICTORY IN JESUS

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 1
Lesson 9
THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

“OLD TESTAMENT MEMORY TOOLS”

I. A BRIEF OVERVIEW

1. The Old Testament is probably a little more difficult for most people due to its not being studied as much.
2. These memory tools will help all of us know a little more about these books.
3. Remember, the Old Testament is very valuable to us.
 - A. It teaches us about Christ -- Galatians 3:24
 - B. It is written for our learning -- Romans 15:4
 - C. It gives us examples of how to act and how not to act -- 1 Corinthians 10:6

II. OLD TESTAMENT MEMORY TOOLS

1. Genesis - “Book of beginnings”
This word means “beginnings”, and the book of Genesis gives us a lot of “firsts” -- First people, first children, first sin, first murder, first Messianic promise, etc.
2. Exodus - “Leaving of Egypt”
This word means “to exit, to leave”. This book gives us the story of the children leaving Egypt.
3. Leviticus - “Laws for the priest”
This book is so named because it gives us a great deal of information concerning the priests (all children of Levi).
4. Numbers - “Numbering of fighting men”
This book gets its name because twice in the book the fighting men of Israel are numbered (counted).
5. Deuteronomy - “Restating of the law”
Deuteronomy means “second law.” In this book, the law of Moses is repeated to the people.
6. Joshua - “Conquest of Canaan”
Joshua gives us the story of the conquering of the land of Canaan led by Joshua, the son of Nun.
7. Judges - “Period of the judges”
Judges were “deliverers”. Their purpose was to help free the people from oppressing nations. These deliverers were called “judges”.

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 9

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

8. Ruth - "Lineage of Christ through Boaz"

This gives us the story of Ruth, a direct ancestor of Jesus. The book takes place in the time of the Judges.

9. 1 Samuel - "Saul - first king of Israel"

Samuel is the priest of God who anoints the first king of Israel. This book deals primarily with the reign of Saul.

10. 2 Samuel - "David -second king of Israel"

This book deals primarily with the reign of David.

11. 1 Kings - "Solomon and the division of the kingdom"

The reign of Solomon; the dividing of Israel; the first kings of these two kingdoms.

12. 2 Kings - "Divided kingdom and captivity"

A continuation of the story of the divided kingdom up to the captivity of Israel and Judah.

13. 1 Chronicles - "Saul and David"

The reigns of Saul and David.

14. 2 Chronicles - "Solomon and the divided kingdom"

The reign of Solomon and the divided kingdom.

15. Ezra - "Rebuilding of the temple"

Ezra's work is to get the people to rebuild the temple in Jerusalem after the captivity.

16. Nehemiah - "Rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem"

Nehemiah led some of the people back to Jerusalem to rebuild the city.

17. Esther - "Providential care of Israel"

This book takes place in Shushan during the Persian Empire. God uses Esther to save the people from destruction.

18. Job - "Endurance under persecution"

Job's story gives us encouragement to handle and overcome the problems we face in life. Job lost it all and remained faithful to God.

19. Psalms - "Songs of Israel"

The Psalms are a collection of songs sang by Israel.

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

20. Proverbs - "Words of wisdom"

A collection of great lessons in short sayings.

21. Ecclesiastes - "Folly of worldliness"

Solomon's final words of wisdom about a life wasted. He teaches us that the only thing that matters is serving God faithfully.

22. Song of Solomon - "Love of God for his people"

This is a love story between Solomon and one of his wives used as an analogy of God's great love for this people.

23. Isaiah - "The Messianic prophet"

Isaiah has a great many prophecies about the coming Messiah.

24. Jeremiah - "The weeping prophet"

Jeremiah works hard to get the people to repent. He is called the weeping prophet because of the tears he shed for those who were lost.

25. Lamentations - "Sorrow for Israel's sins"

This book contains Jeremiah's words of great sorrow because of the condition of the people.

26. Ezekiel - "Exhortation in captivity"

Ezekiel works while Israel is in captivity. He exhorts the people to repentance and faithfulness.

27. Daniel - "Prophecy of the church"

Daniel gives us a picture of 4 great kingdoms that will be supplanted by the church.

28. Hosea - "Danger of lack of knowledge"

Hosea's great message to the people is that they are destroyed because of their lack of knowledge.

29. Joel - "Prophecy of the church's beginning"

Joel teaches the people and prophecies of the beginning of the church. It is Joel's prophecy that is quoted in Acts 2.

30. Amos - "Seek good and not evil"

Amos reminds the people that they must seek God and obey God. If not "prepare to meet thy God, O Israel" (4:12).

THE BIBLE - AN OVERVIEW

31. Obadiah - "Destruction of Edom"

This is one of three Old Testament books that's message is directed to a nation other than Israel. The Edomites will be destroyed because they did not help Israel in her distress.

32. Jonah - "Preservation of Nineveh"

Jonah is sent to exhort the city of Nineveh to repent.

33. Micah - "The triumphant Messiah"

Micah prophecies concerning the triumph of Christ and his followers.

34. Nahum - "Destruction of Nineveh"

This is the second Old Testament book that's message is to a nation other than Israel. Nineveh will be destroyed.

35. Habakkuk - "Destruction of Babylon"

The third of three Old Testament books directed to nations other than Israel. Babylon will be destroyed.

36. Zephaniah - "Judgment against Judah"

Teaches Judah that they will be destroyed unless they repent.

37. Haggai - "Exhortation to do the work of God"

Haggai's main purpose is to get the people to finish the temple. He chastises them for thinking more of themselves than they did of God.

38. Zechariah - "Remnant shall be saved"

While the children of Israel would go into captivity, a remnant will be saved.

39. Malachi - "Will a man rob God?"

Malachi causes Israel to examine itself more closely. He uses a question and answer format to get them to see their errors. While they thought they were doing well (or at least had convinced themselves of such), the underlying truth was that they were not serving God as they ought.

OLD TESTAMENT MEMORY TOOLS

BOOK	MEMORY TOOL
GENESIS	BOOK OF BEGINNINGS
EXODUS	LEAVING OF EGYPT
LEVITICUS	LAWS FOR THE PRIESTS
NUMBERS	NUMBERING OF FIGHTING MEN
DEUTERONOMY	RESTATING OF THE LAW
JOSHUA	CONQUEST OF CANAAN
JUDGES	PERIOD OF THE JUDGES
RUTH	LINEAGE OF CHRIST THROUGH BOAZ
1 SAMUEL	SAUL - FIRST KING OF ISRAEL
2 SAMUEL	DAVID - SECOND KING OF ISRAEL
1 KINGS	SOLOMON & DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM
2 KINGS	DIVIDED KINGDOM & CAPTIVITY
1 CHRONICLES	SAUL AND DAVID
2 CHRONICLES	SOLOMON & DIVIDED KINGDOM
EZRA	REBUILDING OF THE TEMPLE
NEHEMIAH	REBUILDING OF THE WALLS OF JERUSALEM
ESTHER	PROVIDENTIAL CARE FOR ISRAEL
JOB	ENDURANCE UNDER PERSECUTION
PSALMS	SONGS OF ISRAEL
PROVERBS	WORDS OF WISDOM
ECCLESIASTES	FOLLY OF WORLDLINESS
SONG OF SOLOMON	LOVE OF GOD FOR HIS PEOPLE
ISAIAH	THE MESSIANIC PROPHET
JEREMIAH	THE WEeping PROPHET
LAMENTATIONS	SORROW FOR ISRAEL'S SINS
EZEKIAL	EXHORTATION IN CAPTIVITY
DANIEL	PROPHECY OF THE CHURCH
HOSEA	DANGER OF LACK OF KNOWLEDGE
JOEL	PROPHECY OF CHURCH'S BEGINNING
AMOS	SEEK GOOD AND NOT EVIL
OBADIAH	DESTRUCTION OF EDOM
JONAH	PRESERVATION OF NINEVAH
MICAH	THE TRIUMPHANT MESSIAH
NAHUM	DESTRUCTION OF NINEVAH
HABAKKUK	DESTRUCTION OF BABYLON
ZEPHANIAH	JUDGMENT AGAINST JUDAH
HAGGAI	EXHORTATION TO DO THE WORK OF GOD
ZECHARIAH	REMNANT SHALL BE SAVED
MALACHI	WILL A MAN ROB GOD?

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 1
Lesson 1
HOW TO STUDY

"THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDY"

I. IGNORANCE WILL DESTROY

1. Hosea 4:6
2. Isa. 1:17-20
3. Isa. 5:13
4. Eph. 4:17-20
5. Heb. 5:12-14
6. Acts 17:23
7. Rom. 10:3

II. STUDY IS COMMANDED

1. 2 Tim. 2:15
2. 1 Tim. 4:13

III. THE NEED TO STUDY IS SHOWN BY EXAMPLE

1. Acts 18:24,25
2. Acts 17:11
3. 2 Tim. 3:15
4. 2 Cor. 2:11 + 1 Pet. 5:8
5. 2 Tim. 4:13

IV. YOU CANNOT TEACH WHAT YOU DO NOT KNOW!

1. Matt. 28:18-20
2. Mark 16:15,16
3. Luke 24:46,47
4. 2 Tim. 2:2

V. WORDS TRANSLATED 'IGNORANT'

1. *idotes* -- "idiot, unlearned" (Acts 4:13)
2. *agnoeo* -- "not knowing" (Rom. 1:13)
3. *lanthano* -- "be hid, unawares" (2 Pet. 3:5,8)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 2

HOW TO STUDY

"ATTITUDES OF STUDY"

I. IMPROPER ATTITUDES

1. To win an argument
 - A. This person has a point to prove. It does not matter whether they are right or wrong.
 - B. The tendency of this person is to make the Bible say what he or she wants it to say. They tend to twist the Scriptures (cf. 2 Pet. 3:16).
2. To gain knowledge for superiority
 - A. Certainly one needs knowledge.
 - B. But to gain knowledge so one can be "superior" to others is wrong.
 - C. This person may "know" a lot of Scripture, but they only have a motivation of using this knowledge to their own advantage.
3. Because you have to
 - A. Study is commanded.
 - B. But, doing things just because you have to can mean that your heart is not in it, and therefore you will not give it the full effort it needs.
4. With a religious bias
 - A. We must be open-minded.
 - B. When on studies with a bias already instilled, one is sure find that for which one is looking.
 - C. One will twist the Scriptures to make them say what they already believe.
5. Without the proper help
 - A. This person does not want to use any other information to help them understand the Bible.
 - B. They fear that using aids will say that the Bible is not all-sufficient.
 - C. One misses out on valuable learning by not using the proper aids.
6. To defend oneself
 - A. This person is only concerned with making himself look good.
 - B. Objectivity goes out the door when one possesses this attitude.

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 2

HOW TO STUDY

7. I've always believed this way

A. This is a close-minded approach.

B. "I will not listen because you are challenging what I have always believed."

II. PROPER ATTITUDES

1. With a love for God's word -- Psalms 1:2; 119:97

2. With an open mind -- 1 Thess. 2:13

3. With a desire to see if what is taught agrees with God's word -- Acts 17:11

4. With an understanding that the Bible has the truth -- Psalms 119:160; John 17:17

5. To be approved of God -- 2 Tim. 2:15

A. "approved" -- acceptable, approved, tried

B. "workman" -- laborer, teacher, workman

C. "not to be ashamed" -- irreprehensible; not to be ashamed

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 1
Lesson 3
HOW TO STUDY

“STUDYING GOD’S WORD”

I. IT IS THE INSPIRED WORD OF GOD

1. 2 Tim. 3:16,17
2. 1 Thess. 2:13
3. 2 Pet. 1:20,21
4. Heb. 1:1,2
5. 1 Tim. 4:1 -- *The Spirit speaketh expressly*
6. Isaiah spoke by the Spirit -- Acts 28:25
7. David spoke by the Spirit -- Matt. 22:43; Mk. 12:36
8. Prophets spoke by the Spirit -- 1 Pet. 1:10,11

II. DO NOT ADD TO NOR TAKE FROM GOD’S HOLY WORD

1. Deut. 5:32; 12:32
2. Prov. 23:23 -- *Buy the truth and sell it not*
3. Jn. 10:35 -- Scriptures cannot be broken
4. 1 Cor. 4:6 -- Do not go beyond what is written
5. Rev. 22:18,19

III. IT IS GOD’S POWER TO SALVATION

1. Rom. 1:16
2. 1 Pet. 1:23 -- Born again by the word
3. Jas. 1:21

IV. WE ARE TO TEACH ALL, INCLUDING OURSELVES

1. Matt. 28:19; Mk. 16:15 -- Teach the world
2. Deut. 6:4-6; Eph. 6:4 -- Teach your children
3. 2 Tim. 2:15 -- Study to show ourselves approved unto God
4. 2 Tim. 2:2 -- Teach others who will then be able to teach others

V. IT IS GOD’S WORD

1. As such, we must reverence it; study it; and, proclaim it.
2. Psa. 119:105
3. Psa. 119:129-144

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 1
Lesson 4
HOW TO STUDY

“CONTEXTUAL STUDIES”

I. BY VERSE

1. A sentence or a word is best understood in its paragraph.
2. Its immediate context affects its meaning.
3. 1 Tim. 4:12 -- What is the difference between “word” and “conversation”?
4. Rom. 1:13 -- *“but was let hitherto”*. “Let” in this verse means “to hinder”, as the context of the verse shows.

II. BY CHAPTER

1. A verse has a relationship to the entire thought of the chapter.
2. Look carefully at Matt. 24.
 - A. This chapter has been misused to attempt to prove the doctrine of premillennialism.
 - B. In this chapter, there are two questions being addressed (verse 3).
 - C. There are two answers given to these two questions.
 - a. Vss. 4-35 are one answer. This answer involves signs that would be easily recognized by those around and these things would happen in that generations (cf. vss. 15,33,34).
 - b. Vss. 36-51 are the second answer. This answer involves no signs and when this event will happen no one will know until it comes upon them. There will be no warning.

III. BY BOOK

1. To whom was the author writing and what was his subject?
2. Statements must be understood in connection with the theme of the book.
3. Gal. 5:7 and 6:9 are best understood when one remembers that Paul is addressing the problem of the Galatians being led astray by false teachers (Gal. 1:6-10).

IV. BY TESTAMENT

1. Under which law is the statement made? This question must be asked.
2. Is the Sabbath law still binding today? Under what testament was this law made?
3. When one wishes to discuss “music” in the church today, in which testament should we seek the answer?
4. If one wants to find out about the sacrifices of the Jewish religion, in what testament would we look?

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 4

HOW TO STUDY

V. BY THE BIBLE AS A WHOLE

1. God's word is truth (Jn. 17:17; Psa. 119:160).
2. It, therefore, does not contradict.
3. The entirety of the subject must be studied.
4. A statement, properly understood, will not contradict any other statement in the Bible.
5. Everything must correspond to the very nature of God himself.
6. For instance, the following is the basic doctrine of Calvinism. This doctrine is held to some degree by almost every denomination on Earth.

Total Depravity
Unconditional Election
Limited Atonement
Irresistible Grace
Perseverance of the Saints

When properly understood, the components above make it where God is the reason people are lost eternally and that man can do nothing about it. Yet, the Bible consistently teaches that God wants all to be saved (cf. Acts 17:30) and man must do his part to obtain this salvation (cf. Phil. 2:12). The chart on the next page gives a little more explanation of what is meant by each portion of the components of Calvinism listed above.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY

(MAN IS BORN IN SIN AND LOST FROM THE BEGINNING)

UNCONDITIONAL ELECTION

(IF MAN IS SAVED, IT IS THROUGH NO EFFORT OF HIS OWN. GOD
MAKES THE CHOICE)

LIMITED ATONEMENT

(NOT EVERYONE WILL BE SAVED. GOD WILL SAVE ONLY
CERTAIN ONES.)

IRRESISTIBLE GRACE

(WHEN GOD CHOOSES TO SAVE YOU, YOU CANNOT RESIST.
YOU WILL BE SAVED WHETHER YOU WANT TO OR NOT.)

PERSEVERANCE OF THE SAINTS

(ONCE SALVATION IS OBTAINED, NOTHING A PERSON DOES
WILL EVER CAUSE THAT PERSON TO LOSE THAT SALVATION.)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 1
Lesson 5 and 6
HOW TO STUDY

“STUDYING BY WORD”

I. STUDYING BY WORD INVOLVES --

1. Ascertaining what the original word is
2. Obtaining the definition of that word when it was used
3. Considering the usage of the word in other passages
4. Keeping the word in its context

II. AIDS TO WORD STUDY

1. Concordances
2. Lexicons
3. Bible Dictionaries
4. Word Studies

III. LITERAL INTERPRETATION

1. A word is to be taken literally, unless the context demands otherwise.
2. A word must be defined by the meaning it had when it was used. (*A word from an 18th Century writing may not have the same meaning as that same word used in the 20th Century.*)
3. Just because we do not like the literal meaning of the word does not mean we can define it as figurative. Sometimes when people disagree with a passage, they quickly say, “Yea, but it does not really mean that.”

IV. FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

1. Words are not to be understood as figurative, unless the context demands it.
2. Rules to ascertain figurative language.
 - A. When the literal meaning demands an impossibility (cf. Jn. 15:5).
 - B. If the literal view makes it conflict with other known passages.
 - C. If the Bible tells us it is figurative (cf. Rev. 1:20).
 - D. Use common sense (cf. “living water” in Jn. 4:10).
3. Do not carry figurative language too far. For instance, Herod is called a “fox” in Lk. 13:31,32. It must be understood that Herod was a man and not a literal fox, but he possessed some characteristics of a fox.
4. Some types of figurative language.
 - A. *Parable* -- Earthly story with a heavenly meaning.
 - B. *Fable* -- Fictitious narrative with a spiritual meaning (cf. Judg. 9:6ff).
 - C. *Simile* -- A stated comparison (cf. Matt. 23:37; Rev. 14:2)
 - D. *Similitude* -- An extended simile (cf. Matt. 7:24-27)
 - E. *Metaphor* -- Implied comparison (cf. Matt. 5:13; Rev. 14:2)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 5 and 6

HOW TO STUDY

- F. *Allegory* – Figurative application of real facts (cf. Gal. 4:21-31).
- G. *Metonymy* – Using one word for another (cf. Matt. 26:27)
- H. *Synecdoche* – Whole for the part; part for the whole (cf. 1 Thess. 5:23; Lk. 16:31)
- I. *Proverb* – Short saying with valuable thought
- J. *Irony* – Say one thing while meaning the opposite (cf. 1 Kgs. 18:27)
- K. *Sarcasm* – A keen remark (cf. Matt. 27:29)
- L. *Hyperbole* – Exaggeration for the sake of emphasis (cf. Num. 13:33)
- M. *Apostrophe* – A turning away from one's audience to something not the real audience (cf. 1 Cor. 15:55)
- N. *Personification* – Applying human qualities to non-human or inanimate objects (cf. Num. 16:31,32)
- O. *Rhetorical Question* – Question with answer implied (cf. 1 Cor. 1:13)
- P. *Prolepsis* – Appears to be a mistake in chronology (cf. Gen. 3:20)
- Q. *Parallelism* – Two or more things placed beside each other to show resemblance or relationship (cf. Gen. 31:36)
- R. *Symbolism* – Represents something else (cf. Rev. 1:20)

V. REMEMBER THAT THE BIBLE IS ITS OWN BEST INTERPRETER

1. Study the Bible and let it speak for itself.
2. Compare the following examples:
 - a. Rev. 1:20 defines what the 7 stars and 7 candlesticks are.
 - b. Rev. 2:28; 22:16 define what the morning star is.
 - c. Revelation uses the word "dragon" 13 times. Rev. 12:9 identifies the dragon.

(The following page contains some common words used today. Beneath each word are some common meanings of these words. Please note that each word can carry a different meaning depending on the context in which it is used.)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 1
Lessons 5 and 6
HOW TO STUDY

FIX

What a drug addict wants
To make unable to bear offspring
To repair
A solution

DIGEST

A gathering of stores; a compilation
To break down food for its nutrients

RANGE

An expanse of earth
A cooking device
A span covered

RINGER

An ace player slipped onto the team
When the horse shoe stays on the stake
The sounding device of a telephone

STAR

An object in the universe
A popular actor or actress or performer

TABLE

Upper level of water in the ground
A chart (i.e. Periodic Table)
A piece of furniture
To hold discussion for a later date

BAD

Evil
Good
Tough

LEAD

The position in the front of the race
or
A heavy metal

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 1
Lesson 7
HOW TO STUDY

“STUDYING BY CHARACTER”

I. A BRIEF OVERVIEW

1. A character study is part of a contextual study.
2. The more one knows about a character, the better one can understand the things related to that character -- writings, actions, etc.
3. A character study begins by asking WHO?, WHAT?, WHY?, WHEN? and WHERE?

WHO -- Identifies the person under discussion

WHAT -- Identifies information for which we are searching

WHY -- Identifies the direction/purpose of our study

WHEN -- Identifies the time frame of the person

WHERE -- Identifies the place or places related to the person

4. A character study involves the gathering of all information available, whether from the person himself or from other sources. Even material related in other time periods can be quite useful. For instance, what we read about Abraham in the New Testament can better our understanding of this great man.

II. A COUPLE OF CHARACTER STUDIES

1. ABEL

A. Our questions

- a. WHO? -- Abel
- b. WHAT? -- To know more of Abel's life with God
- c. WHY? -- Because Abel is offered to us as an example of faith
- d. WHEN? -- Near the Creation
- e. WHERE? -- Somewhere near the Garden of Eden

B. Some Information

- a. Second son of Adam and Eve (Gen. 4:2)
- b. A keeper of sheep (Gen. 4:2)
- c. Brother to Cain and Seth (Gen. 4:2,25)
- d. Offered sacrifices to God (Gen. 4:4)
- e. Killed by his brother, Cain (Gen. 4:8)
- f. A righteous man (Matt. 23:35)
- g. A man of faith (Heb. 11:4)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 7

HOW TO STUDY

2. Paul

A. Our questions

- a. WHO? -- Paul
- b. WHAT? -- To explore the life of Paul before and after he became a Christian
- c. WHY? -- To learn more about Paul's devotion to God
- d. WHEN? -- From about 30 A.D. to 68 A.D.
- e. WHERE? -- From Jerusalem to Antioch to Rome

B. Some information

- a. Name changed from Saul to Paul (Acts 13:9)
- b. An apostle (Acts 9; 1 Cor. 15:9)
- c. A Roman citizen (Acts 22:28)
- d. A member of the Jewish council (Acts 26:10)
- e. A Hebrew of Hebrews (Phil. 3:5)
- f. A Pharisee (Phil. 3:5)
- g. Of the tribe of Benjamin (Phil. 3:5)
- h. Consented unto the death of Stephen (Acts 7:58 - 8:1)
- i. Persecuted the church (Acts 8:3)
- j. Spoke to Jesus on the road to Damascus (Acts 9:1-6)
- k. Becomes a Christian (Acts 9:18ff)
- l. Goes to Arabia (Gal. 1:17)
- m. Preaches in Damascus (Acts 9:20)
- n. Flees Damascus (Acts 9:22)
- o. Preaches in Jerusalem (Acts 9:26)
- p. Sent to Caesarea and then, Tarsus (Acts 9:30)
- q. 1st journey (Paul and Barnabas) (Acts 13:1 - 14:26)
- r. Dispute with Barnabas (Acts 15:36-39)
- s. 2nd journey (Paul and Silas) (Acts 15:40 - 18:22)
- t. Imprisoned in Philippi (Acts 16:19ff)
- u. Preaches at Athens (Acts 17:22ff)
- v. 3rd journey (Acts 18:23 - 21:8)
- w. Arrested at Jerusalem (Acts 21:27ff)
- x. Trials before Felix, Festus, Agrippa (Acts 23 - 26)
- y. Sent to Rome (Acts 26:31ff)
- z. Worked to keep himself faithful (1 Cor. 9:27)
- aa. Would die for Christ (Acts 21:23)
- bb. Willing to give up all to serve Christ (Phil. 3:8)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 1
Lesson 8
HOW TO STUDY

“STUDYING BY TOPIC”

I. A BRIEF OVERVIEW

1. A topical study is what we usually use when we are trying to answer a question or are studying for a particular lesson.
2. A topical study is another way of saying studying by subject.
3. In a topical study, we seek to uncover everything the Bible has to say on the subject at hand. This type of study seeks to provide us with answers.
4. A topical study differs from a word study in that a word study does not draw any conclusions. A topical study may include a word study but will always seek to draw a conclusion with the information gleaned in our study.

II. TOPICAL STUDY

1. The first rule of topical study is to never draw a conclusion before the study begins. For instance, “Baptism is for the remission of sins” is a conclusion. “What is baptism’s purpose?” is a topical study.
2. One must be completely open-minded and willing to work to do a proper topical study.
3. Do not anticipate where you are headed. Let the information flow and questions raised from that lead you into the next area.
4. Once you have gathered your information, THEN draw your conclusion from that information. Do not twist the information to meet your agenda.

III. A GENERAL PATTERN FOR A TOPICAL STUDY

1. Define your terms. For instance, if you are studying the topic of abortion, are you wanting to know about the medical definition (which basically describes any type of loss of the child in the womb, even naturally) or the way the world uses the term today (the “mother’s choice” to end the pregnancy).
2. Once the terms are defined (i.e., you now know your direction), then gather all Biblical verses related to the subject.
3. Look for synonymous words or topics. For instance, if you want to know what the Bible teaches about judging, you would also look under judging and judgment. If you are studying teaching, you would also look up preaching.
4. Look for Biblical examples that relate to your topic.
5. Put your information in a logical order to help you in your study.
6. From the information gathered, draw your conclusion.

IV. ABOUT DRAWING THE CONCLUSION

Do not allow emotions or personal feelings to enter the picture.

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 9

HOW TO STUDY

“STUDYING BY BIBLE THEME”

INTRODUCTION:

1. When studying the Bible, we need to make certain that we interpret something in keeping with the entire theme of the Bible.
2. This theme involves God sending his Son down to the Earth with the express purpose of providing a way of escape from sin. We word it as “The salvation of man through Jesus Christ to the glory of God.”
3. God is a loving God whose desire is that all men be saved (Acts 17:30). To fulfill this desire, God gave his Son upon the cross (Heb. 10:10) and gave mankind instructions they are to follow (Jn. 12:48).
4. Any view that pictures God as something other than one who desires our salvation, or which removes man’s responsibilities for following God is a view that must be rejected.
5. Any view that directly contradicts what the Bible clearly teaches is that which must be rejected.
6. What we want to do today is look at three views that are very prominent and see how they fit into the theme of the Bible. If they do not fit, they must be rejected.

DISCUSSION:

I. PREMILLENNIALISM

1. This doctrine has been around for hundreds of years and expresses the idea that Jesus will one day return to this Earth and establish a physical kingdom and rule for a thousand years.
2. Premillennialists believe that this period will be preceded by a Great Tribulation in which nations will rise against one another.
3. Premillennialists also believe that some will be caught up (The Rapture) prior to this Great Tribulation and never have to face this terrible time.
4. In this doctrine, there are at least three opportunities to make oneself right with God -- 1) In this life prior to the Rapture {These will be caught up in the Rapture}; 2) During the Rapture; 3) During the thousand years.
5. The doctrine of Premillennialism is based on the following:
 - A. Jesus did not establish his Kingdom while on Earth the first time.
 - B. There will be a physical Earth on which to live after Jesus’ return.
 - C. There will be an opportunity to make oneself right with God after Jesus’ return.
 - D. Jesus will literally reign on a physical throne when he returns.
6. Problems with Premillennialism:
 - A. Jesus **DID** establish his kingdom when he was here. It is the church. (Matt. 16:19; Col. 1:13; 1 Cor. 15:24).

HOW TO STUDY

- B. There will **NOT** be a physical Earth on which to live after Jesus' return. (2 Pet. 3:8-11; 1 Jn. 2:15-17)
- C. There will **NOT** be an opportunity to make oneself right with God after Jesus' return (1 Cor. 15:24; Matt. 25:30ff; 2 Tim. 4:1).
- D. Jesus will **NOT** literally reign on a physical throne on Earth. (1 Thess. 4:13-17; Jn. 18:36).

II. FAITH ONLY

- 1. This doctrine teaches that all one has to do is believe in Jesus ("accept him as your personal Savior"). One does not need to repent, confess, or be baptized.
- 2. Connected with this doctrine is the teaching that one cannot fall from grace, i.e., one can never lose their salvation.
- 3. This doctrine strongly teaches that one cannot work one's way to Heaven, therefore, works do not matter. Some will teach that a person who is saved will do good things because he is already saved, but will not teach that one would be lost if they chose not to do good things.
- 4. Problems with Faith Only:
 - A. The Bible **NEVER** teaches accepting Jesus into your heart.
 - B. The Bible does teach that we need to believe in order to be saved, but it also teaches that we need to repent (Acts 2:38), to confess (Acts 8:37; Rom. 10:10), and be baptized (Mk. 16:16; 1 Pet. 3:21).
 - C. The Bible teaches that we must keep the commandments of God (Jn. 14:15; 1 Jn. 5:3; Jn. 15:14; Phil. 2:12), and that a failure to do so will condemn us (Jn. 12:48; Matt. 25:30ff; Rev. 22:14; 2 Thess. 1:8).

III. WE CAN CHOOSE OUR OWN WAY TO HEAVEN

- 1. This doctrine teaches that as long as Jesus is the basis of our doctrine it does not matter what we do in order to obtain salvation.
- 2. Man can choose to accept or not accept things found in the Bible, as far as this doctrine is concerned.
- 3. Problems with "We Can Choose Our Own Way To Heaven".
 - A. It removes any need for the Bible.
 - B. It removes God. (If God, then obey him. If we can choose our own way, then there is no God.)
 - C. It says there are more ways than one. Jesus said he was **THE WAY** (Jn. 14:6).
 - D. It means we do not have to keep God's word. Yet, Jesus said the wise man is one that hears the word and does **IT** (Matt. 7:24).
 - E. It says that God's word is **NOT** the power of God to salvation (Rom. 1:16; Jas. 1:21).

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 1

Lesson 9

HOW TO STUDY

F. It teaches that man can direct his own steps (Jer. 10:23; Prov. 14:12; Lk. 16:15).

CONCLUSION:

1. Every doctrine must be broken down into its basic teachings.
2. These teachings must then be compared to the Bible as a whole.
3. When a doctrine contradicts the Bible, that doctrine must be rejected.
4. When man takes his reasoning to its proper conclusion, he will find that many of the views he holds will have to be rejected.
5. As Christians, it is our purpose to "prove all things, hold fast that which is good" (1 Thess. 5:21).

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 1
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

“THE OLD TESTAMENT WORLD”

I. AN OVERVIEW OF THE TERRITORY

This was the land of our forefathers. From Adam to Abraham to Joshua to Malachi, these were the lands they walked, the cities they inhabited. Some of these places are quite notable; others seemingly insignificant. However, in these lands was laid the foundations for the societies of the world and the beginning of God's marvelous plan to save mankind.

The territory stretched East and West from Rome to Persia, a distance of approximately 2025 miles. From North to South, it covered from the mountains of Ararat to Egypt, a distance of approximately 1000 miles. This was an area of about 2,025,000 square miles.

Travel was by animal or foot, with some travel done on the seas. These areas were mountainous and contained some great deserts. In some contrast, though, it is also the area of the Fertile Crescent, so named because of the waters provided by three major rivers.

II. THE KINGDOMS

1. The Israelites are the people we are most interested in when studying this area.
2. However, there were other kingdoms that had some effect upon Israel and the world as a whole.
3. Some of these were the Amalekites, Ammonites, Edomites, Egyptians, Syrians, Moabites, Hittites, Medes, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, and Philistines.

III. THE WATERS

1. There were five rivers that are of importance in understanding this area. These rivers were the life-blood of the people of the Old Testament. Three of these primarily formed the Fertile Crescent.
2. These rivers were the Nile, the Jordan, the Halys, the Tigris, and the Euphrates.
3. Other waters of importance were the Red Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the Sea of Galilee, and the Dead Sea.

IV. THE CITIES

1. Jerusalem -- Capital city of Israel
2. Damascus -- Capital city of Syria
3. Nineveh -- Capital city of Assyria
4. Babylon -- Capital city of Babylon
5. Ur -- Hometown of Abraham
6. Haran -- Point from which Abraham made his last leg of his journey to Canaan

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 2

Lesson 1

BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

7. Sodom and Gomorrah -- Cities destroyed by God because of their great evil
8. Samaria -- Capital city of Northern Israel after the division of the kingdom
9. Shushan -- Capital city of Persia

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 2
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

“THE FERTILE CRESCENT (I) “

I. A GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This area runs from the Persian Gulf north and northwest through the Mesopotamian Valley. Then, go west to the North of Syria. At this point, go southwest through Syria and Palestine. This area was quite fertile as it was watered by the Euphrates, Tigris, Orontes, and Jordan Rivers, as well as several smaller rivers. Between Palestine and the Mesopotamian Valley lay the Syrian Desert with very few oases. This configuration shaped much of the history of this area.

II. THE WATERS

1. Euphrates River

- A. The longest and most important river in Western Asia.
- B. Often referred to in the Bible as “the river” or “the great river” (Gen. 15:18; Isa. 8:7).
- C. Begins with two branches in the Armenian mountains in the North.
- D. After these branches join, it flows as one river 1000 miles to the Persian Gulf.
- E. Its total course is 1780 miles of which 1200 miles is navigable by small vessels.
- F. This river floods every Spring due to melting snows in the Armenian Mountains.
- G. The Euphrates is mentioned by name in the following verses: Gen. 2:14; 15:18; Deut. 1:7; 11:24; Josh. 1:4; 2 Sam. 8:3; 2 Kgs. 23:29; 24:7; 1 Chr. 5:9; 18:3; 2 Chr. 35:20; Jer. 13:4,5,6,7; 46:2,6,10; 51:63; Rev. 9:14; 16:12.
- H. This river is set as the western limit of the land promised to Abraham (Gen. 15:18; Ex. 23:31; Deut. 11:24; Josh. 1:4). This promise was fulfilled in the days of Solomon (1 Kgs. 4:21).

2. Tigris River

- A. The second principal river in Mesopotamia.
- B. Originates in the Taurus Mountains in Armenia.
- C. Runs a course of 1150 miles south to the Persian Gulf.
- D. It, along with the Euphrates, are mentioned as two of the four rivers associated with the garden of Eden (Gen. 2:14).
- E. In antiquity, the Tigris and the Euphrates entered the Persian Gulf in separate mouths. Today, they enter with a common mouth.

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 2

Lesson 2

BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

- F. According to Dan. 10:4, Daniel was standing on the banks of this river when he received the vision he later recorded.
 - G. Also known as the Hiddekel in the Bible (Gen. 2:14; Dan. 10:4).
3. Orontes River
- A. The chief river of Syria.
 - B. It runs a course of almost 400 miles.
 - C. It runs north for most of its course turning west at Antioch and then running southwest to the Mediterranean Sea.
4. Jordan River
- A. Principal river of Palestine.
 - B. Its name comes from a Hebrew word meaning “descender”. The river flows from its headwaters in Syria into Lake Huleh (7 feet above sea level) then 10 miles to the Sea of Galilee (696 feet below sea level). It continues its descent for the next 70 miles until it flows into the Dead Sea (1292 feet below sea level). From Lake Huleh to the Dead Sea, it descends almost 1300 feet.
 - C. Although it is only about 79 miles from the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea, because of the circuitous course of the river, the Jordan actually runs a course of about 200 miles in this area.
 - D. There are 27 rapids between the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea. Thus, the Jordan carries no traffic.
 - E. Because of the swampy conditions in some areas, the presence of wild animals, and the terrific heat in many places in the Jordan Valley, no large city was ever built on the banks of the river.
 - F. The most significant event ever to take place in the Jordan was the baptism of Christ (Matt. 3).
 - G. The children of Israel crossed the Jordan during the flood stage when they entered Palestine (Josh. 3:15). The gorge of the Jordan Valley varies from 4 miles wide in the north to about 14 miles near Jericho.

III. MAJOR NATIONS FROM SOUTH TO NORTH

- 1. Philistines – Southwest and adjacent to Israel
- 2. Israel – Between the Jordan and the Mediterranean. Approximately from the Dead Sea to the Sea of Galilee.
- 3. Phoenecia – Northwest of Israel along the Mediterranean Sea coast.
- 4. Syria – North of Israel
- 5. Hittites – North of Syria into Asia Minor.
- 6. Various nations in the Mesopotamian Valley – Assyria, Babylon, Media, Persia

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 3
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

“THE FERTILE CRESCENT (2)”

INTRODUCTION:

1. For this portion of our study, we want to take a look at some of the cities located in the Fertile Crescent.
2. My sources for this information will be notes I have gathered over the years, *Easton's Bible Dictionary*, and *Pictorial Bible Dictionary*.
3. These cities were quite prominent not only in world history, but in Biblical history.

DISCUSSION:

I. UR

1. Birthplace of Abraham (Gen. 11:27,28; 15:7)
2. Name means *“light or moon city”*
3. Largest city of Shinar (Northern Chaldea)
4. Stood near the mouth of the Euphrates River on the western bank.
5. Ruins are now about 150 miles inland from the Persian Gulf and 6 miles from the Euphrates.
6. Was a commercial center being the seaport of ancient Babylon.
7. Abandoned about 500 B.C.
8. Ur-Ba'u, king of Ur, built a temple to the moon god, Sin, about 2800 B.C.
9. House worship of false gods was prominent. Idols have been found in private niches in houses excavated on the site.
10. Education was well developed. A school was found with an array of clay tablets. Students studied reading, writing, and varied forms of arithmetic.

II. BABYLON

1. Located on the Euphrates about 200 miles above the junction with the Tigris.
2. Euphrates River divides the city almost evenly in half.
3. The Temple of Belus (*same as Marduk, city god of Babylon*) was located here. This was a pyramid about 480 feet high
4. The ruins of The Kasr, Nebuchadnezzar's palace, have been located. It was nearly square with each side being about 700 feet long.
5. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon, one of the 7 wonders of the ancient world, were built by Nebuchadnezzar, supposedly for one of his wives. These were built on terraces with mechanisms constructed to transport water up to the terraces. Some of the ruins of these gardens have been located.
6. At its height, there were about 50 temples located in the city. One of these was to the goddess Ninmah, goddess of the underworld.
7. There were three walls that surrounded the city (*according to Josephus, there were three more walls outside these walls.*) The outside wall was 87

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 2

Lesson 3

BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

feet thick (6 chariots could ride abreast on top of this wall).

8. There were 250 guard towers surrounding Babylon, each 100 feet higher than the walls. The walls contained 100 gates of solid brass.
9. According to ancient historians, the city covered approximately 200 square miles.
10. The city was taken by Cyrus the Great in 538 B.C.
11. Its destruction was foretold in Isa. 13:4-22; Jer. 25:12; 50:2,3; Dan. 2:31-33.
12. This was the city of Daniel, Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego.

III. NINEVEH

1. Built by Nimrod (Gen. 10:11)
2. Jonah preached there (Jonah 3)
3. A large city. Its ruins cover an area approximately 30 miles long and 10 miles wide.
4. The capital city of Assyria
5. It fell to Babylon in 606 B.C.
6. Located on eastern bank of Tigris River
7. The library of Assurbanipal has been located. About 10,000 flat tablets were found in the library containing a record of history, law, and religion of the Assyrians.
8. Destruction prophesied in Nahum.

IV. HARAN

1. Located on the river Belik, an affluent of the river Euphrates.
2. Located north of Syria and about 600 miles northwest of Ur.
3. Strategically located at the crossroads of trade between Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia.
4. Also known as the city of Nahor (Gen. 24:10) and it is where Jacob worked for Laban (Gen. 29,30).
5. City was wrecked during Assyrian wars, but was rebuilt about 75 years later.
6. A temple to the moon god, Sin, was located here. This temple seemed to be more important than the temple located at Ur.

V. DAMASCUS

1. Capital of Syria.
2. Watered by the Barada, the Wady Awaj, Abana, and Pharpar. The latter two are mentioned in 2 Kings 5:12.
3. Caravan routes from the East, South, and West passed through here.
4. Paul was on his way here to arrest Christians. Later, after being converted, he was let down from the walls by a basket to escape the Jews (Acts 9).

BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

“EGYPT AND THE SINAI PENINSULA”

INTRODUCTION:

1. Our lesson today centers on two places important early in the history of the children of Israel.
2. Egypt was the land in which they began their development into a nation.
3. The Sinai Peninsula is where they received their law and wandered for 40 years.
4. Egypt figures prominently in other events in the Bible.

DISCUSSION:

I. EGYPT

1. Located in northeastern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea to the north; Libya to the west; Sudan to the south; and Israel to the east.
2. Covers an area of 386,662 square miles.
3. Strictly speaking, it is the land of the Nile.
4. Nile River
 - A. The longest river in the world -- 4,145 miles long.
 - B. Its headwaters are the Ruvironza River in Burundi and Lake Victoria in Uganda & Tanzania.
 - C. It begins near the Equator and travels northward to the Mediterranean Sea.
 - D. In ancient times, the Nile River flooded annually, providing nutrients for the land and producing a fertile area.
 - E. The Aswan High Dam, finished in 1968, now controls the flooding of the Nile as well as producing electricity.
5. The religion of Ancient Egypt
 - A. Various gods were worshipped in Egypt. They were truly a pagan society.
 - B. Some of the gods and goddesses
 - a. Re (or Ra) -- Sun god, chief god of Egypt
 - b. Osiris -- god of vegetation (later, god of the dead)
 - c. Isis -- “mother of all things”. Most important goddess of ancient Egypt. Both sister and wife of Osiris.
 - d. Shu -- god of air
 - e. Tefnut -- goddess of moisture
 - f. Nut -- goddess of the sky
 - g. Geb -- god of earth
 - h. Horus -- god of heaven and light. Son of Osiris & Isis
 - i. Amon (or Amon-Re) -- god of air and fertility.

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 2

Lesson 4

BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

6. Egypt and the Bible

- A. Abraham went to Egypt -- Gen. 12
- B. Joseph taken prisoner to Egypt -- Gen. 37
- C. Jacob comes to dwell in Egypt -- Gen. 46
- D. Moses born in Egypt -- Ex. 2
- E. Moses later returns to Egypt to lead Israel -- Ex. 5
- F. Jereboam hid in Egypt before becoming king of Israel -- 1 Kgs. 11
- G. Egypt fought against Israel -- 1 Kgs. 14
- H. Josiah killed by Egyptian Army -- 2 Kgs. 23
- I. Jeremiah taken to Egypt -- Jer. 43
- J. Joseph, Mary, Jesus go into Egypt -- Matt. 2

II. THE SINAI PENINSULA

- 1. Now part of Egypt. Bordered on west by Gulf of Suez; south by Red Sea; east by Gulf of Aqaba; and north by Mediterranean Sea.
- 2. Covers 23,600 square miles.
- 3. Sandy coastal plain in the north; limestone plateau in the middle; mountains in the south.
- 4. Sinai and the Bible
 - A. Land of the Amelekites and the Midianites
 - B. Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, lived here -- Ex. 2 and 3
 - C. Moses saw the burning bush here -- Ex. 3
 - D. Mt. Sinai was located here -- Ex. 19
 - E. Law given to Israel here -- Ex. 20ff
 - F. Wilderness Wanderings occurred here -- Num. 13ff

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Quarter 2
Lesson 5
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

“PALESTINE - THE TWELVE TRIBES (1)”

INTRODUCTION:

1. In this lesson and the next lesson, we want to examine the lands of the twelve tribes of Israel.
2. Throughout the Old Testament, these tribes play an important part in our understanding of the events of the Bible.
3. Some of these tribes became more prominent than others. When the kingdom divided, Judah became the prominent tribe of the south.
4. We want to examine these tribes from their land holdings, some significant cities, and some facts concerning their place in Biblical history.

DISCUSSION:

I. THE LAND HOLDINGS (JOSH. 15-21)

1. Possessions

- A. Judah -- On the East, parallel to the Dead Sea; On the North, from the top of the Dead Sea west to the Mediterranean; On the West, south along the sea coast; On the South, along the River of Egypt near Sinai Peninsula.
 - B. Simeon -- Inheritance was within the possessions of Judah
 - C. Benjamin -- Just north of Judah on eastern side of Palestine
 - D. Dan -- Just north of Judah on western side of Palestine. Also, north of Naphtali in line with Tyre (Josh. 19:47).
 - E. Ephraim -- North of Benjamin and Dan from Jordan to Mediterranean
 - G. Manasseh -- North of Ephraim from Jordan to Mediterranean. Also, on eastern side of Jordan a little south of Sea of Galilee.
 - H. Issachar -- North of Manasseh a little south of Sea of Galilee
 - I. Zebulun -- North of Issachar almost parallel to Sea of Galilee
 - J. Naphtali -- North of Zebulun a little north of Sea of Galilee. On eastern side of Palestine.
 - K. Asher -- Parallel to Naphtali on western side of Palestine.
 - L. Gad -- On eastern side of Jordan south of Manasseh, north of Dead Sea.
 - M. Reuben -- On eastern side of Jordan parallel with Dead Sea.
2. Western side of Jordan (North to South) -- Naphtali, Asher, Zebulun, Issachar, Manasseh, Ephraim, Dan, Benjamin, Judah, Simeon
 3. Eastern side of Jordan (North to South) -- Manasseh, Gad, Reuben

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Quarter 2
Lesson 5
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

II. SOME SIGNIFICANT CITIES

1. Jerusalem
 - A. Occupied by Jebusites until the day of David (Josh. 15:63; 2 Sam. 5:6).
 - B. Capital city of Israel before division. Capital city of Judah after division.
 - C. *"... may have a light alway before me in Jerusalem, the city which I have chosen me to put my name there"* (1 Kgs. 11:36).
2. Bethlehem -- City of the birth of Jesus (cf. Micah 5:2; Lk. 2)
3. Dan and Bethel -- Cities where golden calves were erected by Jereboam (1 Kgs. 12:29).
4. Samaria -- Capital city of Israel after division (1 Kgs. 16:29)
5. Shechem -- City built by Jereboam where Jereboam dwelled (1 Kgs. 12:25).
6. Cities of refuge (Josh. 20) -- 6 cities total
 - A. Kedesh (in Galilee in mount Naphtali)
 - B. Shechem (in mount Ephraim)
 - C. Kirjatharba/Hebron (in the mountain of Judah)
 - D. Bezer (out of tribe of Reuben across from Jericho)
 - E. Ramoth (in Gilead out of tribe of Gad)
 - F. Golan (in Bashan out of the tribe of Manasseh)
7. Levitical cities (Josh. 21) -- 48 cities total
 - A. Judah and Simeon -- Hebron, Libhan, Jattir, Eshetmoa, Holon, Debir, Ain, Juttah, Bethshemesh
 - B. Benjamin -- Gibeon, Bega, Anathoth, Almon
 - C. Ephraim -- Shechem, Gezer, Kibzaim, Bethhoron

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 5
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

- D. Dan -- Eltekeh, Gibbethon, Aijalon, Gathrimmon
- E. Manasseh (western side) -- Tanach, Gathrimmon
- F. Manasseh (eastern side) -- Golan, Beeshterah
- G. Issachar -- Kishon, Dabareh, Jarmuth, Engannim
- H. Asher -- Mishal, Abdon, Helkath, Rehob
- I. Naphtali -- Kedesh, Hammothdor, Kartan
- J. Zebulun -- Jokneam, Kartah, Dimnah, Nahalal
- K. Reuben -- Bezer, Jahazah, Kedemoth, Mephaath
- L. Gad -- Ramoth, Mahanaim, Heshbon, Jazer

These Levitical cities were divided between the families of the tribe of Levi in this manner

- A. Children of Aaron: 13 cities out of Judah, Simeon, and Benjamin
- B. Children of Kohath: 10 cities out of Ephraim, Dan, and Manasseh(west)
- C. Children of Gershon: 13 cities out of Manasseh (east), Issachar, Asher, Naphtali
- D. Children of Merari: 12 cities out of Zebulun, Reuben, Gad

SOUTH MICHIGAN TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOL
QUARTER 2
LESSON 6
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

2. Second counting – After wilderness wanderings (Num. 26)

Of Reuben – 43,730	Of Simeon – 22,200
Of Gad – 40,500	Of Judah – 76,500
Of Issachar – 64,300	Of Zebulun – 60,500
Of Manasseh – 52,700	Of Ephraim – 32,500
Of Benjamin – 45,600	Of Dan – 64,400
Of Asher – 53,400	Of Naphtali – 45,400

Total = 601,730

The land inheritance was given according to the number of people in each tribe (Num. 26:52-56).

The Levites were counted at this time (males from a month old and upward. They were not included in the count above because they had no land inheritance. They numbered 23,000 (Num. 26:62).

III. ENCAMPMENT AROUND THE TABERNACLE DURING WANDERINGS (NUM. 2)

On the East side – Judah, Issachar, Zebulun

On the South side – Reuben, Simeon, Gad

On the West side – Ephraim, Manasseh, Benjamin

On the North side – Dan, Asher, Naphtali

The Levites encamped around the tabernacle so as not to cause dispute among the children of Israel (Num. 1:53).

When the children of Israel were marching, they broke camp and marched in this order (Num. 10:11-28):

First – Judah, Issachar, Zebulun

Second – Gershon & Merari with the Tabernacle

Third – Reuben, Simeon, Gad

Fourth – Kohathites with the furniture of the Tabernacle

Fifth – Ephraim, Manasseh, Benjamin

Last – Dan, Asher, Naphtali

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 6
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

"PALESTINE -- THE TWELVE TRIBES (2)"

INTRODUCTION:

1. In our last lesson, we discussed the geographical locations of the tribes of Israel -- their land possessions.
2. We also discussed some of the significant cities of this area.
3. In this lesson, we will take a look at some things concerning these tribes in their Biblical stories.

DISCUSSION:

I. THE SPIES (NUM. 13)

1. These were the original twelve spies sent into the land of Canaan. Ten of these came back with a bad report; two came back with a good report.
2. The spies

Of Reuben - Shammua	Of Simeon -- Shaphat
Of Judah - Caleb	Of Issachar -- Igal
Of Ephraim -- Joshua	Of Benjamin - Palti
Of Zebulun - Gaddiel	Of Manasseh - Gaddi
Of Dan - Ammiel	Of Asher - Sethur
Of Naphtali - Nahbi	Of Gad - Geuel

II. THE FIGHTING MEN

1. First counting after coming out of Egypt (Num. 1)

Of Reuben - 46,500	Of Simeon - 59,300
Of Gad - 45,650	Of Judah - 74,600
Of Issachar - 54,400	Of Zebulun - 57,400
Of Ephraim - 40,500	Of Manasseh - 32,200
Of Benjamin - 35,400	Of Dan - 62,700
Of Asher - 41,500	Of Naphtali - 53,400

Total = 603,550

The Levites were exempt because they were the priestly tribe (Num. 1:47ff)

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Quarter 2
Lesson 7
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

PALESTINE -- THE TIME OF CHRIST (1)

INTRODUCTION:

1. In this lesson and the next, we will discuss the land of Palestine during the time of Christ.
2. In order to better establish ourselves, we will take some time to discuss the history of Israel from the time of the United Kingdom to the time of Christ.
3. After that, we will notice the layout of Israel at the time of Christ and something about these areas.

DISCUSSION:

I. A OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF THE LAND OF ISRAEL

1. Period of the United Kingdom -- 1095 B.C. to 975 B.C.
2. Northern Kingdom taken into Assyrian Captivity -- 722 B.C.
3. Southern Kingdom taken into Babylonian Captivity -- 606 B.C.
4. Solomon's temple destroyed -- 586 B.C.
5. Jews return from captivity -- 536 B.C.
6. Alexander the Great conquers Persia; Rules Palestine -- 330 B.C.
7. Seleucid's rule Palestine; Maccabees revolt -- 200 B.C. to 145 B.C.
8. Independent Jewish state -- 145 B.C. to 63 B.C.
9. Rome conquers Palestine -- 63 B.C.
10. Christ crucified -- 33 A.D.
11. Jerusalem destroyed -- 70 A.D.

II. THE AREAS

1. When the Romans conquered Judah, they called the area Judea.
2. Later, the Romans called the area Palestine, after Philistia.
3. The Romans divided the area into three regions -- Galilee, Samaria, and Judea (North to South).
4. At the time of Christ, Galilee and Judea were primarily Jewish. Samaria was composed of a group of people who were descended from the Jews but had intermarried during the captivity (cf. 2 Kgs. 17:24).
5. The first usage of the name Jew is found in 2 Kgs. 16:6.
6. The area covered by the regions of Galilee, Samaria, and Judea is about 90 miles at its widest and 220 miles long. It is strategically located between the major powers of the world.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 8
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

"PALESTINE - THE TIME OF CHRIST (2)"

INTRODUCTION:

1. In this lesson, we want to discuss some events at certain cities or areas.
2. For us, it is necessary to know where these places are, but also important to know what happened in these places.

DISCUSSION:

I. BETHLEHEM

1. In Judea about 5 miles south of Jerusalem
2. Birthplace of Jesus (Matt. 2)

II. NAZARETH

1. About 15 miles west and a little south of the Sea of Galilee
2. Hometown of Jesus (Matt. 2)

III. AENON, NEAR SALIM

1. Exact location unknown. Thought to be close to Jericho on Jordan.
2. One place where John baptized (Jn. 3:23)

IV. CAPERNAUM

1. North shore of Sea of Galilee
2. Centurion's servant healed here (Lk. 7)

V. NAIN

1. About 10 miles southwest of Sea of Galilee
2. Widow's son raised from dead here (Lk. 7:11ff)

VI. GERGASA OR GADARA

1. Western shore of Sea of Galilee
2. Legion of devils cast out of man here (Matt. 8:28)

VII. JERICHO

1. East of Jordan River. North of Dead Sea.
2. In story of good Samaritan (Lk. 10:30ff)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 8
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

VIII. CANA

1. About 10 miles west of Sea of Galilee
2. First two miracles performed here (Jn. 2:11; 4:54)

IX. GAZA

1. Philistine city located on Mediterranean Sea coast in southwest Palestine
2. Eunuch was on the road from Jerusalem to here when Philip preached to him (Acts 8)

X. JOPPA

1. About 35 miles northwest of Jerusalem on Mediterranean Sea coast
2. Home of Simon the tanner. Where Peter was living when Cornelius sent messengers for him (Acts 10:5)

XI. CAESAREA

1. On Mediterranean Sea coast about 35 miles south of Mt. Carmel
2. Home of Cornelius (Acts 10)
3. Where Paul was tried before Felix, Festus, and Agrippa (Acts 24-26)

XII. JERUSALEM

1. Located about 20 miles west of Jordan River in line with north end of Dead Sea.
2. Capital city of Judea.
3. Many events took place here.

XIII. AREAS

1. Galilee -- First teachings of Christ were done here.
2. Samaria -- Avoided area by most Jews. Jesus spoke with the woman at the well here (Jn. 4).
3. Judea -- Strong Jewish population. Much of the last teachings of Christ were done here. Church was established in this region.

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 2

Lesson 9

BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

"THE JOURNEYS OF PAUL"

INTRODUCTION:

1. When Paul became a Christian, he worked diligently in spreading the gospel to the whole world.
2. Paul was able to preach the gospel throughout Asia Minor, Macedonia, Greece, and Rome. Many other places were also touched directly by Paul's teaching.
3. While many were converted to Christ, there were also some serious problems faced and overcome.
4. Paul went on three journeys that each began in Antioch of Syria. The first two ended there also, but the third journey ended in Jerusalem.
5. In Jerusalem, Paul is arrested and eventually ends up in Rome.
6. The following lists each city and/or region that Paul went to in each journey.

DISCUSSION:

I. FIRST JOURNEY (ACTS 13:1 - 14:26) -- PAUL, BARNABAS, JOHN MARK

Antioch of Syria	Derbe in Lycaonia
Selucia	Lystra
Salamis on Cyprus	Iconium
Paphos	Antioch of Pisidia
Perga in Pamphylia (Mark leaves 13:13)	Pisidia
Antioch of Pisidia	Perga
Iconium	Attalia
Lystra in Lycaonia	Antioch of Syria

II. SECOND JOURNEY (ACTS 15:40-18:22) -- PAUL AND SILAS

Antioch of Syria	Philippi (chief city of Macedonia)
Syria	Amphipolis
Cilicia	Apollonia
Derbe	Thessalonica
Lystra (Timothy joins them 16:1)	Berea
Phrygia	Athens
Galatia	Corinth (Aquila & Priscilla 18:2)
Mysia	Cenchrea
Troas	Ephesus
Samothracia	Caesarea
Neapolis	Antioch of Syria

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 9
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

III. THIRD JOURNEY (ACTS 18:23-21:17)

Antioch of Syria	Chios
Galatia	Samos
Phrygia	Trogyllium
Ephesus	Miletus
Macedonia	Coos
Greece	Rhodes
Macedonia	Patara
Philippi	Tyre
Troas	Ptolemais
Assus	Caesarea (Philip lived here 21:8)
Mitylene	Jerusalem

IV. JOURNEY TO ROME (ACTS 27:1 - 28:16)

Caesarea	Rhegium
Sidon	Puteoli
Myra of Lycia	Appii forum
Fair haven near Lasea on Crete	Three taverns
Melita (shipwrecked here)	Rome
Syracuse	

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 9
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

CHRONOLOGY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

James	50 a.d.
1 & 2 Thessalonians	51 a.d.
Galatians	52 a.d.
1 & 2 Corinthians	57 a.d.
Romans	58 a.d.
Colossians, Philemon, Ephesians	62 a.d.
Philippians	63 a.d.
1 Timothy, Titus	63-65 a.d.
Matthew, Mark, Luke	40-67 a.d.
Acts	64 a.d.
Hebrews	64 a.d.
1 & 2 Peter	64 a.d.
2 Timothy	67 a.d.
Jude	67-68 a.d.
John, 1 John, 2 John, 3 John, Revelation	90-96 a.d.
1st Missionary Journey	45-49 a.d.
2nd Missionary Journey	50-53 a.d.
3rd Missionary Journey	54-58 a.d.

1st Missionary Journey

Acts 13:4 - 14:28

Churches established in: Antioch of Pisidia, Iconium, Lystra, Derbe
Elders appointed on the way back home (Acts 14:23)
Paul and Barnabas were on this journey.

2nd Missionary Journey

Acts 15:36 - 18:22

Churches established in: Philippi, Thessalonica, Beroea, Athens, Corinth, Ephesus.
Paul, Silas, and Timothy were on this journey.

3rd Missionary Journey

Acts 18:23

No churches established, but many strengthened.
Paul worships with the church at Troas on this journey (Acts 20:1-12)
Paul, Silas, Luke, and others were on this journey.

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 2

Lesson 10

BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

"ASIA MINOR"

INTRODUCTION:

1. In this, our last lesson during this quarter on Bible Geography, we want to take the time to study some of the cities of Asia Minor.
2. Some of these cities had direct contact with Paul; others were influenced by his teachings.
3. Seven of these cities are mentioned in the book of Revelation and are the ones directly addressed by this letter.
4. An understanding of these cities and their locations will help us better understand what the Bible says about them.

DISCUSSION:

I. EPHESUS

1. Located in western Asia Minor at the mouth of the Cayster River.
2. A great seaport.
3. Three trade routes converged in Ephesus. (From the Euphrates; from Galatia; from the Meander Valley to the south)
4. A "free city" of great political importance. The "Supreme Metropolis of Asia".
5. The Panionian Games were located here (Similar to the Olympics).
6. Temple of Diana, goddess of love, located here. 425' long X 220" wide X 60' tall. This temple was the bank of the area. It was served by several priestesses ("prostitutes"). The area around the outside of the temple within 200 yards was considered a "safe zone" for criminals.
7. Paul had difficulty with the craftsman of Diana in this city (Acts 19).

II. SMYRNA

1. Located in western Asia Minor where the Hermus empties into the sea
2. A great trade city.
3. Famous for its "Golden Street". On one end was the temple to Cybele; on the other end was the temple to Zeus. Along the street were the temples of Apollo, Asklepios and Aphrodite.
4. A center for emperor worship.
5. Possessed a large Jewish population.

III. PERGAMOS

1. Located in Mysia, in the Caicus valley, 15 miles inland.
2. Capital city of the Roman province of Asia.

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 2

Lesson 10

BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

3. Had a famous library. Parchment had its beginning in Pergamos as a material for books.
4. Well known for its worship of Asklepios, god of healing (represented by a snake), and Zeus, the greatest Greek god.
5. Headquarters of the concilia, the branch of the Roman government charged with enforcing emperor worship.

IV. THYATIRA

1. Located in the province of Asia.
2. A commercial center. Home of Lydia, a seller of purple (Acts 16).
3. Possessed more and better organized trade guilds ("unions"). Different in some ways from unions today in that all their activities were in some way bound up in heathen worship.

V. SARDIS

1. Located in the Hermus valley near the junction of 5 roads.
2. First coins ever minted in Asia Minor were minted here.
3. Great commercial center. Through it ran the gold bearing river called the Pactolus.
4. Center of the woolen industry.
5. Center of the worship of Cybele.
6. Destroyed by earthquake in 17 a.d. By 26 a.d. had been rebuilt.

VI. PHILADELPHIA

1. Located eastward near the beginning of the Hermus valley. Sometimes called the "Gateway to the East".
2. Destroyed by earthquake in 17 a.d. Later, rebuilt.
3. Center of pagan worship. Chief deity was Dionysius, god of wine.
4. Built to spread Greek culture.

VII. LAODECIA

1. Located on one of the great Asian trade routes, she was a great commercial center.
2. Was a banking center of Asia Minor.
3. Had a large Jewish population. Estimated at 7500 adult male Jews.
4. Destroyed by earthquake in 60 a.d. Wealthy enough that she rebuilt herself, refusing aid from Rome.
5. Large trade in cloth and clothing industry. Famous for her medical school, especially an eye powder.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 10
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

VIII. TARSUS

1. Located about 10 miles inland in the Cilician Plain in southeastern Asia Minor.
2. Capital of Roman province of Cilicia from 72 a.d.
3. In the first century before Christ, it was a university town.
4. A confluence of East and West. Greeks, Romans, Jews, and Orientals all dwelled here.

IX. ANTIOCH NEAR PISIDIA

1. Located in Phrygia near Pisidia
2. In 25 B.C., it became part of Galatia. Later, capital of southern Galatia.

X. LYSTRA

1. Located southeast of Antioch of Pisidia.
2. Worship of Zeus and Hermes was here. (cf. Acts 14:12)

XI. TROAS

1. Located in northwest Asia Minor along Aegean Sea coast.
2. Founded in 300 B.C.
3. Port of call on the trade route between Macedonia and Asia.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 1
THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

“THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION (EXPLANATION)”

I. DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. Scheme -- *a plan or program of action; a systematic or organized framework; design*

2. Redemption

A. Definition of Old Testament word

“to sever, i.e. ransom; to release, to preserve”

B. Definition of New Testament word

“something to loosen with, i.e. a redemption price; ransom”

II. A BRIEF OVERVIEW

Before the world began, God had a plan in mind. This plan involved the salvation of man through the church (Eph. 3:10,11). The Bible unfolds this plan before our very eyes, as we see God using world events to fulfill his will. When man sinned in the garden, God promised a Savior (Gen. 3:15; Gal. 3:16). Through people such as Noah, Abraham, Moses, David, and John the baptizer, God provided for the salvation of mankind. The scheme of redemption is the development of this plan throughout the generations, culminating in the coming of Jesus Christ and the establishment of the church.

III. VERSES RELATED TO THIS REDEMPTION

Psa. 49:8; 111:9; 130:7

Lk. 2:38; 21:28; Rom. 3:24; 8:23; 1 Cor. 1:30; Eph. 1:7,14; 4:30; Col. 1:14;
Heb. 9:12,15

IV. INVOLVED IN THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

1. People -- Israel; the church

2. Law -- Law of Moses; Gospel/New Testament

3. Possession -- Physical Israel; Heaven

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 2

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

“MAN’S FALL (THE NEED FOR REDEMPTION)”

INTRODUCTION:

1. In order to fully understand the plan for man’s redemption, one must understand the fall of man.
2. This fall happened to Adam and Eve and is not something that is passed on from generation to generation (Eze. 18:20).
3. However, because of the fall, we are suffering the consequences of their fall and our failure to obey God.

DISCUSSION:

I. MAN WAS CREATED AND PLACED IN A PERFECT PLACE

1. Created in God’s image -- Gen. 1:26,27; 2:7
2. Placed in garden -- Gen. 2:7-15
3. Gave man law -- Gen. 2:15-17; 1 Jn. 3:4; Rom. 2:20; 7:7; 5:20
4. Man was without sin -- Gen. 2:25

II. SATAN TEMPTED MAN

1. Gen. 3:1-5; 1 Jn. 2:15-17
2. Jn. 8:44
3. 1 Tim. 2:14
3. 2 Cor. 11:3

III. MAN FELL TO THE TEMPTATION

1. Gen. 3:6-13 -- The fall and its reckoning
2. Sin entered the world -- Gen. 3:7; Rom. 5:12,17

IV. THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE FALL

1. A curse upon the serpent -- Gen. 3:14,15
2. To the woman, pain in childbearing and subjection to man -- Gen. 3:16; 1 Tim. 2:9ff; 2 Cor. 11:3
3. To the man, labor in providing needs -- Gen. 3:17-19
4. Cast out of garden -- Gen. 3:22-24

V. A REDEEMER IS PROMISED

1. Gen. 3:15
2. Isa. 53:10 -- Jesus “bruised” at the cross

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 2

Lesson 2

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

3. Rom. 16:20 -- Satan "bruised" by the church
4. Acts 20:28 -- The church, purchased possession of Christ
5. Christ -- the price for redemption -- 1 Jn. 2:2; Heb. 10:10

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 3

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

“MAN’S DOWNFALL (THE FLOOD/TOWER OF BABEL)”

INTRODUCTION:

1. After Adam and Eve were cast out of the garden (Gen. 3), children were born into the home (Gen. 4).
2. The world became more and more populated, which was in God’s plan (Gen. 1:28).
3. It is the case, however, that the children of God saw the daughters of the world and took them for wives (Gen. 6:4). These unions eventually led to a very wicked world (Gen. 6:5).
4. In this lesson, we want to examine two events that literally shaped the world and those in it -- the Flood and the Tower of Babel.

DISCUSSION:

I. THE FLOOD

1. The reason for the flood -- Wickedness of man (Gen. 6:5)
2. The purpose of the flood
 - A. Man was so wicked that God was sorry he had ever made man (Gen. 6:6,11)
 - B. To destroy man from the face of the earth (Gen. 6:7)
3. The destruction -- Man, beast, creeping thing, fowls of the air (Gen. 6:7)
4. The scope of the flood
 - A. The fountains of the deep were broken up and it rained 40 days and 40 nights (Gen. 7:11,12).
 - B. The waters prevailed 15 cubits (approx. 22 1/2 feet) above the mountains (Gen. 7:19,20)
5. The duration of the flood
 - A. The waters were abated (decreased) after 150 days (Gen. 8:3).
 - B. The ark rested in the mountains of Ararat on the 17th day of the 7th month (Gen. 8:4).

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 2

Lesson 3

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

- C. The tops of the mountains were visible again on the 1st day of the 10th month (Gen. 8:5).
- D. After 40 more days, Noah opens the window of the ark. He sends forth a raven and a dove. After 7 more days, he sends forth another dove which returns with an olive leaf. After 7 more days, Noah sends another dove out and this dove does not return (Gen. 8:6-12).
- E. In the 601st year of Noah's life, Noah opens the door of the Ark. The Earth is dry (Gen. 8:13).
- F. Noah enters the Ark in the 600th year of his life on the 17th day of the 2nd month (Gen. 7:11). Noah leaves the ark in the 601st year of his life on the 27th day of the 2nd month (Gen. 8:14ff).
- G. Noah and his family were in the Ark for approximately 1 year and 10 days.

6. The remnant -- Noah and his family (Gen. 6:8,9; 7:13).

7. The renewal of the covenant -- Gen. 9:1-13.

II. THE TOWER OF BABEL

- 1. After the Flood, Noah and his family began to populate the Earth. The end of Gen. 9 and all of Gen. 10 give us the story of the growth.
- 2. All mankind was of one tongue (Gen. 11:1).
- 3. They decided to build a city and a tower (Gen. 11:3,4).
 - A. They wanted this city to reach to heaven.
 - B. They wanted this city to make them a name ("*a mark or memorial of individuality*"- Strong's #H8034).
 - C. They wanted this city to be their focus of unity, that which would keep them from scattering.

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

4. They wanted to exalt themselves (Read the verse below with the highlighted words):

*And they said, Go to, let **US** build **US** a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let **US** make **US** a name, lest **WE** be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth. (Gen. 11:4)*

5. God knew that nothing would be held back from them as long as they had this attitude. They would only be limited by their imaginations (Gen. 11:6). They were headed to the same place that the people before the Flood had been (cf. Gen. 6:5 and their imaginations).
6. God decided to confound (“mix, mingle” -- Strong’s #H1101) the language of man. Because they could no longer understand each other, they left off building the city and the tower (Gen. 11:7-9).

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 4

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

"THE BLESSING THROUGH ABRAHAM"

INTRODUCTION:

1. After the flood, man has repopulated the Earth (Gen. 10).
2. Among those born during this time is Abraham (Gen. 11:26).
3. Abraham is the father of the Jews (Matt. 3:9), in the sense that from him came the people who would be God's chosen people.
4. Let us examine the develop^{ment} of this blessing through Abraham.

DISCUSSION:

I. THE BLESSING GIVEN AND ITS FULFILLMENT

1. Gen. 12:1-3

- A. Make of thee a great nation
- B. Will bless thee
- C. In thee shall all families of the earth be blessed

2. Gen. 17:5-8

- A. A father of many nations
- B. Establish my covenant between me and thee
- C. Give unto him and his seed the land of Canaan

3. Gen. 18:18

- A. Become a great and mighty nation
- C. All the nations of the earth shall be blessed in him

4. Gal. 3:16 -- The fulfillment in Jesus Christ

II. THE BLESSING PASSED ON

1. Through Isaac

A. Isaac promised - Gen. 18:10

B. Blessing promised to Isaac (Gen. 26:1-5)

- a. I will give all these countries
- b. I will perform the oath which I swear to Abraham
- c. Make thy seed to multiply

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 2

Lesson 4

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

d. In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed

2. Through Jacob (Gen. 28:10-15)

A. Will give thee the land

B. Seed shall be as the dust of the earth

C. In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed

3. Jacob's children

Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher,
Issachar, Zebulun, (Dinah), Joseph, Benjamin

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 5

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

“THE JEWISH NATION (1) -- ITS PURPOSE”

INTRODUCTION:

1. We spoke last week about the promise of a great nation to come from the seed of Abraham.
2. This nation was the kingdom of Israel -- descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.
3. Through this nation was to come the promised Messiah.
4. In this lesson, we will talk about the Jewish nation and its purpose. Next week, we will discuss the Jewish nation and its preservation.

DISCUSSION:

I. THE TRIBES

1. Original sons of Jacob (Gen. 35)
 - A. Of Leah -- Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun (vs. 23)
 - B. Of Rachel -- Joseph; Benjamin (vs. 24)
 - C. Of Bilhah (Rachel's handmaid) -- Dan; Naphtali (vs. 25)
 - D. Of Zilpah (Leah's handmaid) -- Gad; Asher (vs. 26)
2. Twelve tribes of Israel
 - A. Reuben, Simeon, Judah, Issachar, Ephraim, Benjamin, Zebulun, Manasseh, Dan, Asher, Naphtali, ~~Gad~~ (Num. 13:4-15)
 - B. NOTE: *In the lists of the twelve tribes, there is no Joseph nor Levi.*
 - C. Ephraim and Manasseh were included because they received the blessing from Jacob (Gen. 48:9-20).
 - D. Levi was excluded because it was the priestly tribe (Deut. 10:8,9). Its inheritance was given in cities (Lev. 25:32; Josh. 21), 48 in total (Josh. 21:41).
 - E. The boundaries of each tribe's possession are listed in Josh. 15-21, including Levitical cities and cities of refuge.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 5

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

3. I have attached a chart comparing the original sons of Jacob to the twelve tribes of Israel. Also included on this chart is a list found in the book of Revelation. This list is given to show that a figurative use of these tribes is found in Revelation. A comparison of names will show this figurative use because of the following:
 - A. Levi and Joseph are listed as being tribes in Israel in the book of Revelation. They are not in the original tribes of Israel.
 - B. The list in Revelation leaves out Dan and Ephraim, two of the original twelve tribes of Israel.

II. THE PURPOSE

1. The twelve tribes of Israel received their land inheritances after a period of conquering in the land of Canaan. (Again, see Josh. 15-21).
2. These people were given a special law at Mt. Sinai (Ex. 20). This law was for them only (Lev. 27:34; cf. Eze. 20:12; Ex. 31:17).
3. These people were separated from the other nations (Ex. 33:16; Lev. 20: 24; 1 Kgs. 8:53).
4. The Messiah was promised to come through the nation of Israel (Gen. 49:10; Deut. 18:18,19; cf. Acts 3:20-22).
5. Jesus sprang from the nation of Israel (Matt. 1; Rom. 9:5; Heb. 7:14).
6. Stephen in Acts 7 gives us a good overview of Jewish history to the bringing the Messiah into the world.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 5

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

ORIGINAL SONS OF

JACOB

(Genesis 35)

REUBEN

SIMEON

LEVI

JUDAH

ISSACHAR

ZEBULUN

JOSEPH

BENJAMIN

DAN

NAPHTALI

GAD

ASHER

TWELVE TRIBES OF

ISRAEL

(Numbers 13)

REUBEN

SIMEON

EPHRAIM

JUDAH

ISSACHAR

ZEBULUN

MANASSEH

BENJAMIN

DAN

NAPHTALI

GAD

ASHER

TWELVE TRIBES IN

REVELATION

(Revelation 7)

REUBEN

SIMEON

LEVI

JUDA

ISSACHAR

ZABULON

MANASSES

BENJAMIN

JOSEPH

NEPHTHALIM

GAD

ASER

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 2

Lesson 6

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

“THE JEWISH NATION (2) -- ITS PRESERVATION”

INTRODUCTION:

1. Last week, we noted that the children of Israel were chosen for the specific purpose of bringing Christ into the world.
2. They were given special laws to keep them pure from the nations around them and to preserve them physically.
3. In this lesson, we want to look at God's preservation of these people.

DISCUSSION:

I. A REMNANT WILL BE SAVED

1. Israel would remain in the land as long as they observed the law of God (Josh. 1:6-9).
2. Even though the children would do evil and many would be punished, God promised a remnant would be spared (2 Kgs. 19:30,31; Jer. 4:27; 30:11; 46:28; 31:7; 42:2; Neh. 1:3; Isa. 1:9; 10:20-22; 37:31,32).
3. Even in captivity, there was the promise of a remnant that would be left (Eze. 6:8; 11:13; 14:22).

II. GOD'S PRESERVATION OF HIS PEOPLE

1. In the wilderness wanderings
 - A. Manna -- Ex. 16:12ff {Manna ceased when they began to eat of the crops of Canaan - Josh. 5:9-12}
 - B. Quail -- Ex. 16:12ff; Num. 11:31,32 {Quail covered the camp 2 cubits high, a days journey either side of the camp}.
 - C. Water -- Ex. 17:1-7; Num. 20:7-11
 - D. Ps. 105:40 -- *“The people asked, and he brought quails, and satisfied them with the bread of heaven.”*
 - E. Neh. 9:5ff
2. Crossing of the Red Sea (Ex. 14:21ff)
3. Against enemies

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 6
THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

- A. Against Amalek (Ex. 17:12)
- B. Against the Amorites (Josh. 10:8-14)
- C. Against the Assyrians (2 Kgs. 19:35)
- 4. From captivity
 - A. After 70 years, they would return (Jer. 25:12; 29:10)
 - B. The return (2 Chr. 36:22,23; Ezra; Nehemiah; Haggai)
- 5. From evil nations
 - A. Covenanting with others (Ex. 23:32; Deut. 7:2)
 - B. Marrying others (Deut. 7:3; Josh. 23:12)
 - C. Following practices of others (Deut. 12:29-31; 18:9-14; Lev. 20:23)

III. WE ARE SPIRITUAL ISRAEL

- 1. Rom. 2:28,29
- 2. Rom. 9:6-33 (vs. 27 -- "*... a remnant shall be saved*")
- 3. Gal. 4:24-31

SOUTH MICHIGAN TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOL
QUARTER 2
LESSON 7
THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

“THE WORK OF JOHN”

INTRODUCTION:

Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord: And he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse. (Mal. 4:5,6)

With this statement, we are introduced to the work of John the baptizer (Matt. 11:12-14). John was involved in the tremendous work in a transition period. The people were being prepared to make the move from Judaism to Christianity. John's work was instrumental in making this happen.

DISCUSSION:

I. BACKGROUND TO JOHN THE BAPTIZER

1. Born to Zacharias and Elisabeth (Levites) – Lk. 1:5ff
2. Cousin of Jesus Christ (Elisabeth and Mary were cousins) – Lk. 1:36
3. Came from the wilderness to preach the word (Lk. 3:2,3; Matt. 3:1-4).
4. Raiment of camel's hair, leather girdle, eating locusts and wild honey (Matt. 3:4)
5. Baptized Jesus (Matt. 3:13ff)
6. Killed by Herod (Mk. 6:14ff)

II. TEACHINGS OF JOHN

1. Bring forth fruit worthy of repentance (Matt. 3:7,8)
2. That being of the seedline of Abraham means nothing if one is not obeying God (Matt. 3:9-12)
3. That one was coming after him whose shoes he was not worthy to unlatch (Matt. 3:11)
4. That he was to prepare the way of the Lord (Jn. 1:23; Isa. 40:3)
5. That adultery is wrong (Mk. 6:18)
6. That people were to be baptized (Mk. 1:4)
7. That the kingdom of heaven is at hand (Matt. 3:2)
8. That people should follow Christ (Jn. 1:35-37)
9. He was not the Christ (Jn. 3:28)
10. Christ must increase, he must decrease (Jn. 3:30)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 7
THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

III. BAPTISM OF JOHN

1. Based upon repentance (Matt. 3:1-8)
2. Based upon confession (Mk. 1:5)
3. For the remission of sins (Mk. 1:4)
4. In view of the coming of Christ and the kingdom (Matt. 3:2; Jn. 1:25ff)
5. No longer valid after the church was established (Acts 19:1ff)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 2

Lesson 8

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

"IN THE FULNESS OF TIME"

INTRODUCTION:

1. At the time of John's work, Jesus began his work (Matt. 3). This work would involve training the apostles and setting the foundation work for the establishment of the church.
2. Jesus was born during the times of the Roman Empire (Lk. 3:1,2) in fulfillment of prophecy (Dan. 2:44, et.al.).
3. The Bible describes this time as the fulness of time. In this lesson, we want to discuss this expression.

DISCUSSION:

I. THE FULNESS OF TIME

1. Gal. 4:4
2. pleroma (Strong's 4138) -- *which is put in to fill up, piece that filled up, fulfilling, full, fulness*
3. exapostello (Strong's 1821) -- *to send away forth, i.e. (on a mission), to dispatch, send*
4. The purpose of this sending was to give people the opportunity to cease being servants and to become sons (Gal. 4:5-7).

II. THE PROPHECY OF DANIEL

1. Dan. 2
2. Nebuchadnezzar has a dream but cannot remember what it was. He desires to know the dream and the interpretation thereof. Because he does not remember the dream, he expects the wisemen to tell him the dream or they will die.
3. Daniel reveals the dream to him and the interpretation. The dream was of a great and terrible image composed of the following:

HEAD	---	GOLD
BREAST & ARMS	---	SILVER
BELLY & THIGHS	---	BRASS
LEGS	---	IRON
FEET	---	PART IRON AND PART CLAY

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 2

Lesson 8

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

4. Daniel also saw a stone roll down and strike the image at the feet and destroy the image. The broken pieces blow away, and the stone becomes great and fills the whole world.

5. Daniel also provides the interpretation of the dream:

GOLD/Head	---	BABYLON
SILVER/Breast & Arms	---	AN INFERIOR KINGDOM
BRASS/Belly & Thighs	---	A KINGDOM THAT SHALL RULE OVER THE WORLD
IRON/CLAY/Legs & Feet	---	A KINGDOM WITH STRENGTH YET DIVIDED
STONE	---	A KINGDOM THAT SHALL CONSUME ALL AND STAND FOREVER

6. In history, these kingdoms are (in order): *BABYLON, PERSIA, GREECE, AND ROME*. The last kingdom is the church.

III. WHAT THESE KINGDOMS DID TO HELP MAKE IT THE "FULNESS OF TIME"

1. Babylon -- With the Code of Hammurabi, Babylon gave a model of a law system that affected all Near Eastern societies. This law system was based on the principle "the strong shall not injure the weak". It established a society based on the rights of the individual.
2. Persia -- Persia gave us a law system that was unchangeable. Even the word of the king could not be changed, even by the king. Once a law was set it could not be removed (cf. Dan. 6:8,15; Esther 8:8).
3. Greece -- Alexander the Great did much to solidify the areas he conquered. He brought with him Greek culture, but more importantly, the Greek language. By the time of Jesus, Greek was a language understood throughout that portion of the world.
4. Rome -- Rome unified the world. From Italy to Egypt to Mesopotamia, everywhere was Rome. Travel was easy. All were under one law. People could express themselves and operate with a certain amount of freedom, as long as they did not violate Roman law.
5. The world was right for the coming of Christ. A unified world under one law with a language that would allow one to communicate in all areas.

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

"THE CHURCH -- WHERE SALVATION IS"

INTRODUCTION:

1. In last week's lesson, we studied the work of John in preparing the way for Christ and the establishment of the church.
2. The church is essential to man's salvation. In this lesson, we want to look at what the Bible says concerning the church.
3. We especially want to note any correlation between our salvation and the church.

DISCUSSION:

I. THE CHURCH WAS NOT AN AFTERTHOUGHT

1. Isa. 2:1-4 -- All nations would flow unto it
2. Matt. 3:2 -- It was at hand
3. Matt. 16:18 -- Christ would build his church
4. Acts 2:47 -- Saved were added to it
5. Eph. 3:10,11 -- The church was eternally purposed
6. Acts 20:28 -- The church is a blood-bought institution

II. SALVATION IS IN THE CHURCH

1. Acts 2:47 -- Saved are in it
2. Eph. 1:22,23 -- Jesus is the head of the church
3. Eph. 4:4 -- The church is the body
4. 1 Cor. 15:24 -- The church will be delivered up to the Father
5. Rom. 12:5 -- One body in Christ
6. 1 Cor. 12:20 -- Many members in one body
7. Eph. 5:23 -- Jesus is the Savior of the body
8. Rev. 21:27 -- Only those written in the Lamb's book of life will enter
Heaven
9. Heb. 12:23 -- Names are written in Heaven

III. HOW "PICKY" IS GOD?

1. Many have challenged the teaching that only those in the church are saved as a very narrow, Pharisaical viewpoint. We are being told that we are too "picky" if we believe everyone must obey all of God's will.
2. How "picky" is God? Please note the attached chart.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 1
Lesson 9

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

GOD MEANS WHAT HE SAYS

ADAM AND EVE (GEN. 3)

Did it matter that they ate of this "one" tree? Why didn't they argue 'We only ate of it this one time?' When God said don't eat, he meant it!

CAIN (GEN. 4)

Why couldn't Cain argue that he was temporarily insane due to his jealousy? When God said don't murder, he meant it!

NOAH (GEN. 6-9)

Isn't it a little narrow for Noah to teach that salvation from the flood is in the ark? Why not some other boat(s)? When God said the ark, he meant it!

ISRAEL AT SINAI (EX. 32)

What did it matter that they built this golden calf? They only built this one. When God said don't build any graven images, he meant it!

SABBATH BREAKER (NUM. 15:32ff)

What did a few sticks matter? When God said not to do any servile work on the Sabbath, he meant it!

RAHAB (JOSH. 2:12-19)

Only those in Rahab's home would be saved? Sounds pretty narrow. When God said in her home, he meant it!

BRASS SERPENT (NUM. 21)

How could looking on a brass serpent heal anyone? When God said look, he meant it!

JONAH

When God said go to Nineveh, he meant it! He did not mean go to Tarshish.

SACRIFICES (MAL. 1)

God is upset with them because they have polluted his sacrifices. Could it be because he expects unblemished sacrifices? When God taught them about sacrifices, he meant it!

NAAMAN (2 KGS. 5)

Dip in the Jordan? Why not some other river? When God said the Jordan, he meant it!

BLIND MAN (JN. 9)

Did he have to dip in the pool of Siloam? When God said Siloam, he meant it!

SALVATION IN THE CHURCH (EPH. 5:23)

When God said it, he meant it!!!!

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 2
Lesson 10

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

“BE THOU FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH”

INTRODUCTION:

A brief overview of the scheme:

Man created > Sin enters the world > First promise of a Messiah > Man continues in sin > Flood > Noah and his family preserved > Promise to Abraham > Jewish nation becomes a reality > God gives them a law to preserve them > Israel sins > Captivity > A remnant restored to Israel > World develops for coming of the Messiah > Work of John > Jesus' earthly work > The church established > Saved are in the church > Church will be delivered up to God

To this point in our study, we have looked closely at God's part in the plan. In this lesson, we want to understand man's part in the plan.

DISCUSSION:

I. WE ARE UNDER A LAW

1. Acts 4:18,19
2. Acts 5:29
3. Acts 10:33
4. Acts 14:15
5. Rom. 1:16
6. Rom. 10:3
7. Rom. 6:17
8. 1 Cor. 9:21
9. Heb. 2:1-3
10. Jas. 1:25

II. WE ARE EXPECTED TO KEEP THIS LAW

1. Gal. 5:3; Jas. 2:10 -- Must keep whole law
2. Jn. 14:15;
3. Jn. 15:14
4. 1 Jn. 5:3
5. Eph. 2:10
6. Tit. 3:8
7. Rev. 22:14
8. Matt. 7:21-23

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 1
Lesson 10

THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION

III. WE ARE TO BE FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH

1. We must endure persecutions.

- A. Matt. 5:10-12
- B. 2 Thess. 1:4
- C. 2 Tim. 3:12
- D. 1 Pet. 4:12-19
- E. Jas. 1:2,3
- F. 1 Pet. 5:9

2. Nothing is to keep us from obeying God.

- A. Not political pressure – Acts 4,5
- B. Not riotous activity – Acts 19
- C. Not the laws of the land – Acts 5:29
- D. Not our unfaithful brethren – Rom. 16:17,18
- E. Not our families or ourselves – Lk. 14:26,27
- F. Not time – Eph. 5:16,17
- G. Not the threat of death – Rev. 2:10
- H. Not anything – Rom. 8:38,39

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 1
APOLOGETICS

INTRODUCTION:

1. In this lesson, it will be our endeavor to introduce the aim of our study.
2. Many people will not be familiar with the title of this course, but will find themselves very familiar with the aim of this course.
3. In the world in which we live today, it is very necessary to understand this course and its impact upon our lives and the lives of others.
4. What is apologetics? What topics are covered in apologetics? In this lesson, we will discuss these, and then in subsequent lessons we will further explore the study of apologetics.

DISCUSSION:

I. WHAT IS APOLOGETICS?

1. The word "apologetics" comes from the Greek word *apologia* which means "*a plea ("apology"); answer (for self), clearing of self, defence.*"
2. A companion word is the Greek word *apologeomai* which means "*to give account (legal plea) of oneself, i.e. exculpate (self); answer (for self), make defence, excuse (self), speak for self.*"
3. Apologetics is a course of study related to the Bible that concerns itself with defending the Bible.
4. More specifically, it deals a great deal with defending the Bible against the attacks of the scientific world.

II. WHAT ARE SOME POINTS OF STUDY IN APOLOGETICS?

1. The study of the existence of God.
2. The study of the authenticity of the Bible.
3. The study of the Creation account.
4. The study of the theory of Evolution.
5. The deity of Christ, i.e., he is God in the flesh.
6. Other topics may come up, but this gives us a general idea of what is involved.

III. BIBLICAL PASSAGES RELATED TO APOLOGETICS

1. The word *apologia* is found in the following verses. Each verse is printed out and the English translation of the word *apologia* is in **bold** print.

*Men, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my **defence** which I make now unto you.*
(Acts 22:1)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 1
APOLOGETICS

*To whom I answered, It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have licence to **answer** for himself concerning the crime laid against him (Acts 25:16)*

*Mine **answer** to them that do examine me is this (1 Cor. 9:3)*

*For behold this selfsame thing, that ye sorrowed after a godly sort, what carefulness it wrought in you, yea, what **clearing** of yourselves, yea, what indignation, yea, what revenge! In all these things ye have approved yourselves to be clear in this matter (2 Cor. 7:11)*

*Even as it is meet for me to think this of you all, because I have you in my heart: inasmuch as both in my bonds, and in the **defence** and confirmation of the gospel, ye all are partakers of my grace (Phil. 1:7)*

*But the other of love, knowing that I am set for the **defence** of the gospel (Phil. 1:17)*

*At my first **answer** no man stood with me, but all men forsook me; I pray God that it may not be laid to their charge (2 Tim. 4:16)*

*But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts: and be ready always to give an **answer** to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear (1 Pet. 3:15)*

2. The Greek word *apologeomai* appears in the following verses and is recorded the same as the previous word.

*And when they bring you unto the synagogues, and unto magistrates, and powers, take ye no thought how or what thing ye shall **answer** or what ye shall say (Lk. 12:11)*

*Settle it therefore in your hearts, not to mediate before what ye shall **answer** (Lk. 21:14)*

*And they drew Alexander out of the multitude, the Jews putting him forward. And Alexander beckoned with the hand, and would have made his **defence** unto the people (Acts 19:33)*

*Then Paul, after that the governor had beckoned unto him to speak, answered, Forasmuch as I know that thou hast been of many years a judge unto this nation, I do the more cheerfully **answer** for myself (Acts 24:10)*

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 3

Lesson 1

APOLOGETICS

*While he **answered** for himself, Neither against the law of the Jews, neither against the temple, nor yet against Caesar, have I offended any thing at all (Acts 25:8)*

*Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Thou art permitted to speak for thyself. Then Paul stretched forth the hand, and **answered** for himself: I think myself happy, king Agrippa, because I shall **answer** for myself this day before thee touching all the things whereof I am accused of the Jews (Acts 26:1,2)*

*And as he thus **spake for himself**, Festus said with aloud voice, Paul thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad (Acts 26:24)*

*Which shew the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else **excusing** one another (Rom. 2:15)*

*Again, think ye that we **excuse ourselves unto you**? we speak before God in Christ, but we do all things, dearly beloved, for your edifying (2 Cor. 12:19)*

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 2
APOLOGETICS

THE EVOLUTIONISTS' VIEWPOINT

INTRODUCTION:

In this lesson, we want to explore what the evolutionist believes. We will look at quotes taken directly from those who believe in Evolution. The purpose of this is to better understand the problem and to help "open" our eyes to the seriousness of the Evolutionary Theory. The bulk of our problems today began with a book published in 1859 by Charles Robert Darwin, ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES by means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life. Darwin followed 1871 with THE DESCENT OF MAN and Selection in Relation to Sex. Darwin did not begin the theory of evolution, he just popularized it. Darwin's grandfather, Dr. Erasmus Darwin believed in evolution. The ideas expressed in evolution are old as seen in the fact that Thales, a Greek philosopher who lived from 640-546 B.C., believed "that all life originated in and arose out of water" (Evolution, New York: Time-Life Books, 1964, p. 10).

DISCUSSION:

1. To answer the question "Why Does The Universe Exist?", Joel Achenbach responded in part:

Which brings us to the universe itself. As we've often noted, several astronomical observations have led to the widely accepted theory that 10 to 20 billion years ago the entire universe as we see it was compressed into a point of infinite density, and then rapidly began expanding in a moment called the Big Bang. What isn't so clear is why the bang happened in the first place. Where did that proto-universe come from? The easy answer would be to insert the Creator into the picture at this point, and indeed, the Vatican has happily declared the Big Bang theory to be compatible with biblical teachings. But we've been hearing some really mind-warping thoughts lately from a few cosmologists who say that even the Big Bang might have been just another function probability. Rich Gott, a Princeton astrophysicist -- an astrophysicist is a type of creature that due to random mutation has evolved from a normal human being -- says that it is theoretically possible for something to pop into existence out of nothing. "Nothing" in this case would be a vacuum, a chunk of empty space, but one with "high density". This seems like a contradiction to us, but then we're not astrophysicists. The pros say that powerful fields of energy permeate vacuums. This is a function of quantum mechanics, and we'd explain that to you except that it clearly states in the Why Things Are contract that we don't do quantum mechanics. Because the vacuum contains energy -- which presumably originates in the larger cosmos outside that little patch of space -- it also exerts a gravitational force, which is essentially the same thing as having density. The energy level

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 2
APOLOGETICS

fluctuates randomly, and at extremely rare moments it peaks in such a massive power surge that this dense little point of space begins to inflate at tremendous speed. The energy of such moments is so great that matter forms, and -- poof! -- you've got a universe on your hands. So these vacuums, Gott says, "sort of lift themselves up by their bootstraps, so to speak". (Why Things Are, Detroit Free Press Magazine, 10-14-99, p. 28)

2. Kenneth Nealson, a microbiologist for NASA, in explaining that oxygen is not necessary for life:

Oxygen only appeared on Earth 500 million years ago, but there was a world of bacteria here that preceded us. It was metabolically and chemically as alive 2 billion years ago as it is today" ("Hello, Out There! The New Science of Astrobiology", Newsweek, 9-21-98, p. 12)

3. Gregory Dudek, a robotics expert at McGill University in Montreal, in explaining why some things are hard for robots to do that are easy for humans:

The reason those things seem so easy is because we're specialized to them through millions of years of evolution. To think we could match those easily represents tremendous hubris on our part. ("Robot reality falls far short of expectations", Detroit Free Press, 4-22-99, p. 16A)

4. In an article discussing what scientists hope to learn by building a \$4.4 billion Super Collider (also known as an Atom Smasher):

Physicists hope the superconducting super collider will help them explain the very origin of matter itself and perhaps lead them to their holy grail: a single theory that unites all the forces of nature, from gravity spanning galaxies to the mysterious bonds that hold the proton together. ("Atom smasher could provide insight into secrets of creation", Texarkana Gazette, 11-11-98, p. 7B)

5. The Guinness Book of World Records even gets its two cents worth in:

It is believed that 1.2 million years ago the world's air temperature averaged 95 degrees F. ("Weather", Guinness Book of World Records, New York: Bantam Books, 1987, p. 140)

6. Sometimes, even our lawmakers state evolutionary concepts. Rep. Sam Doult introduced a bill in the Missouri House to make the bee the state insect. In arguing for his proposal, he said:

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 2
APOLOGETICS

The bee has not changed in over 4 million years. I think that's good.
("Lawmaker wants milk named state drink", The (Springfield, MO) Daily News, 1-12-84

7. Albert Einstein is recognized as one of the greatest scientists who ever lived. Charles Darwin is known as the Father of Evolution. Einstein and Darwin struggled with the "problem" of God. The following quotes were made late in the lives of these men:

Einstein: *In their struggle for the ethical good, teachers of religion must have the stature to give up the doctrine of a personal God.*

Darwin: *I feel most deeply that the whole subject is too profound for the human intellect. A dog might as well speculate on the mind of Newton. Let each man hope and believe what he can.*

Both quotes from "Scientists and Religion in America" by Edward J. Larson and Larry Witham, Scientific American, Sept. 1999, p. 89.

8. Stephen Hawking, one of the most renowned physicists ever, in answering questions concerning his book A Brief History of Time had this to say about the origin of the universe and the need for cosmology:

On energy changing to mass to form solid bodies: *Yes. The energy was borrowed from the gravitational force of the universe, which had compressed everything to infinite density before it was released in the Big Bang. The total net energy of the universe is zero. Thus, the whole universe is for nothing. Who says there is no such thing as a free lunch?*
(p. 1C)

On the need for recent discoveries of cosmology: *This is why I have spent some of my time attempting to explain what we do. I think knowledge of the general ideas of the recent discoveries in cosmology are useful to the public. True, understanding cosmology will not help feed anyone. It won't even wash clothes any brighter. But man or woman does not live by bread alone. We all feel the need to come to terms with the universe in which we find ourselves, and to understand how we got here.* (p. 2C)

What does Hawking think about God? *I think I'm careful in my book. I leave open the question of whether God exists and what His nature would be. One can never prove that God doesn't exist. What I did was show that it was not necessary to appeal to God to decide how the universe began, because that is determined by the laws of science. However, one could say*

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 3

Lesson 2

APOLOGETICS

the laws of science were God's choice for how the universe behaves. (p. 2C)

Above quotes from "Theoretician sees an everyday need for cosmic thoughts", Detroit Free Press, 4-3-90.

9. The following quotes are taken from the publication Reason and Revelation published by Apologetics Press. The references for these quotes are the original sources. All emphasis mine, C.C.

From Dr. H.J. Muller in May 1966: *There are no hypotheses, alternative to the principle of evolution with its 'tree of life,' that any competent biologist of today takes seriously. Moreover, the principle is so important for an understanding of the world we live in and of ourselves that the public in general, including students taking biology in high school, should be made aware of it, and of the **FACT** that it is firmly established, even as the rotundity of the earth is firmly established.* (Forty-Two Years on the Firing Line, Dr. J.D. Bales, Shreveport, LA: Lambert, no date, pp. 71-72.

Whereas the requirement that the theory of creation be included in textbooks as an alternative to evolutionary theory represents a constraint upon the freedom of the science teacher in the class room . . . the American Association for the Advancement of Science strongly urges that reference to the theory of creation, which is neither scientifically grounded nor capable of performing the roles required of science theories, not be required in textbooks and other classroom materials intended for use in science curricula. (The American Biology Teacher, January 1973)

Dr. Theodosius Dobzhansky of Rockefeller University: *Nothing in biology makes sense except in the light of evolution.* (Time, 3-16-81, p. 82).

Ben Bova stated: *Evolution . . . is the cornerstone of the biological sciences. **NO SERIOUS SCIENTISTS DISPUTE THIS . . . SO FAR NOT ONE SHRED OF EVIDENCE HAS EVER BEEN FOUND TO SUPPORT THE CREATIONIST VIEW.** Not a fingerbone, not a leaf, not a shard of evidence exists. We may have been created by some deity or other unfathomable force, but there is no evidence whatsoever that it happened this way.* ("The Creationists' 'Equal Time'", Discover, October 1980, p. 35)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 2
APOLOGETICS

10. Louis T. More in The Dogma of Evolution, p. 22:

The only alternative (to the theory of evolution, C.C.) is the doctrine of special creation which may be true but is irrational.

11. Dr. George Wald as quoted in Reason and Revelation, Nov. 1981:

. . . Time is the hero of the plot. The time with which we deal here is of the order of 2 billion years. What we regard as impossible on the basis of human experience is meaningless here. Given so much time, the impossible becomes possible, the possible becomes probable, the probable becomes virtually certain. One has only to wait; time itself performs miracles.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 2
APOLOGETICS

EVOLUTION AT ITS MOST RIDICULOUS

THIS STATEMENT IS QUOTED AS FACT:

*“ABOUT 45 MILLION YEARS AGO, THE FRAGILE PRIMATES LIVED IN
A RAIN FOREST, FEEDING ON INSECTS AND SAP.”*

WHAT WAS THIS GREAT FIND THAT BROUGHT SUCH
WONDERFUL KNOWLEDGE?

*“THE FOSSILIZED FOOT BONES, EACH ABOUT THE SIZE OF A
GRAIN OF RICE, WERE SIFTED FROM TONS OF MUDDY RUBBISH AT
A LIMESTONE MINE IN EASTERN CHINA.”*

(“Smallest primate fossils found”, *The Detroit News*, 3-16-00, p. 11A)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 3
APOLOGETICS

THERE IS A GOD

INTRODUCTION:

1. The heart of the study of Apologetics is the existence of God.
2. There is no discussion about evolution, creation, the age of the earth, dinosaurs, or any such matter if God does not exist.
3. The Bible, of course, does not apologize for stating as fact that there is a God. However, this claim alone does not mean it is so.
4. As Christians, we must be ready to answer those around us concerning the existence of God.
5. We want to study this issue from several angles. Either God is or he is not!

DISCUSSION:

I. THE BIBLE'S CLAIM

1. Gen. 1:1 – *In the beginning God*
2. Ex. 16:12 – *and ye shall know that I am the Lord your God*
3. Isa. 42:5 – *Thus saith God the Lord, he that created the heavens*
4. Isa. 45:18 – *that created the heavens . . . that formed the earth and made it*
5. Mal. 2:10 – *hath not one God created us*
6. Mk. 13:19 – *from the beginning of the creation, which God created*
7. Eph. 3:9 – *been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ*
8. Rev. 4:11 – *for thou hast created all things*

II. THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE ISSUE

As we can tell from the verses in Point I, the Bible makes a strong claim not only to God's existence, but to God's creative force. If God does not exist, then the Bible's claims are wrong. If God does not exist, there is no Bible – no word of God. If there is no word of God, there is no plan of salvation. If there is no God, there is no Bible and thus no moral standard for man. If there is no God, then man will die and go nowhere. If there is no God, there is no Heaven nor Hell, thus man is free to do as man pleases with no fear of the consequences. If there is no God, we are truly nothing more than beasts of the field, and nothing will keep us from acting like such.

III. THERE IS A GOD

The argument to be made as to whether God exists cannot be made based on the claims in Point I. To say there is a God because the Bible says so amounts to "reasoning in a circle". We would have to argue that the Bible is reliable because there is a God, but we know there is a God because the Bible says so! We have not proven anything, except that we are good at making assumptions. How do we, then, know there is a God?

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 3
APOLOGETICS

1. Creation demands a creator
 - A. Something exists. How did it get here? This question must be answered.
 - B. There are three possibilities:
 - a. Matter is eternal.
 - b. Matter created itself.
 - c. Matter was created by a supernatural power.
 - C. Let us address each of these.
 - a. Newton's Second Law of Thermodynamics has long since shown that everything is decaying. That is, it is running down. If matter were eternal, it would not decay, it would always remain the same.
 - b. In order for matter to create itself, it would have to preexist itself. This, of course, is impossible.
 - c. That matter was created by a supernatural power is the only logical explanation.
2. Order demands an orderer.
 - A. The universe in which we live is quite orderly. In fact, it is so well ordered, we can fire a spaceship from our planet and time it so well that we can land on Mars or fly by Saturn.
 - B. How would this be possible if everything was operating randomly?
 - C. To believe that all of this great order in our universe came about by pure chance is to defy all logic.
 - D. The only logical explanation for this order is an orderer.
3. Design demands a designer.
 - A. Have you ever considered the human body? That is, how well designed it is.
 - B. On the radio recently, I was listening to an interview in which the person was talking, in part, about his past. The interviewer was discussing the fact that this person had been an atheist, but by looking at his daughter's ear, he came to believe in God.
 - C. This may sound a little far-fetched, but if one really considers the intricate design of the human body, or something like "from tiny acorns mighty oaks grow", one is forced to admit that there is a God.
4. Morality demands a moral lawgiver
 - A. In every civilization we study, there are certain things that are always wrong -- lying, stealing, murder, etc. Since many of these civilizations

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 3

Lesson 3

APOLOGETICS

were pagan societies, how is it that these various civilizations had such common moral laws?

- B. When the Nazi war criminals were tried, by what law were they found guilty? They had not violated German law, and they were not Israelis and therefore not subject to Israeli law. Those who were found guilty had violated a "higher law". They were guilty of violating a supreme moral law.
 - C. This common thread of morality had to come from one moral law giver.
5. The finite demands the infinite.
- A. Man is a finite being, i.e., he had a beginning and will have an end.
 - B. Man is here, therefore he came from somewhere. Where?
 - a. He certainly has not always been here. Even the evolutionists will assert that life has not always been on the earth.
 - b. He could not have created himself. This demands man to exist before he existed.
 - c. It is scientifically impossible for man to have come from some other thing, whether it be monkey or some other animal. Like has always produced like.
 - d. The non-living did not spring into the living. The work of Louis Pasteur showed this to be impossible. Even the evolutionist will accept this.
 - e. In order for man and the universe to be, there had to be something that always was, is, and will be.

IV. THE GOD OF THE BIBLE

- 1. All things were created from nothing (*Ex Nihilo*) -- Heb. 11:3
- 2. God is the one who built all things -- Heb. 3:4
- 3. God created all things -- Ex. 20:11; Acts 17:24
- 4. He is the great designer -- Job 38-40; Acts 17:26
- 5. We are fearfully and wonderfully made -- Ps. 139:14
- 6. God is eternal -- Ex. 3:14; Ps. 90:2; Deut. 33:27

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 4
APOLOGETICS

HOW DO WE KNOW THE BIBLE IS GOD'S WORD? (1)

INTRODUCTION:

1. In this lesson, we are going to begin a study on the authenticity of the Bible.
2. While we accept it as God's word, many do not. To them we must "prove our case".
3. It would be erroneous to expect them to believe the Bible is God's word just because we say so. They should no more believe us as we should believe them when they tell us the Bible is not God's word.
4. What evidence do we use? If we cannot let it speak for itself, then how do we know the Bible is God's word?

DISCUSSION:

I. WHAT WE MUST SHOW

1. To change an atheist or an agnostic into a believer, evidence must be presented.
2. The Bible either is or it is not God's word.
3. It cannot be partially God's word, because it claims consistently to be ALL God's word (cf. Rom. 15:4; 2 Tim. 3:16; 1 Cor. 10; et.al.).
4. It cannot be partially God's word, because no one could be certain which part is God's word. It is either all or nothing.
5. This being the case, what must we show?
 - A. We must show that the origin of the Bible came from a source higher than man.
 - B. We must show that the Bible contains knowledge that defies human knowledge.
 - C. We must show that there is no other source for the Bible than its being from God.

II. POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS FOR THE EXISTENCE OF THE BIBLE

1. Man wrote it.
 - A. If man wrote something, would he write to condemn himself?
 - B. When man writes something, does it not always contradict some other individual's writing?
 - C. It is absolutely illogical to conclude that 40 different people could write over a 1600 years period while living in different places of the world and never contradict one another!!!

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 4
APOLOGETICS

2. The devil wrote it.

- A. Within the Bible, the devil makes no claim to inspiring mankind.
- B. Would the devil write a book that condemns him on every turn?
- C. Would the devil write a book that warns every one to beware of him?

3. God wrote it.

The things which we will discuss throughout these two lessons will substantiate this point. Pure logic and the process of elimination teaches us that this is the only choice.

III. ALLEGED CONTRADICTIONS

- 1. It has been stated for years that the Bible contradicts itself. Yet, with every charge, there has been an excellent defense.
- 2. Alleged contradictions are explained when one considers:
 - A. The context
 - B. The time periods
 - C. The language (Figurative or Literal)
 - D. A consideration of the law system in effect when the statement is made.

IV. UNITY

- 1. A consistent theme runs through every book – Jesus Christ.
- 2. How does one explain that Moses, who lived around 1500 B.C., agrees completely with the Hebrew writers, who wrote around 68 A.D.?
- 3. Moses to Nehemiah to John – all agree on every point.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 5
APOLOGETICS

HOW DO WE KNOW THE BIBLE IS GOD'S WORD? (2)

INTRODUCTION:

1. In our last lesson, we showed that the Bible could only have come from God, by eliminating man and the devil as possible authors.
2. We also touched on alleged contradictions and the unity of the Bible.
3. In this lesson, we want to expand on these ideas by showing that the Bible is a timeless book that offers more than enough evidence to remove all doubt as to it being nearly a "good book written by a bunch of men".
4. The Bible gives us its own evidence of divine inspiration.

DISCUSSION:

I. THAT THE BIBLE IS TIMELESS IS PROOF OF ITS INSPIRATION

1. 2 Pet. 1:3 -- All that we need for life and godliness
2. Jas. 1:25 -- "Whoso" looketh. Universality of the book.
3. Jn. 3:16 -- "Whosoever". Universality of the plan
4. Such passages as 1 Tim. 4:1ff and 2 Tim. 4:1ff teach us that the Bible is to be used to combat sin in the "last days".
5. 2 Tim. 3:16,17 teach us that the word is to be used to make the "man of God" complete.
6. Throughout generations and throughout every culture of the world, the Bible has been used to help people. It has addressed their needs, and has provided the answers sought to their questions.
7. The fact that the Bible is never outdated is proof of its inspiration. Man has not, nor ever will, write a book that addresses the problems and needs of every generation that has or will ever live.

II. FULFILLED PROPHECY IS A PROOF OF INSPIRATION

1. The fall of the city of Babylon was foretold in Isa. 13:19-22.
 - A. This prophecy was made around 750 B.C.
 - B. The city was taken by Cyrus the Great in 539 B.C.
 - C. How could Isaiah have known this over a 100 years before it happened?
2. The naming of Cyrus as the one who would free the children of Israel from captivity is found in Isa. 44:28.
 - A. This prophecy was made around 750 B.C.
 - B. Cyrus issued the decree to allow Israel to go back to Jerusalem in 536 B.C.
 - C. The end of 2 Chronicles and Ezra 1 verifies that Cyrus did

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 5
APOLOGETICS

give the decree. How did Isaiah know this if it were not by inspiration?

3. The many intricate prophecies of Jesus Christ are proof of inspiration. Details are given over a thousand years before his birth that cannot be explained through human knowledge. These things could only be known if given by a higher power.
 - A. Born of woman -- Gen. 3:15 + Gal. 4:4
 - B. Born of a virgin -- Isa. 7:14 + Matt. 1:23
 - C. Born in Bethlehem -- Micah 5:2 + Matt. 2:1
 - D. Preceded by John -- Mal. 3:1 + Matt. 3:1-3
 - E. Would ride a donkey into Zion -- Isa. 62:11 + Zech. 9:9 + Matt. 21:1-5
 - F. Would be betrayed by a friend -- Psalms 41:9 + Matt. 26:47ff
 - G. Would be smitten and spat upon -- Isa. 50:6 + Matt. 26:67
 - H. Would be buried in a rich man's tomb -- Isa. 53:9 + Matt. 27:57ff
 - E. And hundreds more

III. THE ACCURACY OF THE BIBLE IS PROOF OF ITS INSPIRATION

1. Sir William Ramsay used the book of Acts as an authority for the topography, antiquities, and societies of Asia Minor.
2. Lk. 2:1-3 tell us of the enrollment for the purposes of taxation. This was thought to be an error.
 - A. Archaeologists have discovered that such enrollments were begun by Caesar Augustus and that Quirinius (mentioned in Lk. 2) was governor of Syria twice (7 B.C. and 6 A.D.).
 - B. Census returns have been found that date as far back as 34 A.D. up to 202 A.D.
3. Sargon, king of Assyria, was shown to exist when Paul Emile Botta discovered Sargon's palace in 1843. Prior to this time, Sargon was not known, EXCEPT in Isa. 20:1. Again, the accuracy of the Bible is shown.
4. Abraham bought a cave from Ephron, the Hittite (Gen. 23:10). Outside of Biblical references, the Hittites were unknown. From 1884 - 1912, archaeologists discovered around 10,000 clay tablets concerning the Hittites. What the Bible knew all along, man finally "discovered".
5. When the Bible says something is there, it is there. When the Bible says something happened, it happened. When the Bible gives a person's name and title, that person existed with that title. When the Bible speaks, men should listen.

IV. FOREKNOWLEDGE IS A PROOF OF INSPIRATION

1. Knowledge that was not known to man, or was not generally believed by

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 5
APOLOGETICS

man, has been found all through the Bible. How is it that the writers knew these things to be true if it were not for inspiration?

2. Please note the following:

- A. Earth hangs on nothing (Job 26:7). Not totally accepted until the days of Columbus.
- B. Earth is round (Isa. 40:22). A flat earth was a common belief for centuries.
- C. Sun moves through space (Ps. 19:5,6). We now know that we are moving through space at approximately 600,000 miles per hour.
- D. Currents in the oceans (Ps. 8:8). Discovered by Matthew Maury who lived from 1806 - 1873).
- E. Trenches in the oceans (Job 38:16). The Mariannas Trench is over 6 miles deep. British scientists first located these deep trenches in 1873.
- F. Life is in the blood (Lev. 17:11). This was not common medical knowledge, but was recorded by Moses, one who had been schooled in all the knowledge of Egypt.
- G. Like produces like (Gen. 1:11). Modern genetics, instituted around 1900, has shown this to be true. Horses produce horses; cows produce cows; etc.
- H. Four different kinds of fleshs (1 Cor. 15:39). Today, even the the evolutionist agrees with this.

CONCLUSION:

We have shown that the Bible contains knowledge that is beyond human explanation. We have shown that the Bible could have no other origin than God. The timeless nature of the Bible shows us that its author is higher than humans. With these things shown, we can come to no other conclusion than that God is the author of the Bible, and that the Bible is truly the "inspired word of God"!!!

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 6
APOLOGETICS

CREATION -- THEORIES AND FACTS

INTRODUCTION:

1. One of the things which we have to fight so hard today is the theory of Evolution.
2. This theory has as its foundation a "creation" known as The Big Bang.
3. If one can show that the creation is of supernatural origin, then the theory of Evolution falls.
4. However, too many today wish to compromise the truth and are working diligently to attempt to have people believe that Evolution and the Bible are in perfect harmony.
5. John Clayton has allowed the necessary time for Evolution in the days of Genesis 1, and George DeHoff has allowed for the time between Genesis 1:1 and 1:2. Both of these ideas will be addressed in this lesson.
6. What we want to do is take a look at some of the views put forth to allow for the necessary time for Evolution. We will then address any problems we see with these.
7. We also want to look at the Biblical view of Creation.

DISCUSSION:

I. THE DAY-AGE THEORY

1. This view puts forth the following ideas:

- A. Each day listed in Genesis 1 is actually long eons of time, numbering millions or billions of years.
- B. Time did not really begin until Day 4.
- C. The amount of time in these "days" allows for the fossil record.

{NOTE: The fossil record is the greatest enemy of the evolutionist. However, the fossil record is necessary to "prove" evolution. Since fossils supposedly developed over eons of time, it is necessary to have this time somewhere in the creation account. The reason the fossil record is the enemy of evolution is that it is missing some very important ingredients -- "MISSING LINKS" (or for that matter, even one missing link)}.

2. Dr. John Klutz, in 1955, stated the need for the theory such as the Day-Age Theory in this way:

It is hardly conceivable that anyone would question the interpretation of these ordinary days were it not for the fact that people are attempting to reconcile Genesis and evolution.

3. Can we prove the days of Genesis 1 are literal 24 hour days? If we can, then the Day-Age Theory is false. Please note the following:

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 6
APOLOGETICS

- A. The days of Genesis all are defined as having and “evening and a morning”. Throughout the Bible, the use of these terms in this way always denotes a literal evening and a morning (or how we would describe a day). See attachment A.
- B. The Hebrew word for day, *yom*, always denotes a literal 24 hour day when preceded by a numeral (except in prophetic passages). See attachment B. All the days in Genesis 1 are preceded by a numeral.
- C. Ex. 20:11 defines the creation week as six literal 24 hour days. It is used to define for the Jews how they are to determine their work week and their day of rest.
- D. If these days are not literal 24 hour days, then what is an “evening and a morning”; what is a year (Gen. 1:14)?

4. Did time begin on Day 4 with the creation of the Sun and the Moon?

Please note that time is not dependent upon either the Sun or the Moon. For instance, in an eclipse, time goes on. Our time is determined by the rotation of the Earth on its axis, not by the Sun or Moon. We use these objects as markers, but they are not necessary for time keeping.

II. THE GAP THEORY

- 1. This theory states that the days of Genesis 1 are literal.
- 2. The time needed for Evolution, though, is still in Genesis 1. It is located between verses 1 and 2.
- 3. This theory holds to the belief that there were two creations. One in Genesis 1:1 in which dinosaurs, etc. roamed the earth, and the fossil record was created. The second creation begins in Genesis 1:2 after the first world became waste and void.
- 4. The theory would hold that the necessary time for Evolution took place during the first creation of Genesis 1:1.
- 5. Is this theory true?
 - A. If it is, then God is a liar? He said that in six days he created the heavens and the earth and ALL that in them is (Ex. 20:11; cf. Acts 17:24; 4:24).
 - B. God’s own explanation of his creative power in Job 38ff makes no sense if all God did was “recreate” the earth in Genesis 1:2ff. God

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 3

Lesson 6

APOLOGETICS

clearly speaks of his great plan in creation, not some afterthought.

- D. Genesis 1:2 makes no sense if Genesis 1:1 is not connected to it in understanding God's creative power. Genesis 1:1 tells us what God did; Genesis 1:2ff tells us how he did it.

III. GOD'S OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS CREATION

1. Genesis 1:1 poses no threat to anyone today. What God said he did, he did.
2. If God did not do so, then God is a liar. If God is a liar, then the Bible is not dependable on any point. This is true because the Bible tells us God cannot lie (Heb. 6:18).
3. One of the problems people have with accepting God's account of his own Creation and thus a young earth, is reconciling this with the ages given to the earth by our scientists. How does one come to terms with the great eons of time used in science and the obvious young earth shown in the Bible?
 - A. One must remember that scientific time keeping is based on assumptions. That is, scientists have assumed the earth to be old and thus their measurements support their assumptions.
 - B. Measuring devices have to be calibrated based upon a known. If the "known" is based upon an assumption, the calibration is not to be trusted. That is, if one assumes the age of the calibration device, then the measuring device is doing its measurements based upon this assumption. This is similar to the scientist who rejoiced that he had found a 250 million years old rock. When asked how he knew it was that old, he said he found it in a 250 million years old strata. When asked how he knew the strata was 250 million years old, he said it was because he found a 250 million years old rock in it!
 - C. One must also deal with apparent age. From Genesis 1 we know everything was created mature, able to produce after its kind. Both man and woman were created old enough to reproduce. When these things were created, they were brand new? How old did they appear?
 - D. If our earth is old, how would a young earth look? Since we have nothing to compare it with (we have only one earth), how do we know the earth looks old?
 - E. We need to understand that catastrophic events can change the face of the earth remarkably. One such event that must be considered when talking about the earth is the universal flood in the days of Noah. Natural erosion can change the face of the earth over a period of time. A flood such as in the days of Noah would change the face of the earth considerably in that short year of time (cf. Gen. 6-9). Things such as the Grand Canyon and the

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 6
APOLOGETICS

Great Lakes could have easily been formed during this flood.

4. Take note of Heb. 3:4

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 6
APOLOGETICS

ATTACHMENT "A"

Places where "evening" and "morning" are used

Gen. 1:5,8,13,19,23,31; Ex. 18:13; 27:21; Lev. 24:3; 1 Sam. 17:16; 1 Chr. 16:40; 2 Chr. 2:4; 13:11; 31:3; Ezra 3:3; Job 4:20; Psalms 55:17; 65:8; Dan. 8:26; Acts 28:23

ATTACHMENT "B"

Places where "day" is preceded by a numeral

Gen. 1:5,8,13,19,23,31; 2:2,3; 7:11; 8:4,14; 31:22; 34:25; 40:20; 42:13
Ex. 2:13; 12:3,6,15,16,18; 13:6; 16:1,5,22,26,27,29,30; 19:11,15; 20:8,10,11; 22:30;
23:12; 24:16; 31:15,17; 34:21; 35:2,3; 40:2,17
Lev. 9:1; 12:3; 13:5,6,27,32,34,51; 14:9,10,23,39; 15:14,29; 16:29; 19:6,7; 22:27;
23:3,5,6,7,8,24,27,32,34,36,39,40; 25:9
Num. 1:1,18; 6:9,10; 7:12,18,24,30,36,42,48,54,60,66,72,78; 9:3,5,11; 10:11; 11:19;
15:32; 19:12,19; 28:9,16,17,18,25; 29:1,7,12,17,20,23,26,29,32,35; 31:19,24; 33:3,38
Deut. 1:3; 5:12,14,15; 16:4,9
Josh. 4:19; 5:10; 6:4,14,15; 9:17
Judg. 14:15,17,18; 19:5,8; 20:22,24,25,30
1 Sam. 20:5,12,27,34; 30:1
2 Sam. 1:2; 12:18
1 Kgs. 3:18; 8:66; 12:12,32,33; 20:29
2 Kgs. 20:5,8; 25:8,27
2 Chr. 3:2; 7:10; 10:12; 20:26; 29:17; 30:15; 35:1
Ezra 3:6; 6:15,19; 7:9; 8:31,33; 10:9,16,17
Neh. 6:15; 8:2,13,18; 9:1; 10:31; 13:15,17,19,22
Esther 3:12,13; 5:1; 7:2; 8:9,12; 9:1,15,17,18,19,21
Jer. 17:21,22,24,27; 52:4,6,12,31
Eze. 1:1,2; 8:1; 20:1; 24:1; 26:1; 29:1,17; 30:20; 31:1; 32:1,17; 33:21; 40:1; 43:22,27;
45:18,20,21,25; 46:4,12
Dan. 10:4,12
Haggai 1:1,15; 2:1,10,18,20
Zech. 1:7; 7:1

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 7
APOLOGETICS

HOW OLD IS THE EARTH? (1)

INTRODUCTION:

1. In Evolutionary circles, the age of the universe is given as around 15 billion years old. The age of the Earth is given as around 4.6 billion years old. Modern man's advent upon the Earth was around 3 million years ago.
2. While the above numbers are given, this is not to say that there is not debate among evolutionists as to the correctness of these numbers. Even though they may disagree in some aspects on the ages, the one thing all evolutionists know is that a lot of time is needed in order for Evolution to be true.
3. The Biblical account of Creation teaches us that God created the Earth and the universe at the same time (Gen. 1; Ex. 20:11).
4. Although the Bible does not give us a date as to when the Earth was created, there is enough information contained within God's word to make a logical deduction as to the age of the Earth.
5. In this lesson, we want to give an answer to one of the reasons so much time is needed - the fossils, and look at the internal evidence as to the age of the Earth.

DISCUSSION:

I. THE FOSSILS -- WAS A LOT OF TIME NEEDED?

1. It is believed by the evolutionists that it took a lot of time for the fossils to form. A lot of time coupled with a lot of pressure created these fossils.
2. However, it is well-known today that when an animal dies in a short period of time there will be no evidence of its existence -- predators will pick its carcass apart and nature will cause its bones to decay.

The buffalo carcasses strewn over the plains in uncounted millions two generations ago have left hardly a present trace. The flesh was devoured by wolves or vultures within hours or days after death, and even the skeletons have now largely disappeared, the bones dissolving and crumbling into dust under the attack of weather. (Carl O. Dunbar, Historical Geology, New York: Wiley & sons, 1949, p. 39)

The Old Testament record indicates that Palestine was infested with lions for centuries (Job 38:39; Prov. 22:13; 2 Kgs. 17:25), but no fossil of a lion have yet been found there.

3. Since it has been estimated that over 100,000 different species of fossils have been found, how do we explain these fossils.

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 3

Lesson 7

APOLOGETICS

4. Consider the fact that the fossil record indicates a great catastrophe struck the world and buried these fossils quickly, and wholly. They were preserved, in many cases, whole and undamaged.
5. Consider the case of the Beresovka mammoth. This mammoth was discovered whole and had been frozen so quickly that the following observation defied the evolutionary explanation for fossils:

First, the mammoth was upright, but it had a broken hip. Second, its exterior was whole and perfect, with none of its two-foot long shaggy fur rubbed or torn off. Third, it was fresh; its parts, although they started to rot when the heat of fire got at them, were just as they had been in life; the stomach contents had not begun to decompose. Finally, there were buttercups on its tongue. (Ivan T. Sanderson, "Riddle of the Frozen Giants", Saturday Evening Post, Jan. 16, 1960, p. 82)

6. In Lincoln County, Wyoming, almost perfect specimens of fish, turtles, insects, and mammals have been found. With these was found huge palm leaves from 6 - 8 feet long to 3 - 4 feet wide. ("Fishing for Fossils", *Compressed Air Magazine*, Vol. 63, March 1958, p. 24)
7. While in this discussion, it would be good to point out another false view of the need of time to form something. Volcanoes are thought to have formed over long periods of time, yet studies around many volcanoes that supposedly are 100 million to 10 billion years old, show that the rocks are known to have formed within the past 200 years. ("A Critical Examination of Radioactive Dating of Rocks", *Creation Research Society Quarterly*, Dec. 1970, p. 141)
8. The Paricutin volcano located about 180 miles west of Mexico City started forming on February 20, 1943. Within two weeks, it was 450 feet tall. In eight months, it had reached a height of 930 feet. After two years, it was 1020 feet tall. When it stopped erupting in 1952, it was 1350 feet tall. (James A. Green, "Paricutin, the Cornfield That Grew a Volcano", *National Geographic Magazine*, Feb. 1944, pp. 129-64)
9. The great catastrophe that many do not take into account when studying the fossils is the Flood. The flood broke up the Earth and covered the Earth suddenly (Gen. 7:11 - 8:2). This would account for things being preserved whole, and also for the millions of known fossils throughout the world.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 7
APOLOGETICS

II. THE INTERNAL EVIDENCE OF THE AGE OF THE EARTH

1. From Abraham to Jesus is approximately, 2000 years. From Jesus to now is approximately 2000 years. This information is well-known.
2. Any extra time has always been “shoved in” before the time of Abraham.
3. However, does the Bible allow for any “extra” time before Abraham?
Consider the attached study on the “Genealogies of Gen. 5 and 11”.
4. The internal evidence of the Bible indicates a young earth of approximately 6000 years in age.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 8
APOLOGETICS

HOW OLD IS THE EARTH? (2)

INTRODUCTION:

1. In this lesson, we want to continue exploring the age of the Earth.
2. As noted in our last lesson, it was not necessary for there to be millions and billions of years for such things as fossils, stalagmites, etc. to form. In fact, in order for fossils to form, a "quick freeze" is necessary. If fossilization took place over long periods of time, decay would cause there to be nothing to fossilize.
3. We also noted in our last lesson that the Bible gives us enough information to deduce that the Earth and the Universe are approximately 6,000 years old.
4. In this lesson, we are going to explore timers, and what must be true if so-called dating methods are to work.
5. We also will look at two ideas presented by science that show that the Earth cannot be more than a few thousand years old.

DISCUSSION:

I. CRITERIA FOR AN ACCURATE TIMER

1. The timer must be readable in units of time. The timer must have an understandable scale. *(For example, consider a watch. It has readable units of time - hours, minutes, seconds, and its face is understandable.)*
2. The timer must be sufficiently accurate and sensitive to measure the time interval in question, whether it be thousands of years or a fraction of a second. *(Think about this. You cannot measure a race in hundredths of a second using an hour glass!)*
3. We must know when the timer was started. *(Before they came out with watches with stop watches in them, we timed things by the second hand. In order to do this, you had to remember on what number the second hand started in order to know how long had elapsed.)*
4. We must not only know when the timer was started, but what the reading was on the timer scale when it was started. *(For instance, a timer started today may not have been reset at zero. If the timer reads 3:00.00, has three hours elapsed? We will not know unless we know that the timer read 0:00.00 when it started. If it started at 1:00.00, then we know that only 2 hours have elapsed.)*
5. The timer must run at a uniform rate; if it does not, then in order to use such a timer, we must have accurate information about any changes in the timer rate so we can correct the readings. *(Our calendars are corrected every four years by adding in a day - Leap Year. Without this knowledge, there would be no way to use our calendars for any kind of accuracy in time keeping.)*
6. The timer must not have been disturbed in any way, or reset, since it was

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 8
APOLOGETICS

started. *(If someone comes in and stops the timer for a period of time or sets it back to zero, then all accuracy is lost.)*

II. ASSUMPTIONS MADE BY EVOLUTIONISTS WHEN MEASURING THE AGE OF SOMETHING

1. All processes now going on have always gone on. *(That is, no interruptions.)*
2. The earth's environment has not been changed by anything entering or leaving it. *(No outside interference that would affect the readings.)*
3. Process rates are constant and have never changed. *(What took ten years to accomplish at one time still takes ten years now, and has always taken ten years.)*

III. A CRITICAL LOOK AT POINTS I AND II

1. What timer do we have that has a scale that reads in millions or billions of years?
2. What timer do we have that is accurate enough to measure in millions or billions of years?
3. This is where the evolutionist reasons in a circle. Without proof, they have assumed when the timer was started -- approximately 15 billion years ago. Therefore, all their "readings" are based on this unproved assumption, and will give them the "readings" they want (and I might add, need).
4. The evolutionist has not accounted for apparent age. For instance, when a tree started, even though it would be zero years old, how old did it appear to be? When a rock was formed, how old did it appear to be? By the way, exactly how does one tell the difference between a young rock and an old rock? (Does it have wrinkles?)
5. The evolutionist must be able to prove that nothing has interfered with the processes and that these processes have always gone on as they are now. No one can prove that all processes have gone on this way forever, AND we know that dust, etc. from space has entered our atmosphere and fallen to the Earth. This has interfered with the processes in some cases. (The most popular theory put forth as to the demise of the dinosaur is that asteroids or meteors bombarded the Earth and disrupted the plant life cycle leading to the plant eating dinosaurs starving out, thus leaving nothing for the meat eating dinosaurs to eat. Is this interference from an outside source or what?)
6. Since none of us were around when these interruptions happened, and no one left any records as to how long these interruptions lasted, it is impossible for the evolutionist to adjust his timer to make accurate measurements.
7. The fact of the matter is that the evolutionist bases his whole theory on assumptions and worships his god -- TIME. However, the time needed for evolution has not happened.

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 3

Lesson 8

APOLOGETICS

IV. TWO THINGS USED BY SCIENTISTS THAT WILL PROVE THE EARTH CANNOT BE MORE THAN A FEW THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

1. Population statistics (See attached for the formula)

- A. This formula is used to predict the population of the Earth at a given time.
- B. By entering certain numbers, one can determine what the population of the earth should be now.
- C. Consider the following:
 - a. If man has been on the Earth for 1,000,000 years, then this formula tells us that there should be 1×10^{5000} people on earth today. (For easy reference, that would be a 1 with 5000 zeros after it. A billion is a 1 with 9 zeros after it!!!)
 - b. The problem with this is two-fold: (1) There are not that many people on the earth today, and (2) according to the **scientists**, the known **universe** will only hold 1×10^{100} people.
 - c. In 1982, when I first was introduced to the formula, it was shown that if one uses the creationist's numbers of around 6,000 years, then there should have been 4.34 billion people in the world then. Looking back, you will find that this number was pretty accurate.

2. Shrinkage of the Sun

- 1. According to our **scientists**, the Sun is shrinking at a rate of about five feet an hour (cf. Lubkin, G.B., *Physics Today*, Vol. 32, No. 17, 1979).
- 2. Since Evolution demands that this process has never changed, that is it always has and always will go on.
- 3. Assuming for the sake of argument that this is true, then 100,000 years ago, the Sun would have been twice its present size (or too close to the Earth to sustain life). 2,000,000,000 years ago, the Earth would have been **INSIDE THE SUN!** (It would have been impossible for life to have existed.)

These two views are those which scientists use. Their own knowledge tells them that there is no way to account for the time needed for Evolution, and that everything points to a very young Earth.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
 Quarter 3
 Lesson 8
APOLOGETICS

METHODS OF COMPUTING AGE OF UNIVERSE

POPULATION PREDICTION

$$P_n = 2 / (C-1) \times (C^{n-x+1})(C^x - 1)$$

P_n = World Population After "n" Generations

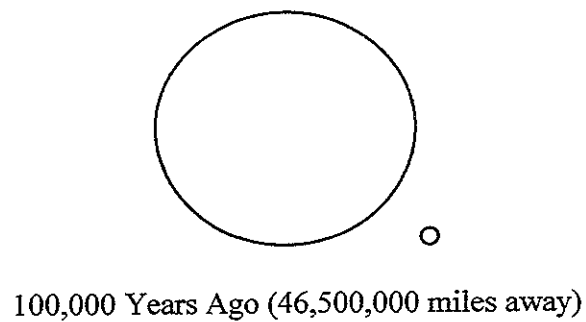
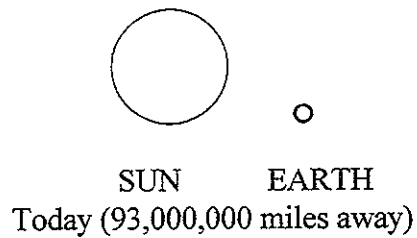
n = Number of Generations

x = Life Span In Terms Of Generations

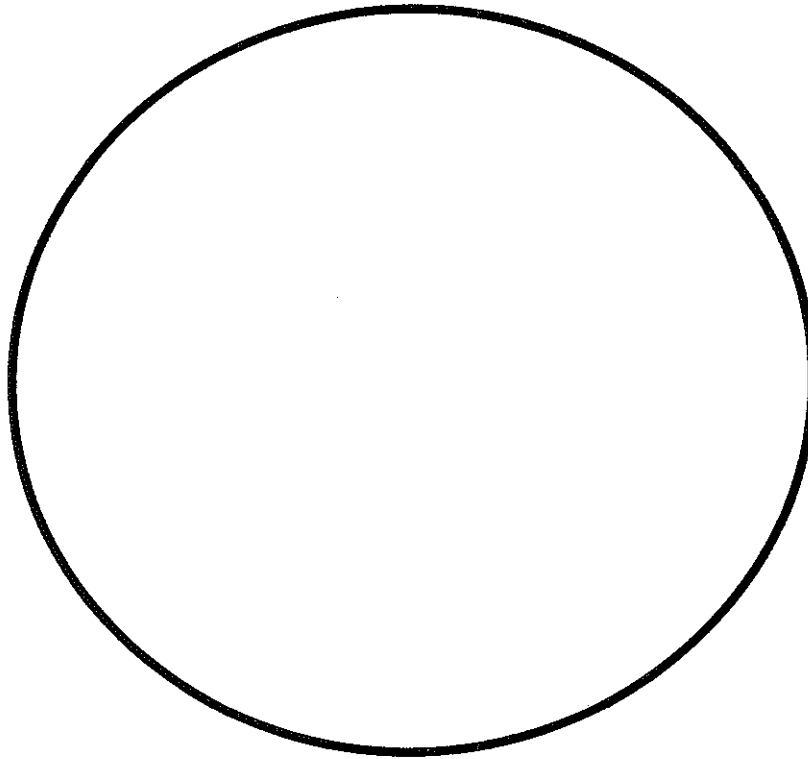
c = Number Of Children Per Family

SHRINKAGE OF SUN

(According to science, approximately 5 feet per hour)



South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 8
APOLOGETICS



2,000,000 Years Ago

*The reason you do not see the Earth in this view is that it would have been **INSIDE** the Sun. Remember, **ALL OF EVOLUTION**, with the exception of the development of modern man, was supposed to have taken place prior to 2,000,000 years ago. Therefore, **ALL OF EVOLUTION** would have taken place **WHILE THE EARTH WAS INSIDE THE SUN!!!!***

If we go back about 10,000 years ago, the Sun would have only been about 82,950 miles bigger than it is now. Certainly not enough size difference to cause any problems for the Earth.

NOTE: What we must remember is that these are formulas and information given to us by science. When we use their own information, we can show that the Earth is a very young Earth.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 9
APOLOGETICS

DINOSAURS

INTRODUCTION:

1. If there is one thing that would be considered the "Poster Child" of Evolution, it is the dinosaur.
2. These "terrible lizards" (the meaning of the word "dinosaur") definitely roamed on the Earth at one time.
3. In scientific circles, there is much debate about the dinosaur. What is presented as fact to the public is not necessarily considered fact by the scientists.
4. Cold blooded or warm blooded? Social or anti-social? Became extinct or still around?
5. Questions abound on the dinosaurs because all that anyone "knows" about them is that they lived at one time. Everything else is based on much assumption.
6. Most fossil finds of dinosaurs are incomplete, and interpreted based on already assumed information.
7. The first dinosaur fossils were found in England in the early 1800's.
8. To the evolutionists, the dinosaur is the proof of evolution. To some in the church, the dinosaur is a myth and must be ignored (The dinosaur is viewed as a threat to the creation story).
9. What we want to do is note some information on the dinosaur and try to answer some questions concerning the dinosaur.

DISCUSSION:

I. WHAT SCIENTISTS SAY ABOUT DINOSAURS

1. Dinosaurs roamed the Earth from around 225 million years ago to 65 million years ago.
2. 65 million years ago, dinosaurs became extinct.
3. Dinosaurs range from about the size of a chicken to about 10 times the size of an elephant.
4. Some dinosaur names: Melanosaurus, Plateosaurus, Coelohysis, Stegosaurus, Brachiosaurus, Compsognatus, Diplodocus, Allosaurus, Triceratops, Iguanadon, Tyrannosaurus.
5. Scientists do not teach that dinosaurs existed at the same time as man.
6. The characteristics of dinosaurs have changed over the years. Please note the "old view" versus the "new view".

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 9
APOLOGETICS

OLD VIEW

Cold-blooded
Slow-moving
Fierce
Solitary existence
Abandoned young after birth
Couldn't communicate

NEW VIEW

Warm-blooded
Faster-moving
Largely peaceable
Lived in herds
Cared for young
Could communicate

II. THE "DEATH" OF DINOSAURS

The discussion of what killed the dinosaurs has led to much debate. In articles in *Newsweek* (December 19, 1988), p. 61 and in *Reader's Digest* (December 1989), pp. 163-168, at least five different views have been put forth.

1. A giant asteroid (several miles in diameter) struck the Earth. The collision tossed up so much dust and smoke that the climate cooled and killed the vegetation. The dinosaurs starved.
2. Gigantic volcanic eruptions occurred tossing up great quantities of ash. This caused a cooling of the climate thus killing vegetation. The dinosaurs starved.
3. A giant asteroid did indeed strike the Earth about 66 million years ago near India. This asteroid triggered massive volcanic eruptions that lasted for hundreds of thousands of years. The combination of these things cooled the climate and killed the vegetation. The dinosaurs starved.
4. Gradual climatic changes account for the dinosaurs demise.
5. Dinosaurs still exist today in the form of birds.

III. WHAT ARE THE FACTS ABOUT DINOSAURS?

1. At Glen Rose, Texas, near Ft. Worth, dinosaur footprints have been found with human footprints imbedded in them. These footprints were uncovered by a flood in that area.
2. All across the world, cave drawings have been found that show perfect sketches of dinosaurs. These drawings were made by men who supposedly did not exist for 62 MILLION YEARS **AFTER** THE DINOSAUR BECAME EXTINCT!!!
3. Job 40:15ff depict an animal that would fit the description given to many dinosaurs. Large creatures have always existed on the Earth.

IV. WHAT ABOUT NOAH'S ARK? HOW DID HE GET THE DINOSAURS ON THE ARK?

1. Noah was told to take "of every sort (kind)". The word for "kind" is the word that represents a species. For instance, Noah only had to take the

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 3

Lesson 9

APOLOGETICS

appropriate number of cows, not some cows from every type of cow on the earth. The same would be true of the dinosaur. He would only have to take the appropriate number of dinosaurs, not one of every type of dinosaur.

2. Remember also, Noah was not instructed to take full grown animals. He could have taken baby animals and still fulfilled God's command. Baby animals take up less room than full grown animals.

V. WHEN WERE DINOSAURS CREATED?

Days 5 and 6 depending on whether they were sea creatures or land creatures. Creating a dinosaur is no great task for God, who spoke the WHOLE universe into existence.

VI. THE DINOSAUR AND EVOLUTION

The fact that dinosaurs existed does not prove Evolution. All it says is they once existed. That dinosaurs are extinct now does not prove anything either. All it says is that dinosaurs have gone the way of several other species over the years. It does not take a long time for things to become extinct. The dodo bird became extinct from 1681 to 1790 due to hunting by humans, hogs, rats, and dogs.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 10
APOLOGETICS

THE DEITY OF CHRIST

INTRODUCTION:

1. While we would never believe we should have to, we do often have to prove the deity of Christ -- that Christ is God.
2. Jehovah's Witnesses and other groups deny the deity of Christ.
3. That Jesus is God is critical to us, because it makes Jesus our perfect mediator, one who understands both God and man (1 Tim. 2:5).
4. Let us examine what the Bible teaches concerning the deity of Christ.

DISCUSSION:

I. THE VIRGIN BIRTH PROVES THE DEITY OF CHRIST

1. A savior would come -- Gen. 3:15
2. Born of woman -- Gal. 4:4
3. Christ was born of a virgin -- Matt. 1
4. His name would be Immanuel, "God with us" -- Matt. 1:23

II. THE WORK OF SALVATION PROVES THE DEITY OF CHRIST

1. Jesus forgave sins -- Matt. 9:2ff
2. Only God can forgive sins -- Ps. 130:4; Isa. 43:25; Mk. 2:7

III. THAT JESUS IS THE SON OF GOD PROVES THE DEITY OF CHRIST

1. His only begotten son -- Jn. 3:16
2. Mary's conception came from the Holy Spirit and Jesus would be "God with us" -- Matt. 1
3. The angel in discussing the conception of Mary says that he shall be called the "Son of God" -- Lk. 1:31-35.
4. Thus, to be the Son of God is equal to being Deity.

IV. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF JESUS PROVE THE DEITY OF CHRIST

1. Lk. 24:31 + Jn. 20:26 -- Could appear and disappear
2. Matt. 28:20 -- Omnipresent
3. Matt. 9:4 -- Omniscient
4. Jn. 11 (Raising of Lazarus) -- Omnipotent
5. Heb. 5:9; 9:12 -- Eternal

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 10
APOLOGETICS

V. THE BIBLE TELLS US JESUS IS GOD

1. John 1:1-3 + 14
2. Heb. 1:8
3. Acts 20:28 - church of God purchased with his own blood
4. Phil. 2:5-8
5. Col. 2:9
6. Isa. 44:6 + Rev. 22:13 -- Both Jesus and God referred to as the beginning
and the end
7. Ex. 3:14 + Jn. 8:58 -- Both Jesus and God called the "I AM"

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 3

Lesson 1

BIBLE CHARACTERS

FAITH IN THE FACE OF GIANT OBSTACLES

INTRODUCTION:

1. Two individuals in the Bible stand out because of their tremendous faith.
2. One of these is mentioned in one chapter only; the other is mentioned throughout an entire book.
3. Both are great examples for us of men who persevered even though threatened to be killed.

DISCUSSION:

I. MICAIAH (1 KINGS 22)

1. His Story

Ahab was ruling in Israel, and had a desire to go to battle against the king of Syria. Ahab works to enlist Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, to help him in this endeavor. Jehoshaphat is a little skeptical of this and asks to enquire of the Lord. Ahab calls his hired prophets to answer the question of whether they should go into battle. All of these prophets told the king that it would be a good thing to go. Jehoshaphat is still a little skeptical and asks if ^{there} is not someone else we can enquire of. Ahab reluctantly tells Jehoshaphat about Micaiah, a prophet that Ahab ~~says~~ hates ~~him~~. Jehoshaphat asks to speak with this prophet and Ahab sends a courier to get Micaiah. This courier tells Micaiah that all the other prophets have told Ahab that the battle will be good, and if Micaiah knows what is good for him, he will agree with all of these. Micaiah, though, tells the courier that whatever God says is what he will say (1 Kings 22:14). Micaiah comes before Ahab and tells him he will lose the battle and will also die in this battle. Micaiah's message proved true.

2. Lessons from Micaiah

- A. What God says is what we must speak (22:14).
- B. Regardless of the possible consequences, we must tell the truth (22:26,27).
- C. Never bow to pressure from others (22:13).
- D. You do not need numbers to be right. If one is doing God's will, he will be right even if he is the only one.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 1
BIBLE CHARACTERS

II. MORDECAI (ESTHER)

1. His Story

Ahasuerus, king of Persia, has become displeased with his wife and has banished her. There is a need for a new queen, and several virgins are brought before the king for his review. Chosen from these to be queen of Persia is Esther. Instrumental in all of this is Esther's cousin, Mordecai (2:7). Mordecai encourages Esther, uncovers a plot to kill the king (2:21-23), refuses to bow to Haman (ch. 3), has a death plot against him by Haman (5:14ff), encourages Esther to go before the king to spare the Jews (ch. 4), is honored by the king (6:11), and is advanced to a position of authority in Persia (ch. 8)

2. Lessons from Mordecai

- A. Understand and trust in the providence of God (4:14).
- B. Do not worship men (3:2).
- C. Seek the best for God's people (10:3)
- D. Remain faithful in the face of giant obstacles.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 2
BIBLE CHARACTERS

KINGS OF OLD

INTRODUCTION:

1. In this lesson, we want to study four kings who were influential in the history of the Jews.
2. These kings were all worldly individuals and ruled over two of the greatest empires ever to exist on earth -- Babylon and Persia.
3. Biblically, they correspond to such men as Shadrach, Meshach, Abednego, Daniel, Ezra, and Nehemiah.

DISCUSSION:

I. NEBUCHADNEZZAR

1. King of Babylon (606-562 B.C.)
2. Conquered Judah -- 2 Kgs. 24,25; 2 Chr. 36
3. Carried away vessels of temple to Babylon -- 2 Chr. 36:7
4. Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach, Abednego brought to serve before him -- Dan. 1
5. Daniel interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dreams -- Dan. 2, 4
6. Casts Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego into fiery furnace -- Dan. 3
7. Punished by God for his arrogance -- Dan. 4

II. BELSHAZZAR

1. Last king of Babylon.
2. "Handwriting on the wall king" -- Dan. 5
3. Used vessels from temple in his pagan feast -- Dan. 5:2

III. CYRUS

1. Known as Cyrus the Great.
2. Persian ruler from 550 B.C. to 529 B.C.
3. Great warrior. Benevolent and merciful ruler.
4. Prophesied to be the one who frees God's people over 100 years before he is born -- Isa. 44:28; 45:1
5. Allowed the Jews to return to Jerusalem to rebuild the city and the temple -- Ezra 1; 6:3
6. Returned vessels of temple taken by Nebuchadnezzar so the Jews could take them back to Jerusalem -- Ezra 1:7,8; 5:14; 6:5

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 2
BIBLE CHARACTERS

IV. DARIUS

1. King of Persia (522 - 486 B.C.)
2. Protected the Jews in completing the temple -- Ezra 6:12
3. Temple completed in the 6th year of Darius -- Ezra 6:15
4. King who put Daniel in the lion's den -- Dan. 6

BIBLE CHARACTERS

BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN RULERS

NEBUCHADNEZZAR

(606-562 B.C.)

EVIL-MERODACH

(561 - 560 B.C.)

NERIGLISSAR

559 - 555 B.C.

LABASHI-MARDUK

555 B.C.

NABONIDUS

(555 - 539 B.C.)

BELSHAZZAR

(Son of Nabonidus. Ruled in his father's place when his father was on extended absences from Babylon)

CYRUS, THE GREAT

(550 - 529 B.C.)

CAMBYSES

(529 - 522 B.C.)

DARIUS I

(522 - 486 B.C.)

XERXES

(486 - 465 B.C.)

Esther was queen here.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 3
BIBLE CHARACTERS

PRIESTS OF GOD

INTRODUCTION:

1. In this lesson, we want to study the first priests of God.
2. After the law was given, Aaron and his sons were appointed priests of God. The Levites were chosen to fulfill the duties of the tabernacle and later, the temple.
3. From the first priests, we learn several lessons, lessons that serve us well, if we are willing to learn.

DISCUSSION:

I. THE STORY

Aaron was the first high priest. His sons, Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar, and Ithamar, were the first priests. Aaron was with Moses when they appeared before Pharaoh to plead for the people of God. Aaron was not always as faithful as he ought to have been, having turned against God's will on two memorable occasions. Of the four sons of Aaron, there is little said of Ithamar. However, Nadab and Abihu have served as examples of what not to do, and Eleazar served as high priest after his father's death. Nadab and Abihu's offering of strange fire served as a warning to God's people, and helps us to understand how important it is to do what God says.

II. AARON

1. Son of Amram and Jochebed; brother of Moses and Miriam -- Ex. 4:14; Num. 26:59
2. With Moses appeared before Pharaoh to plead for God's people -- Ex. 5:1; et. al.
3. Made High Priest -- Ex. 28
4. Builder of the golden calf at Mt. Sinai -- Ex. 32:4
5. With Miriam worked against Moses -- Num. 12
6. Dies -- Num. 21:22-29

III. NADAB AND ABIHU

1. Sons of Aaron and Elisheba -- Ex. 6:23
2. Priests of God -- Ex. 28
3. Offered strange fire before God -- Lev. 10:1
4. Killed by God -- Lev. 10:2

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 3
BIBLE CHARACTERS

IV. ELEAZAR

1. Chief of the chief of the Levites and had oversight of them that kept the charge of the sanctuary – Num. 3:32
2. Made High Priest upon Aaron's death – Num. 20:25-28
3. Dies – Josh. 24:33

V. LESSONS

1. Do not question God – Lev. 10:3
2. Do not try to change God's plan – Num. 12:8
3. The consequences of our actions can hurt other people. Study carefully what happened to the people at the foot of Mt. Sinai when they followed Aaron's lead – Ex. 32
4. We must not go beyond that which God has commanded – Lev. 10:1
5. Doing wrong will bring punishment – Lev. 10:2

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 4
BIBLE CHARACTERS

"FEARLESS FAITH"

INTRODUCTION:

1. Faith is that characteristic of complete trust. An attitude that we will not fail the one in whom we have faith.
2. There are many examples of this kind of faith in the Bible, both Old Testament and New Testament.
3. We want to look at four individuals tonight who exemplified this kind of faith.

DISCUSSION:

I. SOME BACKGROUND

1. They were taken to Babylon during the days of Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. 1:1).
2. Their names (Dan. 1:7)

BABYLONIAN

Beltshazzar
Shadrach
Meshach
Abednego

HEBREW

Daniel
Hananiah
Mishael
Azariah

3. They were trained in the knowledge and tongue of the Chaldeans (Dan. 1:4).

II. THEIR STORY

Daniel is most noted for his ability to interpret dreams and for his stay in the lion's den. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego are seen as great examples of courage when they were tossed into the fiery furnace.

III. THE LESSONS

1. Understand we are the instruments to do God's will (Dan. 2:27,28; cf. 2 Cor. 4:7).
2. Give God the glory (Dan. 2:20-22; cf. 1 Cor. 3:6).
3. There will always be pressure to do wrong (Dan. 3:12-17; cf. 2 Tim. 3:12).
4. Our faith should never waver even in the most serious of consequences (Dan. 3:16-18).
5. We must serve God even when we know it will not be popular or that it will bring punishment our way (Dan. 6:10; cf. 2 Tim. 4:2).
6. Our enemies will work hard to overthrow us (Dan. 6:4; 2 Cor. 4:8,9).

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 3

Lesson 4

BIBLE CHARACTERS

7. God is a powerful God (Dan. 3:27 -- not even singed; Dan. 6:23 -- no manner of hurt)
8. God will take care of us (None of these were hurt. We may not see it in this life, but God will take care of us in Heaven. Matt. 28:20; Heb. 13:5; Rev. 21:25).

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 3

Lesson 5

BIBLE CHARACTERS

GOD SAID GO; THEY WENT

INTRODUCTION:

1. One of the great characteristics of a servant of God is that when told to go, they go.
2. Even though faced with difficulties and opposition, Jeremiah and Amos were servants who went.
3. These two individuals refused to back down even when threatened, and, in Jeremiah's case, physically persecuted.
4. We all need to be people who will do what God has directed us to do. Jeremiah and Amos were people who when God said "Go", they "Went".

DISCUSSION:

I. JEREMIAH

1. His story

- A. Jeremiah prophesied during the days of Josiah, Jehoikim, and Zedekiah, kings of Judah.
- B. Josiah reigned from 640 - 609 B.C.; Jehoikim from 609 - 598 B.C.; Zedekiah from 597 - 586 B.C.
- C. Jeremiah preached from the 13th year of Josiah (627 B.C.) to the 11th year of Zedekiah (586 B.C.) or about 40 years.
- D. Jeremiah was chosen to be a prophet while still in the womb (Jer. 1:5).
- E. Jeremiah worked hard to convince Judah to repent and avoid captivity. Judah refused to listen.
- F. Jeremiah loved Judah so that he cried on behalf of the lost of his people (Jer. 9:1).
- G. Jeremiah was physically punished by his fellow Jews because he remained faithful to God.
- H. Jeremiah prophesied of the captivity by Babylon (Jer.21) and the length of the captivity (70 years) {Jer. 25:11}.

2. Jeremiah's troubles

- A. Smitten and put in stocks -- Jer. 20:1-3
- B. Threatened with death -- Jer. 26:8-11
- C. Imprisoned -- Jer. 32:1,2
- D. Imprisoned for supposed treason -- Jer. 37:11-16
- E. Imprisoned in dungeon (sank in mire) -- Jer. 38:1-13

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 3

Lesson 5

BIBLE CHARACTERS

3. Some lessons from Jeremiah and his teachings

- A. Life is in the womb -- Jer. 1:5
- B. People will worship that which profits nothing -- Jer. 2:11
- C. The people want their teachers to prophesy falsely -- Jer. 5:31
- D. The leaders of God's people will cry peace when there is no peace -- Jer. 6:14
- E. God's people can get to the point where they neither are ashamed of their sins, nor will they blush -- Jer. 6:15
- F. God wants his people to follow him -- Jer. 6:16
- G. Tears are shed for the lost and dying of God's people -- Jer. 9:1
- H. Foolishness of idolatry -- Jer. 10:1-5; cf. Isa. 44:9-17
- I. The consequences of one's actions can cause the downfall of others -- Jer. 15:4
- J. We need to plead with mankind to hear the word of the Lord -- Jer. 22:29
- K. Man will try to destroy God's word but it will prevail -- Jer. 36
- L. God said go; he went -- Jer. 26:8-13

II AMOS

1. His Story

- A. Amos was from the village of Tekoa (thought to be about 15 miles south of Jerusalem) -- Amos 1:1
- B. He was a herdsman and a dresser of sycamore trees -- Amos 1:1;7:14
- C. He prophesied during the reigns of Uzziah of Judah (780-740 B.C.) and Jereboam II of Israel (785-744 B.C.) - Amos 1:1
- D. His message was a call to repentance or "prepare to meet thy God, O Israel" -- Amos 4:12
- E. Amos was not well received in the north, and was asked to leave -- Amos 7

2. Some lessons from Amos and his teachings

- A. One cannot walk with God unless one agrees with God -- Amos 3:3
- B. What God has spoken, we must speak -- Amos 3:8
- C. Sin brings certain punishment -- Amos 4:12
- D. Seek God and live -- Amos 5:4,6,14
- E. If we are not right with God, our worship is in vain -- Amos 5:21
- F. Man must not trust in himself -- Amos 6:1
- G. God pronounced a woe upon those who "invent to themselves instruments of musick like David" -- Amos 6:5
- H. Because of a sinful attitude there will come a famine in the land.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 5
BIBLE CHARACTERS

This famine is a failure to hear the word of God -- Amos 8:11

I. God knows -- Amos 9:8

J. God said go; he went -- Amos 7:13-16

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 6

BIBLE CHARACTERS

THE GOSPEL WRITERS

INTRODUCTION:

1. The first four books of the New Testament are called the gospel accounts or the biographies of Christ. Sometime, simply "the Life of Christ".
2. Of the writers of these books, two were apostles, one was a physician, and one we know nothing about his occupation.
3. All of these men were true disciples of Christ and wished to give to us an account of the life of Christ that would be helpful to us in our lives.
4. Of these four men, not a whole lot is known of some of them. We want to try to put together as much information as the Bible gives us on these men.

DISCUSSION:

I. MATTHEW

1. A publican (Matt. 9:9; 10:3). *While many publicans were unscrupulous in their dealings, Matthew obviously was a good man who dealt correctly in this office.*
2. An apostle of Jesus (Matt. 10:3; Mk. 3:18; Lk. 6:15)
3. At the beginning of the church (Acts 1:13ff)

II. MARK

1. From Jerusalem (Acts 12:12)
2. Went with Paul and Barnabas on the first journey (Acts 12:25; 13:5)
3. Left Paul and Barnabas and returned to Jerusalem (Acts 13:13)
4. Nephew to Barnabas (Col. 4:10)
5. Went with Barnabas to Cyprus (Acts 15:39)
6. Cause of contention between Paul and Barnabas (Acts 15:36-41)
7. Asked for by Paul (2 Tim. 4:11)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 6
BIBLE CHARACTERS

III. LUKE

1. Writer of both Luke and Acts
2. A physician, therefore a well educated man (Col. 4:14)
3. A companion of Paul on his journeys (2 Tim. 4:11; cf. Acts 16:10,12 -- notice the "we" being used here)

IV. JOHN

1. Writer of John, 1 John, 2 John, 3 John, and Revelation
2. Son of Zebedee (Matt. 4:21; Mk. 1:19)
3. Brother of James, the apostle (Matt. 4:21; Mk. 1:19)
4. An apostle (Matt. 10:2; Lk. 6:14)
5. He and James were given the name Boanerges, sons of thunder (Mk. 3:17; cf. Lk. 9:54)
6. Concerned over others who were doing good (Mk. 9:38; Lk. 9:49)
7. He and James asked for special places in the kingdom (Mk. 10:35-41)
8. With Peter, sent to prepare Passover feast where Lord's Supper would be instituted (Lk. 22:8)
9. Among those closest to Jesus (Mk. 5:37; 9:2; 14:33; Lk. 9:28)
10. Boldly proclaimed the gospel in Jerusalem (Acts 3 and 4)
11. Exiled on Patmos (Rev. 1:4,9)
12. Saw angel who delivered message of the Revelation (Rev. 22:8)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 7
BIBLE CHARACTERS

SOME WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES

INTRODUCTION:

Martyr -- a person who is put to death or made to suffer greatly because of his religion or other beliefs; person who chooses to die or suffer rather than renounce his faith or principles (*The World Book Dictionary, Volume 2: L-Z, Chicago: World Book, Inc., 1983 ed.*)

Martyr -- a witness, by anal. a "martyr"; martyr, record, witness (*Quick Verse For Windows, computer disk*)

Primarily, this word is translated "witness or witnesses". It is translated by the word "martyr" in Acts 22:20, Rev. 2:13, and Rev. 17:6. The term "martyr" carries with it the idea of one whose very life (and death) are a witness of his or her devotion to their belief and a strong witness to that which they serve. Those who have died because of their service to God are described by God as people "*of whom the world was not worthy*" (Heb. 11:38).

We want to study three individuals from the New Testament who were martyrs for Christ -- great witnesses of their own faithfulness and strong witnesses for God.

DISCUSSION:

I. JAMES

1. Son of Zebedee and brother of the apostle John (Matt. 4:21; Mk. 1:19)
2. An apostle (Matt. 10:2-4)
3. One of the "sons of thunder" (Mk. 3:17; cf. Lk. 9:54)
4. With John, asked for a special place in the kingdom (Mk. 10:35-41)
5. Among those closest to Jesus (Mk. 5:37; 9:2; 14:33; Lk. 9:28)
6. Killed by Herod (Acts 12:1,2) {James was known as one who was faithful to the church -- compare the end of verse 1}

II. STEPHEN

1. One of the seven chosen to take care of the needs of the Grecian widows (Acts 6:5)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 7
BIBLE CHARACTERS

2. Described as "*a man full of faith and the Holy Ghost*" (Acts 6:5)
3. Did great wonders and miracles (Acts 6:8)
4. Proclaimed the word of God boldly (Acts 6:9,10)
5. Arrested and tried by the Jewish Council (Acts 6:11-15)
6. Boldly defended the word of God and exposed the Jewish council for the murderers they were (Acts 7)
7. Stoned to death (Acts 7:54-60)
8. Forgiving unto the end (Acts 7:60)

III. ANTIPAS

1. Lived in Pergamos, a seat of emperor worship (Rev. 2:12ff)
2. Did not deny the faith (Rev. 2:13)
3. A faithful martyr (Rev. 2:13)
4. Killed because he was a Christian (Rev. 2:13)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 8
BIBLE CHARACTERS

WOMEN WHO WORKED FOR GOD

INTRODUCTION:

1. In our study of Bible characters, we want to take time to look at three women who worked for God.
2. While God has placed certain restrictions on a woman in her role (cf. 1 Tim. 2; 1 Cor. 11; Tit. 2; et. al), God has always expected women to serve him faithfully.
3. There are several women we read about in God's word who did just that. Some are only mentioned briefly; others are discussed in more detail.
4. In this lesson, we want to discuss Deborah, Phoebe, and Priscilla.

DISCUSSION:

I. DEBORAH (Judges 4,5)

1. Israel had been oppressed by the Canaanites for 20 years (Judg. 4:2,3).
2. Israel cried out in its misery and God delivered them from the hands of the Canaanites.
3. Israel came to Deborah, a prophetess, for help (Judg. 4:5).
4. Deborah called for Barak to lead soldiers against the Canaanites, assuring him that God had given them the victory.
5. What do we know about Deborah?
 - A. She was a prophetess (Judg. 4:4). [Other women who prophesied -- Huldah - 2 Kgs. 22:14; 4 daughters of Philip - Acts 21:9).
 - B. She picked a leader for the army of Israel.
 - C. She prophesied of the victory and that the leader of the army of the Canaanites would die at a woman's hand (Judg. 4:9, 18ff).
 - D. She went with Barak to the battle.
6. Lessons from Deborah
 - A. A realization that God is in control (cf. Judg. 4:6).
 - B. An understanding that the glory belongs to God (cf. Judg. 4:9).
 - C. Praised God for his deliverance (Judg. 5).
 - D. She understood that no one can withstand God (Judg. 5:20,21).
 - E. If God be for us, who can be against us? (Judg. 5:31; Rom. 8:31).

II. PHEBE (Rom. 16:1,2)

1. Phebe is described as a sister in Christ and a servant (Rom. 16:1).
2. They are encouraged to receive her and help her in her work (Rom. 16:2).
3. Phebe was a helper of many (Rom. 16:2). No greater position can be

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 8
BIBLE CHARACTERS

held by anyone than a true servant of God and of others.

4. Some have tried to prove women deacons by the description given of Phebe ("a servant of the church"). Phebe was indeed a servant, but she did not hold an office in the church. Remember that one of the qualifications of a deacon is to be the husband of one wife (1 Tim. 3:12).

III. PRISCILLA

1. Priscilla is mentioned 5 times in the New Testament (Acts 18:2,18,26; Rom. 16:3; 1 Cor. 16:19).
2. Priscilla is always mentioned with her husband, Aquila.
3. What do we know about Priscilla?

- A. She was of Jewish background (Acts 18:2).
- B. Her occupation was tentmaking (Acts 18:3).
- C. She and her husband traveled with Paul from Corinth to Ephesus (Acts 18:1, 18,19).
- D. She was a teacher of the truth (Acts 18:26).
- E. She was a fellow helper in Christ (Rom. 16:3).
- F. The church met in Aquila and Priscilla's house (1 Cor. 16:19).

4. What lessons do we learn from Priscilla?

- A. Although raised a Jew, she was willing to forsake this to follow Christ.
- B. She was a help meet for her husband.
- C. She refused to let error be taught and worked to correct the situation (cf. Acts 18:26).
- D. She was willing to open her house so others could worship God together.

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 9
BIBLE CHARACTERS

THEY BROUGHT THEM BACK

INTRODUCTION:

1. In 536 B.C., Cyrus the Great allowed the Jews to return to Palestine. The purpose of the return was to rebuild the city and the temple.
2. The books of Ezra, Nehemiah, and Haggai give us much information concerning this period.
3. Three men are closely associated with the rebuilding of the city of Jerusalem and of the temple -- Zerubbabel, Ezra, and Nehemiah.
4. In this lesson, we want to examine these three men in the chronological order of their work.

DISCUSSION:

I. ZERUBBABEL

1. The son of Shealtiel (Ezra 3:2)
2. Brought back the vessels of the house of God that had been taken from Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar (Ezra 1:7-11).
3. 42,360 Jews returned with Zerubbabel (Ezra 2:64) {They also had 7,337 servants and maids, as well as 200 singers}.
4. The first act performed by those returning was to rebuild the altar of burnt offering (Ezra 3:1ff).
5. The foundation of the temple was laid in the 2nd year of their return in the second month (Ezra 3:8).
6. The work was stopped due to local opposition until the 2nd year of Darius (Ezra 4).
7. The temple was completed in the 6th year of Darius (approx. 516 B.C.) (Ezra 6:15).

II. EZRA

1. A direct descendent of Aaron (Ezra 7:1-5)
2. Came to Jerusalem in 457 B.C.
3. Approximately 1800 people returned with him (Ezra 8).
4. Ezra called for marriage reforms among the Jews because they had married into the false religions of the area (Ezra 9, 10).
5. Spoke the law to the people (Neh. 8)
6. At the dedication of the walls of Jerusalem (Neh. 12:36).

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 9
BIBLE CHARACTERS

III. NEHEMIAH

1. Nehemiah was cupbearer to the king (Neh. 1:11).
2. Nehemiah heard of the disrepair of the city of Jerusalem and was given permission by King Artaxerxes to go back and rebuild the city (Neh. 2).
3. With Nehemiah's leadership, the children of Israel rebuild the walls of Jerusalem in 52 days (Neh. 6:15).
4. One of the great lessons of this time is found in Neh. 4:6: *"for the people had a mind to work"*.
5. Nehemiah came to Jerusalem around 445 B.C. He was appointed governor of Judah (Neh. 5:14).
6. The book of Nehemiah gives us much information as to the reforms Nehemiah and others made in Jerusalem and Judah.
 - A. Those who could not prove their lineage were not allowed to serve in the priesthood (Neh. 7:64).
 - B. Rebuke of those who would charge interest on loans to the their brethren (Neh. 5).
 - C. Renewal of a covenant to walk in God's law (Neh. 10).
 - D. Removal of mixed nations from Israel (Neh. 13).
 - E. Reform of Levitical portions and of trade on the Sabbath Day (Neh. 13).
 - F. Reform of marriages to those of pagan nations (Neh. 13).

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 3
Lesson 10
BIBLE CHARACTERS
PAUL'S COMPANIONS

INTRODUCTION:

1. In this lesson, we want to examine some of the individuals who traveled with Paul.
2. With this study, we will note several who remained faithful and were a great encouragement to the church.
3. We will also note one who began well and did not continue the race.

DISCUSSION:

I. LUKE

1. The writer of Luke and Acts.
2. A traveling companion with Paul (notice the "we" in Acts 16:10).
3. A physician (Col. 4:14).
4. With Paul during his last days (2 Tim. 4:11).

II. TITUS

1. Paul's fellowhelper and partner (2 Cor. 8:23; cf. 2 Cor. 2,7,8).
2. A Greek (Gal. 2:3)
3. Went with Barnabas and Paul to Jerusalem (Gal. 2:1).
4. Preached on Crete (Tit. 1:5).
5. Last known place to preach was Dalmatia (2 Tim. 4:10).

III. TIMOTHY

1. From the area of Derbe and Lystra (Acts 16:1).
2. His father was a Greek; his mother a Jew (Acts 16:1).
3. A fellow worker with Paul in Macedonia, Asia, Corinth, Thessalonica, Philippi (Acts 19:22; 20:4; 1 Cor. 4:17; Phil. 2:19; 1 Thess. 3:2,6).
4. 1 and 2 Timothy were sent to Timothy to encourage him and direct him.
5. He is in Ephesus when the 1st letter was written (1 Tim. 1:3).
6. Paul wants Timothy to come to him at Rome and bring the parchments and the books (2 Tim. 4:9-13).
7. Apparently a prisoner at one time but set free (Heb. 13:23).

IV. BARNABAS

1. Real name was Joses (Acts 4:36).
2. Barnabas means "son of consolation" (Acts 4:36).
3. Was the person who welcomed Paul as a fellow Christian (Acts 9:27).
4. Sold possessions to help those in need (Acts 4:36,37).

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 3

Lesson 10

BIBLE CHARACTERS

5. Went to Tarsus to get Paul (Acts 11:25).
6. Went with Paul on the 1st journey (Acts 13).
7. Went with John Mark to Cyprus (Acts 15:39).

V. **SILAS**

1. One of the messengers from the church at Jerusalem to the church at Antioch (Acts 15:22-27).
2. Went with Paul on the 2nd and 3rd journeys (Acts 15:40; 18:15).

VI. **DEMAS**

1. Traveling companion and fellow helper with Paul -- (Col. 4:14; Phile. 24).
2. Forsook Paul having loved this present world -- 2 Tim. 4:10

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 1

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

GENESIS

INTRODUCTION:

1. The book of Genesis contains 50 chapters.
2. It covers the story from the Creation to the death of Joseph.
3. The time period covered is approximately 2500 years.
4. In this lesson, we will look at a General Outline and a Detailed Outline of the book.

DISCUSSION:

General Outline

- I. Creation (1,2)
- II. Fall of man (3)
- III. Cain, Abel, and Seth (4)
- IV. Generations of Adam (5)
- V. Flood (6-9)
- VI. Generations of Noah (10)
- VII. Tower of Babel/Generations of Shem (11)
- VIII. Abraham (12-25)
- IX. Isaac (26,27)
- X. Jacob (28-36)
- XI. Joseph (37-50)

Detailed Outline

- I. Creation (1,2)
 1. Six days of creation (1)
 2. Creation of man and woman (2)
- II. Fall of man (3)
 1. Sin (3:1-13)
 2. Curse (3:14-24)
- III. Cain, Abel, and Seth (4)
 1. Cain and Abel are born (4:1,2)
 2. Cain kills Abel (4:3-10)
 3. Curse of Cain (4:11-24)
 4. Seth is born (4:25,26)
- IV. Generations of Adam (5)
- V. Flood (6-9)
 1. Wickedness of man (6:1-7)
 2. Righteous Noah (6:8-10)
 3. Instructions to build an ark (6:11-22)

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

4. Entering the ark (7:1-10)
5. The flood (7:11-8:17)
6. Leaving the ark (8:18-22)
7. The rainbow (9:1-17)
8. Noah becomes drunk (9:18-27)
9. Noah dies (9:28,29)
- VI. Generations of Noah (10)
- VII. Tower of Babel/Generations of Shem (11)
 1. Tower of Babel (11:1-9)
 2. Generations of Shem (11:10-32)
- VIII. Abraham (12-25)
 1. Call of Abraham (12:1-9)
 2. Abraham in Egypt (12:10-20)
 3. Abraham and Lot (13:1-14:24)
 4. Covenant renewed (15)
 5. Hagar and Ishmael (16)
 6. Abraham's name changed (17:1-9)
 7. Circumcision instituted (17:10-27)
 8. Sodom and Gomorrah (18:1-19:38)
 9. Abraham and Abimelech (20)
 10. Isaac born (21)
 11. Abraham offers Isaac (22)
 12. Sarah dies (23)
 13. Abraham seeks a wife for Isaac (24)
 14. Abraham's death (25:1-8)
 15. Birth of Esau and Jacob (25:9-34)
- IX. Isaac (26,27)
 1. Covenant given to Isaac (26:1-5)
 2. Isaac and Abimelech (26:6-35)
 3. Jacob steals the birthright (27)
- X. Jacob (28-36)
 1. A wife for Jacob (28:1-29:30)
 2. Jacob's children (29:31-30:24)
 3. Jacob and Laban (30:25-31:55)
 4. Jacob reconciles with Esau (32:1-33:20)
 5. Rape of Dinah (34)
 6. At Bethel (35:1-15)
 7. Benjamin is born (35:16-18)
 8. Rachel dies (35:19-27)
 9. Isaac dies (35:28,29)
 10. Generations of Esau (36)
- XI. Joseph (37-50)
 1. Joseph's dreams (37:1-17)
 2. Sold into slavery (37:18-36)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 1

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

3. Sons of Judah (38:1-12)
4. Judah and Tamar (38:13-30)
5. Joseph advances in Egypt (39:1-6)
6. Potiphar's wife (39:7-19)
7. In prison (39:20-23)
8. Butler and baker (40)
9. Joseph made ruler in Egypt (41)
10. Jacob's sons in Egypt (42:1-44:34)
11. Jacob comes to Egypt (45:1-47:10)
12. Jacob settles in Goshen (47:11-31)
13. Jacob blesses Joseph's children (48)
14. Jacob blesses his children (49:1-32)
15. Jacob dies (49:33)
16. Jacob is buried (50:1-14)
17. Joseph's prophecy of the return of the children of Israel (50:15-25)
18. Joseph dies (50:26)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 2

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

GENESIS - LESSONS FROM

1. God created the universe in 6 days (Gen. 1,2).
2. Mankind is made in the image of God (Gen. 1:26,27).
3. Sin separates from God (Gen. 3).
4. You cannot hide from God (Gen. 3:7-13; 4:1-10).
5. One word can turn a truth into a lie (Gen. 3:4).
6. There are consequences to our actions (Gen. 3:14ff).
7. Jealousy can lead to murder (Gen. 4:5-8).
8. God will come to a point when He will not tolerate man's disobedience (Gen. 6:4-7).
9. God knows those that are His (Gen. 6:8).
10. Obedience to all God says saves (Gen. 6:22; 7:5).
11. Idolatry will condemn (Gen. 11:4).
12. Settle problems; do not gender strife (Gen. 13:7-11).
13. What looks good may be the wrong decision (Gen. 13:10,11 + Gen. 19).
14. Do not doubt God (Gen. 18:10-13 + 21:1,2).
15. Our lies can cause others to be lost also (Gen. 20:1-9).
16. Complete faith in God (Gen. 22 + Heb. 11:18,19).
17. Prepare yourself, even in clothing, to come before God (Gen. 35:1,2).
18. Jealousy can cause people to hurt or mistreat others (Gen. 37:4,8 + 37:18-20, 27).
19. Clothing tells us about a person (Gen. 38:14,15).
20. Sin is against God (Gen. 39:9).
21. God does not work on our time frame -- consider Joseph in Egypt (Gen. 39-50).

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 2

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

- 22. The providence of God or God uses events to His advantage (Gen. 45:5).
- 23. God will keep His promises (Gen. 50:25).

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 3

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

EXODUS

INTRODUCTION:

1. The book of Exodus contains 40 chapters.
2. It covers the story from the death of Joseph to the building of the Tabernacle.
3. It gives us the story of the children of Israel leaving Egypt and the biggest portion of the book is set at Mt. Sinai.
4. In this lesson, we will look at a General Outline and a Detailed Outline of the book.

DISCUSSION:

General Outline

- I. A king who knew not Joseph (1)
- II. Moses' early life (2-4)
- III. Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh (5:1-7:18)
- IV. The Plagues (7:19-12:29)
- V. Israel leaves Egypt (12:30-15:22)
- VI. Israel in the wilderness (15:23-18:27)
- VII. Israel at Sinai (19:1-40:38)

Detailed Outline

- I. A king who knew not Joseph (1)
 1. The children of Israel multiply (1-7)
 2. Israel oppressed (8-14)
 3. Hebrew midwives (15-21)
 4. Pharaoh's order to kill all male Hebrew babies (22)
- II. Moses' early life (2-4)
 1. Moses is born (2:1,2)
 2. Moses in Pharaoh's house (2:3-10)
 3. Moses kills an Egyptian (2:11-14)
 4. Moses flees to Midian (2:15-22)
 5. God "remembers" Israel (2:23-25)
 6. The burning bush (3:1-22)
 7. Moses' excuses (4:1-13)
 8. Aaron to help Moses (4:14-19)
 9. Moses returns to Egypt (4:20-31)
- III. Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh (5:1-7:18)
 1. Pharaoh's foolish statement (5:1-4)
 2. Pharaoh burdens Israel more (5:5-23)
 3. The promise renewed (6:1-8)

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Quarter 4

Lesson 3

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

- 4. Moses before Pharaoh (6:9-7:18)
- IV. The plagues (7:19-12:29)
 - 1. Water to blood (7:19-25)
 - 2. Frogs (8:1-15)
 - 3. Lice (8:15-19)
 - 4. Flies (8:20-32)
 - 5. Death of cattle (9:1-7)
 - 6. Boils (9:8-17)
 - 7. Hail and fire (9:18-35)
 - 8. Locusts (10:1-20)
 - 9. Darkness (10:21-29)
 - 10. Death of firstborn / Passover instituted (11:1-12:29)
- V. Israel leaves Egypt (12:30 - 15:22)
 - 1. Passover kept (12:30-13:16)
 - 2. The Exodus begins (13:17-14:1)
 - 3. Crossing of Red Sea (14:2-31)
 - 4. A song of deliverance (15:1-22)
- VI. Israel in the wilderness (15:23-18:27)
 - 1. Israel murmurs (15:23-17:7)
 - 2. Battle with Amalek (17:8-16)
 - 3. Jethro advises Moses (18:1-27)
- VII. Israel at Sinai (19:1-40:38)
 - 1. Israel prepares for God's coming to the mountain (19:1-15)
 - 2. Moses goes up into the mountain (19:16-25)
 - 3. Laws given at Mt. Sinai (20:1-23:33)
 - 4. Moses, Aaron, Nadab, Abihu, and 70 elders in the mount (24:1-18)
 - 5. Directions for the tabernacle (25:1-27:21)
 - 6. Priests and priestly garments (28:1-29:46)
 - 7. More directions for the tabernacle (30:1-38)
 - 8. Those to build the tabernacle (31:1-11)
 - 9. The Sabbath law (31:12-18)
 - 10. The golden calf (32:1-35)
 - 11. Israel reprov'd (33:1-8)
 - 12. Moses prays for the people (33:9-23)
 - 13. The tables of stone renewed (34:1-35)
 - 14. Offerings to build the tabernacle (35:1-36:7)
 - 15. The building of the tabernacle (36:8-38:31)
 - 16. The priestly garments made (39:1-31)
 - 17. Moses approves the work (39:32-43)
 - 18. The tabernacle erected (40:1-33)
 - 19. The guiding cloud (40:34-38)

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Quarter 4
Lesson 4

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

EXODUS - LESSONS FROM

1. Fear can cause us to wrong others (1:8-14).
2. We must obey God rather than men (1:15-17;1:22-2:3).
3. God keeps his word (2:24;6:5).
4. God -- the I AM (3:14).
5. God does not accept excuses (4:1-14).
6. Arrogance will destroy (5:2).
7. God is superior to all man-made gods (7-11, the plagues).
8. The Passover and the feast of unleavened bread (12,13).
9. God is powerful (14:1-31, the crossing of the Red Sea).
10. God will take care of his people (16:11ff).
11. Use others to help you do the Lord's work (18:17-27).
12. We must prepare ourselves to come before God (19:10ff).
13. Punishment comes when one violates God's laws (Read the laws and the punishments set forth).
14. Do not take advantage of a person in need (22:25ff).
15. Do not follow a multitude to do evil (23:2).
16. The Sabbath day was for Israel only (31:13).
17. Stupid excuses (and all are) do not please God (32:22-24).
18. We must do all God commanded (39:22ff).
19. Overall, the laws given by God served to guide Israel to love God supremely and to treat their neighbor correctly (cf. Matt. 22:37-40).

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

LEVITICUS

INTRODUCTION:

1. The book of Leviticus contains 27 chapters.
2. All the events of this book take place at Mt. Sinai.

DISCUSSION:

General Outline

- I. The sacrifices (1-7)
- II. Consecration of Aaron and his sons (8:1-36)
- III. First sacrifices of Aaron (9:1-24)
- IV. Nadab and Abihu (10:1-11)
- V. Error in the sacrifice (10:12-20)
- VI. Clean and unclean animals (11:1-47)
- VII. Purification of a woman who has a baby (12:1-8)
- VIII. Leprosy (13:1-14:57)
- IX. Those who are unclean (15:1-33)
- X. High priest's duties (16:1-19)
- XI. The scapegoat (16:20-28)
- XII. A special day of rest (16:29-34)
- XIII. Things forbidden (17:1-16)
- XIV. Various laws (18:1-19:37)
- XV. More laws (20:1-27)
- XVI. Rules for the priests (21:1-22:33)
- XVII. Observances (23:1-44)
- XVIII. Oil and the shewbread (24:1-9)
- XIX. Punishments (24:10-23)
- XX. Year of Jubilee (25:1-55)
- XXI. Judgments of God (26:1-46)
- XXII. Vows (27:1-34)

Detailed Outline

- I. The sacrifices ((1-7)
See attached.
- II. Consecration of Aaron and his sons (8:1-36)
 1. Set aside (8:1-13)
 2. The sacrifices (8:14-30)
 3. Seven days fulfilled (8:31-36)
- III. First sacrifices of Aaron (9:1-24)
- IV. Nadab and Abihu (10:1-11)

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Quarter 4

Lesson 5

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

- V. Error in the sacrifice (10:12-20)
- VI. Clean and unclean animals (11:1-47)
 - 1. Clean (11:1-3,9,22)
 - 2. Unclean (11:4-8,10-20,23-47)
- VII. Purification of a woman who has a baby (12:1-8)
 - 1. Male child
 - A. Unclean seven days
 - B. Child circumcised the eighth day
 - C. Purification continues for 33 days
 - D. After the days of purification, offers a lamb of the first year and a young pigeon or a turtledove
 - E. If unable to meet these, then can offer two turtles or two young pigeons
 - 2. Female child
 - A. Will be unclean for two weeks
 - B. Purification to continue for 66 days
 - C. Sacrifices the same as above
- VIII. Leprosy (13:1-14:57)
 - 1. Identification on people (13:1-59)
 - 2. Purification requirements for those cleansed (14:1-32)
 - 3. Identification of a house (14:33-57)
- IX. Those who are unclean (15:1-33)
- X. High priest's duties (16:1-19)
- XI. The scapegoat (16:20-28)
- XII. A special day of rest (16:29-34)
- XIII. Things forbidden (17:1-16)
 - 1. Sacrifices outside of the tabernacle
 - 2. Eating of blood
- XIV. Various laws (18:1-19:37)
 - 1. Sexual improprieties (18:1-20)
 - 2. Human sacrifice forbidden (18:21)
 - 3. Homosexuality and bestiality forbidden (18:22-23)
 - 4. Punishment for disobedience (18:24-30)
 - 5. Various do's and don'ts (19:1-37)
- XV. More laws (20:1-27)
 - 1. Human sacrifice forbidden and must be punished (20:1-6)
 - 2. Be ye holy (20:7-9)
 - 3. Fornication forbidden (20:10-21)
 - 4. Obedience enjoined (20:22-26)
 - 5. Witches and warlocks to be put to death (20:27)
- XVI. Rules for the priests (21:1-22:33)
 - 1. Various rules (21:1-12)
 - 2. Rules for marriage (21:13-15)
 - 3. Must be without physical blemish (21:16-24)

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Quarter 4
Lesson 5
GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

- 4. Rules concerning offerings (22:1-33)
- XVII. Observances (23:1-44)
 - 1. Sabbath (23:1-3)
 - 2. Passover (23:4,5)
 - 3. Feast of unleavened bread (23:6-14)
 - 4. Pentecost (23:15-25)
 - 5. Day of Atonement (23:26-32)
 - 6. Feast of tabernacles (23:31-44)
- XVIII. Oil and the shewbread (24:1-9)
- XIX. Punishments (24:10-23)
 - 1. One who curses (24:10-16,23)
 - 2. Punishment to be equitable (24:17-22)
- XX. Sabbatical Year and Year of Jubilee (25:1-55)
- XXI. Judgments of God (26:1-46)
 - 1. Idolatry forbidden (26:1,2)
 - 2. Obedience enjoined (26:3-13)
 - 3. Penalties for disobeying (26:14-46)
- XXII. Vows (27:1-34)

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Quarter 4
Lesson 5
GENESIS THROUGH DEUTERONOMY

THE SACRIFICES
LEVITICUS 1:1 - 7:18

BURNT OFFERINGS (1:1-17)

1. Of the herd
 - A. Male without blemish
 - B. Voluntarily
 - C. Offer it at the door of the tabernacle
2. Of the flock
 - A. Male without blemish
 - B. Kill it on the side of the altar northward
3. Of the fowl
 - A. Turtledoves or young pigeons
 - B. Killed at the altar

MEAT OFFERING (2:1-16)

1. General
 - A. Fine Flour with oil and frankincense
 - B. No leaven (2:11)
 - C. Always with salt (2:13)
2. Baked in the oven
 - A. Unleavened cakes with oil
 - B. Unleavened wafers anointed with oil

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Quarter 4
Lesson 5
GENESIS THROUGH DEUTERONOMY

3. Baked in a pan
 - A. Fine flour unleavened
 - B. With oil
4. Baked in a frying pan
 - A. Fine Flour
 - B. With oil
5. Oblation of firstfruits
 - A. Not to be burnt on the altar
 - B. Green ears of corn dried by the fire
 - C. With oil and frankincense

PEACE OFFERINGS (3:1-17)

1. Of the herd
 - A. Male or female without blemish
 - B. Killed at the door of the tabernacle
2. Of the lambs
 - A. Male or female without blemish (3:6)
 - B. Killed before the tabernacle
3. Of the goats
 - A. Male or female without blemish
 - B. Killed before the tabernacle

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Quarter 4
Lesson 5
GENESIS THROUGH DEUTERONOMY

SIN OFFERINGS (4:1-35)

1. Sins of ignorance -- Priest
 - A. Young bullock without blemish
 - B. Killed at the door of the congregation
2. Sins of ignorance -- Whole congregation
 - A. Young bullock without blemish
 - B. The elders of the congregation shall lay their hands upon the bullock.
 - C. Killed at the door of the tabernacle.
3. Sins of ignorance -- Rulers
 - A. Male kid of the goats without blemish
 - B. Killed where the burnt offering is killed
4. Sins of ignorance -- Common people
 - A. Female kid of the goats without blemish
 - B. Female lamb without blemish
 - C. Killed where the burnt offering is killed

TRESPASS OFFERING (5:1-6:8)

1. Sins handled by trespass offering (5:1-5)
2. Must be confessed
3. Female lamb or a kid of the goats
4. Cannot provide lamb? Then, two turtledoves or two young pigeons
5. Cannot provide turtledoves or pigeons? Then, an ephah of fine flour with no oil or frankincense.
6. For sins through ignorance in the holy things of God

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Quarter 4
Lesson 5
GENESIS THROUGH DEUTERONOMY

- A. Ram without blemish
 - B. Shekels of silver to make amends.
7. Sins of ignorance in the things forbidden by God
- A. Ram without blemish
 - B. Money to make amends
8. Sins done on purpose
- A. Sins covered by this command (6:1-5)
 - B. Restore what was taken plus one-fifth.
 - C. Ram without blemish

THANKSGIVING/PEACE OFFERING (7:12-18)

- 1. Unleavened cakes mingled with oil
- 2. Unleavened cakes of fine flour with oil, fried.
- 3. Unleavened wafers with oil
- 4. Leavened bread (with peace offering)

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Quarter 4

Lesson 6

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

LEVITICUS -- LESSONS FROM

1. Sins of ignorance must be taken care of (4).
2. One who knows of a sin and does nothing about it must bear his iniquity (5:1).
3. We must not go beyond what God commanded (10:1,2).
4. Be holy for God is holy (11:44;19:2).
5. Life is in the blood (17:11).
6. Sexual improprieties are an abomination to God (18:1ff).
7. The sanctity of life must be preserved (18:21; 20:1-6).
8. Homosexuality is an abomination to God (18:22).
9. Do not profane God's name (19:12).
10. Do not mistreat the handicapped (19:14).
11. Do not show respect of person (19:15).
12. Do not gossip (19:16).
13. Love thy neighbor as thyself (19:18).
14. Prostitution forbidden (19:29).
15. Fairness to all (19:33-36).
16. Fornication forbidden (20:10ff).
17. Worldliness forbidden (20:23).
18. God will take care of his people (25).
19. Idolatry forbidden (26:1).
20. Disobedience will be punished (26:14ff).

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 7
GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

NUMBERS

INTRODUCTION:

1. The book of Numbers has 36 chapters.
2. It receives its name from the fact that two times in the book the males of Israel from 20 years old and upward who able to go to war are counted (1:2,3).
3. The book takes us from the 2nd year after they left Egypt (Num. 10:11) to the time they are camped in the land of Moab opposite of Jericho (36:13).
4. The basic timeline of this period is as follows:

<u>Event</u>	<u>Time From Leaving Egypt</u>
Arrive at Mt.Sinai	3rd Month (Ex. 19:1)
Leave Mt. Sinai	2 Years, 1 Month, 20 Days (Num. 10:11)
Moses repeats Law to Israel	40 years, 10 Months, 1 Day (Deut. 1:3)

DISCUSSION:

General Outline

- I. The numbering at Sinai (1:1-3:51).
- II. The Levitical charge with the tabernacle (4:1-49)
- III. Various laws (5:1-6:27)
- IV. Dedication of the tabernacle (7:1-8:26)
- V. The Passover (9:1-14)
- VI. The movement of the children of Israel (9:15-10:36)
- VII. Children of Israel murmur (11:1-35)
- VIII. Miriam and Aaron rebel (12:1-16)
- IX. Twelve spies sent into Canaan (13:1-14:45)
- X. Laws for when they come into Canaan (15:1-31)
- XI. The Sabbath breaker (15:32-41)
- XII. Korah, Dathan, and Abiram (16:1-50)
- XIII. Aaron shown to be God's chosen (17:1-13)
- XIV. Levites and their care (18:1-32)
- XV. Water of separation (19:1-22)
- XVI. Miriam dies (20:1-6)
- XVII. Moses sins (20:7-21)
- XVIII. Aaron dies (20:22-29)
- XIX. Children of Israel murmur (21:1-9)
- XX. Journeys of the children of Israel (21:10-35)
- XXI. Balaam (22:1-24:25)
- XXII. Israel in Moab near Jericho (25:1-36:13)

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Quarter 4
Lesson 7
GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

Detailed Outline

- I. The numbering at Sinai (1:1-3:51)
 - 1. Fighting men of Israel (1:1-46)
 - 2. Levites not counted in fighting men (1:47-54)
 - 3. Captains of the tribes (2:1-34)
 - 4. Families of the Levites (3:1-51)
 - A. General (3:1-20)
 - B. Captains and responsibilities of families (3:21-39)
 - C. Redemption of first born (3:40-51)
- II. The Levitical charge with the tabernacle (4:1-49)
 - 1. Moving of the furniture of the tabernacle (4:1-16)
 - 2. Moving of the structure of the tabernacle (4:17-49)
- III. Various laws (5:1-6:27)
 - 1. Unclean to be put outside the camp (5:1-4)
 - 2. Recompense for trespasses (5:5-10)
 - 3. Trial for jealousy (5:11-31)
 - 4. Nazarite vow (6:1-21)
 - 5. God to be glorified and Israel blessed (6:22-27)
- IV. Dedication of the tabernacle (7:1-8:26)
 - 1. Sacrifices (7:1-89)
 - 2. Lighting of the candlestick (8:1-4)
 - 3. Levites set apart (8:5-22)
 - 4. Length of service for the Levites (8:23-26)
- V. The Passover (9:1-14)
- VI. The movement of the children of Israel (9:15-10:36)
 - 1. The clouds to direct Israel (9:15-23)
 - 2. Trumpets to signal movement of camp (10:1-10)
 - 3. Travel from Sinai to Paran (10:11-36)
- VII. Children of Israel murmur (11:1-35)
 - 1. Israel complains about only having manna (11:1-9)
 - 2. Moses complains to God (11:10-15)
 - 3. God agrees to give them flesh to eat (11:16-29)
 - 4. Quails sent (11:30-35)
- VIII. Miriam and Aaron rebel (12:1-16)
 - 1. Miriam and Aaron rebel (12:1-9)
 - 2. Miriam's leprosy (12:10-16)
- IX. Twelve spies sent into Canaan (13:1-14:45)
 - 1. Twelve spies selected (13:1-20)
 - 2. Their report (13:21-33)
 - 3. The people complain (14:1-12)
 - 4. God punishes Israel (14:13-39)
 - 5. Foolish battle with Amalek (14:40-45)
- X. Laws for when they come into Canaan (15:1-31)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 7

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

1. Sacrifices (15:1-29)
2. Punishment for presumptuous sin (15:30-31)
- XI. The Sabbath breaker (15:32-41)
- XII. Korah, Dathan, and Abiram (16:1-50)
 1. The rebellion (16:1-30)
 2. The punishment (16:31-50)
- XIII. Aaron shown to be God's chosen (17:1-13)
- XIV. Levites and their care (18:1-32)
- XV. Water of separation (19:1-22)
- XVI. Miriam dies (20:1-6)
- XVII. Moses sins (20:7-21)
- XVIII. Aaron dies (20:22-29)
- XIX. Children of Israel murmur (21:1-9)
 1. Fiery serpents (21:1-8)
 2. Brass serpent (21:9)
- XX. Journeys of the children of Israel (21:10-35)
 1. Journeys (21:10-20)
 2. Victories (21:21-35)
- XXI. Balaam (22:1-24:25)
 1. Balaam and Balak (22:1-21)
 2. Balaam and his donkey (22:22-35)
 3. Balaam and Balak (22:36-23:30)
 4. Balaam's favorable prophecy (24:1-25)
- XXII. Israel in Moab near Jericho (25:1-36:13)
 1. Israel angers God (25:1-9)
 2. Phinehas (25:10-18)
 3. The second numbering (26:1-51)
 4. Division of the land (26:52-65)
 5. Inheritance for daughters (27:1-17)
 6. Joshua to succeed Moses (27:18-23)
 7. Offerings and feasts (28:1-29:40)
 8. Vows of maids and widows (30:1-16)
 9. Midianites defeated (31:1-54)
 10. Reuben and Gad's inheritance (32:1-42)
 11. The journey in the wilderness (33:1-49)
 12. Israel to drive out Canaanites (33:50-56)
 13. Borders of Canaan (34:1-29)
 14. Cities of the Levites (35:1-8)
 15. Concerning murder (35:9-34)
 16. Female inheritance (36:1-13)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 7
GENESIS THROUGH DEUTERONOMY

THE BOOK OF NUMBERS

Numbering Of The Fighting Men Of Israel

<u>TRIBE</u>	<u>1ST NUMBERING (1:19-46)</u>	<u>2ND NUMBERING (26:4-51)</u>
REUBEN	46,500	43,730
SIMEON	59,300	22,200
GAD	45,650	40,500
JUDAH	74,600	76,500
ISSACHAR	54,400	64,300
ZEBULUN	57,400	60,500
EPHRAIM	40,500	32,500
MANASSEH	32,200	52,700
BENJAMIN	35,400	45,600
DAN	62,700	64,400
ASHER	41,500	53,400
NAPHTALI	53,400	45,400
TOTALS	603,550	601,730

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 7
GENESIS THROUGH DEUTERONOMY

THE BOOK OF NUMBERS

The Order Of The Encampment

When Israel stopped in its journeys, there encampment centered around the Tabernacle. The tribes had assigned places on the sides of the Tabernacle. Also, the Levitical families had assigned locations for their camps. The list below gives this order as found in Numbers 2 and 3. The tribes are listed first and then the Levitical families are shown in parentheses.

EAST SIDE

JUDAH, ISSACHAR, ZEBULUN
(MOSES, AARON)

SOUTH SIDE

REUBEN, SIMEON, GAD
(KOHATH)

WEST SIDE

EPHRAIM, MANASSEH, BENJAMIN
(GERSHON)

NORTH SIDE

DAN, ASHER, NAPHTALI
(MERARI)

The Levitical families were also numbered. Their numbering differed from the numbering of the rest of the children of Israel in two ways: (1) They were not allowed to go to war, but were numbered in view of service to God (Num. 1:47ff); and, (2) All males were numbered in the Levitical families from 1 month old and upward (Num. 3:15). The following list gives the numbers of each family as found in Num. 3:21ff.

GERSHON

7,500

KOHATH

8,600

MERARI

6,200

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 8

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

NUMBERS -- LESSONS FROM

1. Restitution for trespasses (5:5-9).
2. God blesses those that are his (6:22-27).
3. Trust God. Count your blessings (11:1-9).
4. Do not try to change God's plan (12:1-16;16:1-50).
5. If God be for us, who can be against us? (13:30;14:8)
6. Do not lie to yourself (13:33).
7. Treat all the same (15:16).
8. Law breakers will be punished (15:32ff).
9. Do what God says the way God says do it (20:7ff).
10. God provides a way of escape (21:9).
11. God does not change (23:19).
12. Do not follow the sins of the world (25:1ff).
13. False teachers will cause people to fall (31:16).
14. Your sin will find you out (32:23).
15. Vigilantism is wrong (35:6ff).
16. Murderers must forfeit life for life (35:17ff).

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 9
GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

DEUTERONOMY

INTRODUCTION:

1. Deuteronomy has 34 chapters, and its story takes place on the eastern side of the Jordan in the plains of Moab, near Jericho.
2. It gets its name because in it the law is reinforced to the people. The term "Deuteronomy" means "Second Law".
3. This book is both a history lesson for the children of Israel as well as a reaffirming of the law.
4. The book has four themes that run throughout the book.
 - A. God has watched over you with loving care.
 - B. God punishes those who disobey him.
 - C. God blesses those who obey him.
 - D. Do all that God has commanded, neither adding to nor taking from.

DISCUSSION:

General Outline

- I. Moses recounts their journey (1:1-3:29)
- II. Moses exhorts Israel to obedience (4:1-8:20)
- III. Israel reminded of their rebellions (9:1-10:11)
- IV. What does God require of thee? (10:12-22)
- V. Various laws (11:1-26:19)
- VI. Upon crossing the Jordan (27:1-26)
- VII. Obedience blesses / Disobedience curses (28:1-68)
- VIII. A covenant with God (29:1-30:20)
- IX. Moses' final charge to Israel (31:1-32:47)
- X. Moses' death (32:48-34:12)

Detailed Outline

- I. Moses recounts their journey (1:1-3:29)
- II. Moses exhorts Israel to obedience (4:1-8:20)
 1. Keep God's word (4:1-6)
 2. Israel - A SPECIAL NATION (4:7-14)
 3. Make no graven images (4:15-28)
 4. Seek God and you will find him (4:29-40)
 5. Cities of refuge (4:41-49)
 6. The Ten Commandments (5:1-21)
 7. Obey God that you may live (5:22-33)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 9

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

8. Teach your children God's word (6:1-9)
9. Do not forget God (6:10-25)
10. No covenants with the foreign nations (7:1-26)
11. Obey and remember God (8:1-20)
- III. Israel reminded of their rebellions (9:1-10:11)
 1. In the wilderness (9:1-7)
 2. At Sinai (9:8-29)
 3. Tables of stone restored (10:1-5)
 4. Levites set apart (10:6-11)
- IV. What does God require of thee? (10:12-22)
- V. Various laws (11:1-26:19)
 1. A reminder of God's care (11:1-25)
 2. Obedience blesses / Disobedience curses (11:26-32)
 3. Destroy all pagan places of worship (12:1-4)
 4. Worship God where he says (12:5-32)
 5. Idolatry to be destroyed (13:1-18)
 6. Do not be like pagan nations (14:1,2)
 7. Clean and unclean animals (14:3-22)
 8. Tithes (14:23-29)
 9. Sabbatical year (15:1-23)
 10. Feasts of God (16:1-17)
 11. Judge fairly (16:18-22)
 12. Idolaters to be punished (17:1-13)
 13. When you get a king (17:14-20)
 14. Priestly portion (18:1-8)
 15. Witchcraft, etc. forbidden (18:9-14)
 16. The Messiah promised (18:15-22)
 17. Cities of refuge - their purpose (19:1-13)
 18. Honesty with your neighbor's property (19:14)
 19. Two to three witnesses to condemn (19:15-21)
 20. War (20:1-20)
 21. Dealing with murder committed but no one knows by whom (21:1-9)
 22. Women taken in battle (21:10-17)
 23. Children who will not obey (21:18-23)
 24. Various laws (22:1-12)
 25. Laws for sexual improprieties (22:13-30)
 26. Various laws (23:1-25)
 27. Bill of divorcement (24:1-4)
 28. Various laws (24:5-13)
 29. Servants and strangers (24:14-18)
 30. A portion for the stranger, the fatherless, and the widows (24:19-22)
 31. Various judgments (25:1-12)
 32. Unjust weights (25:13-19)
 33. Offering of the firstfruits (26:1-11)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 9

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

- 34. Tithing in the third year (26:12-19)
- VI. Upon crossing the Jordan (27:1-26)
 - 1. Build an altar to God (27:1-10)
 - 2. Various wrongs (27:11-26)
- VII. Obedience blesses / Disobedience curses (28:1-68)
 - 1. Blessings for obedience (28:1-14)
 - 2. Punishment for disobedience (28:15-68)
- VIII. A covenant with God (29:1-30:20)
 - 1. Obey God (29:1-9)
 - 2. A covenant with God (29:10-28)
 - 3. The secret things belong to God (29:29)
 - 4. God watches over his people (30:1-14)
 - 5. Choose whom you will serve (30:15-20)
- IX. Moses' final charge to Israel (31:1-32:47)
 - 1. Be strong and of good courage (31:1-13)
 - 2. Joshua encouraged and charged (31:14-23)
 - 3. Levites to keep book of the law (31:24-30)
 - 4. Moses' song (32:1-47)
- X. Moses' death (32:48-34:12)
 - 1. Moses ordered to Mt. Nebo (32:47-52)
 - 2. Moses blesses Israel (33:1-29)
 - 3. Moses dies (34:1-8)
 - 4. Joshua takes over leadership (34:9-12)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 10

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

DEUTERONOMY -- LESSONS FROM

1. Do not be respectors of person (1:17; 16:18-20).
2. God does not hear the disobedient (1:45).
3. Obey God and prosper (4:1,40; 5:33; 6:18,24; 8:1; 11:8,22,23; 29:9).
4. Do not forget what you have learned (4:9).
5. Do not make graven images (4:16ff).
6. God is a jealous god (4:24).
7. Seek God and you will find him (4:29).
8. Do not add to nor take from God's word (5:32; 12:32).
9. Teach your children God's word (6:7; 11:19; 31:12).
10. Do not marry the wicked (7:3,4).
11. The "least" can do the "most" if we serve God (7:7).
12. God is a powerful God (8:4; 29:5).
13. What God requires of us (10:12).
14. Idolatry forbidden (12:1-4; 13:1ff).
15. Witchcraft is forbidden (18:10-14).
16. The Messiah promised (18:18,19).
17. The test of a prophet (18:20-22).
18. False witnesses are to be punished (19:15-21).
19. The world is not your friend (20:17,18).
20. Disobedient children must be punished (21:18ff).
21. Cross dressing is forbidden (22:5).
22. Sexual improprieties are forbidden (22:13-30).
23. Prostitution and homosexuality are an abomination to God (23:17,18).
24. When you make a promise to God, keep it (23:21).
25. Fairness in dealings (25:13-16).

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 10

GENESIS TO DEUTERONOMY

- 26. We can only know what God has revealed to us (29:29).
- 27. Choose whom you will serve (30:15ff).
- 28. God is our life and the length of our days (30:20).

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 1
MATTHEW TO JOHN

MATTHEW

INTRODUCTION:

1. Matthew contains 28 chapters.
2. This book is one of the four gospel accounts and gives us the life of Christ.
3. Due to its genealogy of Christ from Abraham and its teachings to primarily Jewish people, we give this book the title of "The Life Of Christ For The Jews."

DISCUSSION:

General Outline

- I. Birth and early life of Christ (1:1-2:23)
- II. John the Baptizer (3:1-17)
- III. Christ tempted by the Devil (4:1-11)
- IV. Jesus begins his preaching (4:12-25)
- V. The Sermon on the Mount (5:1-7:29)
- VI. Miracles performed by Jesus (8:1-9:38)
- VII. The Limited Commission (10:1-42)
- VIII. None greater than John (11:1-19)
- IX. A call to come to Jesus (11:20-30)
- X. Clarification of the Sabbath Law (12:1-21)
- XI. Healing of one blind and dumb (12:22-30)
- XII. Control of the tongue (12:31-37)
- XIII. A call to repentance (12:38-50)
- XIV. Parables of Christ (13:1-58)
- XV. John the Baptizer killed (14:1-14)
- XVI. Miracles of Christ (14:15-36)
- XVII. Pharisees and scribes rebuked (15:1-20)
- XVIII. Miracles of Christ (15:21-39)
- XIX. Warnings against the Pharisees (16:1-20)
- XX. Followers of Christ must bear their cross (16:21-28)
- XXI. The Transfiguration (17:1-13)
- XXII. Various teachings of Christ (17:14-18:20)
- XXIII. Forgiveness (18:21-35)
- XXIV. Marriage (19:1-15)
- XXV. The rich young ruler (19:16-26)
- XXVI. Following Christ (19:27-20:16)
- XXVII. His death foretold (20:17-19)
- XXVIII. James and John seek a special place (20:20-29)
- XXIX. Two blind men (20:30-34)
- XXX. Jesus enters Jerusalem (21:1-11)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 1

MATTHEW TO JOHN

- XXXI. Cleansing of temple (21:12-16)
- XXXII. Various teachings (21:17-22:46)
- XXXIII. A scathing rebuke of the Pharisees (23:1-39)
- XXXIV. Destruction of Jerusalem and the end of time (24:1-46)
- XXXV. Be prepared for judgment (25:1-25:46)
- XXXVI. Christ betrayed (26:1-56)
- XXXVII. The trials of Christ (26:57-27:33)
- XXXVIII. The crucifixion and the burial (27:34-66)
- XXXIX. The resurrection (28:1-20)

Detailed Outline

- I. Birth and early life of Christ (1:1-2:23)
 - 1. Genealogy of Christ (1:1-17)
 - 2. Birth of Christ (1:18-25)
 - 3. Christ as a young child (2:1-13)
 - 4. Christ in Egypt and Nazareth (2:14-23)
- II. John the Baptizer (3:1-17)
 - 1. Preaching of John (3:1-12)
 - 2. Baptizes Jesus (3:13-17)
- III. Christ tempted by the Devil (4:1-11)
- IV. Jesus begins his preaching (4:12-25)
- V. The Sermon on the Mount (5:1-7:29)
 - 1. Beatitudes (5:1-12)
 - 2. Ye are salt and light (5:13-20)
 - 3. Ye have heard that it hath been said (5:21-48)
 - A. Concerning murder (5:21-26)
 - B. Concerning adultery (5:27-32)
 - C. Concerning honesty (5:33-37)
 - D. Concerning love (5:38-48)
 - 4. On giving alms (6:1-4)
 - 5. On prayer (6:5-15)
 - 6. On fasting (6:16-18)
 - 7. On faith (6:19-34)
 - 8. On judging (7:1-5)
 - 9. On doing good (7:6-12)
 - 10. The narrow way and the broad way (7:13,14)
 - 11. On false prophets (7:15-20)
 - 12. On entering heaven (7:21-29)
- VI. Miracles performed by Jesus (8:1-9:38)
 - 1. A leper cured (8:1-4)
 - 2. Centurion's servant healed (8:5-13)
 - 3. Peter's mother-in-law healed (8:14-15)
 - 4. Many healed (8:16-17)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 1

MATTHEW TO JOHN

5. On following Christ (8:18-22)
6. Tempest stilled (8:23-27)
7. Demons cast out (8:28-34)
8. One sick with palsy healed (9:1-8)
9. Matthew chosen (9:9)
10. Eating with publicans and sinners (9:10-13)
11. John's disciples question Jesus (9:14-17)
12. Jairus' daughter raised from dead (9:18,19, 23-26)
13. Woman with issue of blood healed (9:20-22)
14. Two blind men healed (9:27-31)
15. Dumb man with demon cured (9:32-34)
16. The harvest is plenteous (9:35-38)
- VII. The limited commission (10:1-42)
- VIII. None greater than John (11:1-19)
- IX. A call to come to Jesus (11:20-30)
 1. Cities upbraided (11:20-24)
 2. Come unto me (11:25-30)
- X. Clarification of the Sabbath Law (12:1-21)
- XI. Healing of one blind and dumb (12:22-30)
- XII. Control of the tongue (12:31-37)
 1. Blasphemy rebuked (12:31-32)
 2. Good heart versus evil heart (12:33-35)
 3. Accountability for words (12:36,37)
- XIII. A call to repentance (12:38-50)
- XIV. Parables of Christ (13:1-58)
 1. The sower (13:1-9)
 2. Why he spoke in parables (13:10-17)
 3. Explanation of the sower (13:18-23)
 4. The tares (13:24-30)
 5. The mustard seed (13:31-32)
 6. Parables on the kingdom of heaven (13:33-52)
 7. A prophet not respected in his home country (13:53-58)
- XV. John the Baptizer killed (14:1-14)
- XVI. Miracles of Christ (14:15-36)
 1. Five thousand fed (14:15-21)
 2. Jesus walks on water (14:22-33)
 3. Many healed (14:34-36)
- XVII. Pharisees and scribes rebuked (15:1-20)
 1. Vain worship (15:1-10)
 2. The heart (15:11-20)
- XVIII. Miracles of Christ (15:21-39)
 1. Demon possessed child healed (15:21-28)
 2. Many healed (15:29-31)
 3. Four thousand fed (15:32-39)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 1

MATTHEW TO JOHN

- XIX. Warnings against the Pharisees (16:1-20)
 - 1. The Pharisees want a sign (16:1-5)
 - 2. Disciples warned not to follow Pharisees (16:6-12)
 - 3. Jesus, the Son of the living God (16:13-20)
- XX. Followers of Christ must bear their cross (16:21-28)
- XXI. The Transfiguration (17:1-13)
- XXII. Various teachings of Christ (17:14-18:20)
 - 1. Heals a lunatic (17:14-21)
 - 2. His death foretold (17:22,23)
 - 3. Pays taxes (17:24-27)
 - 4. Humility (18:1-6)
 - 5. Do not cause others to sin (18:7-9)
 - 6. Seek to save the lost (18:10-14)
 - 7. Correct sin (18:15-20)
- XXIII. Forgiveness (18:21-35)
 - 1. Peter's question (18:21,22)
 - 2. The unmerciful servant (18:23-35)
- XXIV. Marriage (19:1-15)
 - 1. The rule (19:1-6)
 - 2. The exception (19:7-12)
 - 3. Become as little children (19:13-15)
- XXV. The rich young ruler (19:16-26)
- XXVI. Following Christ (19:27-20:16)
 - 1. First shall be last (19:27-30)
 - 2. Many called; few chosen (20:1-16)
- XXVII. His death foretold (20:17-19)
- XXVIII. James and John seek a special place (20:20-29)
- XXIX. Two blind men (20:30-34)
- XXX. Jesus enters Jerusalem (21:1-11)
- XXXI. Cleansing of temple (21:12-16)
- XXXII. Various teachings (21:17-22:46)
 - 1. On faith (21:17-22)
 - 2. Jesus' authority (21:23-27)
 - 3. On repentance (21:28-46)
 - 4. Parable of the wedding feast (22:1-14)
 - 5. Taxes (22:15-22)
 - 6. On the resurrection (22:23-33)
 - 7. The great commandment (22:34-46)
- XXXIII. A scathing rebuke of the Pharisees (23:1-39)
 - 1. Do not follow them (23:1-12)
 - 2. Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees (23:13-33)
 - 3. Jesus would save, but you would not obey (23:34-39)
- XXXIV. Destruction of Jerusalem and the end of time (24:1-41)
 - 1. Days before the destruction of the temple (24:1-35)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 1

MATTHEW TO JOHN

- 2. On the second coming (24:36-46)
- XXXV. Be prepared for judgment (25:1-25:46)
 - 1. The ten virgins (25:1-13)
 - 2. The talents (25:14-30)
 - 3. The judgment scene (25:31-46)
- XXXVI. Christ betrayed (26:1-56)
 - 1. The conspiracy (26:1-5)
 - 2. Jesus anointed (26:6-13)
 - 3. Judas' pact with the Jews (26:14-16)
 - 4. The Last Supper (26:17-30)
 - 5. Peter's denials foretold (26:31-35)
 - 6. Jesus prays in the garden (26:36-46)
 - 7. The betrayal (26:47-56)
- XXXVII. The trials of Christ (26:57-27:33)
 - 1. Before Caiaphas (26:57-68)
 - 2. Peter's denials (26:69-75)
 - 3. Before Pilate (27:1-18)
 - 4. Barabbas (27:19-21)
 - 5. The death sentence (27:22-33)
- XXXVIII. The crucifixion and the burial (27:34-66)
 - 1. The crucifixion (27:34-49)
 - 2. The burial (27:50-66)
- XXXIX. The resurrection (28:1-20)
 - 1. Mary and Mary Magdalene see empty tomb (28:1-8)
 - 2. Jesus talks to them (28:9-10)
 - 3. The Roman guard bribed (28:11-15)
 - 4. Jesus appears to his disciples (28:16-18)
 - 5. The great commission (28:19,20)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 2
MATTHEW TO JOHN

MATTHEW -- LESSONS FROM

1. Jesus is the prophesied Messiah (1:1-25).
2. The wise men visited Jesus as a young child, in a house, when he was about two years old (2:11,16).
3. Repentance demands fruit (3:8).
4. Jesus is God's son (3:17).
5. The Devil cannot withstand Scripture (4:1-11).
6. Only worship God (4:10).
7. Rejoice when being persecuted for serving God (5:10-12).
8. We are to help others go to heaven (5:13-16).
9. Stop the problem by destroying its roots (5:21-30).
10. Fornication is the only lawful reason for divorce (5:32; 19:9).
11. Be honest (5:37).
12. Love all, including your enemies (5:44).
13. Be perfect (5:48).
14. Do not be hypocrites (6:1-7, esp. 5).
15. Our forgiveness is based on our being forgiving (6:15).
16. Your heart is where your treasure is (6:21),.
17. You cannot serve God and the world (6:24).
18. The faithful do not worry (6:30,34).
19. We must not be hypocritical in our judgments (7:1-5).
20. Treat others as you want to be treated (7:12; 22:39).

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 2
MATTHEW TO JOHN

21. Few will make it to heaven (7:13,14).
22. People are known by their deeds (7:20).
23. Lip service means nothing (7:21-23).
24. Hearers must be doers (7:24).
25. Pray for more laborers to teach God's word to the world (9:38).
26. Do not fear what man can do (10:28).
27. We must show Christ in our lives (10:32,33).
28. We will find rest in Christ (11:28-30).
29. A house divided against itself will fall (12:25).
30. The heart of man controls man (12:34,35; 15:19).
31. We will give account for all we say (12:36).
32. The heart of man must be right to be receptive to the word (13:1-23, 37-43).
33. Our teachings and our actions must be the same (15:8,9).
34. It is not wrong to offend people (15:12).
35. Listen to and obey Jesus (17:5).
36. Do not be the cause of someone sinning (18:7).
37. Work to restore one who sins (18:15-17).
38. Forgive because we have been forgiven much (18:21ff).
39. Marriage is for life (19:1-6).
40. We must be willing to give up even our most precious possessions to serve God (19:21).
41. Few will heed the message (20:16; 22:14).

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 2

MATTHEW TO JOHN

- 42. We must serve others to be exalted (20:27; 23:11,12).
- 43. Repentance requires a change of direction (21:28,29).
- 44. Pay your taxes (22:15ff).
- 45. There will be a resurrection (22:23-33).
- 46. God must be supreme in our lives (22:37).
- 47. Do not follow hypocrites (Chapter 23).
- 48. Do not wear religious titles (23:7-10).
- 49. There will be no signs indicating when Christ will return (24:36ff).
- 50. Be prepared for judgment at all times (24:42; 25:1-46).
- 51. There is a hell (25:41).
- 52. The greatest love -- a willingness to die for others (27:1-50).
- 53. Jesus has all authority (28:18).
- 54. Teach all nations (28:19).
- 55. Jesus will never leave us (28:20).

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 3

MATTHEW TO JOHN

MARK

INTRODUCTION:

1. The book of Mark has 16 chapters.
2. It has sometimes been called "The Life of Christ for the Romans" because it shows a very powerful Christ.
3. The book of Mark begins with the baptism of Jesus and ends with his resurrection and giving of the Great Commission.

DISCUSSION:

General Outline

- I. John the baptizer (1:1-8)
- II. Jesus' baptism (1:9-15)
- III. Four apostles chosen (1:16-22)
- IV. Miracles of Christ (1:23-2:13)
- V. Matthew called (2:14)
- VI. Questions from the Pharisees (2:15-28)
- VII. Miracles of Christ (3:1-12)
- VIII. Choosing of the twelve apostles (3:13-19)
- IX. A house divided against itself (3:20-35)
- X. Parables (4:1-34)
- XI. Miracles of Christ (4:35-5:43)
- XII. No honor in your own country (6:1-6)
- XIII. Instructions to the apostles (6:7-13)
- XIV. Death of John the baptizer (6:14-33)
- XV. Miracles of Christ (6:34-56)
- XVI. What defiles a man (7:1-23)
- XVII. Miracles of Christ (7:24-8:26)
- XVIII. Prophecies concerning Christ (8:27-9:10)
- XIX. Boy with dumb spirit healed (9:11-29)
- XX. Teachings of Christ (9:30-10:34)
- XXI. Request of James and John (10:35-45)
- XXII. Teaching in and around Jerusalem (11:1-13:37)
- XXIII. Christ's last days (14:1-16:20)

Detailed Outline

- I. John the baptizer (1:1-8)
- II. Jesus' baptism (1:9-15)
- III. Four apostles chosen (1:16-22)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 3
MATTHEW TO JOHN

- IV. Miracles of Christ (1:23-2:13)
 - 1. Man with an unclean spirit (1:23-28)
 - 2. Peter's mother-in-law healed (1:29-31)
 - 3. Many healed (1:32-39)
 - 4. A leper healed (1:40-45)
 - 5. One sick of the palsy healed (2:1-13)
- V. Matthew called (2:14)
- VI. Questions from the Pharisees (2:15-28)
 - 1. On eating with publicans and sinners (2:15-17)
 - 2. On fasting (2:18-22)
 - 3. On the Sabbath Day (2:23-28)
- VII. Miracles of Christ (3:1-12)
 - 1. Man with a withered hand (3:1-10)
 - 2. Unclean spirits (3:11,12)
- VIII. Choosing of the twelve apostles (3:13-19)
- IX. A house divided against itself (3:20-35)
- X. Parables (4:1-34)
 - 1. The Sower (4:1-29)
 - 2. The Mustard Seed (4:30-34)
- XI. Miracles of Christ (4:35-5:43)
 - 1. Tempest stilled (4:35-41)
 - 2. Evil spirits cast into swine (5:1-24)
 - 3. Woman with issue of blood (5:25-34)
 - 4. Jairus' daughter raised from the dead (5:35-43)
- XII. No honor in your own country (6:1-6)
- XIII. Instructions to the apostles (6:7-13)
- XIV. Death of John the baptizer (6:14-33)
- XV. Miracles of Christ (6:34-56)
 - 1. 5000 fed (6:34-47)
 - 2. Walks on water (6:48-52)
 - 3. Many healed (6:53-56)
- XVI. What defiles a man (7:1-23)
- XVII. Miracles of Christ (7:24-8:26)
 - 1. Devil cast out of daughter of Syrophenician woman (7:24-30)
 - 2. Deaf and dumb man healed (7:31-37)
 - 3. 4000 fed (8:1-9)
 - 4. Beware of the Pharisees (8:10-21)
 - 5. Blind man healed (8:22-26)
- XVIII. Prophecies concerning Christ (8:27-9:10)
 - 1. Foretells of his death (8:27-33)
 - 2. His followers (8:34-38)
 - 3. The church (9:1)
 - 4. The transfigurations (9:2-10)
- XIX. Boy with dumb spirit healed (9:11-29)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 3

MATTHEW TO JOHN

- XX. Teachings of Christ (9:30-10:34)
 - 1. Concerning his death (9:30-37)
 - 2. He that is not against us (9:38-50)
 - 3. Marriage, etc. (10:1-12)
 - 4. Eternal life (10:13-34)
- XXI. Request of James and John (10:35-45)
- XXII. Teaching in and around Jerusalem (11:1-13:37)
 - 1. Jesus enters Jerusalem (11:1-14)
 - 2. Cleanses temple (11:15-19)
 - 3. On faith (11:20-26)
 - 4. Baptism of John -- From heaven or men? (11:27-33)
 - 5. Parable of the vineyard (12:1-12)
 - 6. Paying taxes (12:13-17)
 - 7. God is the God of the living (12:18-27)
 - 8. The greatest commandment (12:28-34)
 - 9. Jesus, the son of God (12:35-37)
 - 10. Beware of the scribes (12:38-40)
 - 11. The widow's mites (12:41-44)
 - 12. The destruction of the temple foretold (13:1-31)
 - 13. The second coming (13:32-37)
- XXIII. Christ's last days (14:1-16:20)
 - 1. Conspiracy against Christ (14:1,2)
 - 2. Christ anointed (14:3-9)
 - 3. Judas bargains to betray Christ (14:10,11)
 - 4. The Last Supper (14:12-26)
 - 5. Jesus prays in Gethsemane (14:27-42)
 - 6. The betrayal (14:43-52)
 - 7. Trial before the high priest (14:53-65)
 - 8. Peter's denials (14:66-72)
 - 9. Trial before Pilate (15:1-14)
 - 10. Led away to be crucified (15:15-23)
 - 11. The crucifixion (15:24-36)
 - 12. Jesus dies (15:37-39)
 - 13. His burial (15:40-47)
 - 14. The resurrection (16:1-8)
 - 15. Appears to many (16:9-14)
 - 16. The Great Commission (16:15-20)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 4
MATTHEW TO JOHN

MARK -- LESSONS FROM

1. Humility in serving Christ (1:7).
2. God, Jesus, and the Holy Spirit are three separate beings (1:9-11). {Jesus -- being baptized; Holy Spirit -- descending like a dove; God -- speaking from Heaven}
3. The demons know Jesus and tremble (1:23,24; 3:11,12; 5:9ff).
4. Jesus is God (2:5-11).
5. The "sick" have need of a physician (2:17).
6. A house divided against itself cannot stand (3:24).
7. To be in the family of Christ, one must do the will of God (3:35).
8. The word of God will grow in a good and honest heart (4:1ff).
9. One in his right mind will be clothed modestly (5:15).
10. God's marriage laws apply to everyone -- Christian and non-Christian alike (6:18).
11. Dancing can create a lust that will cause one to do further bad things (6:21ff).
12. Obeying the doctrines of men is vain worship (7:7,8).
13. When we obey our will, we reject the commandments of God (7:9).
14. The heart of man rules man (7:21-23).
15. One must deny self to follow Christ (8:34-38).
16. The church was established in the lifetime of those listening to Jesus (9:1).
17. Jesus is superior to all laws, including the Old Law (9:7).
18. He that is not with Christ is against Christ (9:40).
19. Marriage is set up to be one-man-one-woman for life (10:2ff).
20. We must become like little children to enter Heaven (10:13ff).

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 4
MATTHEW TO JOHN

21. We must be willing to give up all for Christ (10:18-22).
22. With God all things are possible (10:27).
23. Our forgiveness depends on our being forgiving people (11:26).
24. Sometimes, the answer to an argument is to turn the tables with a question (11:27-33).
25. Pay your taxes (12:17).
26. There is a resurrection (12:18-27).
27. Love God supremely (12:30).
28. Love your neighbor as yourself (12:31).
29. Giving financially is not great because of the amount but because of the heart (or, a heart that is right will cause us to give much) (12:41-44).
30. No man knows when Christ will come again (13:32).
31. Always be prepared for Christ's coming (13:33-37).
32. Jesus taught us clearly to let God's will override our will (14:34ff).
33. Go into all the world and preach the gospel (16:15).
34. Belief + baptism = salvation (16:16).
35. Belief only = condemnation (16:16).

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 5

MATTHEW TO JOHN

LUKE

INTRODUCTION:

1. The book of Luke contains 24 chapters.
2. It is a book written with the Gentiles in mind (notice the genealogy of Christ in ch. 3 that comes from Adam).
3. This book takes us from the birth of Christ to his ascension.

DISCUSSION:

General Outline

- I. The early life of Christ (1:1-2:52)
- II. John preaches and is put in prison (3:1-20)
- III. Baptism of Christ (3:21,22)
- IV. Genealogy of Christ (3:23-38)
- V. Christ tempted in the wilderness (4:1-13)
- VI. The teaching of Christ (4:14-6:49)
- VII. Miracles of Christ (7:1-18)
- VIII. Concerning John the baptizer (7:19-35)
- IX. Jesus anointed (7:36-50)
- X. Teachings of Jesus (8:1-21)
- XI. Miracles of Christ (8:22-56)
- XII. The apostles sent out (9:1-10)
- XIII. The 5,000 fed (9:11-17)
- XIV. The exaltation of Jesus (9:18-45)
- XV. Teachings of Jesus (9:46-14:35)
- XVI. Parables (15:1-16:13)
- XVII. Those who justify self (16:14-17)
- XVIII. Concerning divorce (16:18)
- XIX. Rich man and Lazarus (16:19-31)
- XX. Repentance and faith (17:1-10)
- XXI. Ten lepers healed (17:1-19)
- XXII. The second coming (17:20-37)
- XXIII. Teachings of Christ (18:1-34)
- XXIV. Restores the sight of a blind man (18:35-43)
- XXV. Zacchaeus (19:1-10)
- XXVI. Parable of the pounds (19:11-27)
- XXVII. Jesus in Jerusalem (19:28-21:38)
- XXVIII. Christ's last days (22:1-24:53)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 5

MATTHEW TO JOHN

Detailed Outline

- I. The early life of Christ (1:1-2:52)
 - 1. Birth of John (1:1-80)
 - 2. Birth of Jesus (2:1-20)
 - 3. Christ at 8 days old (2:21-39)
 - 4. Jesus in the temple at 12 years old (2:40-52)
- II. John preaches and is put in prison (3:1-20)
- III. Baptism of Christ (3:21,22)
- IV. Genealogy of Christ (3:23-38)
- V. Christ tempted in the wilderness (4:1-13)
- VI. The teaching of Christ (4:14-6:49)
 - 1. At Nazareth (4:14-30)
 - 2. Miracles at Capernaum (4:31-42)
 - 3. Throughout Galilee (4:43,44)
 - 4. From a ship in Sea of Galilee (5:1-3)
 - 5. Miracles (5:4-26)
 - A. Apostles' fishing (5:4-11)
 - B. A leper (5:12-14)
 - C. Many (5:15)
 - D. One sick of the palsy (5:16-26)
 - 6. Matthew chosen (5:27-29)
 - 7. Jesus' philosophy of teaching (5:30-39)
 - 8. Teaching concerning the Sabbath (6:1-12)
 - 9. Apostles chosen (6:13-19)
 - 10. Concerning persecution (6:20-26)
 - 11. Concerning love and mercy (6:27-38)
 - 12. Concerning judging (6:39-49)
- VII. Miracles of Christ (7:1-18)
 - 1. Centurion's servant (7:1-10)
 - 2. Widow of Nain's son (7:11-18)
- VIII. Concerning John the baptizer (7:19-35)
- IX. Jesus anointed (7:36-50)
- X. Teachings of Jesus (8:1-21)
 - 1. Parable of the sower (8:1-15)
 - 2. Being a light (8:16-21)
- XI. Miracles of Christ (8:22-56)
 - 1. Storm stilled (8:22-25)
 - 2. Demons cast out (8:26-36)
 - 3. Jairus' daughter (8:37-42;49-56)
 - 4. Woman with issue of blood (8:43-48)
- XII. The apostles sent out (9:1-10)
- XIII. The 5,000 fed (9:11-17)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 5

MATTHEW TO JOHN

- XIV. The exaltation of Jesus (9:18-45)
 - 1. Whom do men say I am? (9:18-27)
 - 2. The transfiguration (9:28-36)
 - 3. Jesus heals a demon possessed child (9:37-42)
 - 4. Foretells his death (9:43-45)
- XV. Teachings of Jesus (9:46-14:35)
 - 1. The least shall be the greatest (9:46-48)
 - 2. He that is not against us is for us (9:49,50)
 - 3. On saving souls (9:51-56)
 - 4. On putting Christ first (9:57-62)
 - 5. The 70 sent out (10:1-24)
 - 6. The good Samaritan (10:25-37)
 - 7. On serving Christ (10:38-42)
 - 8. Concerning prayer (11:1-13)
 - 9. A kingdom divided against itself (11:14-28)
 - 10. Concerning obeying Christ (11:29-36)
 - 11. Against the scribes and Pharisees (11:37-54)
 - 12. All will be revealed (12:1,2)
 - 13. Fear God (12:3-7)
 - 14. Confess Christ (12:8-12)
 - 15. Beware of covetousness (12:13-21)
 - 16. On trusting God (12:22-32)
 - 17. Be prepared for judgment (12:33-49)
 - 18. Families will be divided over serving Christ (12:50-53)
 - 19. Do what is right (12:54-59)
 - 20. Concerning repentance (13:1-10)
 - 21. Concerning the Sabbath (woman healed on Sabbath) (13:11-17)
 - 22. Parables on the kingdom (13:18-23)
 - 23. Enter by the strait gate (13:24-30)
 - 24. Weeps for Jerusalem (13:31-35)
 - 25. Concerning the Sabbath (man with dropsy healed) (14:1-6)
 - 26. On humility and servitude (14:7-14)
 - 27. Parable of the great supper (14:15-24)
 - 28. Take up your cross and follow me (14:25-35)
- XVI. Parables (15:1-16:13)
 - 1. The lost sheep (15:1-7)
 - 2. The lost coin (15:8-10)
 - 3. The Prodigal son (15:11-32)
 - 4. The unjust steward (16:1-13)
- XVII. Those who justify self (16:14-17)
- XVIII. Concerning divorce (16:18)
- XIX. Rich man and Lazarus (16:19-31)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 5
MATTHEW TO JOHN

- XX. Repentance and faith (17:1-10)
 - 1. If he repent, forgive him (17:1-4)
 - 2. Faith (17:5-10)
- XXI. Ten lepers healed (17:1-19)
- XXII. The second coming (17:20-37)
 - 1. False claims will arise (17:20-25)
 - 2. No one will know when, as in the days of Noah (17:26,27)
 - 3. No one will know when, as in the days of Lot at Sodom (17:28-30)
 - 4. Don't look back to the pleasures of the earth in the day of judgment (17:31-37)
- XXIII. Teachings of Christ (18:1-34)
 - 1. On prayer (18:1-14)
 - 2. On being like little children (18:15-17)
 - 3. On the danger of loving money (18:18-30)
 - 4. On his death (18:31-34)
- XXIV. Restores the sight of a blind man (18:35-43)
- XXV. Zacchaeus (19:1-10)
- XXVI. Parable of the pounds (19:11-27)
- XXVII. Jesus in Jerusalem (19:28-21:38)
 - 1. Enters Jerusalem (19:28-44)
 - 2. Cleanses the temple (19:45-48)
 - 3. Reasons with the chief priests and scribes (20:1-8)
 - 4. Parable of the vineyard (20:9-18)
 - 5. Pay your taxes (20:19-26)
 - 6. Concerning resurrection (20:27-44)
 - 7. Beware of the scribes (20:45-47)
 - 8. The widow's mites (21:1-4)
 - 9. The destruction of Jerusalem (21:5-38)
 - A. Deceivers will come (21:5-8)
 - B. The world will continue as it always has (21:9-11)
 - C. You shall be persecuted (21:12-19)
 - D. Flee the city when the enemy approaches (21:20-24)
 - E. It will happen in their generation (21:25-38)
- XXVIII. Christ's last days (22:1-24:53)
 - 1. Judas agrees to betray Christ (22:1-6)
 - 2. The Lord's Supper instituted (22:7-22)
 - 3. The "least" shall be the "greatest" (22:23-30)
 - 4. Peter to deny Jesus (22:31-34)
 - 5. Prepare yourself (22:35-38)
 - 6. Prays in the garden (22:39-46)
 - 7. His arrest (22:47-53)
 - 8. Peter denies Christ (22:54-62)
 - 9. Trial before the High Priest (22:63-71)
 - 10. Trial before Pilate (23:1-26)
 - 11. His crucifixion (23:27-45)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 5

MATTHEW TO JOHN

- 12. His burial (23:46-56)
- 13. His resurrection (24:1-12)
- 14. On the road to Emmaus (24:13-35)
- 15. Appears to his apostles (24:36-50)
- 16. His ascension (24:51-53)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 5
MATTHEW TO JOHN

*A COMPARISON OF MATTHEW AND LUKE
ON THE BIRTH AND EARLY YEARS OF CHRIST*

MATTHEW

1. Announcement to Mary and Joseph (1:18-23)
2. Birth of Jesus (1:24,25)
3. Visit by wise men when Jesus was a young child of approximately 2 years (2:1-13)
4. Jesus' family flees to Egypt (2:14,15)
5. Herod orders death of all children 2 years old and under (2:16-18)
6. Jesus' family returns to Nazareth (2:19-23)

LUKE

1. Announcement to Zacharias and Elisabeth concerning John (1:5-22)
2. Announcement to Mary concerning Jesus (1:23-38)
3. Birth of John (1:39-80)
4. Birth of Jesus (2:1-7)
5. Shepherd's visit the newborn Jesus in the stable (2:8-20)
6. Christ is circumcised (2:21-39)
7. Christ in the temple at 12 years of age (2:40-52)

A CHRONOLOGY BASED ON THESE TWO ACCOUNTS

1. Announcement to Zacharias and Elisabeth concerning John (Luke 1:5-22).
2. Announcement to Mary and Joseph concerning Jesus (Matt. 1:18-23; Lk. 1:23-38).
3. Birth of John (Lk. 1:39-80).
4. Birth of Jesus (Matt. 1:24,25; Lk. 2:1-7).
5. Shepherds visit the newborn Jesus in the stable (2:8-20).
6. Christ is circumcised (Lk. 2:21-39).
7. Visit by wise men when Jesus was a young child of approximately 2 years old. This visit was in a house (Lk. 2:1-13).
8. Jesus' family flees to Egypt (Matt. 2:14,15).
9. Herod orders death of all children 2 years old and under (Matt. 2:16-18).
10. Jesus' family returns to Nazareth (Matt. 2:19-28).
11. Christ in the temple at 12 years of age (Lk. 2:40-52).

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 6

MATTHEW TO JOHN

LUKE -- LESSONS FROM

1. One can walk blameless before God (1:6).
2. To fight the Devil, use scripture (4:1-13).
3. No prophet is accepted in his own country (4:24).
4. The demons knew Jesus (4:33,34).
5. Jesus could forgive sins (5:24).
6. When persecuted for Christ's sake, rejoice (6:22,23).
7. Beware when all men speak well of you (6:26).
8. Pray for those who hate you (6:27-30).
9. Do unto others as you would have them do to you (6:31).
10. Give and you will receive abundantly (6:38).
11. If the blind lead the blind, both will fall in the ditch (6:39).
12. Judge righteously (6:40-45).
13. We must have a good and honest heart (8:15).
14. Let your "light" shine (8:16).
15. Be careful how you hear (8:18).
16. We must deny self to serve Christ (9:23-26; 14:26-35).
17. The church would come in the lifetime of some listening to Jesus then (9:27).
18. He that is not against us is for us. No middle ground (9:50; 11:23).
19. Do not turn back to the world (9:62).
20. Love God supremely (10:27).
21. Everyone is our "neighbor" (10:30-37).

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 6
MATTHEW TO JOHN

22. Forgive others to be forgiven (11:4).
23. God will give us what we need (11:13).
24. A kingdom divided against itself shall not stand (11:17).
25. If we do not fill our hearts with God, we will have it filled by the Devil (11:24-26).
26. We must hear the word and keep it (11:28).
27. We must do all God says (11:42).
28. Live for Christ and he will confess us to the Father (12:8).
29. Trust in riches and be lost (12:13-21).
30. Have faith that God will take care of us (12:28).
31. Your heart is where your treasure is (12:34).
32. Be prepared for the coming of Christ (12:40).
33. The gospel will divide families (12:51-53).
34. Repentance is necessary to salvation (13:1-5).
35. There is only one "gate" to heaven (13:24-30).
36. Exalt self and be humbled (14:11).
37. Count the cost before deciding to serve Christ (14:28-35).
38. The angels rejoice when a sinner repents (15:7,10).
39. The Father awaits the return of the prodigal (15:20).
40. We must be faithful in the "little things" (16:10).
41. No one can serve two masters (16:13).
42. Once one enters torments or paradise, they cannot change their position (16:19-31).
43. If they will not listen to the word of God, they will not listen to one brought back from the dead (16:31).

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 6
MATTHEW TO JOHN

- 44. Forgive as often as they repent (17:3,4).
- 45. Be persistent in prayer (18:1-5).
- 46. We must become like little children to enter the kingdom (18:17).
- 47. We must remove all obstacles to our serving Christ (18:22).
- 48. God can do things men cannot (18:27).
- 49. Jesus came to seek and save the lost (19:10).
- 50. God will punish those who reject him (20:9-18).
- 51. Pay your taxes (20:23-25).
- 52. God is the God of the living --There is a resurrection (20:38).
- 53. It is not the amount of the gift. It is the heart that counts (21:1-4).
- 54. There will be many false Christs (21:8).
- 55. Be watchful (21:34-36).
- 56. The Lord's Supper (22:19ff).
- 57. The Great Commission (24:46,47).

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 7

MATTHEW TO JOHN

JOHN

INTRODUCTION:

1. The book of John has 21 chapters.
2. The book covers the life of Christ from the teaching of John the baptizer to the resurrection of Christ.
3. The gospel of John is considered a universal gospel. That is, its audience is general in character. It is not addressed to one group in particular.

DISCUSSION:

General Outline

- I. Jesus is God (1:1-14)
- II. Jesus is the Christ (1:15-28)
- III. Jesus is the Lamb of God (1:29-38)
- IV. Apostles chosen (1:39-51)
- V. Water to wine -- The first miracle of Jesus (2:1-13)
- VI. Jesus cleanses the temple (2:14-18)
- VII. Christ teaches on his death and resurrection (2:19-22)
- VIII. Christ knows the inner man (2:23-25)
- IX. Nicodemus and Jesus (3:1-24)
- X. Jesus must increase; John the baptizer must decrease (3:25-36)
- XI. The Samaritan woman (4:1-45)
- XII. Nobleman's son healed -- The second miracle of Christ (4:46-54)
- XIII. A healing on the Sabbath day (5:1-47)
- XIV. Miracles (6:1-31)
- XV. Obedience is necessary (6:32-69)
- XVI. Judas to betray Christ (6:70-71)
- XVII. Christ reveals himself (7:1-53)
- XVIII. Woman taken in adultery (8:1-11)
- XIX. Jesus, the light of the world (8:12-32)
- XX. The Jews are of their father, the Devil (8:33-47)
- XXI. The eternal Christ (8:48-59)
- XXII. Jesus the light of the world (9:1-6)
- XXIII. A blind man's sight restored (9:7-41)
- XXIV. Jesus, the door of the sheep (10:1-10)
- XXV. Jesus, the good shepherd (10:11-29)
- XXVI. Jesus and God are one (10:30-42)
- XXVII. Mary, Martha, and Lazarus (11:1-46)
- XXVIII. Jews conspire to kill Jesus (11:47-57)
- XXIX. Christ's last days (12:1-19:42)
- XXX. The resurrection (20:1-21:25)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 7

MATTHEW TO JOHN

Detailed Outline

- I. Jesus is God (1:1-14)
- II. Jesus is the Christ (1:15-28)
- III. Jesus is the Lamb of God (1:29-38)
- IV. Apostles chosen (1:39-51)
- V. Water to wine -- The first miracles of Jesus (2:1-13)
- VI. Jesus cleanses the temple (2:14-18)
- VII. Christ teaches on his death and resurrection (2:19-22)
- VIII. Christ knows the inner man (2:23-25)
- IX. Nicodemus and Jesus (3:1-24)
 - 1. Being born again (3:1-15)
 - 2. On God's love for man (3:16-24)
- X. Jesus must increase; John the baptizer must decrease (3:25-36)
- XI. The Samaritan woman (4:1-45)
 - 1. On true worship (4:1-24)
 - 2. Jesus, the Messiah (4:25-38)
 - 3. Samaritans believe (4:39-45)
- XII. Nobleman's son healed -- The second miracle of Christ (4:46-54)
- XIII. A healing on the Sabbath day (5:1-47)
 - 1. Impotent man healed (5:1-9)
 - 2. A discussion with the Jews (5:10-16)
 - 3. Christ answers the Jews (5:17-31)
 - 4. The scriptures testify of Christ (5:32-47)
- XIV. Miracles (6:1-31)
 - 1. 5,000 fed (6:1-15)
 - 2. Walks on water (6:16-31)
- XV. Obedience is necessary (6:32-69)
- XVI. Judas to betray Christ (6:70-71)
- XVII. Christ reveals himself (7:1-53)
 - 1. His time is not yet ready (7:1-9)
 - 2. His doctrine is of God (7:10-19)
 - 3. Judge righteously (7:20-24)
 - 4. You know who I am (7:25-31)
 - 5. Come to Jesus (7:32-39)
 - 6. The people debate who he is (7:40-44)
 - 7. The chief priests and Pharisees argue as to who Jesus is (7:45-53)
- XVIII. Woman taken in adultery (8:1-11)
- XIX. Jesus, the light of the world (8:12-32)
- XX. The Jews are of their father, the Devil (8:33-47)
- XXI. The eternal Christ (8:48-59)
- XXII. Jesus, the light of the world (9:1-6)
- XXIII. A blind man's sight restored (9:7-41)
- XXIV. Jesus, the door of the sheep (10:1-10)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 7

MATTHEW TO JOHN

- XXV. Jesus, the good shepherd (10:11-29)
 - 1. A good shepherd (10:11-18)
 - 2. His sheep follow their shepherd (10:19-29)
- XXVI. Jesus and God are one (10:30-42)
- XXVII. Mary, Martha, and Lazarus (11:1-46)
 - 1. Lazarus is sick (11:1-13)
 - 2. Lazarus is dead (11:14-38)
 - 3. Lazarus is raised (11:39-46)
- XXVIII. Jews conspire to kill Jesus (11:47-57)
- XXIX. Christ's last days (12:1-19:42)
 - 1. Mary anoints Jesus' feet (12:1-11)
 - 2. Jesus enters Jerusalem (12:12-19)
 - 3. "We would see Jesus" (12:20-29)
 - 4. Jesus predicts his death (12:30-36)
 - 5. Chief rulers will not confess Christ (12:37-50)
 - 6. Washes the disciples feet (13:1-17)
 - 7. Judas shown to be the one who would betray Christ (13:18-30)
 - 8. Love one another (13:31-35)
 - 9. Peter to deny Christ (13:36-38)
 - 10. "In my Father's house" (14:1-4)
 - 11. The way, the truth, and the life (14:5-7)
 - 12. "Keep my commandments" (14:8-15)
 - 13. The Holy Ghost to be sent as a Comforter (14:16-26)
 - 14. Predicts his death (14:27-31)
 - 15. Jesus, the vine (15:1-11)
 - 16. On love (15:12-25)
 - 17. The Holy Ghost (15:26-27)
 - 18. Comforts the apostles (16:1-33)
 - 19. Prayer (17:1-26)
 - A. To be glorified (17:1-5)
 - B. For the apostles (17:6-19)
 - C. For all (17:20-26)
 - 20. Betrayed by Judas (18:1-14)
 - 21. Peter denies Christ (18:15-27)
 - 22. Trial before Pilate (18:28-40)
 - 23. Jesus is scourged (19:1-3)
 - 24. Pilate argues to free Jesus (19:4-15)
 - 25. The crucifixion (19:16-29)
 - 26. Jesus dies (19:30-37)
 - 27. Jesus is buried (19:38-42)
- XXX. The resurrection (20:1-21:25)
 - 1. The resurrection (20:1-10)
 - 2. Appears to Mary Magdalene (20:11-18)
 - 3. Appears to the apostles (20:19-31)

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 7

MATTHEW TO JOHN

4. Appears to the apostles by the Sea of Galilee (21:1-14)
5. "Lovest thou me" (21:15-18)
6. Follow Christ (21:19)
7. Peter and John (21:20-24)
8. The glory of Christ (21:25)

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 8

MATTHEW TO JOHN

JOHN -- LESSONS FROM

1. Jesus is God (1:1).
2. All things were made by Jesus, therefore he was not a created being (1:3).
3. Life and light are in Christ (1:4).
4. Jesus is --
 - A. the word (1:1,14).
 - B. the light (1:9; 8:2; 9:5).
 - C. the Christ (1:17).
 - D. the Lamb of God (1:29).
 - E. the Son of God (1:34).
 - F. the King of Israel (1:49).
 - G. the Messiah (4:25,26).
 - H. the bread of life (6:48).
 - I. the door of the sheep (10:7).
 - J. the good shepherd (10:11).
 - K. the resurrection and the life (11:25).
 - L. the way, the truth, and the life (14:6).
 - M. the vine (15:1).
5. We must have a zeal for the "house of God" (the church) (2:17).
6. Jesus knows what is in all men (2:24,25).
7. Jesus' miracles proved he was from God (3:2).
8. One must be born again to enter the kingdom (3:3,5).
9. All men can be saved if they desire (3:16).
10. One who obeys truth will be in the light (3:21).
11. The proper attitude towards Christ (3:30).
12. True worship must be in spirit and in truth (4:24).

South Michigan Teacher Training School

Quarter 4

Lesson 8

MATTHEW TO JOHN

13. At Judgment, all will receive their reward or punishment based on what they have done (5:28,29).
14. Faith is a work (6:29).
15. Those who hear the word and learn will come to God (6:44,45).
16. Jesus has the words of eternal life (6:68).
17. Judge righteous judgment (7:24).
18. Hypocrisy condemned (8:7).
19. We must continue in his word to be true disciples and to know the truth (8:31,32).
20. One who commits sin, serves sin (8:34).
21. If God is our Father, we will love the Son (8:42).
22. The devil is the father of those who do not abide in the truth (8:44).
23. Jesus is eternal (8:58).
24. God hears those who worship him and do his will (9:31).
25. Those who attempt to enter the kingdom by some other means than Christ are thieves and robbers (10:1).
26. Jesus' sheep know his voice (10:3).
27. Jesus' sheep will follow him (10:4).
28. Jesus' sheep will flee from strangers (10:5).
29. Jesus and God are one (10:30).
30. The Scriptures must not be changed (10:35).
31. We must be willing to sacrifice self to serve God (12:25).
32. When we love the praise of men more than the praise of God, we will not confess Christ (12:42,43).
33. We will be judged by the words of Christ (12:48).
34. The servant is not greater than his master (13:16; 15:20).
35. If we reject those who are doing the will of Christ, we are rejecting Christ (13:20).
36. We are to love one another (13:34,35).

South Michigan Teacher Training School
Quarter 4
Lesson 8
MATTHEW TO JOHN

37. Jesus has gone that we might also go (14:1-3).
38. We love Christ when we keep his commandments (14:15, 23).
39. We should love as Christ loved us (15:12).
40. We must be willing to die for Christ (15:13).
41. We are Christ's friends when we do what he commands (15:14).
42. The world will hate his followers because it hated Christ (15:18; 17:14-16).
43. Some will oppose God and his people and will think they are doing God's will (16:2).
44. God's word is truth (17:17).
45. We must be united (17:21).
46. Our unity is what shows the world that God has sent his Son (17:21).
47. When the pressure is on, some will fail Christ (18:25-27).
48. Jesus' kingdom is not earthly (18:36).
49. Those who are of the truth hear the voice of Christ (18:37).
50. Governmental power comes from God (19:11).
51. The Bible was written that we might believe in Christ and have eternal life (20:30,31).
52. We must love Christ more than anything else (21:15-17).
53. The world could not contain the books if all the wonders of Christ were recorded
(21:25).