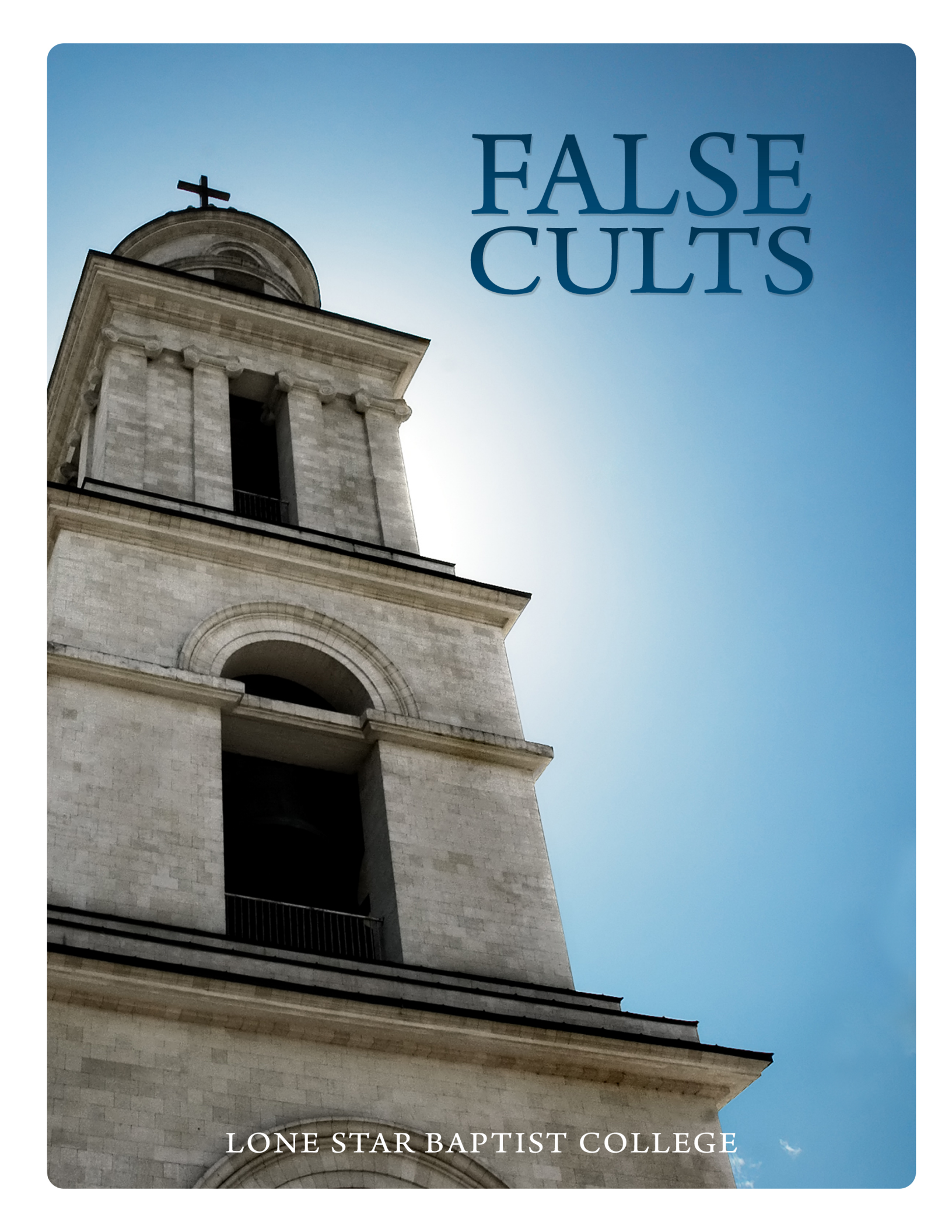




FALSE CULTS

LONE STAR BAPTIST COLLEGE

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tried, trusted, and proven material that will further equip
our college students as they prepare to do the will of God
and to carry out the Great Commission.

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Lone Star Baptist College
1729 Gross Road
Mesquite, TX 75149
972-613-7833

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We hope that you enjoy this class, “False Cults.” Our LSBC faculty has gone to great lengths to provide you with the very best Christian material and education that is available today. Our desire is to help you reach your fullest potential as you do the will of God for your life.

In preparing this material our dedicated faculty members have made sure that each course study is well-balanced, Christ-honoring, Biblically sound, and completely trustworthy. This material has been prepared in such a way that you can use it over and over again in your future ministries.

Our church and college want to provide you with the tools you need to serve the Lord and lead others. We believe that you deserve the very best tools as you endeavor to obey the Lord and train others.

As you take this class always remember we are here to help you, serve you, and lead you. We pray that our Lord will richly bless you through this class.

Sincerely,

Dr. Mike Wells, President

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LESSON 1

WHAT IS A FALSE CULT & HOW DO WE IDENTIFY THEM?

NOTES:

In this syllabus, we will try to cover some world religions, false Cults and their false teachers, as well as some false doctrines that infiltrate different denominations though we may not consider them a false cult.

- I. What is a cult?
 - A. In Roman Catholic countries any _____ religious group is usually considered a cult.
 - B. Among Evangelical Christians:
 1. A cult is understood to be a false Christian religious group.
 2. Any group claiming to be Christian, but _____ on any important point, is a cult or "false cult."
 - C. Biblically:
 1. A cult may be defined as those that have _____, changed, or _____ those things that we consider the fundamentals of Bible doctrine.
 2. We are not to think that other denominations are cults.
 3. A cult is any movement, philosophy, group, church, or denomination that does not stand biblically in the following:
 - a. The doctrine of _____ – that the Bible is the rule of faith and practice and is complete and that no other so called "holy book" exists or is required.
 - b. The doctrine of _____ – in his deity or humanity, in his vicarious atonement; in his Lordship over creation.
 - c. The doctrine of _____ – that man is saved by grace through faith without any blessing, benefit, or necessity of works.
 4. A cult is a system of beliefs that, if accepted, will damn a person's soul to hell. (II Peter 2:1)
 - a. Cults may agree with true Christianity in the area of service but all cults differ upon the

NOTES:

- _____.
 - b. A good example of this is the Church of Christ: they baptize by immersion, BUT they view baptism as essential for salvation.
 - D. Basically, if the doctrinal position of any group places the mode of salvation in the hands of men (_____), it qualifies as a cult. (Titus 3:5)
 - 1. By underrating the powers of Christ not only to save but also to intercede.
 - 2. By adding stipulations that man must perform before Calvary can be effectual.
 - 3. By assuming that Christ was not _____. (John 1:1,14, I Timothy 3:16, II Corinthians 5:19)
- II. Where did cults come from?
 - A. Cults are nothing new and have been around since the _____. (Genesis 3:1-7)
 - 1. The methods that cults employ are the same age-old methods that were used in the garden.
 - 2. The two things that greatly attract people to the cults are as follows:
 - a. A false hope of _____ (deification of man)
 - b. An empty promise of _____. (health/wealth preaching)
 - B. How did Satan orchestrate the fall of man?
 - 1. By attacking the _____. ("hath God said")
 - a. Naturally this characteristic is still practiced by false cults today.
 - b. This is also the root reason why there is such a controversy raging over Bible translations.
 - 2. By attacking the _____ of God Himself. (Genesis 3:5)
 - a. Satan promised that God was trying to keep a corner on knowledge.
 - b. Satan wanted Eve to think that God was

withholding something that they would enjoy.

- c. The truth is, that God has always had the good of mankind in mind.
- d. If God was trying to withhold anything, it was the horrors associated with sin.

C. Why did Satan tempt Eve in the first place?

- 1. The secret to his plans is clearly seen in his own confession. (Isaiah 14:12-14)
- 2. He desired to have a throne above all of creation and to be like the Most High in order to be worshiped above the true and living God.

D. When Satan became prideful, thinking he deserved worship, he was cast out of Heaven and was told his fate. (Isaiah 14:15)

- 1. We are not to assume that Satan actually believes he can somehow overthrow God; He knows that he can't. (Luke 8:28, Matthew 8:29)
- 2. Knowing that man was created to worship, he has been in an all-out battle to _____.
- a. In short, the spiritual warfare is not about who will ultimately have the final victory.
- b. It is a battle for the affections of the one creature that God made for the purpose of communion with Himself.

E. Knowing that he is a defeated foe, the only recourse that Satan retains is to try to rob from God something that God desires.

- 1. This is not an act of desperation, but an act of _____.
- 2. It is an act of rebellion to attempt to receive worship that belongs to God alone.

F. This is the ultimate reason Satan has been ensnaring the hearts and minds of mankind.

- 1. He _____ so they will not receive the truth and thereby enter into communion with God. (II Corinthians 4:4)
- 2. He lures the believer into sin, which _____

NOTES:

_____ with God. (James 4:4, I John 2:15-17)

3. Satan is called the “god of this world.” (II Corinthians 4:4)
 - a. “God of this world” is a title that is religious in nature.
 - b. He is behind _____.
_____. (Leviticus 17:7, Deuteronomy 32:17, I Corinthians 10:19-20)
4. It really doesn’t matter to Satan who you worship, so long as it is not the true God.
5. It may be a false religion, humanism, or even atheism, because he owns them all. (I John 5:19)

LESSON 2
WHAT IS A FALSE CULT &
HOW DO WE DEAL WITH THEM?
PART 2

NOTES:

III. How can we identify a cult?

- A. As we have already noted, every cult must _____
_____ by presenting a _____.
 - 1. This may be done boldly and directly but usually, it is done subtly. (Galatians 3:1)
 - 2. In many cases, cult leaders will take an “intellectual” approach. (Colossians 2:8, 18-19)
 - 3. They prey on those who have not been _____. (Romans 16:17-18)
- B. We must not forget that cults are very good at deception. (II Timothy 3:5)
 - 1. From all outward appearance, they may have every characteristic of holy service.
 - 2. This is why we are not to base our judgment on outward appearance.
 - 3. We must judge based on _____. (I John 4:1, John 7:22-24)
- C. The following are some characteristics of cult leaders.
 - 1. Cult leaders desire to have _____. (Jeremiah 5:31)
 - a. Many times this desire is expressed under the guise of “pastoral authority.”
 - b. While it is true that a pastor has authority, it is still Christ who is the head of the church. (Colossians 1:18, 2:18-19)
 - c. Sometimes this is seen in their rejection of other men of God. (III John 9, 10)
 - 2. Cult leaders will invariably stray _____. (Jeremiah 5:12-13)
 - a. Their message is often unbiblical; they become ear ticklers. (Jeremiah 6:14)
 - b. Their message is empty and leads to ungodliness. (Jeremiah 23:14; II Timothy

NOTES:

2:16-17)

- c. They attempt to replace truth with worldliness. (I John 4:5-6, Jude 16)
- d. In every case there is a departure from historical Christianity. (Jeremiah 6:16, II Peter 2:15 – There is no new truth!)

D. False cults deny certain _____ of Christ.

1. Denial of His _____. (I John 4:1-3, II John 7-9) *There are very few that will actually deny that Jesus actually existed, but rather deny His virgin birth or His deity.
2. Denial of Christ's _____. (Hebrews 13:9)
 - a. In order to place an emphasis on outward appearance, the principle doctrine of grace must be either perverted or all together denied. (Galatians 3:1-3)
 - b. Young believers who are concerned about “living right” are most often the target of this type of approach. (Compare Galatians 1:6 with Galatians 1:11)
3. Denial of the _____ and freedom that is given in Christ. (Galatians 2:4)
 - a. Remember, Satan does not care what you focus your attention upon as long as it is not Christ.
 - b. Believe it or not, as long as you are focusing on your temptations and weaknesses, you will live in defeat.
 - c. You may overcome those weaknesses, but you have still taken your eyes off of Jesus.
 - d. The only way to live victoriously is to die to self. (Galatians 2:20, Galatians 5:22-23)

IV. Why study about false cults?

- A. The Scriptures warned that in the last days, men would turn to cults.
 1. Paul wrote concerning false teachers in II Corinthians 11:3, 13-15.
 2. They masquerade behind a façade of spirituality. (I

Timothy 4:1-3)

3. Jesus declared that rampant religious deception would be the first sign preceding His second coming. (Matthew 24:3-5)

B. Jesus taught much about cults.

1. Jesus taught that _____ and even false "Christs" would arise in the world (Matt. 24).
2. Jesus also taught that the devil would be allowed to sow "weeds" (_____;
Matt. 13) among the "wheat," or true believers.
 - a. We see this happening all around us today with these cults believing some _____, along with some _____.
 - b. Their error comes when they accept their _____ distinctives which are not according to the Bible.
 1. These religious teachers have travelled the world over, sowing the "weeds" of their false teaching.
 2. The United States, among many other nations, has proven to be fertile soil for these "weeds" of un-truth.
 3. The Bible clearly warns us to be _____, and to be able to _____ against their teachings.
 4. We also believe that there are many who can be convinced of the errors of their ways, if we know the truth and how to convince them of it.
 5. God wants to use you as a _____ and thus to rescue those trapped in the snares of false teachings.

C. The following are Bible terms that describe them and their error:

1. "False prophets" (Matthew 7:15; 24:24)
2. "Heresies" (II Peter 2:1)

NOTES:

3. "Heretic" (Titus 3:10)
4. "False Teacher" (II Peter 2:1)
5. "False apostles, deceitful workers" (II Corinthian 11:13)
6. "Doctrines of devils" (I Timothy 4:1)
7. "Traditions of men" (Colossians 2:8)
8. "Evil workers" (Philippians 3:2)
9. "Another gospel" (II Corinthians 11:4, Galatians 1:6)
10. "Antichrists" (I John 3:18)
11. "Evil men and seducers" (II Timothy 3:13)
12. "Deceivers" (II Timothy 3:13)
13. "Every wind of doctrine" (Ephesians 4:14)

LESSON 3
WHAT IS A FALSE CULT &
HOW DO WE DEAL WITH THEM?
PART 3

NOTES:

I. Dealing with members of false cults

- A. Most of them have _____ and refuse to consider any views except those taught by their cult and so it is usually difficult and frustrating.
- B. Once they become full-fledged members of a cult, not very many of them are _____.
- C. For these reasons, it is better to reach people with the Gospel before the cults _____.
 - 1. However, we should not ignore people who are already active cultists.
 - 2. The God who turned _____ into _____ is still active today.
 - 3. There have been those who have been faithful and zealous for many years in cults; today they are Christians and some have written books and articles exposing the errors of false doctrines taught in their former cult so do not feel it is useless to try to win cultists to Christ.
 - 4. Whenever it is possible, warn men against the cult's _____ before they become confused and misled by these errors.

II. 10 Rules for Dealing with Cultists

- 1. _____.
 - a. This is true _____ because they often seem unable to grasp the most obvious truths of God's Word.
 - b. They are _____ by the "god of this world." (II Cor. 4:4 and Eph. 2:1-3)
 - c. Prayer is one of our main weapons in _____ and his control over the unsaved.
 - d. It is usually wise to have a team of at least

NOTES:

_____ when dealing with cultists so
as one talks, the other can _____.

2. _____

- a. They may be unreasonable, lose their temper, or use insulting language but you must try to be patient and _____ with them though they are being difficult.
- b. Their anger may be a sign that you are _____.
- c. To win cultists requires another aspect of patience: _____ in your efforts to _____.

1. Some people are converted only after months of patient _____.

2. You must seek guidance from the _____ on how much time to spend with one person or whether to move on to the other prospects who may be more responsive.

3. _____.

- a. Some Christians are so _____ they become rude when confronting cultists.
- b. Our goal is to win _____, not _____.

4. _____.

- a. Accept them as people for whom _____ even though you obviously disagree with them.
- b. They may be influenced more by our _____ than by our _____.

5. Be able to _____.

- a. Choose one, two, or three main error points and _____.
- b. If you can disprove just one or two of their _____, the cult's whole _____ will probably collapse.
- c. The more you know about a cult's many

NOTES:

- errors the more help you can give to people who are being _____.
- d. The point we are now stressing is this: you do not need to become an " _____ " before you dare to confront cultists.
6. Share your _____.
- a. Share your personal testimony especially about _____.
- b. In sharing your testimony, put emphasis on the fact that you _____, right now, because salvation depends not on your goodness, faithfulness, or zeal, but on _____. (Eph. 2:8-10; Titus 3:4-7)
- c. We do not work in order to become saved, but _____.
- d. All cults teach salvation by _____ and efforts therefore they lack assurance.
- e. They never know when they might commit some sin which will wipe out all the merit they have tried to accumulate by their righteous deeds and zealous service for God.
7. Show the cultist THAT A PERSON (OR MOVEMENT) _____, in spite of sincerity, zeal, sacrifice, fast growth, answers to prayer, or miracles.
- a. A movement may have some or even all of these things and _____.
- b. _____ is the final test of whether a man, a teaching, or a movement is from God or not.
8. Do not always be defensive;
_____.
- a. Don't let the cultist do all the talking or _____.
- b. They may ask you some hard questions, but after you answer them, go on to ask questions, too.

NOTES:

- c. Firmly but politely insist on taking turns in presenting viewpoints.
9. When they support their false doctrines by taking Bible verses out of context, *insist* that they _____.
- a. Often their interpretation of a verse is very different from what the verse really means.
 - b. They ignore the sentences that precede and follow the verse they quote.
 - c. By making them examine the context, you can demonstrate the actual meaning of the passage.
10. Try to BRING THEM TO THE PLACE WHERE THEY MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN THE _____ ON AN _____ IMPORTANT POINT AND THEIR _____.
- a. Urge them to _____, not their cult's *contradictory* ideas.
 - b. Challenge them, with love, to follow God rather than men.
 - c. In conclusion, two Bible passages summarize many of what we have called the "Ten Rules for Dealing with Cultists"—II Timothy 4:2 and II Timothy 2:24-26.

LESSON 4
WHAT IS A FALSE CULT &
HOW DO WE DEAL WITH THEM?
PART 4

NOTES:

III. Common mistakes we make when dealing with False Cults:

A. Insult instead of edify. (Colossians 4:6)

1. Using derogatory terms only serve to _____.
_____.
- a. They are offensive to cult members.
- b. They are offensive to Christians who know better.
2. Insults show that you are full of pride.
3. Insults show a lack of true substantial teaching.

B. We attempt to denounce without _____. (I Peter 3:15)

1. First of all, if you don't know what the Bible says, how can you be sure you are right?
2. It is fruitless to tell someone that they are wrong
_____.
- a. Many who are involved in cults are quite intellectual.
- b. They are going to demand more than a "Because I said so" answer.

C. We attack the symptoms but not the sickness. (II Timothy 2:23-26, II Peter 3:15-18)

1. Example- To tell a Catholic that it is useless to pray to Mary does not accomplish anything. You must tell them that Jesus is the only mediator between God and man.
2. Example- to convince a Muslim that it is O.K. to eat pork will not lead him to Heaven. You must tell him about the Bread of Life.

D. We do not _____.

1. Cults, especially those who refer to themselves as "Bible based," are very good at redefining biblical terms.

NOTES:

2. In effect, they are wresting the Scriptures. (II Peter 3:16)
3. For example, the Mormons will say that they believe that Jesus is God; but in actuality, they believe he attained to godhood. Thus, they deny the Trinity. The average believer would have a hard time disputing the Mormons because he thinks they are saying the same things!
4. A careful believer should not discuss the Scriptures in theological terms but rather he should _____ and force the cultists to do the same.
5. The average cult thrives on ignorance and many of those involved in cults sincerely don't see a difference between what the cult says and what the Bible says. (II Peter 2:14)

IV. Our Responsibility and Our _____

- A. Far too often it would seem that Christians have the idea that the way to defend our churches and families is with biting words.
- B. However, it is Christ who has promised to protect the church from false doctrine. (Revelation 2:14,16; 2:20-23)
- C. Our responsibility is to _____.
 1. We are not to allow those that believe false doctrine to remain as one of the brethren. (Revelation 2:14-16)
 2. We are not to allow false teaching to occur. (revelation 2:20-23)
 3. If we will be true to God's Word, and handle cults in a Scriptural way, then Christ will handle the rest.
- D. Our response
 1. Many Christians go to two extremes when dealing with cultists and both are unbiblical.
 2. These two approaches are as follows:
 - a. _____ – But how can we reach them if we ignore them?
 - b. _____ – This is the other extreme that must also be avoided.
- E. Dealing with cultists who's involvement is at different levels:

NOTES:

1. The _____ involved in a cult
 - a. In reality, everyone that does not believe in Christ believes and expresses false teachings.
 1. If isolation were the correct approach, then none would ever hear the Gospel.
 2. (I Corinthians 5:9-11) Notice that God is very concerned by those who call themselves saints.
 - a. A distinction should be made here between the average lost person and the _____.
 - b. We are not to shun the whole world!
 3. We are to separate from those who claim to be saved but will not heed the truth. (Titus 3:9-10)
 4. A great many people have been snatched out of the jaws of cults because of a Christian who cared.
2. An individual who is a _____.
 - a. First, you must ascertain the situation.
 1. Did the person approach you with the idea of _____?
(We are not to give them the opportunity. Titus 1:10-11, II John 1:9-11)
 2. Was there a different reason for you meeting them?
 - a. _____.
(If the person is reachable, he will recognize the truth. He may not acknowledge it, but he will recognize truth.)
 - b. The simple gospel is more powerful than the best lie!
(John 1:5)
 - c. Be aware that we cannot save them, God does!

NOTES:

- b. Second, be aware that there is a difference between a false teacher and an _____.
 - 1. Paul was a false teacher who was also very sincere though he had been blinded to the truth. (Galatians 1:13-14, Philippians 3:4-6)
 - 2. Paul, though a false teacher, was marvelously saved so there is hope for a false teacher.
 - 3. There is no hope for the apostate because he has told God “No” one time too many. (Romans 1:21-28, Jude 11-13)

3. A _____.

- a. We are not to offer cooperation or support on any issue. (This is called _____.) (Romans 16:17-18)
 - 1. We must not compromise for the sake of “strength in numbers.”
 - 2. A wise preacher once said, “Me and God make a majority!” (II Timothy 4:16-18)
- b. _____ when necessary.
 - 1. Remember the rule of edification. (Ephesians 4:29)
 - 2. Avoid the “hobby – horse syndrome” which only brings attention to the wrong thing.
 - 3. Even good man can go wrong when they turn the focus of the church from Christ to ANYTHING else – even a hobby-horse.
 - 4. Satan does not care what you focus your attention upon as long as it is not Christ!

LESSON 5

WORLD RELIGIONS: BUDDHISM

NOTES:

I. Origin

- A. Buddhism is the _____ of all present false religions, and originated in India with Siddhartha Guatama.
- B. Siddartha Gautama (c. 560 B.C.) was the prince of the _____ of North India.
1. He was raised in luxury and wealth, and his father thought it wise that he not be exposed to the _____ so he kept him inside the palace and did not allow him to go outside.
 2. Eventually, when he was young, he left the palace unbeknownst to his father.
 3. Of course, immediately he was exposed to the suffering that people experienced while they were in pain or were sick.
 4. What he saw _____ so much that at age 29, he abandoned his wife and son to go on a _____ to search out the reason why pain and suffering exists in the world.
 5. He lived life for the next seven years as a poor wanderer searching for truth.
 6. During this time, he began to study different religions and _____.
 7. At age 36, he was sitting under a Bodhi tree when he suddenly obtained "Nirvana" upon which he took on the title "Buddha," or "the Enlightened One."

(Nirvana is a transcendent state in which there is neither suffering, desire, nor sense of self, and the subject is released from the effects of karma and the cycle of death and rebirth – it represents the _____.)
 8. It was during this vision that he was convinced that reincarnation was real and would continue to occur in a person's life until they too _____ and reached Nirvana so that they

NOTES:

would be able to escape the cycle of reincarnation and be free to enter into the next world.

(Reincarnation is the belief that the soul, upon death of the body, _____ in another body or form. This happens through a process known as Karma. This refers to the law of cause and effect or basically reaping what one has sown.)

9. It was also during this vision that he claimed to realize the “_____” which would form the basic premise of Buddhism.

II. The Spread of Buddhism

- A. Buddhism has spread from India throughout Southeast Asia and has even accumulated followers in the United States.
 - 1. It has about 360 million adherents worldwide.
 - 2. There are 3-4 million followers in the United States alone.
- B. Buddhists of today have adopted modern Christian practices such as _____, tracts, and even financing _____ to the West.
- C. There are many modern forms of Buddhism one of which is _____ which we will deal with in a later lesson.

III. Four Major Teachings of Buddhism (known as the Four Noble Truths)

- A. The Truth of _____ – Buddha said that existence is pain, hence, because we suffer, we know we exist. (Life is full of pain and suffering and happiness is just an illusion.)
- B. The Truth of the _____ of suffering – Buddha said that we suffer because we want, and we want because we are ignorant. (We suffer because we want to hang on to the temporary things of this world that have no real meaning.)
- C. The Truth of the _____ of suffering – Buddha said that when suffering is destroyed, then Nirvana is obtained. (In order to move towards experiencing Nirvana, we must _____ or desires to better ourselves or to enjoy life.)
- D. The Truth of the _____ suffering – Buddha says it is by a noble, “Eight-fold Path of Righteousness” (basically good works)

IV. The Eight-fold Path of Righteousness:

NOTES:

- A. Right _____ - Accepting the Four Noble Truths
 - B. Right _____ – Renouncing all desires and any thoughts like lust, bitterness, and cruelty, and must harm no living creature
 - C. Right _____ – Speaking only Truth – there can be no lying, slander, or vain talk
 - D. Right _____ – One must abstain from sexual immorality, stealing, and all killing
 - E. Right _____ – Working in an occupation that benefits others and harms no one
 - F. Right _____ – Seeking to eliminate any evil qualities within and prevent any new ones from arising. One should seek to attain good and moral qualities and develop those already possessed. Seek to grow in maturity and perfection until universal love is attained.
 - G. Right _____ – Being observant, contemplative, and free of desire and sorrow
 - H. Right _____ – After freeing oneself of all desires and evil, a person must concentrate his efforts in meditation so that he can overcome any sensation of pleasure or pain and enter a state of transcending consciousness and attain a state of perfection. Buddhists believe that through self-effort one can attain the eternal state of nirvana.
- V. Biblical Truth versus the “Four Noble Truths”
- A. The Truth of suffering – _____ that we exist, so we exist! (We don’t have to burn our fingers on fire to know that we exist; God says it and we believe it!)
 - B. The Truth of the cause of suffering – God says that we suffer because of our _____.
 - C. The Truth of the cessation of suffering - God says that suffering is destroyed when we reach our home in _____.
 - D. The Truth of the way to remove suffering – God says that we cannot remove our suffering through our own good works, but _____.
- VI. Major problems with Buddhism
- A. Buddhism propagates the idea of intellectual enlightenment as a way of _____ and therefore rejects the necessity for a _____.

NOTES:

- B. Buddhism demands that man look within himself for the answer to salvation.
1. This is contrary to Biblical teaching concerning the corruption of fallen man. (Romans 5:12)
 2. I Corinthians 2:5 states that faith should be based not in man's wisdom, but in the _____.
 3. God specifically says not to trust in man. (I Corinthians 3:18-21)
 4. Without a Savior, all is lost. (I Peter 2:24, I John 2:2)
 5. Salvation is not a way that we must somehow find, but a person in whom we place our _____. (John 14:6)
- C. Because Buddhism propagates self-enlightenment, it logically _____. (This is why Buddhists worship Buddha; for them, there is no God – only a state of nirvana.)
1. Psalm 36:1; 53:1 says it is foolish to think there is no God.
 2. I Corinthians 3:19 says that the wisdom of the world is foolishness with God.
- D. Buddhism asserts that good works bring about happiness, and this happiness is the foundation for salvation.
1. The Bible says that works cannot bring about salvation. (Romans 4:4-5, Titus 3:5, Ephesians 2:8-9)
 2. The only foundation for salvation is _____. (Acts 4:12)
- E. Buddhism dismisses the idea of sin due to the absence of an absolute standard of law and holiness. (I John 1:8, 10 says that to think that sin doesn't exist is to deceive one's self.)
- F. Buddhism asserts that it will open one's eyes. (The Bible says that all men are blind until _____. – II Corinthians 4:4)
- G. Buddhism distorts the reason for suffering.
1. The Bible says that men's sorrow is multiplied because of _____ and sin. (Genesis 3:16-19)
 2. Yet it also teaches that sometimes suffering aids for an eternal cause as in contrast to man's judgments. (John 9:1-3)

- H. Buddhism denies the _____. (I Thessalonians 5:23 states the existence of man's soul.)
- I. Although Buddhism adheres to the belief in karma and rebirth, the Bible says that after death is the judgment. (Hebrews 9:27, Revelation 20:14-15)

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LESSON 6

WORLD RELIGIONS: HINDUISM

NOTES:

I. Origin

- A. Hinduism is actually the name for the inhabitants and the religion of the _____ region.
 - 1. The inhabitants were called Hindus and their religion was called Hinduism.
 - 2. Hinduism today covers a diverse number of beliefs, with a few unifying themes.
- B. Hindus are found mainly in the nation of India, where over _____ of Hindus live.
- C. Estimates for the population of Hindus are between 800 million and 825 million.

II. The Spread of Hinduism

- A. The history of Hinduism comes from the Aryan peoples who moved to the Indus Valley in northwestern India, somewhere around 1500 B.C and over the next centuries they conquered the entire subcontinent of India.
- B. They brought with them an Aryan religion of what was then in_____.
- C. Different "ways" have developed over the history of Hinduism which we will discuss later in the lesson when we take a look at their views on salvation.
- D. Hinduism has actually flourished in the Western world through various New Age philosophies and fads such as:
 - 1. _____
 - 2. Transcendental Meditation
 - 3. Various other New Age religions:
 - a. _____
 - b. Divine Light Mission
 - c. _____ Consciousness
 - d. Vedanta Society, etc.

III. Hindu Holy Books

- A. The oldest and most revered holy writings are the _____, consisting of four books or more correctly—collections.

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- B. These collections are sacrificial hymns, chants, rituals and explanations.
- C. In addition to the Vedas, numerous other writings have been added through the years.

IV. Major Teachings of Hinduism

A. _____

- 1. Man is trapped in a nearly endless series of rebirths (samsara).
- 2. All creatures are in the struggle to ascend the ladder of rebirths through the lower forms of life up to human life, through the lower castes, to the highest caste of the Brahmins, finally achieving after thousands of reincarnations- release (moksha) or liberation.

B. _____

- 1. Karma is believed to be law that entraps and keeps a soul in samsara, the long process of rebirth after rebirth.
- 2. There are different types of karma:
 - a. Sanchita -- the karma with which one is born that has come from previous lives.
 - b. Kriyaman -- the karma of your present life's actions.
 - c. Agama -- karma produced by our thoughts and plans for our life.
 - d. Prarandha -- the karma that is determined to be in force for this present life
 - e. There is also the karma of your people and culture.
- 3. Karma is used to explain evil in that if something terrible happens to a person with no seeming connection to their direct actions, it is assumed that the law of karma is bringing to bear the bad fruit of past actions.

C. _____

- 1. This means religion or duty.
- 2. One knows one's duty in society by determining one's caste placement and stage of life.

D. _____

1. The law of karma determines your placement in society, in one of four major castes:
 - a. Brahamins (_____)
 - b. Kshatriyas (warriors and _____)
 - c. Vaishyas (_____)
 - d. Shudras (_____)
2. The three higher castes are termed 'twice- born' and are given full participation in society.
3. The Shudra caste exists to do the manual labor of the society and is considered impure to the higher castes.
4. Outcastes or untouchables have little or no standing in the society and do work that renders them unclean.
5. Though the caste system is formally abolished in India, it is still conceptually essential in the Hindu concept of dharma, karma, and reincarnation.

E. Hindu View of Christ

1. Hinduism does not refer to Jesus in its scriptures, and he plays _____ in any of the classical Hindu mythology.
2. Nevertheless, due to the contact with Christianity, some Hindu thinkers have found a place for Jesus in their view.
3. These considerations have taken the form of two particularly noteworthy ideas:
 - a. The first one is that Jesus was one of the _____ (avatars) of God.
 1. Most Hindus believe that God, specifically Vishnu, took on human or animal forms at various times in order to perform certain feats that would preserve true Hindu teaching (the dharma).
 2. In this context, then, it has been argued that Jesus, along with Rama, Krishna, and others, was just one more divine self-embodiment.

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3. Whereas Christians generally believe that Jesus was the one and only incarnation of God, this view would hold that he was an incarnation, just not the only one.
- b. The second way of trying to incorporate Jesus into Hinduism is to claim that Jesus _____ which he later proclaimed in India.
 1. According to this notion, Jesus spent his so-called "silent years" between ages twelve and thirty at the feet of Hindu masters in India, and it is their teaching that he then proclaimed during his ministry.
 2. However, it is obvious that the teachings of Christ share little to nothing in common with the teachings of Hinduism.

F. _____

1. In Hinduism, salvation is most frequently referred to as "moksha," which means most literally "release."
 - a. One is saved, not from sin, but from one's own existence.
 - b. The point of moksha is to be released from the cycle of reincarnation and to attain a state of bliss in union with God.
2. Hinduism has traditionally recognized three main paths of salvation:
 - a. The "way of _____" -- an attempt to purify the soul by the meticulous observance of all the laws and obligations of the Hindu scriptures.
 - b. The "way of _____" -- the total renunciation of all one's life and to seek salvation in a mystical realization of identity with God.
 - c. The "way of _____ (bhakti)" -- Total commitment to the worship of a particular god or goddess who will then take care of

one's karma problems and usher him into fellowship with him when he dies.

3. The result will be a state of bliss in union with God (sometimes conceived of as identity with God). (Heaven, as Christians think of it, would not be the goal since one would still be sent from heaven back to further physical lives.)

G. _____

1. It is estimated that there are over 300 million gods in Hinduism.
2. Many Hindus believe that the universe is simply an illusion and "God" is an impersonal oneness.
 - a. In other words, everything is a part of the force (monism).
 - b. Nothing is really distinct and separate from anything else.
 - c. Man extends from and is one with Brahman.
 - d. All is one, all is god--and that means that we are god.
3. Humanity's primary problem, according to Hinduism, is that we have _____.
4. The consequence is that we are subject to the Law of Karma, the moral equivalent to the natural law of cause and effect.

V. Biblical Analysis

- A. The Scriptures clearly warn against any _____ (Ex 20:3-6; Ex 20:23; Ex 23:13; Deut 4:16-18; Rom 1:23)
- B. Hinduism believes in reincarnation; however, the Scriptures clearly teach that death is followed by _____ (Heb 9:27).
- C. Hindus may accept Christ as another one of their gods; however, biblically speaking, there is _____ (1 Tim 2:5; Mark 12:32; Deut 4:39; Is 44:8)
- D. The Vedas (1500--1200 B.C.) are considered to be divine in their origin; however, they present a worldview that is utterly opposed to a Biblical worldview, and both cannot be right at the same time.

VI. Major Problems of the Hindu worldview:

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- A. _____, that All is One and All is God.
1. This leads to a God who is impersonal, unknowing, and unknowable.
 2. The Indian philosopher, Shankara (8th century), described this worldview as a seamless garment where absolutely everything is Brahman (God).
 - a. The material universe may appear to exist, but actually is only Maya (illusion).
 - b. The problem is that the material universe has a way of making its presence known in very "concrete" ways.
 - c. As one contemporary Indian philosopher put it, "Even in India we look both ways before we cross the street."
 - d. If "All is One and all is God," then ethics also are illusion (Maya).
 - e. Swami Vive-kananda (1863--1902) stated, "Really, good and evil are one and the same."
 - f. Theoretically, once you are "enlightened" you have transcended good and evil.
 - g. All actions, even evil ones, are "enlightened" ones.
- B. A Biblical worldview (the personal, Creator God being _____) is far more testable, and consistent with reality.
1. In Romans 2, the Apostle Paul states that this personal, moral God of creation, in creating man in His own image, placed a moral conscience within the heart of each human being.
 2. Thus, people intuitively "know" what is right and wrong.
 3. This can be demonstrated anthropologically (the doctrine of the structure of the human body) by investigating human cultures down through time.

LESSON 7

WORLD RELIGIONS: ISLAM & THE MUSLIMS

PART 1

NOTES:

I. Origin

A. It is recorded that Islam first got its start around _____. by a man named _____ in an area in what is known today as _____.

1. This man claims to have received supernatural visions and revelations from _____ (Islamic name for God) through the archangel Gabriel - one hundred fourteen to be exact.
2. These visions and revelations were recorded and written down known as the _____ (Arabic term for "the recitation"), the holy book of Islam.
3. Mohammed claimed he was the true and final prophet to restore true religion and the praise of Allah throughout the world.

B. Mohammed was born in _____ in 570 A.D.

1. After his father's death he was raised by his grandfather and an uncle.
2. His uncle was a merchant who traveled and Mohammed accompanied him, becoming a camel driver.
3. It has been explained that when Mohammed began to see the _____, idolatrous Arab tribal society around Mecca deteriorating in his day, that he decided to withdraw to a mountain cave near Mecca and spend a month (28 days) in meditation.
 - a. This happened to be the month of Ramadan, the ninth month in Islam's lunar calendar.
 - b. During this time he claims Allah, through the angel Gabriel, first spoke to him and this is when Islam had its start.

C. Mohammed continued to have _____ and began to claim he was restoring the true religion of Abraham, Moses, Jesus, etc. which had been corrupted.

1. These visions and revelations were later recorded as the _____.

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2. The Qur'an records Abraham as saying: *"This am I commanded, and I am the first of the Muslims."*
- D. After conflicts for several years within his own country and people, Mohammed was able to convince many of his fellow Arabs that _____ was the only true god.
 1. Sources today indicate that Allah was in fact one of the 360 idol-gods worshiped by the Arab tribes.
 2. Allah was originally a _____ god to the Arabs.
 3. Mohammed's proclaiming of Allah as the only god caused so much opposition in Mecca that he and his followers in 622 A.D. had to flee 250 miles to what is known as Medina.
 4. It was here that Mohammed became the political and religious leader in Medina and the town became the center for expansion of Islam.
- E. Mohammed eventually gained enough followers that he conquered Mecca in 630 A.D.
 1. He destroyed all the idols in the town and declared it a _____ (Arabic word for "temple").
 2. In the next few years after this, Mohammed's followers spread Islam over Palestine and Syria.
 3. Over the period of years, Mohammed married 15 wives.
 4. He said he did so for political reasons and because so many Muslim women were left without husbands who had been killed in battles of war.
- F. When Mohammed died, he left no male heir to take over and so Islam splintered into different groups.
 1. The biggest group is the _____ sect which claim to recognize and follow the teachings of the immediate successors of Mohammed.
 - a. They practice a moderate form of Islamic interpretation of the Qur'an.
 - b. Over 90% of the Muslims in the Mideast, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Libya are of this group.
 2. The next biggest group is the _____ sect who claim to be the rightful line of succession to Mohammed.

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- a. This group is much more literal in its interpretation and application of the Qur'an and is much more _____ and fanatical.
- b. About 93% of Muslims in Iran are of this group.
- G. Mohammed died in 632 A.D. and was buried in _____.
- 1. This is a known historical fact but Muslim tradition tells a different story.
- 2. They claim that he went to Jerusalem on a white horse and ascended into heaven from a rock that is now enclosed in the **Dome of the Rock** (*Mosque of Omar*) on Mt. Moriah.
- 3. This is why Jerusalem is considered a holy place for Muslims.

II. The Spread of Islam

- A. It is traditionally taught that there is no ceremony, no ritual involved in a person who wants to become a Muslim.
 - 1. All one has to do is to believe and say: **"There is no god but Allah and Mohammed is his prophet."**
 - 2. After saying this, the person is obligated to do _____.
 - 3. One must remember that the word "Muslim" means: *one who submits*.
 - 4. Islam basically offers the world two choices:
 - a. The Qur'an (_____)
 - b. The sword (_____)
 - c. According to the teaching of the Qur'an, conversion to Islam can either be by persuasion or force.
- B. We must understand that the spread of Islam through the centuries has been carried out largely on the _____.
 - 1. Islam has been advanced by the widespread use of war, torture, and force of arms.
 - 2. Islam has swept over the world slaughtering Jews and Christians alike; Islam is a _____ religion.
 - 3. Conquest is a religious duty in Islam.

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4. The Qur'an urges Muslims to take up arms against the " _____ " (anyone who is not a Muslim).

5. **"Kill thine enemy"** is the practical teaching of Islam.

C. _____ is the _____ religion in the world with one out of every 5 people on the face of the earth being Muslim.

1. It is considered to be one of the four largest religions in the world, behind Christianity, Judaism, and Hinduism.

2. Hundreds of millions of people all over the world have embraced the Islamic faith to where entire countries are ruled and dominated by Islamic teachings, practices, and laws.

III. Major Teachings of Islam

A. In order for us to understand the basic history and beliefs of Islam, there are some religious terms that need to be defined:

1. _____ -- is the name of the religion which came out of the revelations and teachings of Mohammed; it is the Arabic term for "submission."
2. _____ -- name given to one who adheres to, follows the religion of Islam. It means: "one who submits." A Muslim is to submit to the will of Allah as revealed by Mohammed.

B. Six Articles of Faith According to Islam:

1. The First Article - There is no God but _____.
 - a. There are three monotheistic religions of the world – Islam, Judaism, and Christianity.
 - b. They all proclaim to have the correct form of worship to the same God.
 - c. However, the Islamic definition of God in his character and will is clearly not the God of Christianity or Judaism:
 1. In the Qur'an, Allah is a distant _____, but God is a Father to His children.
 2. Allah does not _____, but God demonstrates His love for us in that

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while we were still sinners, Christ died for us.

3. They do not believe in one God eternally existing in three persons—the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit.
 4. The doctrine of the Trinity for them appears to be an abomination.
 5. Islam does not believe the _____ of Christ. (1 Jn 4:2,3; 2 Jn 7)
2. The Second Article of Faith is belief in a hierarchy of _____, of which the archangel Gabriel is the highest.
- a. Each Muslim is assigned two angels, one to record his good deeds and the other to record the bad deeds.
 - b. At the bottom of the angelic hierarchy are the jinn, from which we get the word "genie." (They are a Muslim version of demons.)
3. The Third Article of Faith is belief in _____ holy books, with the Qur'an as the final revelation.
- a. Islam accepts the Law of Moses, the Psalms as well as the Gospels
 - b. However, they believe the Bible is badly flawed.
4. The Fourth Article of Faith is a belief in the _____.
- a. According to the Qur'an, God has sent a prophet to every nation to preach the message that there is only one God.
 - b. 124,000 prophets have been sent, most of them unknown but some of them biblical characters, including Jesus.
 - c. Mohammed, though, is the prophet for all times, the "Seal of the Prophets."
5. The Fifth Article of Faith is belief in _____.
- a. All things, both good and evil, are the direct result of the will of Allah.

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- b. Islam is a very fatalistic religion.
- 6. The Sixth Article of Faith is the Day of _____.
 - a. Those whose good deeds outweigh their bad will be rewarded with Paradise; those whose bad deeds outweigh their good will be judged to hell.
 - b. Islam is a religion of human works. (note Eph 2:8,9)
- C. Five Pillars of Islam – obligations that every Muslim must keep:
 - 1. First Pillar - Reciting the _____, "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his messenger."
 - 2. Second Pillar - _____ -17 cycles of prayer, spread out over five times of prayer each day. They must wash in a prescribed manner before they kneel down and face toward Mecca.
 - 3. Third Pillar - _____, 2.5% of one's income for the poor.
 - 4. Fourth pillar - _____ during the lunar month of Ramadan. Muslims must forego food, water and physical relations during daylight hours.
 - 5. Fifth pillar - Making the pilgrimage to _____ at least once in their lives.
- D. The Qur'an is the _____ in Islam.
 - 1. It is the recordings of all the visions and revelations that Mohammed supposedly received directly from Allah.
 - a. These revelations in the Qur'an are believed by Muslims to have come to Muhammed over a period of 23 years.
 - b. The Qur'an is divided into 114 "sura's" or chapters and contains many quotations and references to the Bible.
 - 2. Islam claims to revere the writings of all the supposed great prophets of the world yet the Muslims definitely exalt and honor the "prophecy" of Mohammed (i.e. the Qur'an) above the _____ and any other religious writings.

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- a. Muslims believe that Mohammed is the prophet who fully revealed the final truth and they will not compromise that belief.
 - b. Muslims believe that all mankind must be brought into subjection to the teachings of the Qur'an in order to experience _____.
 - c. In the Qur'an, Islam is more than a _____; it is a complete way of life that includes political, economic, social as well as religious conduct.
3. At first glance to the general public, Islamic belief appears to be almost compatible with Christianity.
- a. Often people claim that the Muslims believe in the same God as Christians with the exception that they _____.
 - b. It is often said that Christians, Jews, and Muslims are worshiping the same God but in different ways.
 - c. Muslims have capitalized on this misconception and now urge Christians and Jews to worship the one God (Allah) with them, and work together for solutions to the world's many social problems.

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LESSON 8

WORLD RELIGIONS: ISLAM & THE MUSLIMS

PART 2

NOTES:

- E. What Muslims Believe About _____
1. For the Muslim, Allah is the only true God.
 - a. The Muslim concept of Allah is not what God reveals Himself to be in the Bible.
 - b. To say that God and Allah are two names for the same being reveals a lack of understanding of the Bible or the Qur'an or both.
 2. The Muslims teach there is no such thing as the "blasphemous" doctrine of the Trinity, i.e. the Godhead is One but exists in three Persons.
 - a. Christians are referred to as _____, infidels by the Muslims because they believe in the Trinity.
 - b. The Qur'an states that Christians worship three gods: God, Jesus, and Mary.
 1. It denies that there is a Trinity in the Godhead.
 2. It also says that those who say that God is a Trinity are to be severely punished.
 3. The Muslim god is _____ by sinful man; he is so perfect and holy he can only communicate with mankind through a progression of angels and prophets.
 - a. The Muslim god is a god of _____, not grace; a god of _____ rather than love.
 - b. Muslims have no concept of God as a loving and compassionate Father.
 - c. Muslims never do refer to God as "Father;" they explain He would have to have a wife and children to be called such a name.
 1. This means, of course, that Muslims deny the deity of Christ.

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2. The Qur'an states: "It is not meet for Allah, that he should have any son. Allah forbid."
3. Another quote plainly says: "God has no Son."

F. What Muslims Believe About _____

1. To the Muslim, Jesus Christ is just one of many _____ of Allah.
 - a. He is not the eternal Son of God or God Himself.
 - b. Jesus Christ was a prophet for His people in His day.
2. Mohammed, say the Muslims, is Allah's last and greatest prophet and all should heed him, superseding _____ and all other prophets.
 - a. From the booklet "Christian Muslim Dialogue," it says on page 3: "The reader will be surprised to learn that in the Bible, Jesus never claimed to be God."
 - b. Islam sees Jesus Christ as a prophet of God who otherwise is no different from other men.
 - c. The Qur'an says: "Jesus was no more than a mortal whom Allah favored and made an example to the Israelites."
 1. According to the Qur'an, the main significance of Jesus is that He prophesied the coming of Mohammed.
 2. All Muslim commentators teach that Jesus' promise of the coming of the Comforter in John 16:7 is a prophecy that Mohammed would come.
3. In reference to _____, the Qur'an states: "The Messiah, Son of Mary, is but an apostle; other apostles have flourished before him. And his mother was a just person, they both ate food."
 - a. In other words, Jesus was just a human; God does not eat food, argue the Muslims.
 - b. In a pamphlet entitled "*Prophethood in Islam*" it states: "The Koranic account of Jesus

emphatically rejects the concept of his divinity and divine sonship."

- c. In a tract called "Is Jesus Really God," written by the Institute of Islamic Information and Education, it states that Islam totally rejects the Biblical teaching that Jesus is God _____.
- 4. Islam has even gone as far as to actually deny that Jesus Christ was ever _____.
 - a. Muslims teach that Jesus Christ did not atone for anyone's sins, although He was Himself sinless.
 - b. Various Muslim traditions say that Jesus Christ either miraculously substituted Judas Iscariot for Himself on the cross, or that Allah miraculously delivered Him from the hands of the Romans and Jews before He could be crucified.
 - c. Most Muslims believe that Jesus Christ was taken bodily into heaven without having died.
- 5. To deny Jesus Christ's crucifixion is to deny His _____.
 - a. Muslims believe in a resurrection, but not the resurrection of the crucified Lord Jesus Christ.
 - b. So here we see that Islam denies the basic, essential message of the _____: the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus Christ.
 - c. In doing so, it has taken away the Saviour and has rejected God's _____.
 - d. Islam says it has a high regard for Jesus as a prophet of Allah but no amount of respect for Jesus as a prophet can be acceptable to God when the Person and work of Jesus Christ are outright denied.

IV. Biblical Analysis

- A. The Bible teaches that Jesus Christ was indeed God manifest in the _____ (1 Tim.3 :16).
 - 1. John 1:1 and 14 says God dwelt as a Man among men.
 - a. The Lord said to the religious people of His day who rejected His deity: "if ye believe not

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that I am he, ye shall die in your sins" (John 8:24).

- b. The Bible teaches that Jesus Christ was crucified and His crucifixion and resurrection are the basic message of the Bible.
 - c. About one-third of the words of the first 4 books in the New Testament are given to eyewitness accounts of the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.
2. The Bible teaches that from birth man is a _____ and cannot help or _____ himself.
- a. He must have a _____ to atone for him.
 - b. The only substitute God will accept is _____ and His death on the Cross.
 - c. The death of Christ is the only means of _____ ; the only means of _____ to God.
 - d. Without the crucifixion and resurrection, God's Word made it clear there can be no _____ of sin and eternal life.
3. Islam unashamedly rejects these basic truths, which comprise the gospel.
- a. While many people try to argue that Christians and Muslims worship the same God, 2 John verse 7 and 9 say otherwise: *"For many deceivers are entered into the world, who confess not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh. This is a deceiver and an antichrist. . . Whosoever transgresseth, and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God. He that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, he hath both the Father and the Son."*
 - b. Denying the doctrine of Christ reveals Islam as a deception and an antichrist religion.
 - 1. The Qur'an has substituted false doctrines, which present another _____.
 - 2. No matter how intellectual, civilized, or scientific Islam is made to appear, it is

still a religion, which embraces and proclaims a _____ and the Bible declares it and those who believe it to be accursed. *"I marvel that ye are so soon removed from him that called you into the grace of Christ unto another gospel: Which is not another; but there be some that trouble you, and would pervert the gospel of Christ. But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed."* (Galatians 1:6-8)

B. False Concept of _____

1. For a true Muslim, the Qur'an is the "word of Allah."
 - a. It is to be believed and practiced literally.
 - b. Apart from being a Muslim, there is no _____ for a person according to the Qur'an.
2. Biblical Christianity and Islam teach a different concept of sin and salvation.
 - a. Islam believes mankind is born pure, _____.
 - b. From the tract entitled "Introducing Islam to Non-Muslims," it is explained: "Muslims believe that people are born free of sin. It is only after they reach the age of puberty and it is only after they commit sins that they are to be charged for their mistakes. No one is responsible for or can take the responsibility for the sins of others."
 - c. This denies the Biblical teaching:
 1. That all mankind sinned in Adam, i.e. Adam's sin has been imputed to the whole human race: *"Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned:"* (Romans 5:12).
 2. That the sin of man is _____ to Christ, i.e. Christ became sin for us on

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Calvary's cross: *"For he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him."* (2 Corinthians 5:21)

3. That the righteousness of God is imputed to men upon _____, i.e. believers possess the righteousness of God: *"For as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righteous."* (Romans 5:19)
- d. By denying these truths, which are fundamental to the gospel of salvation by grace through faith alone, Islam has laid the groundwork for a false gospel of self-righteousness and salvation by works.
3. The differing concepts of sin between Christianity and Islam lead to differing views of _____.
 - a. Islam's "salvation" is based on an individual's _____ outweighing their bad works.
 1. The Bible teaches that salvation is not a reward but "the gift of God" (Romans 6:23).
 2. Heaven is the eternal abode of those who have received Christ as Saviour.
 - b. Islam teaches that salvation is indeed a reward for a life of relative piety and _____.
 1. It is taught that a Muslim cannot be assured of attaining Paradise (Qur'an's concept of Heaven) unless he dies in a "**jihad**" (holy war).
 2. Then he goes immediately to paradise, which explains why Muslims are willing to die in terrorist acts.
 3. One writer wrote describing a Muslim's concept of paradise as a type of desert oasis "where they will recline on soft couches, drinking cups of wine handed to them by maidens of paradise, of

whom each man may marry as many as he pleases."

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C. Additional Observations:

1. In Arab countries, women usually hold a very _____ and are looked down on, regarded as those that tempt men to sin. (Islam permits up to 4 wives.)
2. Islam now is the major religion of the Arab countries and has also made inroads in Africa, Southeast Asia, Europe, and even the United States.
3. Those that do not follow Islam are considered _____.
 - a. Sometimes those that practice Islam in another group, sect, or faction would also be considered an infidel.
 - b. Islam is a violent religion.
 1. It is written in Surah 47:4 - *When you meet (in El Jihad), those who disbelieve, smite at their necks till you have killed and wounded many of them.*
 2. Surah 9:5 - *Kill the idolaters wheresoever ye shall find them.*
 3. Note the difference in the Bible (Mt 5:44; Lk 6:27,28)
 - c. Allah commands death to those that do not convert to Islam, but the God demands that their salvation be sought (Lk 9:56).
4. Their goal is _____ through Islam, by whatever means is necessary, and thus have a moral order everywhere.
 - a. The question arises, is there peace when Islam takes over? The answer is no.
 - b. There is still killing, terror, and violence.
 - c. There are various factions within Islam.
 1. Their beliefs differ in some areas, especially politically.
 2. Some of its extremists can be extremely militant and violent.

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3. As a result, there has even been war between various Islamic groups.
5. No religious freedom exists in most countries that practice this religion.
 - a. They believe once a nation becomes Islamic, it must always remain so.
 - b. Thus, they believe the land of Israel, which was once under Islamic rule, must revert back.
 - c. The Jews must be killed, driven out, or convert to Islam.

LESSON 9

FALSE CULT: JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

PART 1

NOTES:

I. Origin

A. The history of Jehovah's Witnesses dates from _____.

1. _____ came in contact with Advent Christian preacher Jonas Wendell (one of the spiritual heirs of the Millerites) in 1870.
2. After being influenced by Jonas Wendell, Russell began to lead a Bible study group in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
3. Russell obtained many of his ideas from _____ and others who speculated in Bible prophecy.

B. In 1884, Russell founded the _____.

1. This became the legal corporation used by the International Bible Students, the early name for Jehovah's Witnesses.
2. His Watchtower Bible and Tract Society have produced an enormous amount of literature.

C. In 1876 Russell met Nelson H. Barbour and subsequently adopted Barbour's understanding of biblical chronology, which had originally been published by Christopher Bowen in 1861.

1. Barbour (like Wendell) had predicted a _____ for 1873, and when that failed, revised the prediction to 1874.
2. Russell broke with Barbour in July 1879, over the concept of substitutionary atonement and soon began publishing his own magazine, Zion's Watch Tower and Herald of Christ's Presence (now known as The _____).
3. He retained Barbour's teaching that the "end times" had begun in 1799, and that Christ had returned invisibly in 1874.
4. 1878 became the date for Christ's enthronement as king, the resurrection of the saints, and God's judgment of Christendom.

NOTES:

5. 1914 was held as the ending date of a harvest period which would culminate in Armageddon.
- D. Originally known as _____, they experienced a major schism in 1917 as Joseph Franklin Rutherford began his presidency after the death of Russell in 1916.
 1. Rutherford stressed 1925 as a date for Armageddon.
 2. Rutherford gave new direction to the movement and coined the name "Jehovah's Witnesses" in 1931.
 3. Following his death, _____ took over the presidency of the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society.
 4. Later, 1975 was heavily stressed as a possible date for Armageddon.
 5. In 1976, leadership of the Jehovah's Witness movement began to be directed by a Governing Body.
- E. The Watchtower Bible and Tract Society claims that it is the sole _____ between God and humanity.
 1. Charles Taze Russell had been held to be the "Faithful and Wise Servant" of Matthew 24:45-47, but by 1928 the Society applied that to its leaders.
 2. They taught that the scripture was a prophecy, and that in 1918 they had been chosen by Jesus "over all that he hath."
 3. Since they believed Jesus was ruling the world invisibly, they claimed for themselves the prestige of being the sole channel of information from God to man.

II. The Spread of Jehovah's Witnesses

- A. Their movement has spread to 200 countries; world membership exceeds _____.
 1. They are very zealous, but their zeal is based on fear.
 2. They are hoping to earn salvation and escape doom because of their works.
 3. Their zeal should rather be based on love and gratitude for the salvation God offers by grace.
- B. Their headquarters are in _____, with a special training center, the Watchtower Bible School of Gilead, in South Lansing, New York.

III. Major Teachings of Jehovah's Witnesses

NOTES:

A. Establishment of _____

1. We are now living in the "last days" controlled by Satan who has been allowed to rule for a short period of time on earth, but in which Christ has taken up his "kingly rule on the earth."
 - a. Jehovah's Witnesses believe that as God's witnesses they must _____.
 - b. Their message is that we must prepare for God's kingdom on Earth by faith and by living a _____.
 - c. At the end of the "last days," the wicked will be destroyed in the war of Armageddon, when angelic forces will fight against all political and religious powers opposed to Jehovah's Witnesses.
 1. Jehovah's Witnesses believe that the world powers, political parties, and religious organizations are the unwitting allies of Satan.
 2. For this reason they refuse to:
 - a. _____ of any nation
 - b. Perform _____
 - c. Take part in _____
(rarely do they do this)
2. The initial program of the kingdom will cover 1000 years, during which the earthly survivors of Armageddon will be made perfect by Christ and his priests.
 - a. During the first 100 years, the dead will be resurrected and given the opportunity of _____.
 - b. They will be given scrolls for their education and will be judged according to their deeds after learning the contents of the scrolls.
 - c. All the earthly subjects will subdue the earth and make it a paradise and by the end of the first 1,000 years, all traces of _____.

NOTES:

- d. All the human race will stand before the throne of God to be judged whether they are worthy to have everlasting life.
 1. God will give them an opportunity of showing their loyalty to him by releasing Satan and his demons from the "abyss."
 2. Each person will answer the challenge made to the Father by Satan.
 3. Those who _____ will be judged worthy of everlasting life.
 4. Any who rebel against God will be destroyed in the second death, which is total annihilation.
 5. After this, never again will earth be destroyed by sin and God's kingdom will rule for all eternity.

B. Redemption and Salvation

1. Jehovah's Witnesses teach that Jesus, though He was not divine, paid at his death the ransom necessary to set man free from death.
 - a. This they call the "atonement."
 - b. This does not give or _____ everlasting life, but it does guarantee to every person another opportunity or _____.
2. They teach that one forfeited life could _____ but no more, therefore Christ's death redeemed Adam, but man now dies because of Adam's sin.
3. Jehovah's Witnesses teach _____: there is no consciousness after death until the resurrection.
 - a. Everyone is destroyed in death, but all who died without Christ will be raised again in the millennium.
 - b. They will be given a _____ to repent and be included in God's Kingdom; most, seeing the glory of the millennium, will repent gladly.

NOTES:

- c. Those who do not accept will be annihilated (the second death).
 - d. Jehovah's Witnesses say they cannot know until the kingdom comes whether they are saved, for only those who endure to the end will be saved.
4. Salvation will depend upon _____.
- a. In other words, they must work for their own salvation; this is self-salvation.
 - b. They are afraid of being excommunicated from their movement, for that would mean destruction in the Battle of Armageddon.
1. _____
2. _____.
- a. They strongly deny that God exists as a Trinity.
 - b. He is a solitary being from eternity, unrevealed and unknown.
 - c. No one has existed as his equal to make him known.
 - d. God is a god of love.
3. _____.
- a. He is the first and only creation of God, the "only begotten" of all things.
 - 1. Then he, as Jehovah's power, created all other things.
 - 2. He is also the archangel Michael.
 - 3. He was born of a virgin and gave up his angelic nature in the days of his flesh.
 - b. He was a perfect man, nothing more.
 - 1. He did not have _____, human and divine.
 - 2. Jesus was human until his baptism at the age of 30 when he was anointed with the Spirit and became the Messiah.

NOTES:

3. He was put to death as man but was raised from death as a _____ of the highest order of the divine nature.
- c. He was not God but a god. (Jehovah's Witnesses mistranslate John 1:1, as well as other verses, to try to prove that Christ was not equal with God.)
- d. For Christ's work of atonement, see the previous notes on "Redemption and Salvation."
- e. As a man, Jesus _____, absolute annihilation.
 1. No one knows what happened to his body—whether it dissolved in gases or is being kept somewhere as a grand memorial.
 2. Christ's post-resurrection appearances are explained away as being possible because his spirit-body "materialized."
3. _____.
 - a. They teach He is not a person in the Godhead.
 - b. He is merely an influence or power of God.
4. _____.
 - a. They deny that man is made up of body, soul, and spirit.
 - b. They say man does not have a soul; instead, he is a soul.

LESSON 10

FALSE CULT: JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

PART 2

NOTES:

C. Additional Notes about Jehovah's Witnesses

1. They meet in church buildings called _____.
2. They baptize by immersion.
3. They insist upon a high moral code in personal conduct.
4. They oppose _____ on the grounds that blood is sacred and that eating of blood is prohibited in the Scripture. (They have allowed people to die rather than let them have a blood transfusion.)
5. They have won cases in courts establishing their right to speak and witness in accordance with their beliefs.
6. They celebrate the Lord's Supper once a year (Only the worthy are allowed to participate.)
7. Jehovah's Witnesses offer _____ to those who zealously follow their beliefs and practices.
 - a. A Jehovah's Witness, if he is among the most zealous ones, may be one of the 144,000 kings and priests who will be associated with Jesus in His heavenly kingdom.
 - b. This cult, along with others, claim divine authority for their own writings (New World Translation and their books and magazines), which are _____.
 - c. They have _____ above the Bible.

IV. Major Problems with Jehovah's Witnesses

- A. Unfulfilled _____ -- Predictions such as the following have appeared in various Watchtower publications:
 1. 1907: Armageddon will culminate in the year 1914.
 2. 1917: In 1918, God would begin to destroy churches "wholesale" and church members by the millions.

NOTES:

3. 1922-1923: The resurrection of the dead would occur in 1925.
 - a. In preparation for the 1925 date, the Watchtower Society acquired a property in California, and built a mansion on it.
 - b. The property was to house people such as Abraham, Moses, David, and Samuel, whom they thought would be resurrected to life in 1925.
4. 1938: In 1938, Armageddon was too close for marriage or child bearing.
5. 1941: There were only "months" remaining until Armageddon.
6. 1942: Armageddon was "immediately before us."
7. 1969: Human existence would not last long enough for young people to grow old; the world system would end "in a few years." Young Witnesses were encouraged not to bother pursuing tertiary education for this reason.
8. 1969: Christ's thousand-year reign would begin in 1975. (There was a considerable amount of related speculation in Watchtower publications in the decade or so leading up to 1975.)
9. 1984: There were "many indications" that "the end" was closer than the end of the 20th century.

B. The differences of doctrine contrary to Bible truth are many and varied as was mentioned earlier in the lesson.

V. Biblical Analysis

A. Denial of the _____

1. Under the leadership of Nathan H. Knorr (1905-1977) the WT Society put away date setting for a time and switched to a different strategy.
2. Since many of their teachings are easily refuted by key verses in the King James Bible, Knorr set out to publish a different Bible for Jehovah's Witnesses to use.
3. The WT Society Bible, called the _____ (NWT), blatantly alters many verses that show the errors of Watchtower teaching.

NOTES:

- a. The single best example of this is John 1:1, which in the King James Version clearly declares Jesus' deity — *"the Word was God."*
- b. The WT Society denies the deity of Christ, so the NWT renders this phrase *"the Word was a god."*
- c. Another example is found in the Old Testament book of Zechariah, chapter 12 verse 10.
 1. Jehovah God is speaking and says, *"they shall look upon me whom they have pierced"* understood by Christians as a predictive reference to the crucifixion.
 2. Recognizing that Jesus' fulfillment of this prophecy would mean that he is Jehovah God, the Watchtower Society has changed this verse in the NWT to read *"they will certainly look to the One whom they pierced through,"* thus eliminating another reference to the deity of Jesus Christ.
- d. The Society made similar changes to many other verses relating to _____ (Colossians 1:16-20; Titus 2:13; Hebrews 1:8).
- e. They have also altered verses that expose the WT Society's false teaching on subjects like the reality of eternal punishment (Matthew 25:46).
- f. More changes made concerning the personality of the _____ (1 Corinthians 14:14-16; 1 Timothy 4:1; Jude 19).
4. This is the way the Watchtower Society gives Jehovah's Witnesses and potential converts the illusion that the Bible supports its erroneous doctrines.
 - a. The Bible teaches that the Holy Spirit's anointing enables individual Christians to _____ and properly apply it to their lives (John 16:13; 1 John 2:27).

NOTES:

- b. By contrast, the WTB&TS teaches that the Bible can only be interpreted by the Watchtower Society, and no individual can learn the truth apart from them.

B. The Nature of _____.

1. The WTB&TS denies the triune nature of God and teaches that such a belief is inspired by Satan.
 - a. It teaches that Jehovah, the name of the one true God, corresponds only to God the Father (Jehovah).
 - b. The Society also denies that Jesus is God.
 - c. They deny the Holy Spirit is a person, and instead teach he is merely God's active force, analogous to electricity.
2. The Bible teaches that there is only _____ (Isa. 43:10-11; 44:6,8).
3. God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit are identified as distinct Persons within the one Triune Godhead (Matt. 3:16-17; 2 Cor. 13:14).
 - a. Throughout the New Testament the Son and the Holy Spirit, as well as the Father are separately identified as God.
 - b. The attributes and prerogatives of Deity are ascribed to each
 1. Son: Mark 2:5-12; John 20:28; Heb. 1:8
 2. Holy Spirit: Acts 5:3-4; 2 Cor. 3:17-18)
 3. JW teach that the holy spirit is merely God's impersonal, "active force."

C. The Doctrine of _____

1. The WTB&TS denies the deity of Jesus Christ and teaches that Jesus is a created being; that he is God's Son, but not God.
 - a. He first existed as Michael the archangel, then later was born as a perfect man.
 - b. Jehovah's Witnesses believe that after Jesus was buried, God disposed of his physical body.

NOTES:

- c. Jesus was raised a spirit creature and "materialized" a fleshly body to make himself visible.
 - d. Now in heaven, he is again known as Michael the archangel.
 - 2. The Bible teaches that Jesus Christ is _____, and is the _____ of all things (John 1:1-3, 14; Col. 1:16).
 - a. While never less than God, at the appointed time He laid aside the glory He shared with the Father and took on a human nature (John 17:3-5; Phil. 2:6-11; Col. 2:9).
 - b. Following his death, Jesus Christ _____ from the grave, appeared to and was recognized in his body by over 500 people. (Luke 24:39; John 2:19-21; 1 Cor. 15:6, 14).
- D. The Doctrine of _____
- 1. The WTB&TS teaches that only an elite group of Witnesses, known as "the 144,000," or the "anointed ones" are presently credited with Christ's righteousness.
 - a. Only the 144,000 are born again and expect to _____.
 - b. For the vast majority of remaining Jehovah's Witnesses, known as the "other sheep" or the "great crowd," the atoning sacrifice of Christ only provides a chance at eternal life on earth.
 - 2. The Bible teaches that the _____ provides the solution for man's sin problem.
 - a. Jesus Christ took the personal sins of all men — past, present and future — in his own body on the tree (1 Pet. 2:24), and as perfect God and perfect man he fully met the demands of Divine justice for us (Rom. 3:22-26).
 - b. Therefore, any and all who receive him by simple faith (John 1:12; Acts 16:31), can be forgiven, declared righteous and restored to fellowship with God (2 Cor. 5:21; Heb. 7:24-26).

NOTES:

3. The Bible also teaches that we are _____
_____ apart from any self-righteous works;
salvation is God's gift.
 - a. There is nothing we can do to contribute to our salvation, because apart from Jesus Christ we are "dead in our sins" (Eph. 2:1-9).
 - b. By contrast, the WTB&TS teaches that we must earn our own salvation; salvation will "depend on one's works."
 - c. A person must first "come to Jehovah's organization for salvation" and then comply with everything they teach.
 - d. In this way, a relationship with the Jehovah's Witnesses organization, rather than a personal relationship with Jesus Christ, is presented as the basis of salvation.

E. The _____

1. The WTB&TS denies eternal punishment and teaches that man does not have a spirit that survives the death of the body.
 - a. Witnesses believe that death ends all _____.
 - b. Hell refers to the grave, and those who are ultimately judged by God will be annihilated and simply cease to exist.
 - c. They teach soul-sleep that the soul ceases to exist when a person dies, requiring a resurrection to live again.
2. The Bible teaches that the human spirit continues to exist consciously after death (Luke 16:19-31; 2 Corinthians 5:6, 8; Philippians 1:23-24; Rev. 6:9-11).
3. Those who have rejected God's gift of eternal life will suffer conscious _____
(Matt. 25:41,46; Rev. 14:10,11; 20:10,15).

LESSON 11

FALSE CULT: MORMONISM

PART 1

NOTES:

- I. Origin of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
 - A. The Mormon religion is founded upon their so-called Prophet, _____.
 - 1. Joseph Smith was born on December 23, 1805 in Sharon, Vermont.
 - 2. The 1820's were times of religious excitement and though, Joseph Smith knew little about the Bible, he was deeply interested in spiritual matters.
 - 3. In 1820, being only 14-15 years old, Joseph claimed to have a vision telling him that _____, and that he should join none of them.
 - 4. The alleged vision also said that he, Joseph Smith, would restore God's "true Gospel and true church."
 - a. He was greatly influenced by _____, a former Baptist and Church of Christ minister.
 - b. Rigdon conceived the idea that he could become _____ if he established a new type of religion.
 - c. In Joseph Smith, he found a willing partner.
 - B. Joseph Smith had a second vision in 1823 in which a messenger named Moroni appeared unto him, telling him the location of a book which was written upon _____.
 - 1. Smith supposedly found the plates at a site known as the hill Cumorah not too far from where he lived. but he was not allowed to remove them at that time.
 - 2. Finally, he says, on September 21st, 1823, he was given the plates by the heavenly messenger.
 - 3. Smith began to translate the plates using a special pair of "glasses" which were also found with the plates, and on March 26, 1830, with the financial help of a farmer named Martin Harris, he published the _____.

NOTES:

4. Joseph Smith provided nine different versions of these events.
5. These versions set the tone for the rest of his teachings.

II. The Expansion of the Mormon Church.

A. The Latter Day Saints (LDS) Church was organized in April of 1830.

1. In 1830 Joseph Smith founded his church at Fayette, New York, with _____.
 - a. He was the self-appointed leader, _____, translator, _____ of Jesus Christ, and _____ of the church.
 - b. He wrote other books for which he claimed to have received divine revelation and he said they were _____.
 - c. His shady deals and his practice of _____ (having plural wives—Smith was alleged to have had 47 wives) led him into clashes with the law and he had to move several times.
2. Smith and his followers moved from New York to Ohio to Missouri and finally to Illinois.
 - a. In Illinois, they founded the town of Nauvoo, _____ strong where he became mayor and decided to seek election as President of the United States.
 1. Residents outside the church became jealous of a government charter favoring the Mormons.
 2. From within their ranks dissenters also arose, among them the first three "witnesses" to the golden plates.
 - b. They published a newspaper exposing Mormonism as a hoax and charging Smith with political ambitions.
 1. An uproar ensued in which Smith and his brother Hyrum were _____.
 2. In 1844, an angry mob stormed the jail and shot the two brothers, killing them in Carthage, Illinois.

NOTES:

3. The opponents of Mormonism thus did themselves a great disservice, since now Smith became a _____ in his believer's eyes.

B. Mormonism continued to grow after Joseph Smith was killed.

1. With their leader, Joseph Smith, now gone, the Mormons divided into several groups.
 - a. The largest of these was led by _____, after he returned from Great Britain.
 - b. He led 70,000 followers, called Brighamites after their leader, over a hazardous route from Illinois to what is now Utah.
 - c. He founded _____ which is now the Mormon headquarters.
2. Another group led by Joseph Smith's son who went back to Independence, Missouri.
 - a. They differed from Young's group in that they did not approve polygamy and denied (falsely) that Joseph Smith had ever practiced it.
 - b. They claimed prophetic succession and the presidency should go from _____.
 - c. This group became known as the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and were also called Josephites.
3. By 1963 there were over 2 million members in the church of LDS (Brighamites), and had sent out 15,000 missionaries.
4. By 1968, it was estimated that every year the Mormon church spends \$10,500,000 for _____, \$10,000,000 for _____, and \$3,000,000 for construction and maintenance of _____.

III. Major Teachings of Mormons

A. _____ of the True Church

1. Mormons claim that their church, founded by Joseph Smith in 1830, is the restoration of the New Testament church.

NOTES:

- a. They base this claim and their other doctrines and practices on two sources.
 1. The Mormon Scriptures which consists of the _____ and the Doctrine and Covenants.
 2. _____.
 - b. All of these were written by Joseph Smith between the years 1830 and 1843 and are claimed to equal the Bible in authority; but in practice, they _____.
 - c. Continuous revelation to the priesthood is the belief in the revelation by God of further truths not found in the bible.
 - d. Such revelations may come by:
 1. Direct communications with God
 2. Visitation of angels
 3. Impression upon the mind of man by the Spirit of God.
2. They believe that all other churches are apostate, therefore, the original church soon became corrupted by _____ and had died out entirely until God re-established it through Smith.
- a. This is why they call themselves "the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," or "LDS."
 - b. Mormons claim that their church is the only church that legitimately bears the name of Christ and His authority.
 - c. Mormons challenge _____ who officiate in the Name of God
 - d. They claim that Mormons alone have the **proper** authority.
3. The president of the church
- a. Holds the "keys of the priesthood"
 - b. He is an accepted prophet and seer
 - c. He may _____ for the guidance of the entire church.
 - d. His word is received as God's Word; therefore, anyone rejecting his word rejects God.

NOTES:

4. They have two _____ which have tremendous authority to deal with temporal and spiritual matters.

B. God and Man

1. The Mormons teach that man is composed of _____.
 - a. They believe that man's body came into existence through procreation by his human parents.
 - b. According to Mormon teaching, man's spirit already existed before man's physical birth, and was just waiting for a physical body to be born to provide a home for it.
2. The Mormons teach that man's spirit resulted from the procreation of some gods (husband and wife) in heaven.
3. Thus, gods procreate _____ and humans procreate _____.
4. At birth, body and spirit are joined to make man.
5. They teach that it is necessary for spirits to become human beings so they can:
 - a. Learn good from evil
 - b. _____ Reproduce enough physical bodies for the spirit-children of the gods to live in.
6. Once man is born, if he zealously follows Mormonism's beliefs and practices, he will _____ after his death.
7. They believe that God was once a mortal man who passed through a school of earth, similar to that through which we are passing, and became God.
 - a. They teach that Adam was the first man who became a god after he died.
 - b. After Adam was exalted into the condition of godhood, he begat the spirit of Jesus before he begat any other spirits.
8. If a Mormon is married in one of their temples, that marriage is sealed for eternity.

NOTES:

- a. This means once he becomes a god in the next life, they will still be married and can procreate spirit-children who will later become physically born on earth as humans.
 - b. Thus the cycle keeps going.
1. _____
2. Mormons say that Jesus is the first-begotten Son of the Father in the spirit.
 - a. That means after Adam was exalted into the condition of godhood.
 - b. He (god, who was formerly the man, Adam) begat the spirit of Jesus before he begat any other spirits.
 - c. That makes Jesus the first-begotten spirit-son of god, and the elder brother of all other spirits who were later begotten by the Father or by other gods (remember that gods procreate spirits).
3. There is something else distinct about Jesus:
 - a. He alone had a body that was begotten by God the Father.
 - b. Thus He is also the only begotten Son of the Father _____.
 - c. The bodies of everyone else were procreated by ordinary human parents, but Jesus' body was procreated through the physical union of Mary, a human, and the Father-god (Adam-god, who had already begotten Jesus' spirit also).
4. Brigham Young said this:

"When the Virgin Mary conceived the child Jesus, the Father had begotten Him in His own **likeness**. He was not begotten by the Holy Ghost. And who was the Father? He was the first of the human family...Jesus, our elder brother, was begotten in the flesh by the same character that was in the garden of Eden, and who is our Father in Heaven."
5. Mormons also teach that Christ was a _____.

NOTES:

- a. They say he was married to Martha and the two Marys.
- b. They say the wedding feast at Cana was one of His own marriages.

C. Salvation

1. Mormons teach that all men are resurrected through the atoning blood of Christ, but they sing of the atoning blood of _____.
2. They teach salvation is received only on these conditions:
 - a. _____
 - b. Faith
 - c. _____
 - d. Laying on of hands by the Mormon priesthood for the receiving of the Holy Spirit.
 1. This must be followed by “enduring until the end” in keeping the commandments of God.
 2. Salvation requires _____.

D. _____

1. A person must be baptized in the LDS church for the _____ before he can be saved.
 - a. Children from the age of 8 can be saved.
 - b. Children younger than this do not need to be saved because they have not reached the age of accountability.
2. The living may be baptized on behalf _____.
 - a. This is to allow the millions of people who died before the LDS church came into existence to have a chance to be saved.
 - b. Living saints should acquire their genealogies, discover the names of their ancestors, and be baptized for them.
 - c. Some Mormons have been baptized 5000 times.

NOTES:

LESSON 12

FALSE CULT: MORMONISM

PART 2

NOTES:

E. _____

1. Plurality of wives is a means of grace:
 - a. The number of a man's wives and children increases his chances of honor and glory in the world to come.
 - b. At first, Mormons said that no new marriages will be contracted in the resurrected life.
 - c. Thus, it is better for a woman to be a plural wife than never to marry.
 - d. Otherwise she will not be a queen but a slave.
 - e. Women are "sealed for a time" so that they can produce _____ and so that their babies' bodies will be inhabited by the spirit children of the gods.
2. In 1891, the United States government caused the practice of polygamy to stop, saying it would otherwise expel all Mormons from the USA.
 - a. When polygamy ceased, a new "revelation" of celestial marriage in heaven began.
 - b. A man who was sealed to a woman in the temple could call her forth as his bride in the resurrection.

F. _____

1. Individuals are to be judged as to what category of heaven they will enter:
 - a. _____ Kingdom—all who have been cleansed of all their sins
 - b. Terrestrial Kingdom—all who had clean lives and did not accept the Gospel on earth; but they did accept the testimony of Jesus in the spirit world after they died
 - c. _____ Kingdom—unclean people who have been punished for a time

NOTES:

d. _____ Kingdom—those who cannot be redeemed; the "perdition of ungodly men"

2. All who are not LDS and have received ordination from other churches will be damned and sent to hell unless they repent of their impious deeds.

VI. Biblical Analysis

A. Teaching that you must be a member of the one true church to be saved

1. Mormonism claims to be a _____, that the true church fell away from the truth and disappeared for centuries, but then was restored under Joseph Smith in 1830.
2. If this is correct, it would mean that the Church founded by Christ through the apostles _____ and was nonexistent for more than _____; yet, Jesus specifically said that such a thing would not happen.
3. He stated emphatically that the gates of hell (that is, the power of death) should not prevail against the Church He was going to build. (Matt. 16:18)

B. Adding to the Bible with Other Writings

1. Many cults have books or magazines they esteem as _____ to the Bible—
 - a. Either because these writings furnish "additional knowledge" not contained in the Bible, implying _____.
 - b. Or else these writings contain the "only correct interpretation" of the Bible so that it cannot be properly understood without them.
 - c. On this view, Scripture cannot be correctly understood by the ordinary believer _____.
2. Scripture tells us:
 - a. Jude 3. "...contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."
 - a. The word *faith* in this verse does not mean the act of trusting, but the truths to be trusted—the _____ revealed by God for His people to accept.

NOTES:

- b. The key word here is "once" (I Peter 3:18; Hebrews 7:27; 9:26-28).
 - c. "It is finished," He cried; He need never repeat His sacrifice for sins.
 - d. In the very same way, the faith—the truths God has revealed—were once and for all time, revealed to the inspired prophets and apostles, with _____.
 - 3. The most important passage on this subject is II Timothy 3:16, 17.
 - a. The key words here are **perfect** (complete) and **all** (every) in v.17.
 - b. The Old and New Testaments can make us complete, _____.
 - c. II Peter 1:3 teaches us that God has given us everything that we need in His Word to live a godly life.
 - 4. We have the revelations of Christ, _____.
- C. The Godhood of Man – teaching that man becomes a god.
 - 1. Mormonism teaches a _____: there are many gods but the Bible teaches there is only _____. (Deut. 6:4; Isaiah 45:5; I Tim. 2:5)
 - 2. Their president, Brigham Young said that Adam is our god.
 - a. Adam was visible and sinned and died.
 - b. God is invisible, **holy**, and immortal. (I Tim. 6:15, 16; Rev. 4:8)
 - 3. Mormons teach that men _____ but the Bible nowhere teaches this; Romans 8:29 teaches we shall be like God, but not that we shall become gods.
- D. Denying Salvation by faith apart from works
 - 1. The Mormons have erected a system of _____.
 - a. They trust not in Christ's redemptive work, but in the "steps" they have taken.
 - b. There is a great difference between the Gospel of Christ (what the Saviour did for sinners)

NOTES:

and man's response to the Gospel (receiving the Saviour for themselves through repentant faith).

- c. Both are essential, of course; but by preaching man's response as though it were the Gospel itself, men have **created** various systems of "legalism" (self-righteousness; _____).
- d. They trust not in Christ but in their own activities, or even their obedience to Bible commands.

2. Over and over _____ the idea that man could be saved by obedience to laws and ordinances, or by keeping the commandments of God, or by a life of good works.

- a. These things would be the result of salvation, but not its cause; they would be _____.
- b. They would be the evidence of a man's salvation, but they could never earn it.
- c. Rather, justification is by the grace of God through faith alone. (Study Romans 6:20-28; 4:3-8; 5:1; Gal. 2:16; Eph. 2:8-10; Titus 3:4-8.)

E. Teaching that men can be saved after death

1. Regarding the Mormon doctrine of _____, we find they base it on three passages of Scripture, all of which are very obscure in meaning.

- a. I Corinthians 15:29 is the only verse in all the Bible that mentions being baptized for the dead.
 - 1. There have been more than 25 different interpretations of this verse by various Bible teachers.
 - 2. The fact is that no one knows for sure what it means.
 - 3. It surely is a _____ on which to base a practice which they claim can bring salvation.

NOTES:

4. By their practice they also make baptism a magic step that merits God's favor.
 - b. They also quote I Peter 3:18-20 and 4:6 (Christ "preached to the spirits in **prison**" and "the Gospel was preached to the dead") to support their view that people may be saved after death.
 1. But for these verses, too, there are various interpretations, for their meaning is unclear.
 2. It is risky to build **doctrines** on such a wobbly foundation, especially when other, clearer verses (like Heb. 9:27 and II Cor. 6:2) contradict their interpretation.
 - c. The Mormons believe that people who _____ can be saved anyway, if:
 1. In the spirit world they accept the Word of the Lord.
 2. If some living Mormon will be baptized for them.
- F. Prophecies made by Joseph Smith
1. Fifty-eight prophecies made by Joseph Smith, examined in detail, failed to come to pass.
 2. The Apostle Paul addresses prophecy:
 - a. Paul describes the _____ of the gift of prophecy in **I Cor. 14:3**. "He that prophesieth speaketh unto men to edification [upbuilding], and exhortation [encouragement], and comfort."
 - b. These are still the preacher's purposes today, and he needs the Holy Spirit's enabling to fulfill them just as man did in Paul's time.
 3. The method of prophecy in apostolic days is described in 1 Cor. 14:29, 30.
 - a. "Let the prophets speak two or three...if any thing be re-vealed to another that sitteth by, let the first hold his peace."

NOTES:

- b. Such revelations, direct from God's mind to man's, are not the Lord's method _____.
 - c. Preachers may "prophesy" only in the limited, secondary sense that they may _____, seeking the Spirit's guidance and power in explaining and applying it to present-day conditions.
4. The Christian preacher is not a prophet.
- a. No original revelation is given to him.
 - b. His task is to _____ which has been given once for all.
 - c. The last occurrence in the Bible of the prophetic formula, 'The Word of God came to,' refers to ***John the Baptist***.
 - d. There were also prophets in NT days, but now that the written Word of God is **available** to us all, the Word of God in _____ is no longer needed.
 - e. THE WORD OF GOD DOES NOT COME TO MEN TODAY. IT HAS COME ONCE AND FOR ALL; MEN MUST NOW COME TO IT." (John Stott)
5. The ignoring of this principle has led to the rise of the host of cults.
- a. There are two basic errors found in nearly every cult.
 - 1. Adding _____ and revelations to the Bible is one.
 - 2. The second being claiming to have a _____ which alone gives the correct interpretation of the Bible.
 - b. What are the **signs** of a true prophet?
 - 1. A prophet's teaching about God _____.
 - a. For example, even though a man may be able to perform signs and wonders, yet if he teaches that people should serve other gods, then he is going against

prior revelation that only God must be worshipped.

- b. See Deut. 13:2, 3.
- 2. _____ prediction must come to pass.
 - a. Deuteronomy 18:22 says,
"When a prophet speaketh in the name of the LORD, if the thing follow not, nor come to pass, that is the thing which the LORD hath not spoken, but the prophet hath spoken it presumptuously: thou shalt not be afraid of him."
 - b. The only exception to this second rule is when a prophecy is _____, depending on the moral response of the people it is about.
 - 1. In Jeremiah 18:7-40, the Lord says that if He predicted He would destroy a kingdom but its people repent, then He would not destroy it.
 - 2. Jonah and Nineveh are an example of this principle.
 - 3. If He predicted blessing upon a kingdom but the people in that kingdom turned to evil, then He would not send the intended blessing.

NOTES:

LESSON 13

FALSE CULT: SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

NOTES:

I. Origin

- A. In the early 19th century, when a religious revival was breaking out in America, a man by the name of _____ began to preach in 1831.
 - 1. William Miller converted to the Baptist faith during the 1820's and began to study Scripture especially those dealing with prophecy.
 - 2. He speculated that Christ would return in 1843.
 - 3. He captivated the attention of many and began to lead a popular movement called the _____ movement.
 - 4. As 1843 got closer, he predicted in more detail that Christ would return between March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844.
 - 5. Of course, there was much _____ when his predictions did not come to pass.
- B. Miller admitted he was wrong and ended up leaving the movement that he started.
 - 1. One of Miller's followers suggested a new date as October 22, 1844 for Christ's return, but once again it did not come to pass.
 - 2. This became known as the _____.
- C. Though Miller had predicted Christ's return that did not come to pass, there were some that still followed his ideas of date setting.
 - 1. They met in a conference to try to sort out the problems that had risen as a result of these failed predictions.
 - 2. They formed a fellowship of Adventists which set the precedence for all future Adventists.
- D. One of those that went along with Miller's ideology was _____.
 - 1. She, along with others, believed that Miller set the right date but had interpreted Scripture incorrectly.

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- a. As they read Daniel 8 and 9, they came to the conclusion that God began a cleansing of the heavenly sanctuary as he examined the names that were written in the Book of Life.
 - b. This was called the _____.
 - c. Once this was complete, then Christ would come back to begin his thousand year reign on earth.
2. They believed and taught that we couldn't see God in Heaven doing this investigative judgment, but once it came to a close that God would execute His judgment which would be a _____.
 3. They would not set a new date for Christ's return, but were dogmatic that it could happen at any moment.
- E. Ellen White, along with this group, believed that worship on the _____ (the seventh day) was needful.
1. Originally, they were just called Adventists.
 2. This practice of Saturday worship is what gave them the name of Seventh-day Adventists.
 3. It was officially started in 1863 with three thousand members.
- F. Ellen White became a prominent leader in this movement.
1. She was believed to have the gift of _____.
 2. The materials she wrote and spoke about formulated the doctrine and practices of the Seventh-day Adventist Church.
- G. Other groups developed in the 19th century that majored on the prophetic account of Christ's return or advent.
1. These groups did not agree with recognizing Ellen White's prophetic status.
 2. They also did not agree with worshipping God on Saturday.
 3. Two of these prominent groups that emerged from the original Millerite movement were:
 - a. The _____, led by Charles Taze Russell.
 - b. The Worldwide Church of God, led by Herbert Armstrong. (In the 1990's, this denomination

reevaluated their beliefs and rejected the beliefs they had adopted from the Adventist movement and joined the Evangelical movement which was much larger.)

II. The Major Teachings of the Seventh Day Adventists

A. _____

1. They believe that the Holy Scriptures are the infallible revelation of God's will.
 - a. They do not believe in the verbal inspiration or verbal inerrancy of Scriptures.
 - b. They believe in what is called "_____": that God inspired the thoughts of the writers but that they wrote down these thoughts in their own words.
2. They have added Ellen White's writings to their studies on the Bible.
 - a. They believe that Ellen White was a prophetess who had many visions.
 - b. They hold that her writings are _____.

B. _____

1. They believe that God the Father exalted Jesus to be His Son.
2. They teach that Jesus is our example to prove that we can live _____.
3. They believe that Jesus' sacrifice on the cross did not complete the atonement.
4. SDA's teach that Jesus is also identified as Michael the Archangel.

C. _____

1. Since 1844, the "investigative judgment" has been going on in heaven where Christ entered the Holy of Holies in the heavenly tabernacle.
2. This is an investigation of all believer's lives to see who is _____ in Heaven.
3. This will continue until His second advent (or second coming); therefore, salvation is not determined until the end of the judgment.

NOTES:

D. Salvation

1. They teach that salvation is by grace through faith.
2. They teach that salvation is _____ the commandments and by repentance.
3. Keeping the law and the grace of God are both needed in order to obtain salvation.
4. There is no _____ of salvation until the final judgment.

E. Keeping the Sabbath

1. They teach that man has been required to observe the Sabbath Day since the time of creation until now.
2. Sabbath keeping is the sign of the seal of God; a sign of loyalty to God.
3. A failure to observe the Sabbath can prevent a believer from receiving _____.
4. The Mark of the Beast is worshipping God on Sunday.

F. _____ and Hell

1. They believe that at death, man's body goes into the ground and his breath goes to God.
2. The _____ and the _____ are not separate or different from each other and so therefore the soul cannot exist without the body.
3. The individual person only exists in God's memory.
4. At the judgment, the lake of fire annihilates the wicked; there is no eternal _____.
5. Those who are not annihilated and who are counted worthy of heaven will be recreated out of God's memory.

III. Biblical Analysis

A. Bible

1. We have an _____ Bible and we are warned not to add to the Bible. – Proverbs 30:5-6, Matthew 5:18, Matthew 4:4
2. God's Word is _____ in Heaven; in other words, it is complete. – Psalm 119:89

NOTES:

3. God's Word gives understanding and we don't need someone else's words to explain God's Word – let it speak for itself! – Psalm 119:169, John 16:13
4. God magnified His Word above His name, so God sets His Word as priority and nothing is to be elevated above or to become equal to His Word not even some other person's writings. – Psalm 138:2

B. _____ and the Investigative Judgment

1. The SDA's teach that Jesus' sacrifice on the cross did not complete the atonement, but the Bible teaches that we are _____ and that we have received the atonement (present tense). (Romans 5:9-11)
2. There is no such thing as the "investigative judgment" found in Scripture where Christ investigates our sins and our works to see who is good enough to go to Heaven.
 - a. The Bible says that after death is the _____. (Hebrews 9:27)
 - b. In other words, the final sentence has already been decided by the time someone dies.
 1. For the believer:
 - a. This is not a judgment to see whether or not a person will go to Heaven because no one is saved by good works. (Titus 3:5, Ephesians 2:8-9)
 - b. Those who accepted Christ as Saviour before death, will face the Judgment Seat of Christ and will be judged for _____ but not for salvation. (Romans 14:10-14, I Corinthians 3:11-15, II Corinthians 5:10)
 - c. The believer has eternal life and is free from _____. (John 3:15-18, John 3:36, John 5:24, Romans 8:1)
 2. For the unbeliever who died without accepting Christ:

NOTES:

- a. They will face the Great White Throne Judgment.
- b. This judgment is not to determine whether or not they will go to Heaven either.
- c. All of their works, good and bad, were recorded and they will be judged according to those _____.
- d. In other words, their _____ of punishment will be determined based on their works, but not WHETHER they will be punished or not.
- e. The fact that their name is not found written in the _____ means that they will face eternal judgment by being cast into the lake of fire for all eternity. (Revelation 20:11-15)

- c. So there is no investigation to see if one's good deeds outweigh their bad ones; a person's eternal destiny is determined at the point of their choice to accept or reject Christ for salvation.
- d. There are no opportunities to be saved after a person dies.

C. Salvation

- 1. The SDA's teach that man is saved by grace through faith in Christ but salvation is maintained by keeping the commandments; so basically a _____.
- 2. However, the Bible teaches us that Jesus is the one who saves us and keeps us saved (1 Peter 1:5)
- 3. The SDA's teach that man is saved by keeping the commandments, but the Bible teaches that we are not saved through any amount of good works or deeds. (Ephesians 2:8-9, Romans 3:20a)
- 4. The SDA's teach that a person cannot have _____ that he is saved because it is

undetermined until after he has endured until the end and then it is up to the Lord.

5. However, the Bible teaches that a person CAN know that he has eternal life in Heaven by simply trusting Christ as his personal Saviour. (I John 5:12-13)
6. A true believer cannot _____ their salvation.
– Romans 4:4-8

D. Keeping the Sabbath

1. Some thoughts about the Sabbath:
 - a. _____ is not the Sabbath.
 - b. Nowhere in the New Testament are Christians commanded to keep the Sabbath.
 1. When Jesus _____ the list of the Ten Commandments, He never listed the Sabbath.
 2. The most criticism Jesus got was over him not observing the Sabbath.
 3. Man's sins are mentioned in Galatians 5, but Sabbath breaking is never listed.
 - c. The Sabbath was a special covenant between _____, the Jews.- Ezekiel 20:12, Exodus 31:12-17
 - d. The New Testament Christians met on the first day of the week (_____). – Acts 20:7, I Corinthians 16:2, Revelation 1:10
2. The Sabbath was a _____ law not a moral law. – Nehemiah 9:13-14
 - a. The Ceremonial Law was done away with being nailed to Christ's cross. - Colossians 2:10-17 (verse 14-16)
 - b. The moral law is still in effect today and was repeated in the New Testament. (Example – Don't commit adultery. (Exodus 20:20:14, Matthew 5:27-28)
3. The Sabbath was to keep a _____ between God's people and the world. (For instance, not to murder was a command to everyone, while

NOTES:

circumcision was given only to the Jews. – Deuteronomy 5:15)

4. Some facts about the Sabbath:

- a. Old Testament keeping of the Sabbath included _____ Sabbath breakers. – Exodus 35:2 (Religions who claim to keep the Sabbath are not consistent with this command.)
- b. _____ could be lit on the Sabbath. – Exodus 35:3 (People who claim to keep the Sabbath today still use their ovens and cook on that day; this is also inconsistent.)
- c. The Old Testament Sabbath had nothing to do with _____. – Exodus 16:29

5. Jesus _____ the Sabbath. – Matthew 5:17

E. Soul sleep and Hell.

1. The Bible teaches that man is created in the _____ (God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Spirit) and so therefore man is comprised of three parts (body, soul, and spirit). – I Thessalonians 5:23, Hebrews 4:12
2. The soul _____ after death either in Heaven (eternal life) or Hell (eternal death or punishment). – Matthew 18:8, 10:28, Luke 16:25, II Corinthians 5:6-8, Philippians 1:21, 23
3. When the Bible refers to “falling asleep,” it is not referring to bed-time sleep but it is a polite way of saying a person died. – Acts 7:55, 56, 59-60
4. There is definitely consciousness _____. Luke 16:19-25

LESSON 14

FALSE CULT: ROMAN CATHOLICISM

PART 1

NOTES:

I. Origin

- A. The Roman Catholic Church claims to be the _____, dating back to the beginning, organized by Jesus Christ Himself, with Peter as the first Pope and Vicar of Christ of earth.
- B. However, the Roman Catholic Church was not essentially organized until the time of _____ about A.D. 314.
 - 1. For the first three centuries, Christianity was persecuted under various Emperors and powers until Constantine the Great's time.
 - 2. In A.D. 312, Constantine defeated his rival Maxentius at the battle of the Milvian bridge outside Rome.
 - 3. The legend is, on the way to this battle, he saw a cross in the sky one afternoon with the words *Hoc vince* (_____), and he adopted the cross as his standard.
 - 4. Accordingly, he not only accepted Christianity, but also made it the religion of the Roman Empire.
- C. The result was the Roman Catholic Church, which is a mixture of Christianity and _____.
 - 1. It was also the beginning of the union of Church and State.
 - 2. Constantine superimposed Christianity upon these pagan religions, adopting elements of both; and thus, by allowing the pagans to continue their heathen customs, he made it easy for them to adopt Christianity.
 - 3. Completely pagan and utterly unbiblical beliefs were given new "Christian" identities.
 - 4. Some clear examples of this are as follows:
 - a. The Cult of Isis, an Egyptian mother-goddess religion, was absorbed into Christianity by replacing Isis with _____.
 - b. Many of the titles that were used for Isis, such as "Queen of Heaven," "Mother of God," and

NOTES:

“theotokos” (God-bearer) were attached to Mary.

- c. Many temples to Isis were, in fact, converted into temples dedicated to Mary.
- d. The first clear hints of Catholic Mariology occur in the writings of Origen, who lived in Alexandria, Egypt, which happened to be the focal point of Isis worship. (coincidence?)

D. _____ was a religion in the Roman Empire in the 1st through 5th centuries A.D.

- 1. It was very popular among the Romans, especially among Roman soldiers, and was possibly the religion of several Roman emperors.
- 2. One of the key features of Mithraism was a _____, which involved eating the flesh and drinking the blood of a bull.
 - a. Mithras, the god of Mithraism, was “present” in the flesh and blood of the bull, and when consumed, _____ to those who partook of the sacrificial meal (theophagy, the eating of one’s god).
 - b. Mithraism also had seven “sacraments,” making the similarities between Mithraism and Roman Catholicism too many to ignore.
- 3. The Romanization of the Lord’s Supper made the transition to a _____ of Jesus Christ, now known as the Catholic Mass / Eucharist, complete.
- 4. Most Roman emperors (and citizens) were henotheists.
 - a. When the Catholic Church absorbed Roman paganism, it simply replaced the pantheon of gods with the _____.
 - b. Just as the Roman pantheon of gods had a god of love, a god of peace, a god of war, a god of strength, a god of wisdom, etc., so the Catholic Church has a saint who is “in charge” over each of these, and many other categories.

NOTES:

- c. Just as many Roman cities had a god specific to the city, so the Catholic Church provided “patron saints” for the cities.
 - d. While the pretended adoption of Christianity was hailed as a great victory for the Church, it was also, ironically, the _____.
- E. From this date we can trace all the innumerable errors of the Roman Church –
 - 1. Mariolatry
 - 2. _____
 - 3. Purgatory
 - 4. Limbo
 - 5. The _____ of priesthood
 - 6. Adoration and worship of images
 - 7. Indulgences
 - 8. The infallibility of the _____
 - 9. The immaculate conception of Mary
 - 10. All the other unscriptural errors.
- F. The Roman Church was patronized by the State and subsequently sought temporal powers to rule and govern the State. (This was the beginning of the Roman Catholic Church which has lasted until today.)
- G. The next great occurrence in the formation of Roman Catholicism came under the leadership of _____ in A.D. 590.
 - 1. True Catholicism, as we know it today developed from what we see in Constantine’s time, but was not the powerful force it now is until Gregory the Great separated the church from the government in A.D. 590.
 - 2. His development of the doctrine of _____ was instrumental in establishing the medieval Roman Catholic sacramental system.
 - 3. From Gregory until the reformation, true believers were persecuted and many were martyred for their faith.

NOTES:

4. The Roman Catholic Church at that time was not only recognized by the Roman Empire, but the State was ultimately compelled to bow to the _____.
5. From here we can date practically all the false doctrines of the Roman Church which will be discussed in detail later.

II. Major Teachings of the Catholic Church

A. Many of the *official* doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church are either *un*-Biblical or *extra*-Biblical.

1. In fact, the Catholics use a *different* Bible than Protestants.
2. THEIR BIBLE INCLUDES THE _____, WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR SOME OF THE DIFFERENCES IN CATHOLIC DOCTRINES.
3. Furthermore, the Catholic Church has traditionally held that salvation can be attained only through observance of their _____.
4. Therefore, they have set themselves apart as the only true church and only true salvation.

B. Within Catholicism, the definitions related to salvation are different, and salvation is _____.

1. Because of this, Catholics do not believe that anyone can be assured of their salvation.
2. The following are some definitions that they changed so that words have different meaning:

a. _____

1. *Bible*: God's disposition toward mankind, wherein He expresses His mercy and love, so that the believer is now treated *as if* he were innocent and righteous.
2. *Catholicism*: A power - separate from God - which is placed into a believer. (This power enables the believer to perform works that will earn him or her the "right" to heaven.)

b. _____

NOTES:

1. *Bible:* The instantaneous reception of an irrevocable right standing before God.
 - a. Salvation is secured by faith, through the grace of God.
 - b. Romans 3:23 tells us that "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God."
 - c. Salvation is given to those the Bible describes as "ungodly," "sinners," "enemies," and "children of wrath."
2. *Catholicism:* The lifelong process whereby God and men cooperate in the securing of forgiveness of sin.
 - a. This is achieved only after death (and/or cleansing from sin in purgatory), and is dependent on man's personal securing of objective righteousness before God.
 - b. Otherwise, there would be no salvation.
- c. _____ (atonement for sins)
 1. *Bible:* All sins are forgiven at the point of salvation, because Christ's death satisfied all God's wrath against sin. (Col 2:13,14)
 2. *Catholicism:* Sins are only potentially forgiven, and so must be worked off through a process mediated by the Church and its sacraments over the lifetime of the believer.
- d. _____
 1. *Bible:* The instantaneous imparting of eternal life and the quickening of the human spirit, making it alive to God by his Spirit.

NOTES:

2. *Catholicism:* The lifelong process of infusing grace (spiritual power) to perform meritorious works (in part).

e. _____

1. *Bible:* The legal declaration of Christ's righteousness reckoned to the believer at the point of faith, solely as an act of God's mercy.
2. *Catholicism:* Spiritual rebirth and the lifelong process of sanctification which begins at the point of the sacrament of baptism.

LESSON 15
FALSE CULT: ROMAN CATHOLICISM
PART 2

NOTES:

C. _____

- The Catholics maintain that these sacraments are necessary for salvation, but not all are necessary for each person.
 - For example, Holy orders would only be necessary for those in Church leadership.
1. _____ -- cleanses from original sin, removes other sin and its punishment, provides spiritual rebirth or regeneration, begins the process of justification, and is necessary for salvation.
 2. _____ -- bestows the Holy Spirit on the Catholic, leading to an increasing of sanctifying grace and the gifts of the Holy Spirit as well as other spiritual power and a sealing to the Catholic Church.
 3. _____ -- removes the penalty of sins committed after baptism and confirmation. (Thus, mortal (deadly) sins are remitted and the justification lost by such sins is restored as a continuing process.)
 4. _____ -- where Christ is sacrificed again and the benefits of Calvary are continually applied anew to the believer.
 5. _____ -- where grace is given to remain in the bonds of matrimony in dictates with the requirements of the Catholic Church.
 6. Anointing the sick (formerly extreme unction) -- bestows grace on those who are sick, old, or near death and helps in forgiveness of sins and sometimes the physical healing of the body.
 7. _____ -- confers special grace and spiritual power upon bishops, priests, and deacons for leadership in the Church as representatives of Christ for all eternity.

D. _____

NOTES:

1. Catholics say that they do not worship Mary; however, a simple visit to the Catholic Encyclopedia makes it very clear.
2. She is listed as "Mary, the Mother of Jesus Christ, the Mother of God."
3. Note this quote from another article: "In the Constitution *Ineffabilis Deus* of 8 December, 1854, Pius IX pronounced and defined that the Blessed Virgin Mary "in the first instance of her conception, by a singular privilege and grace granted by God, in view of the merits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the human race, was preserved exempt from all stain of original sin."
4. They even have a special prayer which clearly states that Mary can _____: HAIL MARY, full of grace, the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, *pray for us sinners* [emphasis mine], now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

E. _____

1. According to Catholic doctrine, the blood of Jesus cleanses us from _____ – that is, the sin inherent in humans that occurred via the fall in the Garden of Eden.
2. Each individual commits sins on top of the original sin, for which only the sinner may atone.
3. This is achieved partly through _____ and adherence to the sacraments during their lifetime.
4. The remaining blemishes of sin must be cleansed through the fires of purgatory, prior to entering heaven.
5. The "proofs" used by the Catholic Church to support the doctrine of purgatory come from Catholic Tradition and the Apocrypha.

F. _____

1. Catholics believe in the Bible (or at least their version of it, with several extra books added), but contend that Catholic _____ (decrees of the various popes and councils) shares an equal footing with the Bible.

NOTES:

2. The Catholic Encyclopedia says this of the Christian view of Biblical infallibility: "The belief in the Bible as the sole source of faith is unhistorical, illogical, fatal to the virtue of faith, and destructive of unity."
3. Clearly then, Catholicism places tradition above Scripture.
4. Catholics occasionally will speak of the "perspicuity" of Scripture, but in a different way than we would use the term, because Scripture only becomes truly clear when understood in the interpretive framework provided by the Church.

G. The _____

1. Catholics believe in a universal church body under the head of the Pope.
2. One becomes a member of this "body" by observance of the sacraments.

H. _____

1. The Catholic Church says they believe a person must be born again in order to be saved.
2. However, Catholics believe that one is born again at Baptism.

III. Biblical Analysis

- A. The issue concerning any church and its practices should be "Is this Biblical?"
 1. If a teaching is Biblical (taken in context), it should be embraced.
 2. If it is not, it should be rejected.
- B. Jesus was very concerned about abandoning the Word of God to follow the traditions of men (Mark 7:7).
 1. Traditions are not inherently invalid...there are some good and valuable traditions.
 2. Again, the issue must be whether a doctrine, practice, or tradition is Biblical.
- C. How then does the Roman Catholic Church compare with the teachings of the Word of God?
 1. _____
 - a. The Roman Catholic Church teaches that salvation is by _____

NOTES:

and is maintained through the Catholic _____ unless a willful act of sin is committed that breaks the state of sanctifying grace.

- b. The Bible teaches that we are saved by grace which is received through simple _____
- c. (Ephesians 2:8-9), and that good works are the result of a change of the heart wrought in salvation (Ephesians 2:10; 2 Corinthians 5:17) and the fruit of that new life in Christ (John 15).

2. _____ of salvation

- a. The Roman Catholic Church teaches that salvation cannot be guaranteed or assured.
- b. 1 John 5:13 states that the letter of 1 John was written for the purpose of assuring believers of the CERTAINTY of their salvation.

3. _____

- a. The Roman Catholic Church states that Christians are saved by meritorious works (beginning with baptism), and that salvation is maintained by good works (receiving the sacraments, confession of sin to a priest, etc.)
- b. The Bible states that Christians are saved by grace through faith, totally apart from works (Titus 3:5; Ephesians 2:8-9; Galatians 3:10-11; Romans 3:19-24).

4. _____

- a. In the New Testament baptism is ALWAYS practiced _____ saving faith in Christ.
- b. Baptism is not the means of salvation; it is faith in the Gospel that saves (1 Corinthians 1:14-18; Romans 10:13-17).
- c. The Roman Catholic Church teaches baptismal regeneration of _____, a practice never found in Scripture.

- 1. Their support comes from Acts 16:33 which does not even mention infants.

2. Additionally, the context of Acts 16:31 points to salvation through faith!

5. _____

- a. The Roman Catholic Church teaches Catholics to not only pray to God, but also to petition Mary and the saints for their prayers.
- b. Contrary to this, we are taught in Scripture to only pray to God (Matthew 6:9; Luke 18:1-7, I Timothy 2:5).

6. _____

- a. The Roman Catholic Church teaches that there is a distinction between the clergy and the “lay people.”
- b. The New Testament teaches the priesthood of all believers (1 Peter 2:9).

7. _____

- a. The Roman Catholic Church teaches that a believer is infused with grace upon reception of the sacraments.
- b. Such teaching is nowhere found in Scripture.
- c. Rather grace is a _____
(John 1:17; Romans 12:3, 6; 15:15; 1 Corinthians 1:4; 3:10; Galatians 2:9; Ephesians 3:2, 7, 8; 4:7; 2 Timothy 1:9)

8. _____

- a. The Roman Catholic Church teaches that unless a believer is hindered, the only way to receive the forgiveness of sins is by confessing them to a priest.
- b. Contrary to this, Scripture teaches that confession of sins is to be made to God (1 John 1:9, I Timothy 2:5, Hebrews 4:4-16).

9. _____

- a. The Roman Catholic Church teaches, among other things, that Mary is the Queen of Heaven, a perpetual virgin, and the co-redemptress who ascended into heaven.

NOTES:

1. In Scripture, she is portrayed as an obedient, believing servant of God, who became the mother of Jesus.
 2. None of the other attributes mentioned by the Roman Catholic Church have any basis in the Bible.
- b. The idea of Mary being the co-redemptress and another _____ between God and man is not only extra-biblical (found only outside of Scripture), but is also unbiblical (Acts 4:12; 1 Timothy 2:5)
1. Many other examples could be given.
 2. These issues alone clearly identify the Catholic Church as being a cult.
- c. Every Christian denomination has traditions and practices that are not explicitly based on Scripture.
1. That is why Scripture must be the standard of Christian faith and practice.
 2. The Word of God is always true and reliable; the same cannot be said of church tradition.
 3. Our guideline is to be: "What does Scripture say?" (Romans 4:3; Galatians 4:30; Acts 17:11).

LESSON 16

FALSE CULT: CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

NOTES:

I. Origin

A. The Christian Science Movement was founded by _____.

1. Mary Baker was born in 1821 in a small town in New Hampshire.
2. She attended a _____ church as a little girl, but often could not go because of illness.
3. Since during her early years she experienced poor health, she began to question why God would allow such human suffering.
4. She began to search for her own healing which eventually led her to try various alternative treatments.
 - a. _____ (a treatment which prescribed drugs to patients that would actually produce in healthy persons the same symptoms as was noted in sick persons. For instance, a drug that would produce symptoms in a healthy person would be given to a sick person with those same symptoms and would actually cure the sickness or disease.)
 - b. _____ (the use of water that would help relieve pain and improve circulation in the human body promoting relaxation and a decrease in body temperature which helps in healing. Underwater exercise is also used to strengthen weakened muscles and restore mobility.)
5. She married Asa Eddy in 1856, which was her third husband, but became a widow in just a short time; thus she is referred to as Mary Baker Eddy. (She lost her first husband in death and her second husband deserted her and so that marriage ended in divorce.)
 - a. In one particular health circumstance in 1862, she sought the advice of Dr. Phineas Quimby concerning a spinal injury.

NOTES:

- b. Dr. Quimby was a _____ in Portland, Maine who evidently had come up with a new treatment that he called 'The Science of Health'.
- c. Through his influence and techniques, her beliefs in the mental nature of disease were strengthened.
 - 1. She identified with his techniques because she had the conviction that the cause of disease was rooted in the human mind.
 - 2. She also believed that it was not God's will for humanity to face inconceivable physical illness and suffering.
- d. Following her treatments, she claimed that Dr. Quimby had cured her and soon began to write about her healing experience.
- e. In 1866, shortly after Quimby's death, Mary Baker suddenly recovered from a serious accident while at the same time reading Jesus's _____ in the New Testament.
 - 1. This sudden recovery was a turning point in her life.
 - 2. This prompted her to do some intense study of Scripture and begin writing down what she learned.
 - 3. Her most famous work was 'Science and Health' published in 1875 which she believed was spiritually _____. (In 1883, she added 'with Key to the Scriptures' to the book's title.)
 - 4. She also studied and was influenced by some Eastern religions such as _____ and looked on their teachings favorably; she even quoted some Hinduism resources in 'Science and Health'.
 - 5. She repeatedly revised these writings over the next 35 years; one of those

NOTES:

revisions removed any quotes from Hinduism literature and she denied that Hinduism or other Eastern religions had influenced her writings.

6. This work eventually became the “_____” for those studying and practicing Christian Science and it is from this work that modern day Christian Science glean their doctrine.

- f. Though Christian Science may have been inspired by Quimby’s influence on Mary Baker Eddy, her ideas departed from his original emphasis and presented different ideas that had not even entered into Quimby’s line of thinking.
- g. Her experience with Quimby also motivated her to further study the Bible accounts of healing as recorded in the New Testament.
- h. Soon the movement of Christian Science was born in 1866 as she sought _____.

- B. Christian Science became established in the United States in _____.

1. People were seeking for answers as new ideas of Darwinism (evolution) and criticism of the Bible were emerging in society.
2. These new philosophies were causing many to question what they had been taught in main-line Christianity.
3. Thus, troubled Christians welcomed Christian Science because it majored on _____ and it promised _____.

- C. The church was reorganized in 1892.

- D. During the next ten years Mary Baker Eddy developed the present structure for what she called “The Mother Church.”

- E. Mary Baker Eddy died in 1910 leaving behind a manual to leaders in the movement to guide them in maintaining the doctrine and structure of the Mother Church.

II. The Spread and Growth of the Christian Science Movement

- A. Mary Baker Eddy taught her first Christian Science class in _____ using her writings as the curriculum.

NOTES:

- B. In 1879, she led a group of 15 followers to start the Church of Christ, Scientist in Lynn, Massachusetts.
 - 1. Their aim was to bring primitive Christianity focused on healing back to life.
 - 2. She remained here until 1882.
- C. The movement began to really take off between the years of 1882-1889 especially due to the healing work performed by students from the Massachusetts Metaphysical College which Mary Baker Eddy had started in 1881.
 - 1. There were nearly _____ Christian Science congregations by the end of the 1880's.
 - 2. In 1888, the first Christian Science _____ opened in Boston which was a place where Bibles, her writings, and other publications were sold. (Christian Science churches have more than 1,200 Reading Rooms today.)
- D. By 1895, it had grown to about _____ congregations.
- E. The movement growth leaped to more than _____ congregations by the year 1910.
- F. By 1936, there were nearly 270,000 members but by 1990 had declined to just over 100,000.
- G. Currently, there are almost _____ Christian Science churches in 76 countries.

III. The Major Teachings of Christian Science

- A. The Basic Tenets of the church according to Mary Baker Eddy's major work 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' are as follows:
 - 1. As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient **guide to eternal life**.
 - 2. We acknowledge and adore one supreme and infinite God. We acknowledge His Son, **one Christ**; the Holy Ghost or divine Comforter; and man in God's image and likeness.
 - 3. We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that **casts out evil as unreal**. But the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts.
 - 4. We acknowledge Jesus' atonement as the evidence of divine, efficacious Love, unfolding man's unity with

God through Christ Jesus, the Way-shower; and we acknowledge that man is saved through Christ, **through Truth, Life, and Love** as demonstrated by the Galilean Prophet in **healing the sick and overcoming sin and death.**

5. We acknowledge that the crucifixion of Jesus and his resurrection served to uplift faith **to understand eternal Life**, even the allness of Soul, Spirit, and the nothingness of matter.
6. We solemnly promise to watch, and pray for that Mind to be in us which was also in Christ Jesus; to do unto others as we would have them do unto us; and to be merciful, just, and pure.

B. The _____

1. The Bible and Mary Baker Eddy's work 'Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures' are considered to be the "dual and impersonal pastor."
2. The book 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' is considered the '_____' for Christian Science churches and is also considered an inspired text.
3. During Sunday services a passage from the Bible and a passage from her book are read.
4. Many believe that they cannot correctly interpret or understand the Bible without the aid of Mary Baker Eddy's book.

C. The _____

1. Mary Baker Eddy viewed the Trinity as believing in _____.
2. She did not view God as a person but rather expressed him using synonyms such as, Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, and Love.
3. She believed Jesus was a Christian Scientist and that he was the first one to _____ in his life.
4. She separated Jesus and Christ and viewed Christ as a synonym for _____; basically, it was because of Christ (the truth) that Jesus was able to do what he did while he lived on the earth.

NOTES:

5. Healing confirms the power of truth and Jesus proved that as he healed many in Scripture.

D. Sin, Disease, Death, and _____

1. Christian Science teaches that reality is only in the _____ and anything physical or material in the world is not real.
2. They view that disease is a _____ and not a physical disorder.
3. They believe that sickness should be treated by _____ and not by medicine. (This prayer is not supplication for others but rather a silent prayer to convince oneself that the problem is not real and does not exist and so therefore, there is nothing real to heal. It is an attempt to lead the person into a state of consciousness where these things do not exist.)
4. Once a person's belief in poor health is corrected then one can truly experience healing. (Healing confirms the power of truth.)
5. They also believe in the idea of "malicious animal magnetism" or that people can be harmed by the bad or evil thoughts of others towards them.

E. Heaven, Hell, and _____

1. Heaven and Hell are only a state of mind and therefore are not real.
2. Heaven is something you can experience now and for all eternity as you focus on the spiritual and enter into a state of consciousness that alleviates all suffering.
3. After death, a person _____ by putting into practice the truths taught by Christian Science.

IV. Biblical Analysis

A. The _____

1. We are to teach our children God's Word not someone else's writings or teachings. - Deuteronomy 6:5-7
2. God's Word is what gives guidance not the words of a human being. - Psalm 119:105

B. The _____

NOTES:

1. The Bible teaches that there is only _____
(Isa. 43:10-11; 44:6,8).
2. God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit are identified as distinct **Persons** within the one Triune Godhead (Matt. 3:16-17; 2 Cor. 13:14).
3. Throughout the New Testament the Son and the Holy Spirit, as well as the Father are separately identified as God.
4. The attributes and prerogatives of Deity are ascribed to each
 - a. Son: Mark 2:5-12; John 20:28; Heb. 1:8
 - b. Holy Spirit: Acts 5:3-4; 2 Cor. 3:17-18)

C. Sin, Disease, Death, and Reality

1. _____ is real
 - a. Jesus said he came to call sinners to repentance. – Matthew 9:13
 - b. John wrote that sin was a transgression of the law. – I John 3:4
 - c. Christ died for our sins. – I Corinthians 15:3
 - d. God promised forgiveness of sins through Jesus' shed blood on the cross. – Colossians 1:12-14
 - e. If our sin is not real, then why was so much written in the Bible about it and why did Christ have to die to pay for it?!
2. _____ is real
 - a. The Bible records the healing of a leper. – Matthew 8:2-3
 - b. Jesus healed all sorts of diseases. – Mark 1:32-34
3. _____ is real
 - a. Jesus raised the dead. – Matthew 11:4-5
 - b. If death is not real, then why did Jesus bother to raise the dead?!

D. Heaven, Hell, and Salvation

NOTES:

1. The Bible clearly teaches that Heaven is a real place where those who _____ will have their eternal abode. – John 14:1-6
2. The Bible clearly teaches that Hell is a real place where those who _____ as Saviour will have their eternal abode. – Luke 16:19-31, Revelation 20:14-15, 21:8
3. The Bible clearly teaches that salvation is by grace through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and no one can be saved from Hell and have a home in Heaven apart from Christ. – Ephesians 2:8-9, Romans 10:9-10, 13

LESSON 17

FALSE CULT: SCIENTOLOGY

NOTES:

I. Origin

- A. The Church of Scientology was founded by _____.
 - 1. He was born on March 13, 1911 in Tilden Nebraska.
 - 2. He was an only child and spent much of his childhood in Montana but moved around a lot due to his father being in the United States Navy.
 - 3. Some of the places where he lived during these many relocations were Guam, the Philippines, China, and Japan.
 - 4. Conflicting accounts of his upbringing, schooling, and family heritage are presented from various sources.
 - 5. Among these accounts are advantageous claims by biographies written about Scientology to make the religious movement more appealing to those searching for religious identity or fulfillment.
- B. L. Ron Hubbard was an _____ who was well known for his pulp fiction stories including science fiction, horror, and fantasy.
- C. During the early 1940s, Hubbard became very interested in exploring and was awarded his Masters license in the operation of various types of ships. (This would become very important in the operation of his church years later.)
- D. He served in the Navy during World War II and eventually ended up in the hospital due to war-related injuries.
 - 1. During his stay in the hospital, he had much time to think and to reminisce about humanity's problem.
 - 2. After getting out of the hospital, he began his personal journey to find out how the mind worked which he called the "_____."
 - 3. He wrote down his discoveries which later became the main doctrine of the Scientology Church. (These are considered _____ by the church.)
- E. With his experience as an author, he developed a system called _____ which was put into book form in May 1950.

NOTES:

1. The word Dianetics is from two Greek words dia, meaning “through,” and nous, meaning “mind.”
2. Dianetics deals with questions of _____ as it relates to the mind and body.
3. He referred to Dianetics as the “modern science of mental health.”
4. His goal was to examine humanity’s tendency to wander from truth or morality in the mind and to overcome such tendencies.
5. Eventually, he moved away from focusing on the mind to a more religious approach which he called _____.

F. The Church of Scientology was founded in 1954.

II. The Major Teachings of Scientology

- A. The _____ (As aforementioned, L. Ron Hubbard’s book on Dianetics is considered Scripture to those embracing Scientology.)
- B. The _____
 1. Scientology does not make its members exclusively believe the teachings of Scientology.
 2. Members of the Church of Scientology can also embrace Protestantism and Catholicism or other religions.
 3. Their members can also participate in these groups’ activities and practices.
 4. It’s basically _____ and is open to people of all religious backgrounds or affiliations.
- C. Dianetics and _____
 1. Scientology teaches that there are two major divisions of the mind.
 - a. _____ mind
 1. This part of the mind encompasses all of the pain and emotions that accompany traumatic experiences.
 2. This part of the mind stores all the mental images that surround these traumatic experiences.

NOTES:

3. These images or emotions are referred to as _____.
 - a. These engrams are destructive and cause a _____ to move away from his true identity which is a perfect nature.
 - b. Such engrams express themselves in:
 1. Fear
 2. Reluctance
 3. Hatred
 4. Other such like problems
4. Scientology's main goal is to keep these engrams from destroying a person's opportunity to reach his _____.
 - b. _____ mind – the conscious mind that remembers daily happenings and stores the information into memory.
2. Dianetic auditing is used to try to clear the mind from these engrams to help a person be freed from their influence and realize their original state as a thetan.
3. Auditing is a process where a person meets one on one with a counselor.
 - a. An _____ is used in this process that passes small electrical currents through the person's body as the person holds metal electrodes.
 - b. The counselor's job is to watch for changes in the E-meter's reading which shows changes in electrical resistance through the body.
 - c. The counselor asks the person questions about the particular engram that was being discussed when the change in electrical resistance was noticed.
 - d. This is an attempt to eliminate the negative engram from the person's mind.

NOTES:

- e. The E-meter is then reused to see if the person has reached a “clear state” after the engram has been removed.
- 4. The counselor that administers the auditing is called an _____.
- a. An operating thetan is one who has gone beyond a state of “clear” and has eliminated negative engrams and has also perfected his abilities as an operating thetan.
- b. This was a member of the Scientology Church who had undergone OT Training.
- c. This OT Training material was a compilation of Hubbard’s research that he had completed on a seagoing vessel.
- d. He organized the Flag ship Service Organization which is located aboard a ship and which is still used today for OT training.
- 5. Through this auditing process the following are accomplished over time:
 - a. Clear state of mind
 - b. Hidden abilities are realized
 - c. Increased spiritual awareness
 - d. Problem solving skills
 - e. Greater state of happiness
 - f. Increased intelligence
 - g. Success or prosperity
- 5. The ultimate goal is to be free of the negative engrams and become the spiritual thetan that they started out as; they call this the _____.

D. Sin, Death, and Reality

- 1. The Church of Scientology teaches that a human is an _____, spiritual being, called a thetan, which lives in a physical body.
- 2. Scientology believes:
 - a. The thetan (spirit) is separate and independent from the body and soul.

NOTES:

- b. The thetan's life goes beyond a single lifetime and has lived many past lives.
 - c. Before the thetan arrived on Earth, it lived in extraterrestrial cultures.
 - d. The thetan started out being good but has just become unaware of this perfect nature.
- 3. Hubbard's philosophy of human existence was that of survival.
 - a. Behavior that is conducive to survival is good and such behavior brings pleasure.
 - b. Behavior that does not promote survival is not good and such behavior is destructive and brings about a negative state.
 - c. He believed that every person's mind, when functioning the way it's supposed to, possesses the ability to think things through and ultimately to make a decision that will _____.
 - d. If a person's mind is not functioning normally, then it will store negative experiences called engrams.
- 4. The Creed of the Church of Scientology states:
 - a. Man is basically _____.
 - b. He is seeking to _____.
 - c. His survival depends on himself and his attainment of brotherhood with the universe.
- 5. Hubbard believed that:
 - a. Survival is a moving away from death and a moving towards _____.
 - b. People are constantly searching for what brings pleasure and are motivated by avoiding that which brings pain.
- 6. Scientology teaches that at death, the physical body _____, but the thetan or spirit goes on living in the next life; therefore, death is nothing to worry about because the spirit will just find another body to live the next life in.
- 7. Scientology churches do not focus on Heaven and Hell only on improving the spirit in each life until it

NOTES:

finally reaches a clear state free from negative influence.

E. _____

1. Scientology teaches that salvation is possible through the _____ which results in a “clear state.”
2. Salvation is limited to the current life.
3. There is no final salvation or damnation because the spirit will only move on to the next life and continue living in another physical body after death.

F. _____

1. Scientology has no exact doctrine of God.
2. People are able to come up with their own understanding about God.
3. Scientology prefers to focus on the _____ of people and their mental ability to become “clear.”
4. Scientologists believe that a deity exists, they just don’t go into grave detail about it.
5. When pressed to give an answer about what they believe about God, they point to the eight dynamics calling it the “_____.”
6. The Eight Dynamics of Scientology are as follows:
 - a. The Urge toward survival of self
 - b. The Urge toward survival through having and rearing children
 - c. The Urge toward survival through being a part of a group
 - d. The Urge toward survival through all mankind and as all mankind
 - e. The Urge toward survival through life forms such as animals, birds, insects, fish, and plant life and the urge to survive as these
 - f. The Urge toward survival as the physical universe (matter, energy, space, time)
 - g. The Urge toward survival through spirits or as a spirit
 - h. The Urge toward survival through the Supreme Being, or more exactly, infinity

7. The Eight Dynamics is symbolized by an _____
_____ which has become the symbol for
the Church of Scientology.

III. Biblical Analysis

A. The _____

1. Scientology considers L. Ron Hubbard's writing on Dianetics as _____.
2. They do not use the Bible, God's Word, in any of their writings or philosophies.
3. Psalm 138:2 tells us that God has magnified His Word above His name.
4. John 17:17 tells us that God's Word is truth.
5. By not using God's Word, the truth, then the Church of Scientology does not have the truth.
6. Scientology has not just taken away portions of truth as other false cults have, but instead they have totally _____ from their religious format.

B. The _____

1. Scientology is a nondenominational religious organization that invites any person regardless of religious background or church affiliation to be a part.
2. People are allowed to continue to attend other churches and participate in their activities while at the same time being actively involved in the Church of Scientology.
3. Matthew 16:18 tells us that Christ promised to build the church upon himself and yet Scientology does not even mention Christ.
4. I Timothy 3:15 tells us that the church of the living God is the "pillar and ground of the truth."
5. In other words, the _____ is the place where we go to hear the _____ (the truth) preached and taught.
6. No other place is going to proclaim the truth the way God intended.

C. Sin, Death, and _____

NOTES:

1. Scientology teaches that man is basically good, but the Bible says that man is a _____. – Romans 3:23
2. Scientology teaches that death, Heaven, and Hell are nothing to worry about because the spirit just passes into the next life in a new physical body and continues to live. (Same ideology as reincarnation)
 - a. The Bible teaches that once a person dies, he will be judged by God. – Hebrews 9:27
 - b. The Bible teaches that a person who received Christ as his personal Savior before he died will spend eternity in Heaven. – John 14:1-6
 - c. The Bible teaches that a person who did not receive Christ as his personal Savior before he died will spend eternity in Hell. – Luke 16:19-31

D. _____

1. Scientology teaches that there is no final salvation or damnation because the spirit will only move on to the next life and continue living in another physical body after death.
2. We've already covered that Heaven is to be gained for the believer and Hell is to be dreaded for the lost after death.
3. God's Word tells us that salvation is eternal life promised by God to those that will receive Christ – it is _____ and it is _____. – Romans 6:23, John 3:36, I John 2:25, I John 5:11
4. Scientology also teaches that salvation is attained by going through the auditing process and reaching a state of "clear."
 - a. The Bible teaches nothing of this "clear" state.
 - b. This "clear" state of consciousness is much like Eastern world religions who teach and promote enlightenment and is not Bible based.

E. _____

1. Scientology has no exact doctrine about God, but the Bible teaches there is only _____.

NOTES:

2. Jesus is God, but the Church of Scientology says nothing about Jesus at all. – John 1:1, 14, I John 5:20, Matthew 1:23
3. Scientology also teaches that people are able to come up with their own understanding about God, but the Bible admonishes people to not lean unto their own understanding but to trust the Lord. – Proverbs 3:5
4. The Bible also states that man's ways are right in his own eyes, but the end thereof are the ways of death. – Proverbs 14:12, 16:25

NOTES:

LESSON 18

FALSE CULT: WORLDWIDE CHURCH OF GOD

PART 1

NOTES:

I. Origin

A. The Worldwide Church of God was founded by _____.

1. He was born July 31, 1892 in Des Moines, Iowa.
2. He was raised in a Quaker family and regularly attended a local church with his family.
3. At the age of 18, he took a job at the local newspaper office.
4. The experience he gained from working in the print advertising industry would have a huge influence on his ministry in the future and would help mold the way he communicated.
5. He married Loma Dillon on his 25th birthday, July 31, 1917 and lived in Chicago during the early years of their marriage.
6. They had two daughters while living in Chicago, but due to several setbacks in his business, they relocated to Eugene, Oregon where his parents were living at the time.
7. While living in Oregon, they had two sons; the younger son was named Garner Ted Armstrong.
8. Herbert Armstrong continued his endeavors in the field of advertising though he continued to have difficulty.

B. Several situations arose which made Herbert Armstrong begin to study the Scriptures more in depth.

1. His wife had met a couple who were members of the Church of God (Seventh Day).
2. The Church of God (Seventh Day) rejected Ellen White's authority and teachings as taught by the Seventh Day Adventists, though they still believed in _____.
3. Therefore, his wife, was led to believe that Christians should observe the Sabbath which she mentioned to her husband.

NOTES:

4. His first reaction was to deny that sort of doctrine, but his wife challenged him to study the Scriptures to find verses that supported attending church on Sunday.
 5. Since his business was not doing well, this afforded him time to take her up on her challenge and begin studying Scripture about the matter.
 6. This began a habit of spending much time in Bible study to the point of believing that God was _____ in Scripture that mainline Christianity had either not found or had rejected.
 7. Between the couple of the Church of God (Seventh Day) and their belief in Sabbath keeping and his sister who had conflicting views on evolution, he spent much time in Bible study.
 8. He came to the conclusion through his personal study that Sabbath keeping was Scriptural but _____ was false.
- C. Herbert Armstrong was baptized in 1927 by the pastor of a Baptist Church in Portland, Oregon
1. Since he was affiliated with the Church of God (Seventh Day) through his wife's acquaintances in this church, one would assume that he would have been baptized in their church.
 2. However, he refused to be baptized in the Church of God (Seventh Day) and was baptized in the Baptist Church though it is unknown whether or not he ever became a member of this church.
 3. He believed that God gave him His _____ upon his baptism.
 4. Later on he would teach that you could only receive the Holy Spirit upon the laying on of hands and a special prayer for receiving the Holy Spirit.
 5. Both of these were requirements to become a member though neither of these were present in his personal baptism.
 6. Many new converts had to be rebaptized if they had not had the laying on of hands and a special prayer for the receiving of the Holy Spirit at the time of their baptism prior to their request for membership.

NOTES:

- D. He became an ordained minister of the Church of God (Seventh Day) in 1931; this denomination played a definite role in his future beliefs.
- E. Armstrong joined two preachers in the Church of God (Seventh Day).
 - 1. These two preachers, Dugger and Dodd, predicted the apocalypse would occur in 1936.
 - 2. The Church of God (Seventh Day) withdrew their association from these two preachers because of their outlandish claims.
 - 3. They offered Armstrong the opportunity to become an Apostle in their new church at which time Armstrong severed his ties with the Church of God (Seventh Day) as well.
- F. Armstrong also severed ties with the Church of God (Seventh Day) over other _____ disputes.
 - 1. He began to teach British Israelism (which will be covered later).
 - a. His belief in this caused Dugger to separate from him and he was no longer allowed to be a part of his new church.
 - b. He believed that this was God's way of telling him it was time to lead in starting a new church or ministry of his own.
 - c. He believed that all mainline Christian groups were full of tradition and pagan teachings.
 - 2. He also believed in _____ which caused much controversy.
 - a. Armstrong was very much an opponent of doctors and medical treatment.
 - b. He believed that Jesus' scourging before his crucifixion paid the penalty for physical disease and sickness which made divine healing an option.
 - c. He believed and taught that God is the only one that could heal and through much prayer and being anointed with oil, healing could be experienced.

NOTES:

- d. He blamed ill health on poor diet and that doctors should prescribe proper eating habits not medicine.
 - e. His father, and many others, died believing in his teachings while refusing to seek medical attention.
- 3. These and many other doctrinal differences separated him from mainline Christianity, but his teaching of British Israelism was what revoked his ministerial credentials with Dugger's church.
- G. His new radio ministry soon began after separating from Dugger.
 - 1. At first, Armstrong was offered a 15 minute slot on the radio which he shared with other local ministers.
 - 2. There was such favorable interest in his teachings by listeners that the radio station allowed him to start his own program.
 - 3. On the first Sunday in 1934, the _____ first aired.
 - a. His radio program soon became known as "The World Tomorrow."
 - b. Soon he began publishing a magazine called "The Plain Truth" which started out as a church bulletin.
 - 1. All of these materials were provided free of charge, but donations were accepted from members and oftentimes members were sent letters requesting money to be sent.
 - 2. In fact, Armstrong taught that there were _____ to take care of the financial responsibilities of the church.
 - a. First tithe- This was ten percent of a member's gross income that was supposed to be given to the church.
 - b. Second tithe – Another ten percent of a member's gross income could be set aside for

the church's annual feast days,
the Feast of the Tabernacles.

- c. Third tithe- This was a tithe that was commanded to be given every third year to take care of the orphans and widows of the church.

3. Other offerings were taken up during the church's seven holy days throughout the year.

- c. The magazine and the radio program were the two outlets that caught people's attention and it became a _____ outreach.
- d. Eventually a television version of "The World Tomorrow" aired and became an international program.
- e. Armstrong's son, Garner Ted Armstrong, was the evangelist who would be seen preaching and teaching on this television program.

H. In 1947, he launched _____ where men and women would be taught to carry forth his message.

I. Also in 1947, Armstrong relocated his ministry to Pasadena, California.

J. The Radio Church of God was renamed the Worldwide Church of God in 1968 shortly before the television program began being broadcasted internationally.

- 1. Armstrong's son, Garner Ted Armstrong, looked as if he would be the up and coming successor of his father's ministry.
- 2. During his tenure as the host of "The World Tomorrow" television program, his promiscuous behavior and infidelity came to light.
- 3. Though he tried to change his habits, when it resurfaced, he lost his opportunity to remain the host of the television program.
- 4. Because of his illicit behavior, as well as doctrinal differences, Garner Ted Armstrong was denied the position of successor.
- 5. He was eventually "disfellowshipped" from the church altogether.

NOTES:

LESSON 19
FALSE CULT: WORLDWIDE CHURCH OF GOD
PART 2

NOTES:

- K. Herbert Armstrong died in 1986 and appointed _____ as his successor just nine days before his passing.
1. Soon after his death, Tkach and church leaders began to scrutinize Armstrong's beliefs and found that many of them were unscriptural.
 2. Tkach led the church to change their beliefs to line up with mainline Christianity.
 3. In 1997, the church was accepted as part of the National Association of Evangelicals, led by Tkach Jr, only two years after his father's death.
 4. Naturally, some in the sect that sided with Armstrong's original beliefs splintered off into several different groups refusing to accept this alliance.
 - a. Church of God International
 - b. House of Yahweh
 - c. Church of the Great God
 - d. Global Church of God
 - e. United Church of God
 - f. Living Church of God
 - g. Restored Church of God
- L. Worldwide Church of God members believed that Herbert Armstrong was Christ's apostle for the 20th century.
1. Armstrong taught that God only works through one man at a time.
 2. He claimed to be that one man that God chose in his generation.
- M. Due to the doctrinal changes that were made by church leaders in order to line up with the orthodox views of the National Association of Evangelicals, the name of the denomination was changed to _____ in April 2009 to reflect their new set of doctrines.

NOTES:

II. Major Teachings of the Worldwide Church of God

A. The _____

1. He claimed to believe the Bible.
 - a. He taught that the Bible was the Word of God.
 - b. He believed that the Bible was inerrant in its message, but had been distorted through many incorrect interpretations.
 - c. He taught that God had restored true biblical teachings through him.
2. He wrote many books during his lifetime, but the last one he claimed was the most important book that had been written in almost 1,900 years.
3. The book was entitled "Mystery of the Ages."
4. He called it a "synopsis of the Bible in the most plain and understandable language."
5. It was a compilation of Armstrong's theological ideas and teachings.
6. He even alluded that God on purpose wrote the Bible in code so that it would not be understood until modern times.
7. Many believed in Armstrong's prophetic predictions as being inspired.
8. He was considered gifted and that through him, God was revealing parts of Scripture that otherwise could not be understood.

B. _____

1. Armstrong believed that repentance and faith were needed for salvation, but that they only enabled one to obey God's laws.
2. It was the keeping of God's law that truly saved a person.
3. Without repentance and faith, a person would not be able to fully obey God and be saved.
4. He taught that salvation was a free, unearned gift of eternal life as a child of God, given upon a person's faith in God and repentance of sin which motivates a person to completely observe God's laws.

C. The _____

NOTES:

1. Armstrong taught that the Gospel message was that God would establish an earthly kingdom at the Second Coming of Christ.
2. His view was that the focus should be on that earthly kingdom and not on the person of Christ.

D. _____ Israelism

1. Armstrong believed and taught that Anglo-Saxon people (descendants of Western Europeans or people of England) were descendants of the ten lost tribes of Israel.
2. In other words, they are the true Israelites, God's people.
3. This teaching also led him to believe and teach that the Mosaic Law was still in effect.
4. He was very much an advocate for the strict dietary laws of the Bible, keeping the Sabbath and the observance of "holy days" though he rejected modern holidays such as Christmas, Easter, and the celebration of birthdays.

E. Death, Heaven, and _____

1. Armstrong did not believe in eternal damnation in Hell.
2. He did not believe that man had a soul.
3. He taught three resurrections.
 - a. He believed that faithful believers would experience the first resurrection at Jesus' Second Coming.
 - b. He believed that at death, an unbeliever exists in a state of unconsciousness until he is resurrected (the second resurrection) and then must be willing to submit to God's law.
 - c. The third resurrection are for those who openly rebelled against God's law while living and they will experience eternal death or annihilation, but not an eternal torment in Hell.
4. A person's willingness or unwillingness to submit to God's law will ultimately determine one's fate.

NOTES:

- a. If a person experiences the second resurrection and he is unwilling to submit to God's laws, then he will also suffer total annihilation.
 - b. This would include all baptized members of the Worldwide Church of God who left the church.
 - c. If a person is willing to submit to God's laws, then he will live in God's kingdom on earth.
5. Therefore, he rejects the popular teaching of Christian denominations about Heaven being a believer's final abode, rather choosing to believe in a person's abode on earth.

III. Biblical Analysis

A. The Bible

1. Armstrong claimed that God wrote the Bible in code so that it could not be understood.
2. His followers believed that through his teachings, God was revealing truths from Scripture that could not otherwise be understood.
3. Revelation 22:8 tells us, "Seal not the sayings of the prophecy of this book"
4. Revelation 22:18-19 tells us that we are not to add or take away from what is written in the Bible.
5. The Holy Spirit of truth is given to guide us into all truth according to John 16:13 and God's Word is truth according to John 17:17.
6. We only need to read God's Word and to allow the _____ to teach us the truth.
 - a. Any teaching that does not line up with Scripture is false teaching.
 - b. We don't need someone else to interpret the Scriptures for us; that is the Holy Spirit's job.
 - c. God does use man to help guide someone through the Scriptures, such as the case with Philip and the Ethiopian eunuch in Acts 8:30-35, but Scripture will always agree with Scripture as studied in context.

B. Salvation

NOTES:

1. Armstrong believed that repentance and faith only enabled someone to keep God's law, but the actual keeping of the law was what saved a man.
2. Galatians 2:16 and Galatians 3:11 are very clear to teach us that no man is justified or saved by the _____.
3. Ephesians 2:8-9 also teaches that salvation is not of ourselves but it is the gift of God made available by the grace of God through faith in Christ.
4. Furthermore, Romans 3:28 concludes that a man is "justified by faith _____ the deeds of the law."

C. The Gospel

1. Armstrong taught that the Gospel message was that God would establish an earthly kingdom at the Second Coming of Christ and that the focus should be on His kingdom not on the person of Christ.
2. According to _____, the Bible defines the Gospel as:
 - a. The Death of Christ
 - b. The Burial of Christ
 - c. The Resurrection of Christ
3. According to Revelation 5:10 and 20:6, God's kingdom on earth will happen, but only those who accepted Christ before the Rapture took place will rule and reign with Him during His millennial reign.
4. So, the Gospel is about Christ, the Savior of the world, and without Him a person will be on the losing side during His millennial reign.

D. British Israelism

1. Modern research refutes the ideas promoted by Armstrongism.
2. Archeological finds contradict his assertions that Westerners are the descendants of the Israelites.
3. The genetic history of the Jews proves what the Bible already states – that the Jews are God's people, the Israelites.
4. Nowhere in the Bible do you find this ideology.

E. Death, Heaven, and Hell

NOTES:

1. The Bible clearly teaches that Heaven is a real place where those who _____ will have their eternal abode. – John 14:1-6
2. The Bible clearly teaches that Hell is a real place where those who _____ as Saviour will have their eternal abode. – Luke 16:19-31, Revelation 20:14-15, 21:8
3. The Bible clearly teaches that salvation is by grace through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and no one can be saved from Hell and have a home in Heaven apart from Christ. – Ephesians 2:8-9, Romans 10:9-10, 13
4. The Apostle Paul stated in II Corinthians 5:8, “...to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord.” so the soul does not cease to exist or go to sleep, but it goes directly to Heaven at the point of death.
5. John 14:1-3, Christ tells us that believers go to Heaven where He is at death or in the Rapture.

LESSON 20
FALSE CULT: FREE MASONRY &
THE MASONIC LODGE
PART 1

NOTES:

I. Origin

- A. The origin of modern-day Freemasonry is unknown and has conflicting views; however, we can give a brief overview of speculative views of how it started and changed over time to its present form.
- B. _____ is one of the oldest trades in human history.
 - 1. It is the craft of building buildings, sculptures, and monuments out of stone.
 - 2. A stonemason's craft involves cutting rough pieces of rock into specific geometrical shapes and then joining them together with mortar to form a desired structure.
- B. From the end of the fourteenth century, stonemasons were held accountable by being required to belong to a _____.
 - 1. The fraternal organization made sure the stonemasons complied with certain expectations so they would keep a consistent standard in their work.
 - 2. The fraternal organization made sure that the stonemason met certain qualifications and it monitored their interaction with authorities and clients.
 - 3. In order to keep this consistent standard in their work, each level of stonemasonry (apprentice, journeyman, master), were taught _____ that only that level would know.
 - 4. This way the contractor would know that he had a qualified crew to complete the project even if he had never met them before.
- C. During the Middle Ages, great cathedrals were being built which increased the demand for stonemasons which, in turn, increased the fraternal organizations membership.

NOTES:

1. When cathedral building began to decline, stonemasons began to leave the trade in search of other work to support their families.
 2. The membership of the fraternal organization began to decline as stonemasons left the trade.
 3. Since there were not as many stonemasons actively working (known as “_____masons”), the fraternal organization decided to accept honorary members to boost their membership (known as “_____ masons”).
- D. From some of these active working lodges of stonemasons evolved modern lodges which focused on _____ rather than the craft or trade of stonemasonry.
1. These modern lodges really became popular in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
 2. They adopted certain symbolic ceremonial rituals from prevalent religious sects of their day.
- E. In 1717, the first association of masonic lodges, called the _____, was established in England.
1. The Masonic Lodge is the individual assembly of freemasons when they meet together.
 2. The Grand Lodge oversees the group of lodges in their particular region.
 3. There is no international Grand Lodge that oversees all lodges worldwide.
 4. Most of the ones that were a part of this first Grand Lodge were “Accepted Masons.”
 5. This is known as “Speculative Masonry” because it was made up of not active working stonemasons, but those that were accepted into the membership.
 6. More than anything else, it became more of a _____ for men who enjoyed philosophizing together.
 7. Many were no doubt drawn to the secrecy of the organization.
- F. Freemasonry has been met with opposition from the onset by organized religion especially by the Roman Catholic Church because of its’ semblance of a religious organization.

II. Freemasonry Membership

NOTES:

- A. Freemasonry is actually the term used to describe the doctrine and practices of this secret fraternal order.
- B. The actual name of this fraternal order is Free and Accepted Masons, which is the largest worldwide secret society.
- C. Freemasonry is not a _____ organization though it does have some similarities in regards to teaching morality, benevolence, and obedience to the law.
- D. Freemasonry spread rapidly as the British Empire grew and therefore is still prevalent in those countries that were a part of that empire.
- E. In order to become a member of this fraternal organization:
 - 1. One must be an _____ (no females allowed).
 - 2. One must believe that there is a _____ and believe in some type of _____.
 - 3. One must believe that the soul is i _____ and never dies.
- F. Prospective members are never invited, but rather must ask a current member to join.
 - 1. Most of the candidates have already become familiar with members of their local masonic lodge by the time they seek membership by attending open or public activities hosted by that lodge.
 - 2. The candidate will go through a formal interview where a preview of freemasonry is presented and then decides if he wants to continue with his candidacy.
 - 3. Then the current members vote by ballot whether to accept or reject the prospective member's request for membership.
- G. There are two main groups that are recognized in Freemasonry:
 - 1. _____ Freemasonry (which require all of the aforementioned membership qualifications and insist that some form of scripture is open while members of that lodge are active as well as the square and compass symbol be prominently displayed)

NOTES:

2. _____ Freemasonry (a more liberal form of Freemasonry which have removed all or some of these restrictions)
- H. Freemasonry typically involves three degrees or levels that a member could attain to:
 1. Entered _____
 2. Fellow Craft (_____)
 3. _____ Mason
- I. The first three degrees are intended to mislead; to make its candidates think that it symbolizes what they believe to be right about their God, when in fact it is anti-Christian altogether.
- J. Each level or degree comes with its' own secret handshakes, passwords, and signs that are entrusted to the new inductee.
 1. The three basic degrees are known as "_____" degrees.
 2. There are thirty other degrees for a total of thirty-three degrees that a Freemason can go through which follow a similar format.
 3. Most masons don't go past the first three degrees.
 4. Masons must promise to keep the secrets of their particular level or degree from lower degrees and those that are not Masons.
- K. Many fun or social organizations who call themselves Masons have sprung up especially in the United States.
 1. One of the most charitable groups are the _____.
 2. The Order of the Eastern Star was developed for females who were relatives of Master Masons since females were not allowed into the original sect of Freemasonry.
 3. For boys, two organizations were established:
 - a. The Order of DeMolay
 - b. The Order of Builders
 4. For girls, two organizations were established:
 - a. The Order of Job's Daughters
 - b. The Order of the Rainbow

NOTES:

- L. The original Freemasons from England are not allowed to affiliate with any of these types of “fun” organizations for fear of being suspended from their membership.

III. The Masonic Lodge

- A. Masonic lodges are referred to as _____.
- B. Regular meetings are held to conduct business and to vote on new members.
 - 1. At these meetings, normally the group will perform a ceremony when one of its’ members are receiving a Masonic degree.
 - 2. Most rituals revolve around giving out these Masonic degrees.
 - 3. Oftentimes, a lesson on Masonic history or some ritual is taught.
- C. Anytime there is a meeting, there are three things that must be present that are referred to as the “_____”:
 - 1. Some volume of _____ (this could be the Bible or any other religious writing)
 - 2. The _____ (The upside-down “V” shaped tool that draws circles)
 - 3. The _____ (The “L” shaped tool used to measure or draw right angles)
 - 4. It is interesting to note that the VSL or Volume of Sacred Law is not read during the meeting and is actually only considered as a symbol that supports the compasses and square.
- D. During a ceremony in which a new member is being inducted into Freemasonry, the candidate is expected to swear with his hand on a Bible, or the holy book that coincides with his personal religious persuasion, to fulfill certain duties as a Mason.
- E. Each year a ceremony is held to install the Master and officers of that particular lodge. The officers include:
 - 1. Master
 - 2. Two Wardens
 - 3. Secretary
 - 4. Treasurer
 - 5. A Tyler or outer guard

NOTES:

- F. _____ and _____ are not discussed during the lodge meeting.
 - G. It is also understood that all lodge members are to contribute to _____.
 - H. Freemasons are allowed to experience the life of a Mason in the fashion that is most desirous for them:
 - 1. Ritual and symbolism
 - 2. Social functions
 - 3. Charitable functions
- V. Past Leaders of Freemasonry and their Beliefs
- A. _____:
 - 1. He wrote that those who are a part of Freemasonry should hold every book of faith in high esteem as well as the adherers to those books of faith.
 - 2. He wrote that regardless of religious affiliation that we are all praying to the same God, though we may call Him by different names.
 - B. _____
 - 1. Pike wrote a book called "Morals and Dogma" which outline his teachings.
 - 2. Though Freemasonry has tried to separate themselves from Pike's teaching, they still use his writings. (In fact, many of his writings are put right in the front cover of a King James Bible that is given to those who join Freemasonry.)
 - 3. Pike's writings are often recommended by those Masons that are of the higher degrees.
 - 4. Obviously, Pike's teachings were deemed important.
 - 5. Pike's teachings teach what Masons believe, which is steeped in symbolism (covered later in the lesson).
- IV. Secrecy in Freemasonry
- A. At each level or degree, an _____ is taken.
 - B. For example, the main emphasis in the Apprentice level is as follows:
 - 1. The person must promise to never reveal any of the secrets of Freemasonry to others who are not a part of the Lodge or Freemasonry.

NOTES:

2. They must do their due diligence to investigate whether or not a person is truly a Lodge member of the same degree or higher before they discuss any information regarding their particular level of Freemasonry; of course, one easy way to do this is to identify them by the _____.
 3. The person is binding themselves and obligating themselves to secrecy and _____ to those of Freemasonry regardless of the cost or consequence.
- C. While taking this oath they agree to be bound by this oath and to the _____ if they break this oath.
1. The penalty of having their throat cut.
 2. The penalty of having their tongue torn out.
 3. The penalty of being buried on the sea shore and slowly drowned.
- D. Other such penalties for higher degrees are taken under oath as well.
1. For the _____ (second degree), a person would have to bind himself to having his chest ripped open, his heart ripped out, and feeding his heart to wild beasts or birds if he were to break this code of silence.
 2. For the _____ (third degree), a person would have to bind himself to be ripped in half, disemboweled, his innards burnt to ashes and strewed about.
- E. Secret handshakes and signs are learned at each degree level that only those at that particular level would know; those secret handshakes and signs must never be shared with those that have not yet attained to that level.
- F. Probably the biggest secret of all is the _____.
1. Masons try to disassociate themselves from it, but Albert Pike wrote about it in his book "Morals and Dogma."
 - a. It originated with a French occultist _____ whose writings influenced Pike.
 - b. This beastly looking creature (pictured on page 68 of "Should a Christian be a Mason" by

NOTES:

David W. Daniels) has a _____ (five pointed star) on its' forehead which is important to note as you will later find out what that star represents in the next section on symbolism.

2. Another symbol for the Baphomet is a _____.
 - a. Levi's writings about the Baphomet identify it as none other than _____ himself, the "tempter of Genesis" (page 75 of "Should a Christian be a Mason" by David W. Daniels)
 - b. The Baphomet is also pictured on Card number 15 of a deck of _____ which are used in fortune telling. (which is forbidden in the Bible – Deuteronomy 18:10)
3. Levi, in his writings, actually names Freemasons as being those who worship this Baphomet, which we learn to be the devil himself! (page 78 of "Should a Christian be a Mason" by David W. Daniels)
 - a. So basically with this foundational information, one who is entering Masonry is actually entering the _____.
 - b. Because Masonry is so steeped in symbolism, one would not make this assumption from the onset and when one did realize this, it would be too late because he has sworn to secrecy.
4. Levi's writings constantly _____ the Holy Ghost and Jesus Christ by equating them with the Baphomet or the devil.
 - a. _____ didn't believe that Baphomet was the devil so he adopted most of what Levi said, but left out what he did not agree with.
 - b. Certainly he equated it with the occult though and that is bad enough.

LESSON 21
FALSE CULT: FREE MASONRY &
THE MASONIC LODGE
PART 2

NOTES:

- V. _____ in Freemasonry
- A. Freemasonry involves a lot of symbolism with each stonemason's tool having a corresponding lesson to be learned.
 - B. These object lessons revolve around such tools as:
 - 1. The _____
 - 2. The _____
 - 3. The _____
 - C. These object lessons are carried out or put into practice through rituals performed.
 - D. As each candidate is initiated into a particular degree, a ceremony takes place that is part lecture and part allegory and ritual.
 - 1. These ceremonies revolve around the legend of the construction of _____ and the workmanship and death of its' chief architect, _____.
 - a. This legend was adapted from several different ancient myths.
 - b. The story goes that he was killed by three men, then buried, and either rose from the dead or was excavated and buried elsewhere.
 - c. There are varying accounts of this legend but which have the same theme.
 - 2. Many times a tracing board will be displayed which depicts the particular degree that the candidate is working to earn.
 - 3. This picture, displayed in a prominent place in the lodge at the time of the ceremony, is used by an experienced mason to explain the significance of that particular degree and the symbolism involved to the candidate.
 - G. Other symbols and _____

NOTES:

1. Masonic Symbols for _____
 - a. The _____: Sun and God (both the sun and the eye represent deity.) (pictured on page 44 of "Should a Christian Be a Mason?" by David W. Daniels)
 - b. The _____ (pictured on page 46 of "Should a Christian Be a Mason?" by David W. Daniels)
 1. This is a compass with a medal hanging from it.
 2. The front is a five-pointed star and on the back the name of Deity is inscribed in Phoenician letters.
 3. The star represents the many suns that light different parts of the world as Masons search for the correct knowledge about the Deity.
 - c. The Five-pointed star in particular:
 1. As mentioned earlier, it represents deity.
 2. It also represents _____ who has his _____.
 3. It represents _____, which the Persians said was the Creator and Author of all things; it was another name of the god Tammuz.
 4. Each of these meanings are only revealed a little at a time as one progresses through the different degrees of Masonry.
 5. So basically, as one studies to progress through the degrees they are ascribing to a multiplicity of _____ deities; he cannot just look for the Christian meanings and ignore the rest; he cannot claim ignorance.
 - d. The _____:
 1. Osiris and Isis, which are two false gods represented by the colors gold and silver (pictured on page 48 of "Should a

Christian Be a Mason?" by David W. Daniels)

2. Hermes from Greece, Mercury from Rome, and Thoth from Egypt are the true Grand Master of All Symbolic Lodges and are associated with the Sun and the Moon, both attributed to be Deity.
3. These are all pagan, _____ that are being equated with Deity.

2. Ceremonies

- a. In one particular ceremony, a candidate for a particular degree would mourn the sun, which again is a symbol of Deity.
- b. During this ceremony, there would be the sound of weeping signifying the mourning over the deaths of false gods, such as Osiris and Isis that were mentioned earlier.
- c. Then the secret handshakes would occur in an attempt to resurrect the deity in particular that had died.
- d. God warns us in Ezekiel 8:13-14 to not weep for the death of some false god.

VI. Major Teachings of Freemasonry

A. _____

1. Freemasonry teaches that man must believe in _____ and believe in a _____.
 - a. It is up to the individual to interpret who that Supreme Being is and upon which sacred text to place his faith.
 - b. The Bible is a _____ of the Book of Truth.
 - c. The Mason's Craft unites all men regardless of _____ only requiring that they believe in God.
2. What they believe about God is alarming.
 - a. The book "Heresies Exposed" compiled by William C. Irvine has a chapter in it regarding Freemasonry that states that the god of Masonry is Jehovah, Baal, and On, or Osiris all rolled up into one. (initials J.B.O.)

NOTES:

- b. The Encyclopedia of Freemasonry prepared by Dr. Albert G. Mackey states that Masonry is a “religion is that general one of nature and primitive revelation – handed down to us from some ancient and patriarchal priesthood – in which all men may agree and none may differ.”
- c. In other words, it is a religion of paganism or _____ by their own testimony.

B. _____

- 1. Masonic lodges claim to be religious, though not exclusively Christian.
- 2. They accept anyone regardless of religious affiliation – they reject none but also do not put their stamp of approval on any one group or body of doctrine.
- 3. They teach that Jesus is just _____ no different than Krishna of the Hindus or Osiris of Egypt who gives us philosophical and religious instruction.

C. _____

- 1. Freemasonry teaches that salvation is obtained by _____.
- 2. They teach that living a good life will prepare one for eternity.
- 3. A person’s virtuous and holy life is his only hope of going to Heaven.

VII. Biblical Analysis

A. The _____ of Freemasonry

- 1. As mentioned before, an inductee into Freemasonry takes an oath for each degree level vowing to a code of silence and agreeing to undergo vicious penalties if he breaks that agreement.
- 2. A child of God’s body _____ and is indwelt by the Holy Spirit (I Corinthians 6:19-20) and therefore, has no right to take his body that belongs to God and bind himself under such an oath to destroy the body.
- 3. The inductee also promises before God and man to keep this oath.

NOTES:

- a. If he keeps it then he is advocating _____ because of the penalties mentioned for breaking the code of silence.
 - b. If he really does not mean to keep it then he is a _____.
 - c. Both certainly would be against God and the Bible.
 4. There are documented cases where Masons carried out the death penalty and took someone's life for breaking their code of silence.
 - a. Certainly such oaths have caused people to break the law or have perhaps encouraged Masons to _____ who had broken the law.
 - b. Our loyalty and devotion to others should never supersede our loyalty and devotion for God and for what's right.
 5. Jesus, Himself, taught in _____, that Christians are not supposed to take such oaths.
 6. _____ also asserts that we are not supposed to swear by an oath.
 7. Therefore, no Christian can take a Masonic oath without disobeying the Lord and Scripture.
 8. In Freemasonry, its' members are told to keep quiet about what they learn and are taught, but the Great Commission tells us to go tell the Good news that Jesus saves! - Matthew 28:19-20
- B. _____
1. We are not to add to God's Word.
 - a. In Deuteronomy 4:2 and 12:32, we are told that we are not to add to the Word of God.
 1. God wants us to know exactly what He _____ so that we will know exactly what He wants us to _____.
 2. If we add to His Word, then it will be unclear what He wants us to do.
 3. It is far more important that we listen to and obey God's Words than to listen to and obey man's words.

NOTES:

- b. Again in _____, God's Word teaches us that "every word of God is pure" and that we are not to add to those words.
- c. John 14:6 leaves no doubt to any that would read it that Christ left no room for any other religion; He is the only Truth that gets us to God!
- d. When a Christian is inducted into Freemasonry, normally they receive a copy of the King James Masonic Bible.
 - 1. It's the same King James Bible we hold in our hand, but somewhere inside its' cover, it quotes various men who teach doctrine that differs from God's Word.
 - 2. So, within the same cover, you have God's Words and man's words; both are proclaimed as truth though they differ in content.
 - 3. When comparing what God says and what man says, "Let God be true, but every man a liar." (Romans 3:4)
- 2. The Bible is not just a symbol of the Book of Truth; it is the _____. (John 17:17)
- 3. God is a jealous God and is never in favor of mixing truth and error or truth and false religion or Christianity with paganism.
 - a. Exodus 34:14 tells us that we are not to worship any other god except Him; we are not to commit idolatry.
 - b. We belong to Christ and are warned not to be tricked into some other form of religion or teaching that is contrary to the doctrine of Christ. – II Corinthians 11:2-3
 - c. Masons often refer to each other as brethren whether Christian or not but we are warned not to "yoke" up with people who are not believers or who do not believe the same as we do on the fundamental doctrines of the faith. – II Corinthians 6:14-17

C. _____

NOTES:

1. Masons are not Christian or Jew.
 - a. Christianity teaches that _____, which the Jews deny and would protest.
 - b. According to the Encyclopedia of Freemasonry written by Dr. Mackey, there is nothing taught in Freemasonry that would offend the Jew.
 2. Therefore, Jesus has been _____ from Freemasonry's teachings.
 - a. They do not teach the _____ – that He is God in the flesh.
 - b. They do not teach that salvation is only available as a person places their faith in Him and His shed blood for forgiveness of sins.
 - c. They do not display a _____, which symbolizes Christ's suffering upon Calvary, to atone for the sins of mankind.
 - d. We know that there is no other name than Jesus Christ given whereby we must be saved. – Acts 4:12
 3. According to Ephesians 2:13-22:
 - a. We learn that that we were _____ because of the shed blood of Christ on the cross. (Verse 13-17)
 - b. We learn that we have _____ because of Christ through the Holy Spirit which indwells us as believers.
 - c. We learn that it is Christ that brings us together though we may come from all different walks of life.
 4. _____ is what we have in common, not some secret oath.
 5. Certainly, a Christian should not yoke up with people who do not have Christ.
- D. _____
1. The Bible clearly teaches that man is not saved by good works. – Ephesians 2:8-9, Titus 3:5

NOTES:

2. The Bible clearly teaches that man is a sinner and is deserving of the second death as payment for his sins. – Romans 3:23, Romans 6:23, Revelation 20:14
3. The Bible clearly teaches that man is only saved through placing his faith in Jesus Christ as His Saviour who died, shed His blood, and rose again to save mankind from Hell and take them to Heaven when they die. – Romans 5:8, John 1:12, Romans 10:9-10, 13, John 3:36, 3:18

VIII. Admonition:

A. We can learn much from reading Deuteronomy 18:9-15.

1. We are not to _____ to do after the abominations of the heathen. – verse 9
2. We are not to be one who practices or familiarizes himself with the _____. – verse 10
3. When we do an abomination, we make ourselves to _____ unto the LORD. – verse 12
4. We should be more _____ than to get mixed up with people or practices that are anti-Christian and anti-Bible. – verse 13
5. God does not put his stamp of approval nor does He allow a child of God to listen to false doctrine. – verse 14
6. A Christian is supposed to listen to the prophet or preacher that God has placed in his local church. – verse 15

B. When a Christian takes an oath to become a Mason, he is selling himself to do evil in the sight of the Lord and this makes God angry. – II Kings 17:17

C. God has given us everything that we need in _____; we don't need to go outside the church to yoke up with some other kind of organization to find fellowship or a sense of belonging. – II Timothy 3:16-17, II Peter 1:3-4

LESSON 22

FALSE DOCTRINE: HYPER CALVINISM

PART 1

NOTES:

I. Origin

A. This body of doctrine known as Calvinism is named after _____.

1. He was born on July 10, 1509 in Noyon, Picardy, France.
2. He grew up in a middle class Roman Catholic home.
3. His father served under the local bishop and eventually sent him to the University of Paris in 1523 to be educated for the priesthood.
4. Later, however, his father decided that he should become a lawyer instead.

B. While in law school, John Calvin was heavily influenced by the _____ movement which promoted reform in the Catholic Church which focused on a return to Biblical study of Scripture in its' original languages.

1. He learned Greek, Hebrew, and Latin in preparation to study the Scriptures in depth.
2. The Reformation movement majored on the study of Scriptures on the matter of salvation by grace as opposed to salvation by _____, tradition, and ritual.
3. Also, while attending law school, Calvin became heavily involved in helping write a thesis exposing the Catholic Church for its' error.
4. The government was becoming less tolerant of this movement and its underlying opposition to the Catholic Church.
5. Seeing the handwriting on the wall, Calvin moved from Paris to escape possible future persecution.

C. After Calvin's move from Paris, he eventually moved to Basel.

1. Even though Calvin had been preparing to study the Scriptures, especially on this matter of salvation between grace and works, he still had not necessarily parted from the Catholic Church in his beliefs though

NOTES:

he had become interested in different viewpoints opposed to what he had been taught.

2. After his move to Basel, he began to _____ in depth in search for the truth and to write down what he learned in his studies.
3. These ideas eventually turned into a book he wrote entitled "Institutes of the Christian Religion."
4. Eventually, Calvin separated from the Catholic Church altogether.
5. He became known as a French theologian playing a very active role in the Protestant Reformation.

D. His reputation preceded him on a visit to _____ in 1536.

1. The endeavors to reform the Catholic Church had not succeeded in Geneva as in other places mainly because Geneva was still under the control of the Catholic Church by authority of the town council who controlled the ministers in that town.
2. Other cities and towns had become self-governed breaking free from bishop control, but not so in Geneva.
3. A local Reformer and preacher, Guillaume Farel, had struggled to turn Geneva to Protestantism and so he reached out to Calvin when he heard that he was in town and solicited his help.
4. Calvin agreed to stay and help but Geneva was resistant to religious and moral reform.
5. Eventually Calvin and Farel were forced to leave Geneva in 1538.

E. He spent the next three years in _____.

1. While in Strasbourg, Calvin attended several religious conferences which allowed him to meet other leaders in the Protestant movement, as well as gave him experience in debating theologians of the Catholic Church.
2. Calvin took these experiences with him as he headed back to Geneva where the Protestant movement had lingered though growing even weaker.
3. Now because he had more clout and prestige and had become more well known, the town council

NOTES:

instituted his “Ecclesiastical Ordinances” which gave structure to _____ and _____.

4. This was an attempt to make those who lived in Geneva conform to God’s law.
 5. Those who were natives in Geneva were not welcome to such change.
 6. Finally, in _____, Calvin and his ideals prevailed in Geneva.
 7. He started an academy to train students for the ministry and for community leadership roles, as well.
- F. Calvin cared for many ministerial duties through the years as well as writing many commentaries to the Bible.
- G. Due to failing health and the demands of ministry, Calvin died in _____.

II. The Major Teachings of Calvinism.

- A. In 1552, a theologian from the Lutheran denomination coined the term “_____” after John Calvin, though John Calvin himself preferred to be called a part of the Reformed Churches.
1. Martin Luther was also a part of the Protestant Reformation and came out of the Catholic Church nailing his “Ninety-five Theses” to their door.
 2. Luther and Calvin did have some doctrines that they agreed on.
 - a. _____ is the only source and basis of truth.
 - b. Human beings are absolutely dependent on God’s _____ for salvation.
 - c. Man is justified by _____ alone in Christ for salvation.
 3. However, the Lutherans and their beliefs were somewhat at odds with the teachings of John Calvin.
 - a. The Lutherans believed in the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist while the Calvinists believed in the presence of Christ in the Eucharist (the bread and the wine) but only in a spiritual or _____ sense.
 - b. Calvin believed that God was supreme and sovereign over this world while Luther

NOTES:

viewed God more as the Christ child born in a manger and living among us.

- c. Calvin believed in the clergy exercising authority over the laity while Luther believed in the _____ of all believers.
- d. Calvin believed in the visible church while Luther believed in a universal church.
- e. Calvin believed that God had created this world and was still in control but it was the responsibility of every Christian to bring everyone in the world into submission to God's law while Luther believed that the world was beyond hope and was prepared to just leave those in the world to the Devil.

4. Calvinism majored on the doctrines of election and _____.

B. Jacobus Arminius was another man who strongly opposed Calvin's teachings especially his doctrine of predestination.

- 1. Arminius reacted to Calvin's strong stand on predestination.
- 2. His beliefs became known as _____.
- 3. Calvin taught that God has predestinated or chosen whom He intends to save and also those whom He does not intend to save.
- 4. Arminianism promotes the belief that God knows who will be saved, but that man has a _____ to choose to trust Christ as Savior or to reject Him.

C. Calvin's doctrine can be summarized in the acronym of _____.

- 1. T – _____ (Calvin believed and taught that a lost sinner cannot come to Christ for salvation unless he was chosen by God to be saved.)
- 2. U – _____ (Calvin believed and taught that some are elected to go to Heaven and some are elected to go to Hell and that this election is unconditional meaning that God places no conditions on salvation and that one could only hope that he is one who God elected to go to Heaven.)
- 3. L – _____ (Calvin believed and taught that Christ died only for the "elect" or those

who God chose to go to Heaven. He believed that Christ did not die for those who He had predetermined to go to Hell.)

4. I – _____ (Calvin believed and taught God forces the “elect” to be saved and that they have no choice in the matter; God’s grace is irresistible.)
5. P – _____ (Calvin believed and taught that though the “elect” are chosen by God to be saved that it is possible to “fall from grace” but will ultimately persevere in their faith to the end.)

D. Using the same TULIP acronym, we will see that Arminianism differs with Calvinism.

1. T – Total Depravity (Arminianism agrees that the first man, Adam, fell because of man’s sinful state, but humanity is _____ while Calvinism teaches that, because of man’s sinful state, he is incapable of desiring or choosing God and so therefore God must predestine those who will be saved.)
2. U – Unconditional Election (Arminianism teaches that the elect are predestined to salvation _____ of their own _____; therefore, they refer to this doctrine as _____ based on the condition that man must choose Christ while Calvinism teaches that God chooses who will be saved and go to Heaven and who are destined for Hell who cannot be saved.)
3. L – Limited Atonement (Arminianism believes and teaches that _____ while Calvinism teaches that Christ only died for the elect – those who He predestined to be saved and go to Heaven.)
4. I – Irresistible Grace (Arminianism teaches that _____ allows him to accept or reject salvation thereby _____ salvation or damnation while Calvinism teaches that the grace of God is irresistible to the elect and so therefore, they will inevitably be drawn to salvation.)
5. P – Perseverance of the Saints (Arminianism teaches that man is ultimately _____ – he can choose salvation and can also choose to go back to his old ways after being saved; therefore, God cannot

NOTES:

ensure someone's eternal destiny because he may choose to _____ after salvation while Calvinism argues that God foretells who will be saved as He exercises total dominion over His creation and therefore a person who is saved cannot lose their salvation.)

III. Biblical Analysis

A. T – Total Inability

1. Scripture teaches the total depravity of man; that a man cannot do anything good enough on his own to merit salvation.
2. However, nowhere in Scripture does the Bible teach that people are lost because they have no ability to _____; they just can't be good enough to obtain salvation without Christ.
 - a. Jesus Himself said in John 5:40, "Ye WILL NOT come to me, that ye might have life."
 - b. He never said, "Ye CAN NOT come to me, that ye might have life."
 - c. The only thing that keeps a person from getting saved by accepting Christ as Savior is his choice to _____ rather than receive Christ.
3. Calvinists use John 6:44 in order to try to prove their doctrine of "Total Inability" but John 12:32 tells us that Christ will draw ALL men unto Himself.
4. Certainly, the Bible teaches that where there is no conviction, there will be no conversion, but Christ promised to do His part by drawing and convicting but it is up to the one being drawn to be converted by choosing to trust Christ as Savior.

LESSON 23
FALSE DOCTRINE: HYPER CALVINISM
PART 2

NOTES:

B. U – Unconditional Election

1. Calvinism teaches that God _____ who goes to Heaven and who goes to Hell.
2. Calvinism teaches that God only offers salvation to those that He has chosen to go to Heaven, but not to those He has chosen to go to Hell.
3. Most Calvinists see no need to go _____ in an effort to win people to Christ.
 - a. They sincerely believe that people cannot be saved unless they are one of the ones that God has chosen to be saved.
 - b. If God has chosen people to go to Hell, then they see no purpose to go soul winning because nothing they can do will change the fact that those people are headed for Hell.
 - c. Some Calvinists might grab a hold of the Great Commission as taught in Matthew 28:19-20 and go soul winning, but very few.
 - d. If they do go, they only go believing that God could choose to use them to lead the “elect” to Christ, but they still don’t believe that anyone can be saved other than the ones that God chose to be saved.
4. Romans 8:29 teaches the difference between God’s _____ and predestination.
 - a. God’s foreknowledge
 1. God in His foreknowledge knows who will accept Christ and who will reject Christ.
 2. Anyone who chooses to accept Christ does so because of his or her free will.
 3. God does not make that choice for them; He only gives the _____ for all to come.

NOTES:

4. God wants the whole world to be saved according to John 3:16 and He showed that by giving His Son to die for the whole world.
5. Man can choose to accept Christ or reject Him which will determine that man's eternal destiny.
- b. _____
 1. Those whom God knew were going to choose to trust Christ as Savior, He predestinated "to be conformed to the image of His Son." (Romans 8:29b)
 2. In other words, He wants every Christian to become like Christ and to _____.
 3. He doesn't choose who will become a Christian; He only desires that those who do would live a life that is pleasing to Him.
 4. There is no predestinating or predetermining who will or will not be saved only God's desire for them to be Christ-like after they make that choice.
5. Another verse that Calvinists take out of context is John 15:16.
 - a. Proponents of Calvinism only quote half of the verse: "Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you."
 - b. However, the verse does not stop there; the full verse reads, "Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain: that whatsoever ye shall ask of the Father in my name, he may give it you."
 - c. This verse says nothing about someone being chosen for Heaven or Hell; we are chosen to go soul winning (_____).
6. The Bible teaches that God is "not willing that any should perish" according to II Peter 3:9.

NOTES:

- a. Therefore, it is impossible to infer or insinuate that God chooses or “wills” someone to go to Hell.
 - b. God’s will is that everyone be saved, but again it is man’s choice.
- 7. II Timothy 2:4 says, “Who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth.”
 - a. Again, God wants all men to be saved and does not make that choice for them.
 - b. The Bible’s plain teaching is that the man who _____ for salvation will go to Heaven and the one who rejects Christ will go to Hell.
- C. L – Limited Atonement
 - 1. Calvinism teaches that Christ died only for those He chose to go to Heaven and not for those He chose to go to Hell.
 - a. The Bible teaches that Christ died for the sins of the whole world. – John 3:16, I John 2:2
 - b. The Bible teaches that Jesus is the Savior of the world. – John 4:42, I John 4:14, John 3:17
 - c. The Bible teaches that Christ bore the sins of the _____ in his body as He was crucified. – Isaiah 53:6
 - 2. Salvation is the universal answer for sin which is the universal problem. – Romans 5:20
 - a. Jesus died for everybody, but not everybody is going to Heaven.
 - b. He made salvation available, but only those who receive Him as their personal Savior will be able to go to Heaven.
 - 3. The _____ paid for by Christ was for everyone and was not in any way limited; anyone who trusts Christ can and will be saved.
- D. I – Irresistible Grace
 - 1. Calvinism teaches that since God chose the “elect” to be saved, that they have _____ in the matter because God’s grace is irresistible.
 - 2. Unfortunately, this idea of irresistible grace is found nowhere in the Bible.

NOTES:

3. Many passages of Scripture reveal that men do choose to resist and reject God. – Proverbs 29:1, Proverbs 1:24-26, Acts 7:51
4. God offers salvation to those who choose to receive Christ, but does not _____ on those that don't want it. – Titus 2:11, John 1:12

E. P – Perseverance of the Saints

1. Calvinism teaches that the “elect” can fall from grace but ultimately will persevere in their faith to the end and be eternally saved.
2. The Bible teaches _____; that a person who trusts Christ as Savior is eternally secure and will never perish in Hell.
 - a. Man's eternal security does not depend on whether he perseveres or not.
 - b. The believer is preserved, but does not have to persevere in order to know that he is saved. – Jude 1, I Thessalonians 5:23
 - c. Jesus saves us and keeps us saved; we could not be good enough to go to Heaven on our own, nor can we be good enough to keep our salvation – Jesus does both!
3. I Peter 1:5 teaches us that our salvation does not fade away and that we are _____ once we put our faith in Christ to save us.
4. John 10:27-29 teaches us that God knows us, that He gives us eternal life, we shall never perish, and “no man is able to pluck them out of my Father's hand.”
5. We are safe because we are in the Father's hand, not because we persevere.

F. We are neither Calvinist nor Arminian.

1. We do not believe what the Calvinists teach as we have just discussed.
2. Much of the terminology used by the Arminian would lead one to believe that we believe the same.
 - a. In fact, John Wesley who was instrumental in establishing the Methodist denomination was Arminian.

NOTES:

- b. However, there are many “loop holes” in the way things are worded that are vague and are not precise which seem to say the same things that we teach.
- 3. Both of these groups teach that one can “_____.”
 - a. They use Galatians 5:4, “Christ is become of no effect unto you, whosoever of you are justified by the law; ye are fallen from grace.”
 - 1. The Apostle Paul was not teaching the Galatians that after they had trusted Christ as Savior and then started believing that circumcision was a requirement for salvation that they were not saved or that they had _____.
 - 2. He was teaching them that if circumcision was a requirement of salvation, then they would have to do the whole law.
 - 3. It was God’s grace through their faith that saved them; they are fallen from grace because they have _____ a right teaching of salvation by grace through faith.
 - 4. In verse 7, he said, “Ye did run well; who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?”
 - 5. In other words, you believed right in trusting Christ for salvation, but now you have adopted a _____.
 - 6. This is why it is important that you only run with those that believe Bible doctrine and not some false doctrine because it will affect you and eventually, you’ll start believing false doctrine.
 - b. Another passage of Scripture they use is Hebrews 6:1-6.
 - 1. The writer of Hebrews was urging Christians to move beyond just being

NOTES:

saved or teaching on salvation; he wanted them to grow and become _____.

2. The Bible teaches that it is impossible for the saved if they “fall away” from living godly for them to come back and be saved again.
3. The Bible does not teach that a person can lose his salvation because it is _____. – John 3:36, I John 5:12-13
4. These verses are not teaching what the Arminians teach that if a person “falls from grace” then they lose their salvation and cannot get it back.
5. These verses are teaching that you only get saved one time – “Once saved, always saved.”
6. I John 1:9 is in the Bible for those who get out of church and start living a life that is contrary to the Word of God; they don’t have to come back and be _____, they simply have to come back and confess their sin, God forgives them and restores them and urges them to start serving Him again.

LESSON 24
FALSE DOCTRINE: CHURCH OF CHRIST &
BAPTISMAL REGENERATION
PART ONE

NOTES:

I. Origin or Short History

A. Church Affiliation

1. _____ was a Presbyterian minister which immigrated to America, but soon became an independent preacher after losing his ministerial credentials over differences in doctrine especially concerning Calvinistic beliefs and the administering of the Lord's Supper / communion.
2. Soon, his wife and children came to America to join him.
3. His son, Alexander, eventually married and had a daughter.
 - a. Upon the birth of his daughter, he began to study Scripture about the matter of baptism.
 - b. The Presbyterian denomination believed in infant baptism and since he now had an infant, this subject peaked his interest.
 - c. In his study of Scripture, he found no biblical evidence of infant baptism recorded.
4. When the Campbells adopted _____, the nearby Baptist association invited their church to join them for the purpose of fellowship.
 - a. They were baptized by the Baptists.
 - b. They joined with the understanding that they could and would continue to preach whatever they learned according to Scripture.
 - c. They were part of the Baptist association for nine years.
 - d. It became obvious that the Campbells were not traditional Baptists and the two groups parted ways.

- B. _____: (also called the Stone-Campbell movement)

NOTES:

1. During the Second Great Awakening of the early 19th century, there were some who were seeking to reform the church during this time of revival.
 - a. This sparked a movement called the Restoration Movement.
 - b. It was an attempt to unify all Christians in a single body and return to the original purposes of the first century church.
 - c. There were two main groups which developed independent of each other.
 1. One group (Christians) was led by Barton W. Stone in Kentucky.
 2. The other group (Disciples of Christ) was led by Thomas Campbell and his son, Alexander Campbell, in western Pennsylvania and Virginia which is now West Virginia.
 3. Both believed that creeds divided the church instead of unifying it.
 4. In 1832, these groups joined in fellowship and became known as the Disciples of Christ (Christian church).
2. These two groups believed the same in the following areas:
 - a. Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God.
 - b. Christians should observe the Lord's Supper each Sunday.
 - c. Baptism (immersion in water) of adult believers is necessary for salvation.
 - d. Both groups also wanted to move away from all denominational labels and desired to use the biblical names for the followers of Jesus.
3. These two groups did have some differences that eventually caused them to separate:
 - a. The most obvious difference was the fact that the Churches of Christ did not believe that _____ ought to be used in its' worship services.

NOTES:

- b. Another difference was their approach to Biblical interpretation.
 - 1. The Churches of Christ forbade any practices in their worship services that were not found in the first century church as recorded in the New Testament.
 - 2. The Christian churches would consider practicing something in their worship services as long as it was not expressly forbidden in Scripture.
- 4. The Restoration Movement eventually divided into three main groups:
 - a. Churches of Christ – which would be the sect led by Campbell
 - b. Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) – which would be the sect led by Stone
 - c. The independent Christian Church / Church of Christ congregations
- C. _____
 - 1. Campbellite refers to the followers of Thomas and Alexander Campbell and their teachings of Scripture.
 - 2. They find this term inappropriate because they claim to be followers of Christ not Campbell.
 - 3. The main false doctrines that this group teaches is:
 - a. They are the only true church restored to its' roots of primitive Christianity.
 - b. They teach that baptism is necessary or essential for salvation; this doctrine is known as baptismal regeneration.

II. Inconsistencies in Church of Christ Doctrine

- A. Churches of Christ teach eight main heresies or false doctrines:
 - 1. Salvation is _____ instead of by grace through faith in Christ.
 - 2. Baptismal regeneration – sins are actually remitted in the waters of the Church of Christ baptism.

NOTES:

3. A born-again believer can lose his salvation and therefore, eternal life is not eternal after all.
4. The Church of Christ is the one and ONLY true church that began on the day of Pentecost.
5. No one can know for sure that they are _____ in this life.
6. The Church of Christ has the one and only Bible name for their church.
7. Christians must take the Lord's Supper every Sunday in order to be Scriptural.
8. Instrumental music is sinful and disobedient to the Lord because the first century church did not use instruments in the New Testament.

B. Inconsistencies in Church of Christ doctrine:

1. Using _____ to their advantage
 - a. John 1:12 *"But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name:"*
 - b. They say "to become" in John 1:12 means **future tense** in order to support their view that a person will become a child of God after they are baptized.
 - c. Mark 16:15-16 *"And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned."*
 - d. In Mark 16:15-16 where it says "shall be saved," they claim that this is **present tense** because it mentions baptism in the verse.
 - e. This is twisting a verse to say what they want it to say.
2. Inconsistent reasoning
 - a. They teach that baptism is necessary in order to be saved, yet they also teach that a person can _____.
 1. However, if a person that loses his salvation, comes back to the Lord to be

NOTES:

“re-saved” or saved the second time, he doesn’t have to be re-baptized.

2. If a person has to be baptized in order to get saved, then it just stands to reason that they would have to be re-baptized when coming to be saved again.
 3. Thus, they teach that you can lose your Lord and your faith, but not your baptism.
 4. This is inconsistent reasoning and they contradict themselves!
- b. Someone has suggested that a man cannot fully believe until he is baptized.
1. This would mean that the unbaptized man is _____.
 2. Thus, they baptize unbelievers to make believers!
 3. The New Testament never gives such power to the waters of baptism.
- c. They claim that a man cannot obey God until he is baptized.
1. They say that before a man can get baptized, he must repent, believe, and confess, and they admit that these all acts of obedience.
 2. If these are acts of obedience then this contradicts, they’re teaching that a man cannot obey God until he is baptized.

III. The Church of Christ _____

- I. They teach that the church began on the day of Pentecost. (By the way, the church did NOT begin on the day of Pentecost, but rather during the earthly ministry of Jesus Christ PRIOR to Pentecost when he gathered his disciples. – Matthew 10)
- II. They teach that a person must be baptized into the _____ in order to be saved. (This would mean that anyone before the day of Pentecost that was not baptized into the Church of Christ died and went to Hell

NOTES:

even if they trusted Christ for salvation. This is heresy and is ridiculous!)

- III. They disregard any verses, such as Luke 19:9 and Luke 23:43, that record people getting saved before Pentecost.
- IV. Yet, they twist verses, such as Mark 16:16 and John 3:5, to try to prove baptismal regeneration when those verses were BEFORE Pentecost.
- V. They fail to distinguish between the local church or congregation and the church or the _____.
 - 1. When a person gets saved (baptism of the Holy Spirit – not all baptism includes water – I Corinthians 12:13) he is immediately a part of the body of Christ – the church.
 - 2. Now to be an obedient believer, he should be obedient to the Saviour by following the Lord in believer's baptism and unite with _____.
- VI. They also teach that the “kingdom” and the “church” are one in the same, but this is also untrue.
- VII. They also teach that they are the one true church, to be in the church is to be in Christ, and that they are the only church that has a biblical name though “church of Christ” is only found in the Bible one time.
 - 1. Jesus said, “I am the way, the truth, and the life” – He never said that salvation is in the church or any other particular sect or religion or was the way. (John 14:6)
 - 2. The true church of Jesus Christ that he said he would build in Matthew 16:18 will be consistent in teaching the doctrine _____.
 - 3. The early church (as biblical, fundamental churches today) was known for:
 - a. Living by and proclaiming the fundamentals of the faith
 - b. Holy Living (purity of their members)
 - c. Independence of their churches
 - 4. They stand for the doctrines that Christ taught:
 - a. _____
 - b. Baptism by immersion of believers only

- c. Congregational government
- d. Two ordinances of Baptism and Lord's supper
- e. Two offices of Pastor and deacons
- f. Prerequisites for church membership is salvation and Scriptural believers' baptism
- g. Their purpose is fulfilling the _____ as found in Matthew 28:19-20

5. A church like this is a New Testament church whether it is called Baptist or not though true Bible-believing Baptists are the closest thing that you will find to the New Testament doctrine.

III. _____

- A. When studying Scripture, there are Four things that we should look for when studying what the Scripture has to say about any particular doctrine:
 - 1. _____ of Scripture (study other Scriptures on the same subject)
 - 2. _____ of the passage (study the verses preceding (before) and after (following) the verse in question.
 - 3. _____ of doctrine (what do the culmination of Scriptures that say the same thing teach us about the subject?)
 - 4. _____ of the sentence (even the placement of punctuation could change the whole meaning of a sentence.)
- B. Never interpret the plain teaching of Scripture in the light of an obscure or difficult portion.
- C. Always interpret the obscure or difficult portion of Scripture in light of the plain teaching of Scripture.
 - 1. If a verse could have two different interpretations, the correct interpretation is the one that lines up with Scriptures that could have no other interpretation.

NOTES:

- a. We cannot ignore Scriptures that teach one way simply because we have several other passages of Scripture that seem to teach something else.
 - b. The verses or passages of Scripture that could have two different interpretations must fall in line with those verses or passages of Scripture that can only be interpreted one way because the Bible can never contradict itself.
 - c. When people begin to formulate their opinion about a subject and ignore the plain teaching of the Word of God, those possible interpretations become false doctrines and heresies.
2. Never formulate doctrine based on one or two verses that seem to teach something contrary to all the other verses on the subject.

D. Concerning baptismal regeneration:

1. The plain teaching of Scripture is salvation by grace through faith in Christ.
2. There are only a few verses that would appear to teach baptism as a means of salvation when taken out of context.
3. Salvation cannot be by grace through faith in Christ AND baptism.
4. Those few verses must be studied in light of the _____ of Scripture and not the other way around.
5. Scripture must not be studied through the filter of a few verses that seem to teach baptismal regeneration.

IV. Biblical Analysis

A. _____

1. The Gospel of John was written to teach men how to be saved and have eternal life and yet baptism is never mentioned in the book of John. - John 20:31
"But these are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing, ye might have life through his name."

NOTES:

2. The Apostle Paul declares in I Corinthians 1:17, *"For Christ sent me not to baptize, but to preach the gospel."* (Obviously, preaching the gospel and the doctrine of baptism are two separate things.)
 3. In Acts 20:21, Paul also said, *"Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ."* (Repentance and faith is mentioned but nothing about baptism.)
 4. When Jesus began His earthly ministry, he preached, *"Repent ye, and believe the gospel"* in Mark 1:15. (Again, nothing is mentioned about baptism just believe the gospel)
 5. The gospel is defined in I Corinthians 15:3-4.
 1. Death of Christ
 2. Burial of Christ
 3. Resurrection of Christ
 6. Baptism is not a part of the Gospel.
- B. _____ is all that is required to be saved.
1. John 3:36 *"He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life..."*
 2. John 5:24 *"Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life."* (The way to have everlasting life is to hear God's Word and believe and that person will no longer be condemned to die and to go to Hell.)
 3. John 6:40 *"And this is the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life..."* (God's will is that people believe on Christ so that He may freely give them everlasting life.)
 4. John 8:24 *"If ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins."* (Christ Himself said that if you don't believe THEN you will die in your sins – not if you don't get baptized, but if you don't BELIEVE.)
 5. Acts 10:43 *"Whosoever believeth in him shall receive remission of sins."* (When a person places his faith in Christ alone for salvation, he receives remission or forgiveness of sins.)

NOTES:

6. Acts 16:30-31 *"Sirs, what must I do to be saved? And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house."* (The only time in the Bible where it asks a plain question "What must I do to be saved?" and that gives a plain answer "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved" is found in these two verses. You can't get much plainer than that!)
- C. The Bible teaches that only those that are saved by trusting Christ as their Savior are _____ for believer's baptism. (Acts 8:36-38; 16:31-33)
- D. Verses that prove that man is saved _____
 1. John 1:12 teaches us that we can become a child of God if we believe on and receive Christ as Savior.
 2. John 3:15-18 teaches us that if we believe in Christ that we will not perish but rather have eternal life (verse 15-16), that it is through Christ that we are saved (verse 17), and that if we believe on Christ we are no longer condemned to go to Hell (verse 18).
 3. In the case of the man sick of the palsy, who was brought to Jesus, Jesus *"when he saw their faith, he said unto him, Man, thy sins are forgiven thee."* (Here, in Luke 5:20, was a man that was saved without baptism.)
 4. In the case of the woman who had an issue of blood, she touched the hem of his garment and her issue of blood was healed and Jesus Himself said, *"Daughter, be of good comfort: thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace."* (Luke 4:48 – Jesus healed her issue of blood and saved her soul.)
 5. In Acts 8:26-38, the Ethiopian eunuch was saved (because he believed (verse 37) before he was baptized (verse 38).
 6. In Acts 10:47, Cornelius was saved before he was baptized.
- E. _____
 1. Many believe that no one can know for sure that they are going to Heaven.
 2. There is no assurance for those who must be baptized and do good deeds in order to obtain

salvation because the thought always lingers, “How much good is good enough?”

3. However, the Bible clearly teaches the doctrine of eternal security – “Once saved, always saved”
 - a. I John 5:12-13
 - b. John 3:36
 - c. John 3:18
 - d. John 10:28-29
 - e. I John 2:25
 - f. Titus 1:2
4. Some might say, “Well no one can know for sure that they are saved and going to Heaven. It’s up to the good Lord on judgment day.”
 - a. They don’t understand that there are two judgments – the _____
(I Corinthians 3) for saved people and the _____
(Revelation 20) for lost people.
 - b. The Judgment Seat of Christ is to reward believers for living for Christ while they were living their life on earth NOT to be judged for sins or to determine if they will get to go to Heaven or not.
 1. Their sins were judged at Calvary as Christ bore them all in his body on the tree. (I Peter 2:24, Galatians 3:13, II Corinthians 5:21)
 2. The believer is no longer condemned to go to Hell. (John 3:18, Romans 8:1)
 3. The Judgment Seat of Christ is an awards ceremony where our works will be judged whether they had eternal value or not. (I Corinthians 3:10-15)
 4. God assures us that if a man is saved, he may suffer loss of reward at this judgment “but he himself shall be saved, yet so as by fire.” (Verse 15)

NOTES:

- c. The Great White Throne Judgment is the final judgment for the lost person who rejected Christ as Saviour while living on earth.
 - 1. Because God is a just and fair God, He has kept record of every good deed and every bad deed the person ever did and so He will use those “books” to determine the degree of punishment. (Revelation 20:11-12)
 - 2. God will also look into the _____ to see if their name is written therein because He is a fair and just Judge. (Revelation 20:12, 15)
 - 3. This is not a judgment to see if they were good enough to go to Heaven because we know the Bible teaches that no one is good enough to go to Heaven on his own. (Romans 3:23, 3:10, 6:23)
 - 4. Lost sinners will experience the second death as recorded in Revelation 20:14 – eternal separation from God in the lake of fire.
 - 5. All of this happens because they did not receive Christ while they were living and breathing in this life. (Hebrews 9:27)

F. _____

1. Comparison of two verses:

- a. James 2:21 *“Was not Abraham our father justified by works, when he had offered Isaac his son upon the altar?”*
- b. Romans 4:2-7 *“For if Abraham were justified by works, he hath whereof to glory; but not before God. For what saith the scripture? Abraham **believed God**, and it was counted unto him for righteousness. Now to him that worketh is the reward not reckoned of grace, but of debt. But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness. Even as David also describeth the blessedness of the*

man, unto whom God imputeth righteousness without works, Saying, Blessed are they whose iniquities are forgiven, and whose sins are covered."

2. Which is correct?
 - a. James tells us that Abraham is justified by works while Paul tells us that Abraham is justified by faith without works.
 - b. Both are right - The Apostle Paul is addressing how to be justified _____ (Romans 4:2), while James is addressing how to be justified _____.
3. James chapter two has nothing to do with salvation.
 - a. Verses 1 through 9 start off the chapter talking about our relationship with man (rich and poor) and not having respect of persons.
 - b. Verse 14 through 17 further explains that if we say we have faith but have no works (clothing the naked and feeding the hungry) to back it up, then it profits (cares for the need of) no one. (**verse 16)
 - c. Verse 18 through 26 continues to explain.
 1. So, you have one person that says, "I have faith" and the other one says, "I have works." (Verse 18)
 2. The one who has works tells the one who has faith only, "*Shew me thy faith without thy works, and I will shew thee my faith by my works.*"
 3. In other words, you've trusted Jesus in your heart by faith, but the only problem is, no one can see your heart; they can only see the outside.
 4. So, unless you have works that show that you are saved, your faith does no one any good – it is "dead" to the onlooker because they can't see your faith in action.
 - d. In verses 24 and 25, Abraham's "*faith wrought with his works.*" (In other

NOTES:

words, he showed that he believed by his actions.)

- e. Matthew 5:16 *“Let your **light** (faith) so shine before men, that they may see your good **works** (faith in action), and glorify your Father which is in heaven.”*
- 4. The Bible clearly teaches that salvation is by God’s grace and mercy and not by our _____.
 - a. Romans 3:20-28; 4:24-25; 5:8-9; 11:6
 - b. Galatians 2:16; 3:10-13, 26; 4:4-5
 - c. Ephesians 1:7; 2:8-9,16
 - d. Colossians 1:20
 - e. Titus 3:5

LESSON 25
FALSE DOCTRINE: CHURCH OF CHRIST &
BAPTISMAL REGENERATION
PART TWO

NOTES:

V. Baptismal Regeneration, in particular

A. Churches of Christ, along with other denominations, teach that salvation is _____ apart from_____.

1. Churches of Christ teach that salvation happens at and by water baptism if administered by a Church of Christ minister.
2. Other denominations may teach the false doctrine of baptismal regeneration, though not as easily recognized, but the underlying implications are present and are dealt with the same from a Scriptural standpoint.

B. Churches of Christ have “Proof Texts” that they use to try to prove their stance on baptismal regeneration.

1. _____

a. *“He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned.”*

1. This verse could be interpreted that someone must believe and be baptized to be saved.
2. However, there are countless other verses of Scripture that tell us how to be saved that don’t ever mention baptism. (Acts 16:30-31)

b. Notice the last part of the verse tells us what will damn or condemn our soul to Hell is not believing. (John 3:18 – So the only sin that will send a person to Hell is not believing on Christ.)

1. It does not say “...but he that believeth not and is not baptized shall be damned.”
2. It only says that a person is damned or condemned if he does not believe on Christ.

NOTES:

3. So, a person is not damned because he doesn't get baptized.
- c. To put it in context, the preceding verse puts the emphasis on preaching the gospel (death, burial, resurrection of Christ) to every creature. (Mark 16:15)
- d. First part of Mark 16:16 says, "He that believeth ..."
 1. Believeth what? The gospel
 2. Who's the gospel about? Christ
- e. Second part of Mark 16:16 says, "he that believeth not shall be damned."
 1. Baptism is missing in the second part of the verse.
 2. If baptism was necessary to be saved, then not being baptized would cause a person not to be saved and to be condemned to Hell.
 3. We know, based on other Scriptures, that we are saved, not because of baptism, but because of believing on Christ.
 4. We are baptized _____ we are saved, not _____ saved.
- f. So, what do we do with the word baptized?
 1. We could say, "he that believeth and does right is saved" but it is not doing right that saves a person.
 2. We could say, "he that believeth while he was at church is saved" but it is not being at church that saves a person.
 3. Certainly, a person who does right, comes to church, and is baptized will "save" him from a lot of heartache, but it will not save him from Hell – only believing in Christ does that.
2. _____

NOTES:

- a. *"Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God."*
 - b. Some would have you believe that this verse teaches that you must be born of water (_____) and of the Spirit (_____).
 - c. Jesus tells Nicodemus in verse 3 that he must be born AGAIN meaning that Nicodemus already had been born the first time, but now need to be born a second time.
 - d. Of course, Nicodemus didn't understand and was confused thinking that it would be impossible for a man to re-enter his mother's womb to be born again.
 - e. Jesus explains in verse 5 and 6 what he is talking about.
 1. Jesus said that man must be born of the water and of the Spirit.
 2. He further explains that man must be born in the flesh (_____) and of the Spirit (_____).
 3. "Born of water" is not talking about baptism, but rather the physical birth. (When a lady goes into labor to give birth to her baby, her "water" breaks to begin the process.)
 4. So, a child is physically born (of water) and becomes a child of his father and mother.
 5. A child is spiritually born (by the indwelling of the Holy Spirit) and becomes a child of God. (He's born again.)
 - f. So "born of water" is not talking about being baptized for salvation, but rather it's referring to the physical birth.
3. _____
- a. *Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus*

NOTES:

Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost."

- b. Some would interpret this verse as meaning that you have to repent and be baptized for your sins to be remitted or forgiven.
- c. Again, we must compare Scripture with Scripture and see if there are other verses that tell us how to receive the remission (payment) for sins.
 - 1. Acts 10:43 tells us, "*To him give all the prophets witness, that through his name _____ in him _____.*" (So, a person must believe on Christ to receive the remission of sins not be baptized.)
 - 2. Hebrews 9:22 tells us, "*And almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and _____.*" (This verse teaches us that blood must be shed and we know that Christ shed his blood; this makes it possible for us to receive remission of sins not baptism.)
 - 3. Romans 3:25 tells us, "*Whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation _____, to _____ for the _____ that are past, through the forbearance of God;*" (Faith in Christ's blood for the payment of a person's sin guarantees remission (forgiveness, payment) of sins to be applied to that person's account. It's paid in full!)
- d. In addition, we must look at _____ of the word "for."
 - 1. There are multiple definitions in the dictionary for the word "for."
 - 2. The definition we use must line up with all the Scriptures that teach us that we receive the remission of sins by believing on or trusting in Christ.

NOTES:

3. Those that say we must be baptized FOR the remission of sins use the definition of “in exchange of.”
 - a. Basically, this renders the verse to say that you get baptized and I will exchange that for the remission of sins.
 - b. This aligns with their teaching of baptismal regeneration.
4. However, this definition would not allow us to be consistent with all the verses that teach that we trust Christ and in exchange we receive the remission of sins.
5. Therefore, we cannot use this definition.
6. The definition that we can use because it would allow us to keep consistent with the teaching that we must trust Christ in order to receive the remission of sins is the definition of “_____.”
 - a. With this definition in place, the verse would read, “Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ BECAUSE OF the remission of sins.”
 - b. This would make more sense in light of the Scriptures that teach faith in Christ who paid for and forgives our sins as we trust Him.
4. _____
 - a. *“And now why tarriest thou? Arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord.”*
 - b. Some teach that this verse means that when a person is baptized that it washes away their sins.
 - c. How does this teaching line up with other Scriptures?

NOTES:

1. I John 1:7 “...the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin.” (So, it’s the blood of Christ that washes away or cleanses us from all sin not baptism.)
2. Revelation 1:5 “And from Jesus Christ...Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood.” (Again, it’s the blood of Christ that washes us from our sins not baptism.)
3. So obviously Acts 22:16 cannot teach that baptism washes away sins because that would not be consistent with doctrine taught in other Scriptures.
- d. To understand the clear teaching of Acts 22:16, we must look at the context and the structure of the sentence.
 1. _____
 - a. In Acts 22, Paul is telling about his experience on the road to Damascus as recorded in Acts 9.
 1. He was on a mission to Damascus to wreak havoc on the church and Christians as he had a custom of doing as a persecutor of the church.
 2. He was blinded by a bright light and heard the Lord speaking to him.
 3. He was led by the hand to Damascus and once there a disciple named Ananias comes to him to tell him what to do next.
 - b. This is where the Scriptures pick up in Acts 22:16.
 - c. By the way, Ananias was not telling Saul what to do to be saved because the answer to that question was already given

in Acts 16:30-31 where it says,
“Believe on the Lord Jesus
Christ and thou shalt be saved.”
(and there’s not two ways to be
saved; there’s only one.)

2. _____ of the sentence
 - a. The placement of commas and the word AND denotes that Ananias is giving Saul a list of things that he is supposed to do next.
 - b. Ananias tells him that he needs to:
 1. Arise
 2. Be baptized
 3. Wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord
 - c. There is no connection between “wash away thy sins” and “be baptized” because they are separate things in the list.
 1. They are separated by commas and the word ‘and.
 2. Arise comma and be baptized comma and wash away thy sins.
 3. These are three separate and distinct things.
 - d. To say that “wash away thy sins” is somehow dependent or modifying “be baptized” does not fit the sentence structure.
 - e. If this was the case it would have said. “...and be baptized washing away thy sins.” but it didn’t say that.
 - f. Notice that “wash away thy sins” is followed by a phrase

NOTES:

“calling on the name of the Lord.”

1. This is not a separate thing to do as part of the list because the word AND is not used.
 2. So “wash away thy sins” is connected to calling on the name of the Lord not baptism.
 3. In other words, Saul was instructed to:
 - a. Arise, and
 - b. Be baptized, and
 - c. Wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord
- g. Saul was instructed to _____ so he could have his sins washed away and then be baptized and he was instructed to rise up and do it now and not put it off.
1. Wash away thy sins is not tied to arise, nor to be baptized, but rather is its own separate item in the list then tied to calling on the name of the Lord.
 2. Other Scriptures that clarify are as follows:
 - a. Acts 2:21 *And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.*
 - b. Romans 10:13 *For whosoever shall call upon the name of*

the Lord shall be saved.

NOTES:

- h. Remember in Acts 22, Paul is telling about something that had happened back in Acts 9 so to get a proper rendering of the order of events one must look at Acts 9.

1. Saul got saved on the road to Damascus as evidenced by Ananias calling him "Brother Saul" when he comes to him in Acts 9:17.
2. So, he was a brother in Christ before he got baptized.
3. He was chosen by God before he got baptized. (Acts 9:15)
4. He received the Holy Ghost before he got baptized (Acts 9:17) and no one has the Holy Ghost except a saved person. (Romans 8:9)

5. _____

- a. *"The like figure whereunto even baptism doth also now save us (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God,) by the resurrection of Jesus Christ:"*
- b. This verse mentions _____ in the same verse and so some may draw the conclusion that one must be baptized in order to be saved though many, many verses of Scripture teach that the only thing that saves us is by trusting Christ as our personal Saviour. (Romans 10:13, Titus 3:5, John 3:36, John 3:18, Ephesians 2:8-9)
- c. Notice the context of the verse.

NOTES:

1. Verse 18 tells us that Christ suffered for sins that he might bring us to God.
2. Then verse 20 talks about Noah and his family being “saved by water” which we know was a physical saving from the flood.
3. Verse 21 uses the phrase “The like figure.”
 - a. The word figure means symbol or representation.
 - b. With that understanding then we can see that just as Noah and his family were “saved by water,” our baptism is a “like figure” or representation/symbol of our spiritual salvation.
4. Baptism SHOWS that we ARE ALREADY saved but it does NOT do the saving; Christ does that.
- d. Baptism _____ the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ; a person must trust the gospel (this death, burial, and resurrection of Christ) or they cannot be saved.
 1. Once a person trusts Christ and his death, burial, and resurrection, then they follow the Lord in believer’s baptism because they have already trusted the one who saved them not in order to be saved.
 2. A person is to get baptized to _____ they are a believer in Christ not in order to _____ a believer in Christ.
- e. Also notice that the verse says that baptism does not put away the “filth of the flesh” or our sin.
 1. It is Jesus’ blood that washes away our sins not the baptistry water.

NOTES:

(Romans 5:9, I John 1:7, Revelation 1:5)

2. Baptism is just the answer of a good conscience towards God.
3. As a believer, a person ought to want to be obedient so that they can with “good conscience” know that they are pleasing their Heavenly Father by doing what He wants them to do as laid out in Scripture.
4. Jesus set the example by being baptized by John the Baptist NOT in order to be saved, but to _____
_____.
 - a. Jesus got baptized to “fulfill all righteousness” (Matthew 3:15)
 - b. Certainly, He was not getting baptized to show us how to be saved because that would contradict Scripture because the Bible teaches that we are not saved by works of righteousness. (Titus 3:5, Ephesians 2:8-9)
 - c. He was showing us how to obey and to please our Heavenly Father. (Matthew 3:16-17)
5. Baptism is the first of many steps to be an obedient believer.
 - a. Salvation is _____ – Trust Christ as Saviour.
 - b. The Christian life is _____ – Surrender, separation, service, etc...

NOTES:

LESSON 26

FALSE DOCTRINE: MISUNDERSTOOD REPENTANCE

NOTES:

- I. Repentance is a _____ doctrine.
- A. The Bible speaks too much of this doctrine to deny its teaching.
1. A reference to every form of the word repent or repentance shows up 112 times throughout the Bible.
 2. The subject shows up in the New Testament alone 66 times.
 3. The subject is mentioned in the Old Testament 46 times.
- B. People in the Bible spoke of this doctrine too often to deny its teaching.
1. John the Baptist preached it. - Mark 1:14-15 *"Now after that John was put in prison, Jesus came into Galilee, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God, And saying, The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand: "*_____*."*
 2. The Apostle Paul preached it. - Acts 20:21 *"Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, _____, and _____."*
 3. The Apostle John preached it. - Revelation 2:5 *"Remember therefore from whence thou art fallen, and _____, and do the first works; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candlestick out of his place, _____."*
 4. Jesus preached it. - Luke 13:3 *"I tell you, Nay: but, _____."*
- II. Misunderstood Repentance comes from a wrong definition of the word.
- E. _____ Definition (taken from a _____)
5. To feel sorry, self-reproachful, or contrite for past conduct
 6. To regret or be conscience-stricken about a past action
 7. To feel such sorrow for sin or fault as to be disposed to change one's life for the better
- F. _____ Definition (taken from the _____)
1. The best commentary on the Bible is the Bible.
 2. Acts 20:21 *"Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, _____, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ."*

NOTES:

3. The word repentance comes from the Greek word metanoia.
 - a. The prefix **meta** means “change.”
 - b. The latter part of the word **nous** means “mind, reasoning, or opinion.”
 4. The word ‘repentance’ in this verse means _____.
- III. What brings about repentance?
- A. II Timothy 2:25 says, “*In meekness instructing those that oppose themselves; if God peradventure will give them _____.*”
 - B. So, in order for a man to repent or ‘change his mind’, he must first acknowledge the truth of the Word of God (John 17:17) and Jesus (John 14:6).
 - C. A man must acknowledge (recognize or admit to be true) who Jesus is and what God’s Word says about Him.
- IV. Repentance and _____
- A. First, we must establish what makes a man lost or unsaved.
 1. John 3:18 “*He that believeth on him is not condemned: but _____ already, because _____.*”
 2. _____ is what condemns a man or makes him lost.
 - B. If NOT believing on Jesus is what makes a man lost, then BELIEVING on Jesus is what makes a man saved.
 1. John 3:18 “*_____ : but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God.*”
 2. A person must repent or ‘change his mind’ from _____ on Jesus to _____ on Jesus to save him.
 3. Once a person believes on Christ to forgive his sin and to save his soul, then he is no longer condemned to die and go to Hell.
 - C. Man must repent of the sin of _____; he must ‘change his mind’ about trusting in Jesus and come to Jesus to be saved.
 - D. Every sinner must change his mind about God and what God says.
 1. God says, “Man is a sinner” (Romans 3:23), while man says, “I’m pretty good. I’m not that bad. I haven’t killed anyone.”

NOTES:

2. Man must 'change his mind' that he is GOOD and not that bad and that he is okay and agree with God that he is a SINNER.
 3. God says, "Sin deserves punishment which is death in hell for all eternity" (Romans 6:23, Revelation 20:14), while man says, "God is a loving God and He would never send anybody to Hell. After all, I've not done anything so bad that I would deserve to go to Hell for it."
 4. Man must 'change his mind' that he is NOT deserving of hell and agree with God that if he dies in his sin that he WILL die and be separated from God and go to hell forever.
 5. God says, "Christ died to pay for all of mankind's sin so that He could save them from hell and take them to heaven when they die.," while man says, "I'm going to heaven because I'm good, or go to church, or got baptized, etc..."
 6. Man must 'change his mind' that he can be good enough to go to heaven on his OWN merit and agree with God that CHRIST is the ONLY ONE who CAN SAVE him and that he CANNOT SAVE HIMSELF by his own merit.
- E. Once man 'repents' or 'changes his mind' about trusting anything other than Christ for salvation and agrees with God that he is a sinner headed for Hell and in need of a Saviour, THEN he _____ for salvation.
- F. Without repentance or 'changing his mind' about his sinful condition and his impending judgment in hell if he dies without Christ, he will never place his faith in or trust Christ for salvation. (It takes both repentance and faith to save a man.)
- V. What Repentance is NOT
- A. Repentance is NOT _____.
1. If repentance means turning from sins, then a person can only be saved by stopping their sinning. (Sins of _____ - doing things that are wrong and sins of _____ - not doing things that are right)
 3. If repentance means turning from sin and one must stop all their sinning in order to be saved, that would mean that a person would have to live sinless or be perfect which is not possible. (Romans 3:10 *"As it is written, There is none righteous, no, not one."*)
 4. If a person is saved because they stopped their sinning, then they would LOSE their salvation every time they went back to the sins that they repented of.

NOTES:

5. This is not the Bible way to salvation.
 - a. The Bible way to salvation is to come to Christ with all of our sin and ask for His forgiveness as we trust Him personally as our only way to Heaven.
 - b. The Bible way to salvation is eternal life through Christ only and we cannot lose something that is eternal.
- B. Repentance is NOT being _____.
 1. Salvation is not dependent on emotions or feelings.
 2. Some cry, some get happy, and others show no emotion at all when they get saved.
 3. II Corinthians 7:10 says, "For _____ *salvation not to be repented of: but the sorrow of the world worketh death.*"
 4. Being sorry for sin or experiencing sorrow may accompany trusting Christ, but it is trusting Christ that saves not feeling sorry for our sin.
 5. The Bible (_____) is what we must go by, not our personal experience (_____).
- C. Repentance is NOT _____. (The effort of a person to merit salvation based on his own good deeds or righteousness)
 1. Salvation has absolutely nothing to do with man's behavior – good or bad.
 2. People assume that good people will surely make it to Heaven, but bad people will surely go to Hell.
 3. However, we are all sinners deserving of hell whether we claim to be good or bad regardless how we or others view our outward behavior.
 4. We only have hope of Heaven if we accept Christ as our personal Saviour as our ONLY way to Heaven.
 5. No one will go to Hell who has trusted Christ for salvation and no one will go to Heaven who continues to trust in his own good deeds or righteousness to get there.
- C. Repentance is NOT living the _____.
 1. Christ did not live a perfect life here on earth just so that man could imitate his life and do the things that He did.
 2. Christ lived a perfect life so that He could be our perfect substitute on the cross by dying for our sins and so that He could become our perfect Saviour if we'll only trust Him!

NOTES:

3. A person does not have to live better or clean up his life _____ he comes to Christ for salvation; the Holy Spirit begins to make him better and clean his life up _____ he comes to Christ for salvation.
 4. Many people probably want to be saved, but they have been fed the lie of the devil that they must live good to get it, live good to keep it, or both which is an impossible task; Jesus does the saving and the keeping!
- VI. There are multiple passages of Scripture concerning salvation that do not mention repentance.
1. John 1:12 "*But as many as _____, to them gave he power to become the _____, even to them that _____ on his name:*" (We must simply believe and receive.)
 2. John 3:3 "*Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, _____.*" (We must be born into God's family.)
 3. John 3:6-7 "*That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and _____.* Marvel not that I said unto thee, _____." (A spiritual birth must take place.)
 4. John 3:14-18 "*And _____:*
That _____. For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, _____. For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that _____:
_____ : but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God."
 5. John 3:36 "*He that _____:*
and he that _____ the Son shall not see life; but _____." (Believing on Jesus gives a person everlasting life and saves them from the wrath of God.)
 6. Romans 10:9, 10 "*That if thou shalt _____, and shalt _____, **thou shalt be saved.** For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.*" (A person must believe and confess to Jesus that he wants to be saved.)

NOTES:

7. Romans 10:13 “For _____ shall _____.” (A person must call on the Lord out of a heart of faith to be saved.)
 8. Repentance is _____, but the word repent is not used one time in the book of John, and only once in the book of Romans referring to salvation but the words ‘believe’ and ‘faith’ are used multiple times.
 9. Repentance does occur, though the word repent is not used, because man must repent or ‘change his mind’ about trusting something other than Christ for salvation before he can come and ‘believe’ or place his ‘faith’ in Christ to save him.
- V. What about when _____?
- A. We know that He did not have any sin to turn from or to feel sorry for but He did change His mind about some things. (Genesis 6:6, Psalm 90:13, Jeremiah 18:8, Jonah 3:9-10)
 - B. If repentance means turning from sin or feeling sorry for sin, then that would mean that God had sinned, but we know that that is inconsistent with Scripture.
 - C. If repentance means to change his mind, then that is consistent with Scripture and does not contradict the fact that God is the only one that is perfect.
 - D. Some of the verses where God repented reveal to us that God sorrowed when He repented, but when He repented, He changed His mind and His feeling sorrow just shows the emotion that accompanied His repenting.
- VI. Passages of Scripture must be read and studied _____.
- A. Some Scriptures that are used to try to convince others that repentance is turning from sin are not referring to salvation. (Job 42:6, Ezekiel 14:6, 18:30)
 - B. Certainly, God’s people should turn from sin and do right but not in order to be saved, but rather because they are _____.
 - C. Many times, people who try to use Scripture to “prove” their stance on repentance as being turning from sin for salvation, they use Scripture written about Israel, Christians, or the church and never is it referring to ‘repent’ in order to be saved.
 - D. The Bible is written to two types of people – _____ – and we must be careful not to use verses written to those who are saved or referred to as God’s people and try to apply those same verses to the unsaved.

NOTES:

- a. The Bible is written to the unsaved to show them _____.
- b. The rest of the Bible is written to the saved to show them _____ after they have been saved.
- c. We must be sure to establish the Scriptures context; otherwise, we will end up teaching a _____ which is certainly contrary to sound biblical doctrine.

NOTES:

LESSON 27
FALSE DOCTRINE: THE CHARISMATICS -
SPEAKING IN TONGUES &
FULLNESS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

NOTES:

- I. Origin of Charismatics
 - A. Bethel Bible School was opened in early 1900 in Topeka, Kansas by Charles F. Parham.
 - 1. Agnes Ozman was the first to be influenced to “speak in tongues” and to experience this ecstatic utterance.
 - 2. Soon other students in his school, had this experience as well.
 - B. The Azusa Street revival in Los Angeles, California was led by William J. Seymour.
 - 1. The Azusa Street Assembly was established in 1906.
 - 2. This launched the Pentecostal movement.
 - 3. The original Pentecostals had a strong stand on separation and holy living, but today that is not the case.
 - 4. Their focus has always been on experiencing a “_____” as they call it.
 - C. The Assemblies of God were organized in 1914.
 - D. Other denominations that would identify with this charismatic movement are as follows: (not an exhaustive list – just mentioning a few)
 - 1. Church of God
 - 2. Church of God in Christ
 - 3. Pentecostal Assemblies
 - 4. Foursquare Gospel
 - 5. Calvary Chapel
 - 6. Vineyard Ministries
 - E. The Charismatic movement is also characterized oftentimes with the:
 - 1. _____ gospel (promoting divine healing for perfect health and prosperity and wealth)

NOTES:

2. _____ movement (promoting the ideology of name what you want then have enough faith to claim it as your own)

F. The three major false doctrines that we will look at in this lesson are as follows:

1. Speaking in tongues
2. Fullness of the Holy Spirit
3. Divine Healing and Miracles

II. _____

A. There are only three places in the book of Acts where people spoke in tongues.

1. The Day of Pentecost – Acts 2:1-11
2. Gentiles in Caesarea – Acts 10:44-46
3. Certain Disciples in Ephesus – Acts 19:1-6

B. “Tongues” in Acts 2:4 comes from the Greek word ‘_____’.

1. It shows up 16 times in the New Testament where it refers to the physical organ or tongue in the mouth.
2. It shows up 33 times in the New Testament where it literally means “_____.”
3. In Acts 2:3, “cloven tongues like as of fire” is mentioned.
4. Not one time that the word “tongue” or “tongues” is used does it refer to some heavenly language or prayer language that only God understands.

C. On the day of Pentecost, where the miracle of tongues occurred, there were many nationalities present that day as seen in Acts 2:7-11.

*“And they were all amazed and marvelled, saying one to another, Behold, are not all these which speak _____? 8 And _____? 9 **Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judaea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia, 10 Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes, 11 Cretes and Arabians,** _____ the wonderful works of God.”*

NOTES:

1. The apostles spoke in the tongue or language of the Galilaeans.
 2. Every man heard the apostles speak in their own language. (Acts 2:8)
 3. So, it was just as much of a miracle on the _____ as much as it was on the apostles speaking.
 4. It would have been impossible for 3,000 souls to have been saved if they had not understood the gospel that was being proclaimed; God's intent and purpose of the miracle was that they could understand the gospel and be saved!
- D. The apostles were filled with the Holy Ghost and began to speak with other tongues. – Acts 2:4 *"They were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues."*
1. They spoke with other _____ – the languages of those people that were gathered together on the day of Pentecost.
 2. Acts 2:7-8 further explains, *"And they were all amazed and marveled, saying one to another, Behold, are not all these which speak Galilaeans? And how hear we every man in our own tongue, wherein we were born?"*
 3. The people heard the apostles speak in the language that they spoke.
 4. Verses 9-11 lists the nationalities or ethnic groups who were present to hear them speak.
- E. In the case of Cornelius in Acts 10:
1. Peter gives them the gospel in verses 34-43.
 2. The Holy Ghost comes upon those that heard the word. – verse 44
 3. The believing Jews were surprised that the Holy Ghost was given to the Gentiles who believed as well. – verse 45
 4. Cornelius, and the other Gentiles that were with him, spoke "with tongues" and _____ because they had just gotten saved.
 - a. Cornelius and those with him were members of the Italian band from Rome.
 - b. They would have spoken in Latin.
 - c. Each of them there simply spoke in their native tongue or language as they praised God for saving them.

NOTES:

5. We know that they had just gotten saved because Peter presents the opportunity to be baptized in verse 47-48.
 6. The tongues in Acts 10:46 were known tongues or known languages and nothing more.
- F. In Acts 19:1-6, a similar occurrence is recorded where men got saved and were given the opportunity to be baptized and they praised God in their native tongue for what God had just done in their lives. (Evidently, these men were not in the crowd on the day of Pentecost when the Holy Ghost was given because they had not ever heard that there was a Holy Ghost and so thus Peter lays hands on them to receive the Holy Ghost that had been given.)
- G. Tongues are also mentioned in I Corinthians 12 and I Corinthians 14.
1. I Corinthians 12 deals with the _____.
 - a. The gifts of the Spirit are mentioned in I Corinthians 12:1-14
 - b. In verses 15-31, the apostle Paul emphasizes the importance of each member in the church to use his gifts to edify the church.
 - c. Christians are admonished to do their best for the service of the Lord using their gifts.
 - d. Tongues are mentioned in verse 10 but is referring to known languages and is followed by the gift of interpretation of tongues or languages whenever that is needed in a church service so the church may be edified (I Corinthians 14:12).
 - e. God gives an order for tongues (and incidentally for healing and miracles, as well as will be discussed later in the lesson) and we are to covet after the “best gifts” that are ordered first and not after the lesser gifts of which tongues is listed. (I Corinthians 12:27-31)
 - f. We are to desire spiritual gifts, but to prophesy or preach or proclaim truth is most important – just give the truth in a language and in a way that people will understand. (I Corinthians 14:1, 24)
 2. I Corinthians 14 mentions the “_____.”
 - a. These “unknown tongues” were actual foreign languages that were “unknown” to those who were present.

NOTES:

- b. Verses 23-24 makes this abundantly clear. – *“If therefore the whole church be come together in one place, and all speak with tongues, and there come in those that are unlearned, or unbelievers, will they not say that ye are mad? But if all prophesy, and there come in one that believeth not, or one unlearned, he is convinced of all, he is judged of all.”*
 - c. In other words, it would be better if all would prophesy or preach the gospel message _____ in the language that is known to the person who comes in to the church service. than to speak in all sorts of languages that are “unknown” to the person.
 - d. So, this was not an unknown language, such as an heavenly language only known to God, but rather these were known languages that were unknown to the person who came in to the service because he had not studied it or learned it and therefore did not speak it or understand it.
 - e. By the way, there is no such thing as a special _____ only known unto God.
 - 1. I Corinthians 14:2 admonishes us that when we _____ to use the language that all can understand.
 - 2. Otherwise, God will be the only one that understands it, but those who hear us pray would not understand it.
- H. The most important Bible passage concerning tongues is in Acts 2 :1-11 especially since those in the charismatic movement emphasize having a personal Pentecost experience.
- 1. This passage of Scripture was the first time that tongues is mentioned and therefore “speaking in tongues” should be examined in light of this passage. (In biblical interpretation, this is called the _____.)
 - 2. This was a supernatural miracle “as the Spirit gave them utterance.” (Acts 2:4)
 - 3. Acts 10 and Acts 19 were just people speaking in their known languages, but Acts 2, the people heard in their own language as the apostles spoke.
 - 4. The whole purpose for this miracle on the day of Pentecost was so that they could all _____ and be saved.
 - a. Multitudes heard the gospel.

NOTES:

- b. About 3,000 of them received the word (trusted Christ as their personal Saviour) and followed the Lord in believer's baptism. (Acts 2:41 *"Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls."*)
- c. They were _____ after they had been saved and baptized.
- 5. Jesus told the disciples that they would be witnesses when the Holy Ghost was given to them to _____ as they _____. (Acts 1:8 *"But _____, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and _____ unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth."*)
- 6. So, the purpose of the Holy Spirit was to empower them to preach the gospel, not to "speak in tongues."
- 7. The Holy Spirit did a miracle in giving them the ability to speak in foreign languages that they did not already know so the people could hear the gospel in their own language BUT AGAIN THE HOLY SPIRIT WAS GIVEN TO EMPOWER THEM TO PREACH THE GOSPEL!
- I. In I Corinthians 14, the Apostle Paul places some restrictions (not necessarily a stamp of approval) on speaking in tongues or languages that are unknown to members in the congregation.
 - 1. Only permitted when there are people in the congregation who understand that language.
 - 2. An _____ must be used for those in the congregation who do not understand the language being spoken.
 - 3. There was to be no more than 2 or 3 in any given service.
I Corinthians 14:27-28 *"If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by course; and let one interpret. But if there be no interpreter, let him keep silence in the church; and let him speak to himself, and to God."*
 - 4. Only _____ is allowed to speak at a time or "by course." (I Corinthians 14:27)
 - 5. When more than one person is speaking in tongues (other languages) at the same time, this would cause

_____ and "God is not the author of confusion." (I Corinthians 14:33)

6. _____ are not allowed to speak in tongues or other languages – only men. (This is predominately because in the city of Corinth were an influx of promiscuous women out in the streets who spoke in tongues and the church is not to be associated with worldly practices.)

I Corinthians 14:34-35 *"Let your women keep silence in the churches: for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law. And if they will learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home: for it is a shame for women to speak in the church."*

- J. The apostle Paul said that he would rather speak "five words" in the church than "ten thousand words in an unknown tongue." (I Corinthians 14:18-19)
1. He knew several languages himself. ("I thank my God, I speak with tongues more than ye all" – I Corinthians 14:18a)
 2. He encouraged the church at Corinth to speak words that the congregation could understand so the lost could be saved and the saved could be taught and helped.
- K. Nowhere in the Bible is it commanded to speak in tongues – we are commanded to be filled with the Spirit (Ephesians 5:18) and to win souls as He empowers us to do so. (Acts 1:8)

III. _____

- A. Charismatics often say that speaking in tongues is the evidence of the fullness of the Holy Spirit.
- B. They call it the baptism of the Holy Spirit or the _____.
1. I Corinthians 12:13 tells us, "For by _____, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free; and have been all made to drink into one Spirit."
 2. Baptism of the Holy Spirit is simply trusting Christ as Saviour and a _____ takes place according to John 3:3-6.
 3. The Holy Spirit indwells the believer and every child of God who has trusted Christ is a part of the _____.
 4. At the moment of salvation, we, as believers, get all of the Holy Spirit that we will ever get, but we must yield to the

NOTES:

Spirit in our daily lives to establish Holy Spirit control to do what God wants rather than what we want.

- C. There are many references to people in the Bible who were filled with the Holy Spirit but speaking in tongues is not mentioned.
 - 1. John the Baptist - Luke 1:15-16 *"For he shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall drink neither wine nor strong drink; and he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost, even from his mother's womb. AND MANY OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL SHALL HE TURN TO THE LORD THEIR GOD."*
 - 2. Jesus - Luke 3:21-22 *"Now when all the people were baptized, it came to pass, that Jesus also being baptized, and praying, the heaven was opened, And the Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a dove upon him, and a voice came from heaven, which said, THOU ART MY BELOVED SON; IN THEE I AM WELL PLEASED."* (By the way, Jesus never spoke in tongues.)
 - 3. The Apostle Paul – Acts 9:17 -18 *"And Ananias went his way, and entered into the house; and putting his hands on him said, Brother Saul, the Lord, even Jesus, that appeared unto thee in the way as thou camest, hath sent me, that thou mightiest RECEIVE THY SIGHT, and be filled with the Holy Ghost. And immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales: and HE RECEIVED SIGHT forthwith, and arose, AND WAS BAPTIZED."*
- D. Charismatics think that speaking in tongues is a sign of spirituality; however, only the church at Corinth ever spoke in tongues and they were a carnal church, not a spiritual church. (I Corinthians 3:2-3)
- E. Ephesians 5:18 command us, *"And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit;"*
 - 1. God wants every believer to yield control to the Holy Spirit and submit to God's Word in his life.
 - 2. Just as a drunk man is under the influence or control of alcohol, the believer should be under the influence or control of the Holy Spirit.
 - 3. We must yield to the Holy Spirit and let Him have His way. (Romans 6:13 *"Neither yield ye your members as instruments of unrighteousness unto sin: but yield yourselves unto God, as those that are alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness unto God."*)

4. Yielding to the Holy Spirit is for the purpose of serving God the way that we should and to live a life of holiness.
(Romans 6:16-22)

IV. _____

- A. James 5:14-16 tells us that if someone is sick that we are to call for the elders of the church to pray over them and to anoint them with oil so that they might be healed.
- B. However, healing is not always God's will and certainly all will eventually meet their appointment with death. – Hebrews 9:27
- C. Certainly, God has the power to heal, but He also has the right to withhold His healing power.
- D. God invites us to pray for healing (even in the case of needing a miracle), but only guarantees such healing _____.
(I John 5:14-15)
- E. God heals some, but does not heal all.
 1. The Apostle Paul was stuck with his thorn in flesh. – II Corinthians 12:7-10
 2. Timothy had stomach problems. – I Timothy 5:23
 3. The Apostle Paul left Trophimus at Miletum because he was sick. – II Timothy 4:20
- F. These faith healers that claim divine healing believe that it is always God's will for people to be healed and that He uses them to do it, but their track record proves that belief untrue.
(Never trust a faith healer who wears glasses!)

NOTES:

LESSON 28
FALSE DOCTRINE
LORDSHIP SALVATION &
LIFESTYLE EVANGELISM

NOTES:

I. _____

- A. This is the false idea that when a person receives Christ, they must also submit to Christ as Lord or _____ of their life in order to truly be saved.
- B. Jesus Christ becoming one's Saviour is instantaneous, but Him becoming Lord or Master is a _____ of spiritual growth and sanctification.
 - 1. Salvation is called being _____ in John 3:3.
 - a. A new believer is equated to a "babe in Christ."
(Hebrews 5:13 – *"For every one that _____ is unskilful in the word of righteousness: for _____."*)
 - b. Just as a babe or infant has to be fed and changed, as well as be taught how to talk and to walk, a new believer has to be taught to learn God's Word in order to grow and to mature.
 - c. Being born is a moment in time, but growing in Christ happens over time.
 - d. Hebrews 5:14 *"But _____, even those who by _____ have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil."*
 - e. I Peter 2:2 *"As _____, desire the sincere _____, that ye may _____."*
 - 2. Salvation and Sanctification are _____.
 - a. Salvation is by grace through faith in Christ only. – Ephesians 2:8-9 *"For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God: Not of works, lest any man should boast."*
 - b. Sanctification _____ at salvation, but is not _____ of salvation. – Ephesians 2:10 *"For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good*

NOTES:

works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them."

1. Romans 8:29 *"For whom he did foreknow, (those whom He knew would accept Christ as Saviour) he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, (after salvation, God desires that we become more Christ-like) that he might be the firstborn among many brethren."*
 2. Romans 6:4 *"Therefore we are buried with him by baptism (first step of obedience after becoming a believer) into death: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life."* (Walking in newness of life come after we receive eternal life – saved first, then sanctification)
- c. Salvation is where the new life in Christ begins while Sanctification is where Christ lives through the believer's life to _____
1. Salvation - Philippians 1:6 *"Being confident of this very thing, that he which hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ:"*
 2. Sanctification – Philippians 1:9-11 *"And this I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment; That ye may approve things that are excellent; that ye may be sincere and without offence till the day of Christ; Being filled with the fruits of righteousness, which are by Jesus Christ, unto the glory and praise of God."*
- f. Salvation is a choice and Sanctification is a choice, but they are _____.
1. Salvation – John 1:11-12 *"He came unto his own, and his own received him not. But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name."* (His own (the Jews) made a choice to not receive Him, but others made a choice to receive Him and those became the sons of God.)
 2. Sanctification – Romans 6:11-15 *"Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be _____, but _____."*
(We are dead to sin and alive in Christ when we receive Christ as Saviour.) _____ (a choice)

NOTES:

sin therefore reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof. _____ (a choice) ye your members as instruments of unrighteousness unto sin: but _____, (a choice) as those that are alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness unto God. For _____; (positionally we are forgiven and sin has no dominion over us; so if it does take control it's because we "let it" or allowed it to take control) for ye are not under the law, but under grace. What then? Shall we sin, because we are not under the law, but under grace? God forbid." (It's not God's desire that we live in sin, but our living has no bearing on our soul going to Heaven. We are saved because of Him and what He did, NOT because of us and what we do. Lordship salvation is really legalism and adding works to salvation which is unscriptural.)

- g. Salvation is based on _____ while Sanctification is based on _____.
1. Salvation – Ephesians 2:5-6 *"Even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ, (by grace ye are saved;) And hath raised us up together, and made us to sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus:"* (It's as if we're sitting in Heaven already – positionally we are secure in Christ!)
 2. Sanctification – Ephesians 2:10 *"For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them."* (Now that we are saved, God wants us to make practical personal application by being obedient to God's Word in our living. – Lordship not in order to be saved, but because we are saved.)

- C. It is possible for someone to call Him Lord and to even work for the Lord, but not truly be saved; it is possible to submit to His _____, but not trust Him as _____; it all comes down to the fact that we are not saved by works. – Matthew 7:22-23 *"Many will say to me in that day, _____, have we not _____? and in thy name have _____? And in thy name _____? And then will I profess unto them, _____: _____."*

NOTES:

- D. It is possible for us to trust Him as Saviour, but Him not be Lord or Master of our lives.
1. I Corinthians 3:15 *"If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss: but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire."*
 2. At the Judgment Seat of Christ for the saved, believers of all ages will stand before God personally and give account of their lives lived for Him.
 3. Believers who do not live for Christ after they get saved, will still be saved, but they will _____, not their salvation.
- E. Jesus is Lord whether we observe Him as such or not. – II Timothy 2:13 *"If we believe not, yet he abideth faithful: he cannot deny himself."*
- F. A Warning
1. Don't muddy the waters of the gospel – keep salvation clear and simple – don't make it hard!
 2. Don't mix salvation with sanctification.
 3. Don't mix salvation with Lordship.
 4. Living their lives for God should _____ in the gospel plan – it doesn't fit – living for God or service for God comes after salvation and is not part of or a prerequisite to salvation.
 5. We must never confuse the person we are trying to lead to Christ – we are _____ upon which they will build their life upon - _____ is the foundation for eternal life.
 - a. I Corinthians 3:10-12 *"According to the grace of God which is given unto me, as a wise masterbuilder, _____, and another buildeth thereon. But let every man _____ For _____ Now if any man _____ gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble; Every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. _____ If any man's work shall be _____"*

NOTES:

- b. Acts 4:12 *"Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."*
 - c. We are not saved by the works we do, but we will be rewarded for the works we do as believers at the Judgment Seat of Christ.
 - d. How much we allowed Him _____ and allowed Him to become Lord in our lives will determine how many _____ we receive on that day, but we are not saved by making Him Lord.
6. We must also be careful when "drawing the net" and extending the invitation to the lost to be saved that we do not mix even in the sinner's prayer any commitment to _____; this will only cause confusion and a lack of assurance once they break that commitment after salvation.
7. The fact is, we get saved from the _____ of sins when we receive Christ, but we do not get saved from the _____ of sin until the Rapture when we receive our glorified body.
8. To have a separate prayer with the new convert after they have prayed to accept Christ as Saviour and the soul winner has gone over assurance and eternal security with them would be appropriate **as long as** the explanation is given that living good couldn't get them saved and living good won't keep them saved.
9. Don't confuse them with any terminology or dialogue that would give them any iota of a seed thought that Lordship salvation (committing or even them asking the Lord _____ to live the rest of the days of their lives for Him) could even remotely be a valid part of salvation – according to Scripture it is not!
- a. Keep it separate because Scripture does!
 - b. Don't include a plea to God for His help to live their lives for Him _____. This is very important!
 - c. It will lead them to think that they are saved because they asked Christ to save them, but they also asked Christ to help them to live for Him and so in their mind, they may feel in some way that they must do that as well or they really didn't get saved.

NOTES:

- d. Ground them from the get-go that we are _____
_____ in Christ because of His merit and not our own!

II. _____

- A. This is the false idea that we are to witness to others by _____ in front of them, rather than confrontational soul winning and _____ about their eternal destiny.
- B. This is in direct contrast to the Great Commission as given in Matthew 28:19-20 *“Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen.”*
1. The Great Commission tells us to:
- _____ to where the people are.
 - _____ the truth about the gospel.
 - Once they are saved, we are to baptize them.
 - Then, we are to disciple them.
 - God goes with the soul winner and empowers us to give the gospel.
2. The Great Commission does not tell us to:
- _____ where we are and live good in front of those who come to where we are.
 - Let them _____ how good we live and maybe they'll trust Christ as their Saviour.
 - Observe us for a long time and maybe they'll ask us what to do to be saved. (By the way, it only happened one-time thousands of years ago in Acts 16:30-31 where someone asked the Apostle Paul “What must I do to be saved?”; if it only happened once in the Bible with the Apostle Paul, chances are it's probably not going to happen with any one of us.)
 - This type of approach doesn't lead anyone to Christ and definitely does not _____ to baptism or discipleship.
 - God commands us to live holy, but empowers us to give the gospel to others.
- C. Soul winning should be _____ and certainly a soul winner should live a life that would not discourage someone

from becoming a Christian, but God never _____
sanctification for soul winning.

1. Souls are saved by the _____ and not by a
_____. – I Peter 1:23 *“Being born again, not of
corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God,
which liveth and abideth for ever.”*
2. God’s Word is what must be imparted to a lost sinner –
what we say may not stick with them, but what God says
will. – I Peter 1:25 *“But the word of the Lord endureth for
ever. And this is the word which by the gospel is preached
unto you.”*
3. It is faith in God’s Word that produces conviction that leads
to _____. – Romans 10:17 *“So then faith cometh by
hearing, and hearing by the word of God.”*
4. Without someone sharing the gospel message with people,
they will never hear or understand in order to be saved. -
Romans 10:13-14 *“For whosoever shall call upon the name
of the Lord shall be saved. How then shall they call on him in
whom they have not believed? and _____
_____? and _____
_____?”*

D. Notice Philip’s carrying out the Great Commission as recorded
in Acts 8:26-39.

*“And the angel of the Lord spake unto Philip, saying, _____
_____ toward the south unto the way that goeth
down from Jerusalem unto Gaza, which is desert. ²⁷ And
_____: and, behold, a man of
Ethiopia, an eunuch of great authority under Candace queen of
the Ethiopians, who had the charge of all her treasure, and
_____, ²⁸ Was
returning, and _____.
²⁹ Then _____
_____. ³⁰ And _____
and heard him read the prophet Esaias, and said, Understandest
thou what thou readest? ³¹ And he said, _____
_____? And _____
_____. ³² The place of the scripture
which he read was this, He was led as a sheep to the slaughter;
and like a lamb dumb before his shearer, so opened he not his
mouth: ³³ In his humiliation his judgment was taken away: and
who shall declare his generation? for his life is taken from the
earth. ³⁴ _____
_____?”*

NOTES:

³⁵ Then _____, and began at the same _____, and _____.

³⁶ And as they went on their way, they came unto a certain water: and the eunuch said, See, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized? ³⁷ And Philip said, _____

_____. ³⁸ And he commanded the chariot to stand still: and _____

_____. ³⁹ And when they were come up out of the water _____, that the eunuch saw him no more: and he went on his way rejoicing.”

1. The angel of the Lord spoke to Philip telling him to Arise and go. – verse 26 (Jesus told His disciples to Go. - Mark 16:15)
2. He arose and went – he obeyed what he was told. – verse 27
3. He met there an Ethiopian eunuch. - verse 27b (He would have never met him if he hadn't obeyed and went.)
4. He was ready to be saved – he had already been to Jerusalem to worship and was sitting in his chariot reading the Bible. – verse 28
5. The Spirit of God to go where the man was. – verse 29
6. Philip ran to the man – sounds pretty aggressive. – verse 30
7. The man didn't understand what he was reading from the Bible. – verse 30-31
8. The man needed some _____ – he needed someone to _____ to Christ. – verse 31
9. The man wanted Philip to help him to understand the Bible. – verse 31b (Nehemiah 8:8 “So they read in the book in the law of God distinctly, and _____, and _____ the reading.”)
10. The man had some questions and Philip answered those questions. – verse 32
11. Philip opened his mouth and used the Scriptures to preach unto him Jesus. – verse 35
12. Philip led him to Christ – the man believed on / trusted Christ as his personal Saviour. – verse 36-37
13. Philip baptized him by immersion. – verse 38

NOTES:

14. The Spirit led Philip away to the next person that needed to be saved and the eunuch saw him no more.
 - a. Philip didn't get to disciple him because they lived in two different parts of the world, but if he had met him locally, he would have helped him grow in the Lord and mature in his faith.
 - b. One of the biggest criticisms from non-soul winners is "Where are they all at?" or "Where did they all go?"
 1. Realize not everyone we talk to will get saved and not all that get saved will come to church.
 2. Not all that come to church will get baptized and not all that get baptized will become faithful members of our church.
 3. Our job is to take people as far as they will allow us to or as far as is possible and let God do the rest.
 - a. Soul winning and follow-up are _____, but rest assured God is keeping record.
 - b. We must become _____ oriented, not _____ oriented.
 - c. By the way, we would rather have a few results after doing our part of giving the gospel and striving to disciple our converts than no results because we didn't do our part.
- E. Living a good Christian life and maintaining a good Christian testimony is important and will certainly make us a more _____ soul winner, but it will not get one person saved; No one gets saved by _____ someone's life. – Matthew 5:16 *"Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."*
- F. Jesus believed in and practiced confrontational soul winning.
 1. The _____ trusted Christ and then many others believed on him that resorted thither after she had invited them. – John 1:1-42
 - a. If lifestyle evangelism was legitimate certainly our perfect Saviour, Jesus, could have done that but He instead chose confrontational soul winning.
 - b. The woman at the well was a loose woman before she got saved, so certainly she could not have put lifestyle evangelism into practice, but she did put

NOTES:

confrontational soul winning into practice and many came to Christ because of her personal witness.

2. _____ got saved after Jesus told him to come down out of the sycamore tree to meet him. – Luke 19:1-6
- G. Jesus prayed for future generations that would be saved through _____ of other Christians not through their lifestyle. – John 17:20 *“Neither pray I for these alone, but _____.”*
- H. John the Baptist said he was “to bear witness of the Light, that all men through him might believe” (John 1:7) and that he was “the voice of one crying in the wilderness.” (John 1:23) (God needs our voice to tell others to prepare for eternity!)
- I. The early disciples preached the word (Acts 8:4) and went house to house to teach and preach about Christ (Acts 5:2).
 1. They did not wait for people to come to them, they went where the people were.
 2. Many Christians are sitting in churches praying for God to save the lost while they are sitting in the pew expecting God to send them to them; No doubt some will walk the aisle in a church service after hearing a gospel message, but even then, God expects us to go to them and compel them to come to His house. (Luke 14:23 *“And the lord said unto the servant, Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled.”*)
- J. Nowhere in the Bible does it tell us that we must live a Christian life in front of someone for weeks and months before talking to them.
- K. God brings people across our path every day that we may never come into contact with ever again – we must _____ and every opportunity to speak with people about the gospel and _____ the good news that Jesus saves!

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STUDY SHEET 1

LESSONS 1-7

1. What does the Bible consider a cult? _____

2. What are the two things that greatly attract people to cults?
 - a. _____
(_____)
 - b. _____
(_____)
3. How did Satan orchestrate the fall of man?
 - a. By attacking the _____. (“hath God said”)
 - b. By attacking the _____ of God Himself.
(Genesis 3:5)
4. What has Satan been in an all-out battle to be? _____

5. Who do false cults prey upon? _____

6. Give the 3 “P’s” of dealing with cultists.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
7. In order to refute a cultist thoroughly what should you do? _____

8. The _____ is the final test of whether a man, a teaching, or a movement is from God or not.
9. When they support their false doctrines by taking Bible verses out of context, *insist* that they _____.
10. Try to BRING THEM TO THE PLACE WHERE THEY MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN THE _____ ON AN

IMPORTANT POINT AND THEIR _____
_____.

11. What is our responsibility when dealing with cultists? _____

12. What are the two extremes that people go to when approaching cultists?

a. _____

b. _____

13. What is the final goal of Buddhism? _____

14. According to Buddhism, how do you stop the cycle of karma and reincarnation?

15. What is reincarnation? _____

16. What are the major teachings of Buddhism called? _____

17. According to Buddhism, what is the way to remove suffering? _____

18. Fill in the blank: Buddhism propagates the idea of _____
_____ as a way of _____ and
therefore rejects the necessity for a _____.

19. Where do 90% of Hindus live? _____

20. What are the oldest and most revered holy books of the Hindus called? _____

21. In Hinduism, the law of karma determines your placement in society, in one of four major castes:

a. Brahmins (_____)

b. Kshatriyas (warriors and _____)

c. Vaishyas (_____)

d. Shudras (_____)

22. What is karma? _____

23. What is the proof verse in Scripture that refutes reincarnation and karma?

24. When did Islam get its' start? _____.

25. Who started Islam? _____
26. Where was the religion of Islam started? _____
27. What is the Arabic word for temple? _____
28. What does the word Muslim mean? _____
29. What two choices does Islam basically offer the world?
- a. _____
 - b. _____
30. What are the Five Pillars of Islam?
- a. First Pillar – Reciting the _____, “There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his messenger.”
 - b. Second Pillar – _____
 - c. Third Pillar – _____
 - d. Fourth Pillar – _____ during the lunar month of _____.
 - e. Fifth Pillar – Making the pilgrimage to _____ at least once in their lives.
31. What is the final authority in Islam? _____
32. Who is the only true God according to Muslims? _____
33. Fill in the blank: To the Muslim, Jesus Christ is just _____ of Allah.
34. What are two Bible references that teaches that Jesus Christ was indeed God manifest in the flesh? _____
- Islam’s “salvation” is based on an individual’s _____ outweighing their bad works, but the Bible teaches that salvation is not a _____ but “the gift of God.”

STUDY SHEET 2

LESSONS 8-13

1. Who was the founder of Jehovah's Witnesses? _____
2. What did the founder of Jehovah's Witnesses start that would produce an enormous amount of literature? _____

3. What was the early name of Jehovah's Witnesses? _____

4. What is the name of the magazine that Jehovah's Witnesses produce?

5. What is the Jehovah's Witnesses main message? _____

6. What does their doctrine of soul-sleep teach? _____

7. Fill in the blank concerning the JW's teachings about Jesus:
 - a. He was the first and only _____ and then he _____ all other things.
 - b. He is also the _____.
 - c. He was a _____, nothing more and he did not have _____, human and divine.
 - d. He was not _____, but _____.
8. What do they call their "church" buildings? _____
9. What Bible do JW's use? _____
10. Fill in the blank concerning what the Bible teaches about Jesus:
 - a. The Bible teaches that Jesus Christ is _____, and is the _____ of all things (References: _____).

- b. Following his death, Jesus Christ _____ from the grave, appeared to and was recognized in his body by over 500 people. (Luke 24:39; John 2:19-21; 1 Cor. 15:6, 14)
11. Who do the JW's say will go to Heaven? _____
12. Fill in the blanks concerning what does the Bible teaches about salvation:
- The Bible teaches that the _____ provides the solution for man's sin problem.
 - The Bible teaches that we are _____ apart from any self-righteous works; salvation is _____.
13. Give one Bible reference that teaches that the human spirit continues to exist consciously after death which opposes the JW's teaching of soul sleep. -

14. Who is the founder of the Mormon religion? _____
15. Fill in the blank: Mormons claim that their church, founded by Joseph Smith in 1830, is the _____.
16. What so-called Bible do the Mormons use? _____
17. What do the Mormons teach about God? _____
18. What conditions do the Mormons base salvation on:
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____ for the receiving of the Holy Spirit
 - Endure until the end in _____
19. Fill in the blanks concerning what the Mormons believe about Heaven and Hell:
Individuals are to be judged as to what _____ they will enter and all who are not _____ and have received ordination from other churches will be damned and _____ unless they repent of their impious deeds.
20. Who was the founder of the Seventh Day Adventists? _____
21. What movement did he lead? _____

22. When the founder of this movement had failed in predicting Christ's return correctly numerous times, he left the movement, but who was the lady that continued to promote his original ideas? _____
23. What did the lady (in #24) call the process where God began a cleansing of the heavenly sanctuary as he examined the names that were written in the Book of Life?

24. How did the Seventh Day Adventists get their name? _____

25. What do the Seventh Day Adventist's believe the Mark of the Beast is?

26. Fill in the blank: We have an _____ Bible and we are warned not to _____ the Bible. – Reference (Give one):

27. Explain why we go to church on Sunday and not on Saturday or the Sabbath?
- a. Nowhere in the New Testament are Christians commanded to _____.
 - b. The Sabbath was a _____, the Jews.
 - c. The New Testament Christians met on the _____ of the week.
 - d. The Sabbath was a _____ law not a moral law.
28. Give a reference that shows that the ceremonial law was done away with being nailed to Christ's cross. _____

STUDY SHEET 3

LESSONS 14 -19

1. When and with whom did the Roman Catholic Church start?

2. In your own words, explain how the Roman Catholic church became the religion of the Roman Empire. _____

3. Fill in the blank: The Roman Catholic Church is a mixture of _____ and _____.

4. The start of the Roman Catholic Church was also the start of what?

5. What was the name of the religion in the Roman Empire in the 1st through 5th centuries A.D.? _____

6. What was one of the key features of this religion? _____

7. How was this teaching adopted into Roman Catholic doctrine? _____

8. What does the Catholic Bible include that is not in our Bible?

9. How does the Catholic Church say one may obtain salvation? _____

10. What are the seven sacraments as taught by the Catholic Church?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

- e. _____
 - f. _____
 - g. _____
11. What verse of Scripture proves that we can go directly to God in prayer and that we don't have to go through someone else to be heard by God? _____
 12. Who founded the Christian Science movement? _____
 13. What charismatic healer did she come across her influenced her in the doctrines of her church? _____
 14. What was her most famous writings called which she believed was spiritual inspired?

 15. What world religion did Christian Science adopt many ideas from?

 16. What does Christian Science teach about Heaven and Hell and Salvation?
 - a. Heaven and Hell are only a _____ and therefore are _____.
 - b. Heaven is something that you can experience now and for all eternity as you _____ and enter into a _____ that alleviates all suffering.
 - c. After death, a person _____ by putting into practice the truths taught by Christian Science.
 17. Give a reference of Scripture that shows that Heaven is a real place where those who believe in Christ will have their eternal abode. _____
 18. Give a reference of Scripture that shows that Hell is a real place where those who reject Christ as Saviour will have their eternal abode. _____
 19. Who was the founder of Scientology? _____
 20. What did he refer to as the modern science of mental health? _____
 21. What is dianetic auditing? _____

 22. During this auditing process an _____ is used that passes small _____ through the person's body as the person

holds metal electrodes and the counselor watches for

_____ when the person is asked
questions about particular _____.

23. What is an engram? _____

24. What do Scientologists believe that man's true identity is? _____

25. What is the ultimate goal for Scientologists? _____

26. Fill in the blank concerning Scientology's belief about salvation:

a. Scientology teaches that salvation is possible through the _____
_____ which results in a "_____."

b. Salvation is limited to the _____.

c. There is no _____
because the spirit will only move on to the next life and _____
_____ in another physical body after death.

27. Scientology teaches that man is basically good, what does the Bible teach about that?

28. Who was the founder of the Worldwide Church of God? _____

29. What denomination was he influenced by? _____

30. What belief caused people to separate from him more than any other doctrine? (Name
the doctrine and explain)

a. Name of the doctrine: _____.

b. Teaching of the doctrine: _____
_____.

31. Armstrong's ministry started as what? _____

32. What happened after Armstrong's death? _____

33. What is the present name of this group? _____

34. What did Armstrong believe about salvation? _____

_____.

35. What did Armstrong teach that the Gospel was? _____
_____.

36. What does the Bible teach that the Gospel is and where do you find that in the Bible?

a. Definition of the Gospel: _____
_____.

b. Scripture reference: _____

STUDY SHEET 4

LESSONS 19-25

37. From what trade is it speculated that Freemasonry originated from?

38. How were the workers in this trade held accountable to comply with certain expectations so they would keep a consistent standard in their work?

39. What were the three levels of workers in this trade called?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

40. What separated each of these levels and how would a contractor know if he had a qualified crew to complete the project?

41. What was the difference between an operative mason and an accepted mason?

a. Operative mason –

b. Accepted mason –

42. What are the qualifications in order to become a member of Freemasonry?

a. One must be _____.

b. One must believe

_____.

c. One must believe that the

_____ and never dies.

43. What are the first three degrees or levels that one can earn called?

44. How many total degrees are there that a Freemason can go through? _____

45. What is one of the most charitable groups that has branched off of Masonry?

46. Anytime there is a meeting, what are the three things that must be present and what are they referred to as?

a. They are called the _____.

b. 3 Things that must be present:

1. Some volume of _____

2. The _____

3. The _____

11. What is the main leader who wrote a book whose teachings outline what the Masons believe? _____

12. Fill in the blank: At each level or degree, an _____ is taken.

13. When someone is inducted into a level of Freemasonry what are they promising to do?

a. To _____ of Freemasonry to others who are not a part of the Lodge or Freemasonry.

b. To _____ whether or not a person is truly a Lodge member of the same degree or higher by identifying them by the secret handshake.

c. To be sworn to _____ and _____ to those of Freemasonry regardless of the cost or consequence.

d. To be bound by the penalties or _____ if they break their word.

14. What is probably the biggest secret of Freemasonry and what is it identified with?

a. Secret of the _____

b. Identified with the _____ and the _____.

15. With who did the answer to #14 originate with?

16. What do a lot of the symbols in Freemasonry represent?

17. What are two verses of Scripture that teach us that we are not to take oaths?

a. _____ b. _____

18. Fill in the blank: Masonry teaches that the Bible is a

_____, but the Bible teaches that
_____ according to John 17:17.

19. Fill in the blank concerning things we learn from Deuteronomy 18:9-15:

- a. We are not to _____ to do after the abominations of the heathen. –
verse 9
- b. We are not to be one who practices or familiarizes himself with the
_____.
– verse 10
- c. When we do an abomination, we make ourselves to become an abomination unto
the LORD. – verse 12
- d. We should be more _____ than to get mixed up
with people or practices that are _____ and
_____. – verse 13
- e. God does not put his _____ nor does He allow a
child of God to listen to _____. – verse 14
- f. A Christian is supposed to listen to the prophet or _____
that God has placed in his local church. – verse 15

20. Who did the false doctrine of Hyper Calvinism originate with?

21. What religion had he come out of? _____

22. Both Martin Luther and this leader were part of the Protestant Reformation and agreed on
some doctrine; what were they?

- a. _____ is the only source and basis of truth.
- b. Human beings are absolutely dependent on _____ for
salvation.
- c. Man is _____ for salvation.

23. What doctrines did they differ on?

- a. The Lutherans believed in the _____ in the Eucharist while
the _____ believed in the presence of Christ in the
Eucharist but only in a spiritual or _____ sense.

- b. Luther viewed God more as the _____ and living among us while _____ believed that God was _____ over this world.
- c. Luther believed in the _____ while _____ believed in the _____ exercising authority over the _____.
- d. Luther believed in the _____ while _____ believed in the _____.
- e. Luther believed that the world was _____ and was prepared to just _____ while _____ believed that God had created this world and was _____ but it was the responsibility of every Christian to bring everyone in the world _____.

23. What two doctrines did Hyper Calvinism major on?

24. Nowhere in Scripture does the Bible teach that people are lost because they have _____; they just can't be good enough to obtain salvation without Christ.

25. What verse tells us that man can reject Christ and choose not to come to him?

26. What verse tells us that Christ will draw ALL men unto Himself?

27. What is the difference between God's foreknowledge and God's predestination?

a. Foreknowledge –

_____.

b. Predestination –

_____.

_____.

28. Calvinism teaches that God chooses some to go to Heaven and some to go to Hell. What verse of Scripture tells us that He is not willing that any should perish (go to Hell)?

29. What verse of Scripture tells us that His will is that everyone be saved?

30. What verse of Scripture teaches us that Christ died for the sins of the whole world not just the “elect” who He chose to go to Heaven? _____

31. Fill in the blank as you compare Calvinism and Arminianism. Be sure to fill in the acronym on the left and what each letter stands for:

_____	Calvinism	Arminianism
_____	1. Because of man’s sinful state, he is _____ so God had to predestine those who would be saved.	1. Humanity is _____. _____.
_____	2. _____ who will be saved and go to Heaven and who are destined for Hell, who cannot be saved.	2. The elect are predestined to salvation as _____ to follow Christ of _____. They refer to this as _____.
_____	3. Christ only died for _____, those He chose to go to Heaven.	3. Christ died for _____.
_____	4. The grace of God is _____.	4. Man’s _____ allows him to _____.
_____	5. God _____ and exercises total dominion and so a person who is saved _____.	5. Man is ultimately _____ –he can choose salvation and can also go back to his old ways after being saved so God _____ someone’s eternal destiny because he may choose to _____ after salvation.