

THE LETTER TO THE HEBREWS

Although it is not certainly known that Paul wrote this letter, it can definitely be said that someone in Paul's circle of workers wrote it. It is definitely like Paul's letters in doctrine and in logic. It is similar to the Church Epistles, except that it was not written to churches, as such, but to individual Jewish believers wherever they might be in the world. These believers had been excluded from the worship in the temple, which had been so dear to them throughout all history. See now what comparison is made between the old worship, from which they were barred, and the new worship which they enjoyed in Christ.

CHRIST COMPARED TO THE PROPHETS AND THE ANGELS Hebrews 1 - 2

A. Christ Compared to the Prophets: Read Hebrews 1:1-3

1. How had God spoken to the Old Testament people at various times and in different ways? Hebrews 1:1

2. But through Whom had He spoken to those addressed in this letter? Hebrews 1:2a

3. List three things that Jesus is, and four things He does or has done:
 - a. Hebrews 1:2b _____
 - b. Hebrews 1:3 _____
 - c. Hebrews 1:3b _____
 - d. Hebrews 1:2c _____
 - e. Hebrews 1:3c _____
 - f. Hebrews 1:3d _____
 - g. Hebrews 1:3e _____

How then, does Christ compare to the prophets? Which is better?

B. Christ Compared to the Angels: Read Hebrews 1:4-14, 2:5-18

1. Although the angels were very precious to the Hebrew Christians, how did Christ compare with them? Hebrews 1:4a

2. List some of the ways in which this comparison is shown:
 - a. Hebrews 1:4b-5: What name does He have? _____
 - b. Hebrews 1:6: What did the angels do to Him at His birth? _____
 - c. Hebrews 1:8: Who IS He? _____
 - d. Hebrews 1:13: What is His present position? _____
 - e. Hebrews 2:5, 8: What will be His position in the future? _____

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3. What was Jesus' position for a short time? Hebrews 2:9a

4. For what reasons did He have this position?

a. Hebrews 2:9b, d _____

b. Hebrews 2:14b _____

c. Hebrews 2:15 _____

d. Hebrews 2:17 _____

C. Concluding Warning: Read Hebrews 2:1-4

1. What was true of the words spoken by angels in olden times? Hebrews 2:2a

2. What happened to those who transgressed and disobeyed the word of angels? Hebrews 2:2b

3. Therefore, what do you suppose will happen to those who disobey or neglect the word of Christ? Hebrews 2:1, 3

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Which would I rather have—the prophets and the angels, or God's own Son?

2. Do I obey God's Son—and the words which He speaks to me continually?

CHRIST COMPARED TO MOSES AND JOSHUA

Hebrews 3:1 - 4:13

We have seen that Christ is infinitely better than the prophets and the angels; but how does He compare with Moses and Joshua, the great leaders of Old Testament days? That is the question answered in the following paragraphs:

A. In His Position: Read Hebrews 3:1-6

1. By what two names is Jesus called in Hebrews 3:1?

2. In what way was He like Moses? Hebrews 3:2

3. Yet how did His glory compare with that of Moses? Hebrews 3:3

4. To what is Moses compared in God's house? Hebrews 3:5

5. But what is Christ in God's house? Hebrews 3:6a

6. Who make up God's house? Hebrews 3:6b

B. In the Rest to Which He Leads: Read Hebrews 3:7 - 4:13

1. Toward what place of rest was Moses leading the people of Israel? Numbers 13:17

2. But what did his people do as they journeyed? Hebrews 3:8, 9

3. Therefore, how did God feel toward them? Hebrews 3:10

4. What did He swear concerning them because of this? Hebrews 3:11

5. Therefore, against what did the writer of Hebrews warn his readers? Hebrews

a. 3:12

b. 3:13b

6. What proves that we are made partakers of Christ? Hebrews 3:14

7. What was the real reason that those Moses led could not enter into Canaan-rest?

Hebrews 3:18-19

8. To whom else has God also promised rest? Hebrews 4:1a, 2a

9. But what is it possible for us to do? Hebrews 4:1b

10. In what way are we like the Old Testament people led by Moses? Hebrews 4:2a

11. But what does it take to enter into rest – both for them, and for us? Hebrews 4:2b, 3a

12. When was this rest provided for human beings? Hebrews 4:3b

13. When did God enter into His rest? Hebrews 4:4b

14. Did Joshua (translated “Jesus” in Greek, and “Saviour” in English) lead the people of Israel into the rest of which God had spoken? Hebrews 4:8

15. What does a person do when he has entered into this rest? Hebrews 4:10

16. Therefore, what should we do concerning this rest? Hebrews 4:11a

17. What could happen to those who do not enter into this rest? Hebrews 4:11b

18. How can God tell whether or not we have entered into this rest? Hebrews 4:12-13

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Whose leadership would I prefer – that of Moses and Joshua, or that of Christ?

2. Do I *follow* Christ’s leading day by day? Is there faith in my heart which keeps me from hardening my heart and disobeying Him?

CHRIST COMPARED TO AARON

Hebrews 4:14 - 10:25

Although convinced that Christ is better than Moses and Joshua were, the Hebrew Christian might still be tempted to think; “But what about the priesthood of Aaron? It is so beautiful and worshipful! Is Christ better than that?” The answer follows:

A. In His Position as Priest: Read Hebrews 4:14 - 6:20

1. What title of Aaron is also given to Christ? Hebrews 4:14a

2. Why were the high priests of olden days taken from among men, rather than from the angels or other beings? Hebrews 5:1-2

3. Why was Jesus especially suited to be our high priest? Hebrews 4:15, 2:18

4. How did one become a high priest in Old Testament days? Hebrews 5:4

5. How did Christ become a high priest? Hebrews 5:5-6, 10

6. Why could the writer of Hebrews not say all that he wished about Jesus as our high priest? Hebrews 5:11

7. Although they ought to have been teachers themselves, what did they need? Hebrews 5:12-14

8. Therefore, what did he urge the Hebrew Christians to do? Hebrews 6:1a

9. What did he say about those who do not go on to perfection after they start toward salvation? Hebrews 6:4-6

10. But did the writer expect such things of his readers? Hebrews 6:9

11. Yet what did he urge them to do? Hebrews 6:11

12. Whom should they follow? Hebrews 6:12

13. Who was their great example in this? Hebrews 6:13-15

14. What is the great promise made to the Hebrew Christians and to us? Hebrews 6:18b

15. How can we be sure God will keep this promise? Hebrews 6:19-20

B. In the Order of His Priesthood: Read Hebrews 7:1-10

1. After whose order was Christ a priest, rather than the order of Aaron? Hebrews 5:6, 10, 6:20, 7:1, 11b, 17, 21b

2. What was Melchizedek called, as well as priest? Hebrews 7:2

3. How long did his priesthood continue? Hebrews 7:3

4. What did Melchizedek receive from Abraham and, therefore, from the Levites and Aaron, who were as yet unborn? Hebrews 7:4-5, 9-10

5. What did Melchizedek do to Abraham? Hebrews 7:6b-7

C. In the Effect of His Priesthood: Read Hebrews 7:11-22

1. What was the Aaronic priesthood and the law, which the people received under it, unable to do? Hebrews 7:11a, 19a

2. But by whom was this accomplished? Hebrews 7:19b, 22

D. In the length of His Priesthood: Read Hebrews 7:23-25

1. What limited the length of the Aaronic priests' service? Hebrews 7:23

2. But is Jesus limited in this way? Hebrews 7:24

3. Therefore, how long is He able to keep on saving people? Hebrews 7:25

E. In His Character as Priest: Read Hebrews 7:26-28

1. For whose sins did the Aaronic priests have to offer sacrifices daily? Hebrews 7:27a

2. But why did Jesus not have to do this? Hebrews 7:26-27

F. In the Covenant of His Priesthood: Read Hebrews 8:6-13

1. How does the *covenant* (agreement) of which Jesus is *mediator* (go-between) compare with that of which Aaron was mediator? Hebrews 8:6a

2. Why is it better? Hebrews 8:6b

3. Where are the promises of Christ's covenant written? Hebrews 8:10

4. Although the old covenant was primarily for Israel as a nation, for whom is this new covenant intended? Hebrews 8:11

5. What else is made possible through this new covenant? Hebrews 8:12

G. In the Sanctuary and Ordinances of His Priesthood: Read Hebrews 8:1-5, 9:1-28

1. Of what sanctuary and tabernacle is Jesus the minister or priest? Hebrews 8:2, 9:11

2. What were all the things in the earthly tabernacle? Hebrews 8:5a, 9:23a, 24b

3. Where is Jesus' tabernacle? Hebrews 9:24

4. How often could the priests enter the holy place, the first room of the tabernacle? Hebrews 9:6

5. But who alone might enter the second room—the Holy of Holies? Hebrews 9:7a

6. How often might he enter? Hebrews 9:7b

7. What must he carry with him? Hebrews 9:7c

8. What did this show people of that day? Hebrews 9:8

9. Through what was Jesus able to enter into His Holy of Holies? Hebrews 9:12a

10. How long would the redemption He thus obtained for us last? Hebrews 9:12b

H. In the Sacrifices of His Priesthood: Read Hebrews 10:1-18

1. What were the sacrifices of the law unable to do? Hebrews 10:1

2. How can we be sure of this? Hebrews 10:2

3. What were the sacrifices of the old covenant? Hebrews 10:4

4. But what did Jesus offer instead of this? Hebrews 10:5b, 10

5. How often were sacrifices made under the old covenant? Hebrews 10:11

6. But how many sacrifices did Jesus have to make? Hebrews 10:12, 14; 9:25-28

I. Concluding Challenge: Read Hebrews 10:19-25

1. What is it possible for us now to do, because of the blood of Jesus? Hebrews 10:19-20

2. Since we have this way into the presence of God, and since we have such a wonderful high priest, what should we do? Hebrews

a. 10:22 _____

b. 10:23 _____

c. 10:24 _____

d. 10:25 _____

3. What things should we avoid? Hebrews 10:23b, 10:25a

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Which priesthood is more effective – that of Aaron, or that of Christ?

2. Have I *accepted* Christ's offering for me as my high priest? Have I had *my* sins removed once for all by His perfect sacrifice?

APPLICATION AND EXHORTATION

Hebrews 10:26 - 13:25

Having proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that Christ far exceeds anything and everything in the Old Testament worship, the writer of Hebrews proceeds to tell the Hebrew Christians what they must do in the face of these facts.

A. The Call to Faith: Read Hebrews 10:26-39

1. Though absolutely convinced of the correctness of the writer's arguments, what might some of the Hebrew Christians be tempted to do? Hebrews 10:23, 35a, 38b

2. What were they told that they needed? Hebrews 10:36

3. How were they warned that they must live? Hebrews 10:38a, 39b

B. The Definition of Faith: Read Hebrews 11:1-3

1. What is faith? Hebrews 11:1

2. What is one definite thing that we can understand through faith? Hebrews 11:3

C. Some Examples and Accomplishments of Faith: Read Hebrews 11:4-39

1. Many wonderful things have been accomplished through faith which endures until it receives what God has promised. Tell what the following did because of their patient and persevering faith: Hebrews

a. 11:4: Abel _____

b. 11:5-6: Enoch _____

c. 11:7: Noah _____

d. 11:8-10: Abraham _____

e. 11:11-12: Sarah _____

f. 11:17-19: Abraham _____

g. 11:22: Joseph _____

h. 11:23: Moses' parents _____

i. 11:24-29: Moses _____

j. 11:30: Joshua and the Israelites _____

k. 11:31: Rahab the harlot _____

2. Notice the many others who accomplished great things through their faith: Hebrews 11:32. Read some of their accomplishments in Hebrews 11:33-38.

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3. What happened to all of these before they received the things promised to them?
Hebrews 11:13, 39
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D. The Challenge of Faith: Read Hebrews 12:1 - 13:25

1. When we see all that others have accomplished through faith, what should *we* do?
Hebrews 12:1

 2. In whom should we trust to give us that same kind of faith? Hebrews 12:2

 3. Notice some of the things that will be true in the life of the one who lives a life of faith:
Hebrews 12:3 - 13:25
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QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Have I ever accomplished anything that was humanly impossible through faith?

 2. What seeming impossibilities face me right now, which God would have me conquer by constantly looking to Jesus for the necessary wisdom, strength, etc.?
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PART THREE

CHRIST'S TEACHINGS THROUGH THE OTHER APOSTLES

Besides Paul, four other of Christ's apostles wrote letters which were included by God's guidance in the New Testament. These letters are commonly called "General Epistles", and they bear the name of the person who wrote them, rather than the name of those who received them. Read again page one of this volume to see why these letters are considered to be the teachings of Christ Himself. Then study the letters.

THE LETTER OF JAMES

James was the half-brother of our Lord Jesus, who probably was not saved until after Jesus had risen from the dead (see Galatians 1:19, John 7:5, Acts 1:13-14, I Corinthians 15:7). In spite of this fact, he soon became the leader of the church at Jerusalem (see Acts 12:17, 15:4a, 13; Galatians 1:18-19, 2:1, 9, Acts 21:18), and continued in this position until his death about A.D. 61 or 62. Study his letter, which he wrote probably about A.D. 45, some five years before the church council at Jerusalem (Acts 15), to the Jewish Christians who had been scattered abroad.

BASIC ATTITUDES OF LIFE

James 1

A. Attitudes Toward the Trying of One's Faith: Read James 1:1-8

1. What did James say Christians should count it when they fall into *divers* (different kinds of) trials, or testings of their faith? James 1:2

2. What is the great result of the trying of one's faith? James 1:3

3. If patience is allowed to be fully developed, what will be the result? James 1:4

4. If anyone does not know how to meet a particular problem, what may he do? James 1:5

5. But what must be his attitude in doing this? James 1:6a

6. What is the result of *wavering* (being unsettled, swaying) between two goals or purposes in life? James 1:8

B. Attitudes Toward One's Position in Life: Read James 1:9-11

1. What should both the rich and the poor do concerning their position in life? James 1:9, 10

2. What should the rich always remember? James 1:10b, 11b

C. Attitudes Toward Temptations to Sin: Read James 1:12-18

1. What should one do about temptations to sin? James 1:12a

2. What will come to those who have this attitude? James 1:12b

3. From what source do allurements to evil NEVER come? James 1:13

4. But rather, from what source DO they come? James 1:14

5. What kind of things does God give to His children, rather than allurements to evil? James 1:17

D. Attitudes Toward God's Messages: Read James 1:19-27

1. What should one do with the Word of God? James 1:19a, 21b, 22a

2. What is a man like if he does not do this? James 1:23-24

3. What is absolutely essential if a person's "religion" is to be of value? James 1:26

4. What two things will one do if he has pure, genuine religion? James 1:27

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. What should be the basic attitude of a Christian's life? James 1:6a, 2:1a

2. Do I actively trust God, no matter what circumstances may arise in MY life?

RESULTING ACTIONS IN LIFE

James 2 - 3

Having shown that the basic attitude of a Christian's life is to be faith regardless of the circumstances, James goes on to show how this attitude will affect a person's actions in his everyday life. Study some of these outworkings of faith below.

A. Resulting Actions Toward the Rich and the Poor: Read James 2:1-13

1. Against what did James warn his readers? James 2:1

2. How were they evidently accustomed to treating the rich among them? James 2:2a, 3a

3. How were they accustomed to treating the poor? James 2:2b, 3b

4. But on what basis does God choose people, rather than on the basis of earthly riches? James 2:5a

5. Notice three things that rich men sometimes did to Christians: James 2:6-7

6. What law did James say they should be careful to keep? James 2:8

7. If they did not keep this law, what other law would they also be guilty of breaking? James 2:9b, 10a, 11b

8. What law should govern their every relationship? James 2:12b, 1:25a

9. What will happen to those who show no mercy in their attitudes? James 2:13

B. Resulting Actions in One's Own Life: Read James 2:14-26

1. If a man SAYS he has faith, but has no works to prove it, can that kind of faith save him, or do anyone else any good? James 2:14, 15-16, 17

2. Who have faith—believing that there is one God—but no works resulting from that faith? James 2:19b

3. What did Abraham DO that PROVED to men that he had faith in God? James 2:21-24

4. What did Rahab the harlot do that proved SHE had faith in God? James 2:25-26

C. Resulting Actions in One's Speech: Read James 3:1-18

1. Who will be judged by higher standards than others? James 3:1

2. How may one know that he is able to control his whole body, or personality? James 3:2

3. To what three very small things is the tongue compared? James 3:3, 4, 5-6

4. To what is it compared because it cannot be controlled? James 3:7-8

5. To what three things is it compared because it speaks both good and evil? James 3:9-12

D. Resulting Actions in One's Wisdom: Read James 3:13-18

1. If one has true wisdom, how will he show it? James 3:13

2. If one has bitter jealousy and rivalry in his heart, what kind of "wisdom" does he have? James 3:14-15

3. What is the result of this kind of "wisdom"? James 3:16

4. But what are the characteristics of the wisdom that God gives? James 3:17
 - a. (4 things) _____
 - b. _____
 - c. (2 things) _____

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. If one really HAS faith, how can others tell it?

2. How much of MY life reveals the faith which I say I have?

RESULTING ATTITUDES OF LIFE

James 4 - 5

Not only does the basic attitude of faith affect every action of life, but every attitude as well. Notice the following attitudes, and how they are affected:

A. Attitudes Toward Things: Read James 4:1-10

1. What did James say was the root and cause of wars and fightings? James 4:1

2. Although people lust (eagerly desire) for things, and even kill, fight, and war to get them, why do they not have them? James 4:2

3. Even when they do ask God for them, why is He not able to give them? James 4:3

4. What did James call Christians who are overly concerned about what the world offers? James 4:4a, 4b

5. Notice what he urged such people to do about this. James 4:7-10

B. Attitudes Toward Others' Sins: Read James 4:11-12

1. What are some people tempted to do concerning their fellow-men? James 4:11a

2. But who is the only one who has a right to do this? James 4:12

C. Attitudes Toward the Future: Read James 4:13-17

1. What do some people do concerning their future lives? James 4:13

2. Why did James say this is not wise? James 4:14

3. What should always be considered in making one's plans for the future? James 4:15

4. What is one doing if he KNOWS this, but does not do it? James 4:17

D. Attitudes Toward Injustices: Read James 5:1-12

1. Who had been guilty of mistreating others? James 5:1

2. What was one specific thing they had done? James 5:4

3. Therefore, what did James warn would come to them? James 5:1

4. What did he say had happened to their hoards of clothes and other riches? James 5:2-3

5. What should those who have been mistreated do? James 5:7, 8a

6. When will all these wrongs be righted? James 5:7b, 8b, 9b

7. Who are the great examples of patient suffering in the midst of affliction?
 - a. James 5:10 _____
 - b. James 5:11 _____
8. What should one especially avoid in such cases, and always? James 5:12

E. Attitudes Toward Circumstances of Life: Read James 5:13-18

1. What should one do if he is:
 - a. afflicted or troubled? James 5:13a _____
 - b. happy or glad? James 5:13b _____
 - c. sick? James 5:14-15 _____
 - d. faulty or sinful? James 5:16 _____
2. What great weapon may be used in each case? James 5:15a, 16b, 17a

3. What does one do when he turns another back from the wrong way of life? James 5:19-20

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. About whom is one usually concerned when his attitudes of life are wrong?

2. Am I more concerned about what I want for myself than I am about what God wants me to have, to feel, to do, to suffer, and to endure?

THE FIRST LETTER OF PETER

Peter was one of the “inner circle” of three of our Lord’s disciples – Peter, James, and John. His name was originally Simon, but Jesus changed it to Peter or Cephas, the Greek and Aramaic names meaning “rock” or “stone”. He became the leader of the disciples, and the natural spokesman for the group. He continued in this capacity until Paul began to overshadow him as the leader of the church group, in Acts 13. It was about twenty years after this, between A.D. 63 and 66, that Peter’s letters were written.

THE CHRISTIAN’S ATTITUDE TOWARD THIS EARTHLY LIFE

I Peter 1:1 - 2:10

A. The Glorious Future of a Christian: Read I Peter 1:1-12

1. What can be the constant characteristic of a Christian’s life because of Jesus’ resurrection? I Peter 1:3b

2. To what can he look forward in the future? I Peter 1:4

3. What can he expect to happen to him until he receives this? I Peter 1:5

4. What should this hope produce in his life, even though he is called upon to suffer through many temptations? I Peter 1:6a

5. If this is true of him, what will he receive at the appearing of Jesus Christ? I Peter 1:7b

6. How does the Christian feel about Christ? I Peter 1:8

7. What two parts of Christ’s life did the prophets foretell? I Peter 1:11

8. Did they understand what they were foretelling? I Peter 1:10-11

9. For whose benefit were these prophecies made? I Peter 1:12

B. The Present Attitude of the Christian: Read I Peter 1:13-21

1. Therefore, how long can the Christian’s attitude of hope last? I Peter 1:13

2. How should he live as a result? I Peter 1:14-15

3. What was the price of the Christian's ransom from his old way of life? I Peter 1:18-19

C. The Present Responsibility of the Christian: Read I Peter 1:22 - 2:10

1. What is the Christian's responsibility toward other Christians? I Peter 1:22b

2. Through what was the Christian born again? I Peter 1:23

3. Therefore, what should he do now that he IS born again? I Peter 2:2

4. What will he have to get rid of in order to keep his appetite for the Word of God? I Peter 2:1

5. What does the Lord make of those who come to Him? I Peter 2:5

6. What is Jesus Himself called? I Peter 2:6

7. What kind of stone is He to those who believe? I Peter 2:7a

8. But what kind of stone is He to those who do not believe? I Peter 2:7b-8

9. What has God called Christians to be? I Peter 2:9a

10. What is the purpose of this high calling? I Peter 2:9b

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Is the Christian's future prize worth its present cost? Romans 8:18

2. Is my life filled with hope because of what is reserved in heaven for me?

THE CHRISTIAN'S BEHAVIOR IN THIS EARTHLY LIFE

I Peter 2:11 - 5:14

Having shown something of the wonders which are laid up for the Christian in the future, and the hope which can be his in the present because of these things, Peter continues his letter with exhortations concerning the Christian's present life.

A. The Christian's Behavior Toward His Fellow-man: Read 1 Peter 2:11 - 3:12

1. What is the Christian's position in this present world? 1 Peter 2:11

2. Therefore, how must he be careful to behave in the sight of citizens of this present world? 1 Peter 2:12

3. What must be his behavior toward the civil governments of this world? 1 Peter 2:13-17

4. If he is a servant, how must he behave toward his earthly master? 1 Peter 2:18-20

5. Who was his great example in this? 1 Peter 2:21-25

6. If a Christian woman is married, what is her responsibility toward her husband? 1 Peter 3:1, 5b, 6a

7. If a Christian man is married, what is his responsibility toward his wife? 1 Peter 3:7

8. What could happen if these instructions are not obeyed? 1 Peter 3:7b

9. What is every Christian's responsibility toward every other person? 1 Peter 3:8-9

B. The Christian's Behavior in the Midst of Suffering: Read 1 Peter 3:13 - 4:19

1. As a rule, will anyone harm the one who seeks to do good? 1 Peter 3:13

2. But if this should happen, what should the Christian's reaction be? 1 Peter 3:14

3. What should a Christian always be ready to do to those who ask a reason for his hope? 1 Peter 3:15

4. What will silence any false accusations they may bring? 1 Peter 3:16-17

5. Who else had to suffer as a result of false accusations? 1 Peter 3:18

6. Therefore, what attitude should the Christian have toward suffering? 1 Peter 4:1a

7. What should be the goal of all his future life? 1 Peter 4:1b-2

8. What will unbelievers think of such an attitude? 1 Peter 4:4

9. What should believers think about the fiery trials they are called on to endure? 1 Peter 4:12

10. How should they react to such trials? 1 Peter 4:13a, 14a, 16a, 16b, 19

C. The Christian's Behavior in Special Cases: Read 1 Peter 5:1-14

1. Notice Peter's special instructions to elders, or church leaders: 1 Peter 5:2-3.

2. What did he promise they would receive for faithful service? 1 Peter 5:4

3. What did he say all people, and especially younger people, should do? 1 Peter 5:5-6

4. What should those who are burdened with cares do? 1 Peter 5:7

5. Against whom should Christians always be on guard? 1 Peter 5:8-9

6. What did Peter promise that God would do for Christians after they have suffered only a little while? 1 Peter 5:10

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Should a Christian's behavior be like that of a citizen of this world?

2. What does MY behavior indicate about MY citizenship? Hebrews 11:13-16

THE SECOND LETTER OF PETER

Peter's second letter was written probably shortly after his first, and to the same group, although it is also addressed to all Christians. It gives the last recorded words of Peter, as 2 Timothy gives the last recorded words of Paul.

A. Exhortations for Christians: Read 2 Peter 1

1. How did Peter say that grace and peace would come to Christians? 2 Peter 1:2

2. How does God's power give to Christians all they need for life and godliness? 2 Peter 1:3

3. What is it that makes Christians able to share in God's nature and escape the evils of this world? 2 Peter 1:4

4. What qualities did Peter therefore urge Christians to develop? 2 Peter 1:5-7

5. What did he say an abundance of these qualities would prevent? 2 Peter 1:8

6. What did he say about those who do not have these qualities? 2 Peter 1:9

7. How did he say one could have an abundant entrance into heaven? 2 Peter 1:10-11

8. Why did Peter think it necessary to write them of these things? 2 Peter 1:15

9. On what were Peter's accounts of Jesus' power and second coming based?

10. How were these prophecies originally given? 2 Peter 1:21

B. Warnings Concerning False Teachers: Read II Peter 2

1. What is one of the main things Peter warned that false teachers will deny? 2 Peter 2:1b

2. But what did he say such teachers would bring upon themselves? 2 Peter 2:1b, 3b

3. Notice what God has done in the past that proves He knows how to judge the unjust, though He spares the godly. 2 Peter 2:4-9

4. Read Peter's graphic and forceful description of false teachers in 2 Peter 2:10-18. What do they promise their followers? 2 Peter 2:19a

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5. But what are they themselves? 2 Peter 2:19b

6. To what two things did Peter compare them? 2 Peter 2:22

C. Teachings Concerning the Future: Read 2 Peter 3

1. Of what do both of Peter's letters seek to remind Christians? 2 Peter 3:2

2. Who did Peter warn would come in the last days? 2 Peter 3:3

3. What is the main thing at which they will scoff? 2 Peter 3:4a

4. Why will they say Jesus is not coming again? 2 Peter 3:4b

5. Of what, that happened according to God's Word or promise, are they willingly ignorant? 2 Peter 3:5-6

6. What is promised by the same Word of God to this present world? 2 Peter 3:7, 10

7. Since this is true, what kind of lives should we live? 2 Peter 3:11-12

8. What is one great reason the Lord has delayed His coming? 2 Peter 3:9b, 15a

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Whose knowledge is more reliable: that of Jesus, given in God's Word, or that of teachers who arise among men? 2 Peter 3:17-18, 1 Timothy 6:20-21

2. Am I guilty of teaching any false doctrine? Or of following those who do?

THE FIRST LETTER OF JOHN

John, the beloved disciple (one of the “inner circle” with Peter and James), stayed in Jerusalem caring for Jesus’ mother until her death (John 19:26-27), and then went to Ephesus where he became overseer of a large circle of churches. His letters were written in his old age, after he had written the gospel of John, probably about A.D. 90. False teachers called Gnostics had arisen, claiming to know a great deal, but living very wicked lives. Study the following to see what John said the Christians could know—and how they could recognize these false teachers.

A. Introduction to John’s Letter: Read 1 John 1:1-4

1. About Whom was John writing this letter? 1 John 1:1 (last phrase)

2. Did John seem to KNOW what he was talking about? 1 John 1:1-3a

3. For what two reasons did he want to tell the people of these things? 1 John
 - a. 1:3b _____
 - b. 1:4 _____

B. Where the Christian Walks: Read I John 1:5 - 2:11

1. What message had John heard from Jesus that he was declaring to others now? 1 John 1:5

2. Therefore, where will one who is really a Christian walk? 1 John 1:6-7
Not _____ BUT _____
3. What will he do about his sin? 1 John 1:8, 10; 9
Not _____ BUT _____
4. If a Christian DOES sin, who is his *advocate* (helper, lawyer) before God, and the *propitiation* (atoning sacrifice) for his sin? 1 John 2:1-2

5. What are two other signs that a person knows God and walks with Him?
 - a. 1John 2:3-6 _____
 - b. 1 John 2:9-11 _____

C. What the Christian Loves: Read 1 John 2:12-17

1. Notice the things which are already true of Christians in their various stages of Christian growth: 1 John 2:12-14. What are all of them urged not to love? 1 John 2:15a

2. What are they to love, and to seek to do, instead? 1 John 2:15b, 17b

D. What the Christian Believes: Read 1 John 2:18-29

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1. Against whom did John warn his readers? 1 John 2:18

2. From where had these leaders come? 1 John 2:19

3. What were they teaching? 1 John 2:22

4. What did this teaching prove about them? 1 John 2:23

5. Through Whom did John say Christians could know whether or not one was teaching the truth? 1 John 2:20, 21, 27

6. What must they do to make sure they were not led astray by these false teachers, and thus caused to be ashamed before Christ at His coming? 1 John 2:28

E. Who the Christian Is: Read 1 John 3:1-24

1. What did John say Christians are? 1 John 3:1a, 2a

2. What will happen to Christians when Christ appears? 1 John 3:2b

3. What do Christians do because of this? 1 John 3:3

4. If one does not do this, but continually practices sin, what does that prove about him? 1 John 3:8-10

5. Who can cause a Christian to know that God lives in him? 1 John 3:24b

6. What are two sure proofs that one is a Christian? 1 John 3:14-15, 24a

F. How the Christian Discovers False Teachers: Read 1 John 4:1-6

1. What did John say Christians should try to discover about every teacher? 1 John 4:1

2. What must a person believe and teach if he is really of God? 1 John 4:2-3

3. What is the relationship between Christians and false teachers? 1 John 4:4

4. Who listens to these false prophets? 1 John 4:3

5. But who listens to teachers who are of God? 1 John 4:6

G. What the Christian Must Do: Read 1 John 4:7-21

1. What did John urge all Christians to do? Why? 1 John 4:7a

2. What does it prove about a person if he does this? 1 John 4:7b

3. What does it prove if he does not do this? 1 John 4:8

4. How did God show His great love toward us? 1 John 4:9

5. What should we therefore do? 1 John 4:11

6. Although no one has ever seen God, how can one know that God lives in him? 1 John 4:12

7. What are other ways we can know this? 1 John 4:13, 15
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
8. What is one of the great qualities of true love? 1 John 4:18

9. What is it that makes it possible for us to love? 1 John 4:19

10. What is the great earthly sign that a person truly loves God? 1 John 4:20-21

H. Further Proofs of the Christian's Salvation: Read 1 John 5:1-12

1. Review some of the proofs that one is a Christian. 1 John 5:1-3. What new proof is given in 1 John 5:4a?

3. What weapon is used to accomplish this? 1 John 5:4b

4. What specific thing must one believe in order to overcome the world? 1 John 5:5

5. What is the final and positive proof that one is a Christian? 1 John 5:11-12

I. Summary of All These Teachings: Read 1 John 5:13-21

1. To whom were all these things written? 1 John 5:13a

2. What should they be able to KNOW as a result of these teachings? 1 John 5:13b

3. Of what two things should they be confident, as a result? 1 John 5:14, 15
- a. _____
- b. _____
4. Notice the many other things true believers can KNOW beyond the shadow of a doubt, 1 John 5:18-20, and throughout the book. The word “know” occurs 32 times in this small letter of 1 John. Therefore, who would be the REAL “*Gnostics*” (knowers) of John’s day?
- _____

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Has God’s Holy Spirit made ME absolutely sure that I am a child of God, walking in the light in fellowship with Him, not loving the world, nor practicing sin, nor deceived by false teachers – but loving others, keeping His commandments, and overcoming the world through my faith in Jesus Christ, who lives within me?
- _____
2. If not, what must I do to MAKE sure? 1 John 5:12, John 1:12
- _____

THE SECOND AND THIRD LETTERS OF JOHN

The second and third letters of John are private letters, written personally to individuals who lived in John's day. They are all that remains for us of John's private correspondence, just as Philemon is all that remains of Paul's. Study now these two short letters, called by one writer "twin sisters".

A. The Second Letter of John: Read II John 1-13

1. To whom was this letter written? II John 1a

This is thought by some to be a church and its members, but it seems more likely that it was a wealthy lady who lived somewhere near Ephesus.

2. What had brought great joy to John? II John 4

3. What commandment that was originally given by Jesus (John 13:34) and repeated often in I John, is also given to this lady? II John 5

4. What is John's definition of love in this letter? II John 6

5. What did John say many people were teaching already in his day? II John 7a

6. What did John call such people? II John 7b

7. What did he say such teachers prove about themselves? II John 9a

8. What two things did John warn this lady not to do to such teachers? II John 10-11

9. Why did John not write any more than he did to this lady? II John 12

B. The Third Letter of John: Read III John 1-14

1. To whom was this letter written? III John 1a

This may have been the same Gaius whom Paul baptized (I Corinthians 1:14), and the one who was his host (Romans 16:23). What did John call this man? III John 1a, 2a, 5a, 11a

2. What had caused special joy to John concerning this man? III John 3-4

3. Therefore, what did John wish for him? III John 2

4. What had many preachers of John's day done for Jesus' name's sake? III John 7

5. What had Gaius done for such preachers? II John 5-6

6. What did John say about such action? III John 5a, 6b, 8

7. To whom had John written this message previously? III John 9a

8. But who kept his instructions from being obeyed? III John 9b

9. What was the trouble with this man? III John 9c, I Peter 5:3, Colossians 1:18b

10. What two things had he done instead of obeying John's instructions? III John

a. 9d, 10b

b. 10c, d

11. What did John urge Gaius to follow? III John 11

12. Who stood out in marked contrast to Diotrephes? III John 12

13. Why did John not write any more than he did to Gaius? III John 13-14

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. What word occurs five times in II John 1-4, and six times in III John?

2. Am I always careful to stand up for the truth – refusing to approve of false teachers, but helping the true ones in every possible way?

THE LETTER OF JUDE

This letter may have been written by Judas, not Iscariot, one of the twelve apostles, who was also called Lebbaeus and Thaddeus (Matthew 10:3); but it seems more likely because of Jude 17 that he was not an apostle, but the half-brother of Christ. This Jude, like his brother James, was not saved until after the resurrection of our Lord (compare John 7:5 with Acts 1:14). This letter was written probably just before the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70 from Palestine, probably from Jerusalem. It was addressed to all Christians everywhere, but was probably sent originally to the churches eastward of Judea, among whom (according to tradition) Jude labored. Study now this short letter.

A. The Salutation and Purpose of the Letter: Read Jude 1-4

1. How did Jude describe himself in the beginning of this letter? Jude 1a

2. How did he describe those to whom he was writing? Jude 1b

3. About what had Jude been planning to write his letter? Jude 3a

4. But what did he feel it necessary to do instead? Jude 3b

5. What caused this change in his plans? Jude 4

B. Words About False Teachers: Read Jude 5-16

1. Although God saved all the Israelites out of Egypt, what did he later do to some of them? Why? Jude 5

2. What did God do with the angels who failed to keep their first estate? Jude 6

3. What did God do with Sodom and Gomorrah and the cities about them because of their fornication? Jude 7

4. In what three ways were the false teachers of Jude's day like the above people? Jude 8

5. What much more important person than they had not dared to do the things they did? Jude 9

6. To what three old Testament characters did Jude compare them? Jude 11

7. What did Jude say they were like at the love-feasts held by the Christians? Jude 12a

8. To what four things in nature did he compare them? Jude 12b-13

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

9. What else did he call them? Jude 16a

10. Who foretold the punishment of such teachers? Jude 14-15

C. Words to the True Church: Read Jude 17-25

1. Of what warning of the apostles did Jude remind his readers? Jude 17-18

2. What did he charge the true believers to do? Jude 20-21

3. How did he say they should treat these false teachers? Jude 22-23

4. What did Jude say God was able to do for all true believers? Jude 24

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. In what way could the Christians of Jude's day "keep the faith"? Jude 24

2. Am I one who kept not his first estate and is therefore kept for judgment? Or am I one who keeps himself and is kept from falling? Jude 6, 15, 21, 24

THE REVELATION GIVEN TO JOHN

No study of the teachings of Jesus would be complete without at least a glimpse into His teachings recorded for us in the book of Revelation. Since this book was studied in detail in Volume II, only a brief summary of the main teachings is given here.

A. The Author of the Messages in the Revelation: Read Revelation 1:9-20

1. What was John told to do while he was imprisoned on the isle of Patmos? Revelation 1:9-11a

2. When he turned to see who spoke with him, Whom did he see? Revelation 1:12-13a

3. About what three subjects was he told to write? Revelation 1:19

B. Main Messages About Jesus Himself: Read Revelation 1:1-8

1. What is one of the main things Jesus has done for people in the past? Revelation 1:5b

2. What is one of the main things He will do in the future? Revelation 1:7, 16:15, 22:7, 12, 20

C. Main Messages About the Future of the Earth: Read Revelation 6:12-17, 8:7-13

1. What parts of our world will act peculiarly in the future? Revelation 6:12-14

2. What day will follow these events? Revelation 6:17]

3. What will men on earth do because of those things? Revelation 6:15-16

4. How much of the earth will be affected at one time by these judgments? Revelation 8:7b, 8b, 9b, 10b, 11a, 12b

5. What did God's angel say would come to the inhabitants of the earth because of other judgments which follow these? Revelation 8:13

6. How much of the earth will be affected by God's later judgments? Revelation 16:1-2, 3, 4, 8

D. Main Messages About the Future of Satan: Read Revelation 19:11 - 20:3; 20:7-10

1. Who will come from heaven to make war? Revelation 19:11-16

2. Who will fight against Him? Revelation 19:19

3. What will happen to the leaders of this army? Revelation 19:20a, c

4. What will happen to the army itself? Revelation 19:21a, b

5. What will happen to the devil after this? Revelation 20:1-3

6. What will happen to the devil after he once more persuades men of earth to fight against God? Revelation 20:10

E. Main Messages About the Future of Human Beings: Read Revelation 20:4-6, 11-15

1. What will God do with all the dead? Revelation 11:18, 20:12

2. What will those who have died because of their testimony for Jesus be allowed to do? Revelation 20:4b

3. What will happen to all those whose names are not found in Jesus' book of life? Revelation 20:15

4. Who are some that will be included in this group? Revelation 21:8, 27a

5. Who are the only ones permitted in heaven? Revelation 21:24, 27b

6. What will they do there forever? Revelation 22:3b, 5b

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Who controls all the events of the past, the present, and the future?

2. What is my relationship to this Person? What will He do with ME when he judges the world? See John 1:12, Romans 8:1

APPROXIMATE DATES OF EVENTS IN THE NEW TESTAMENT ERA

Until about the year A.D. 800, world events were usually dated according to the year of the monarch during whose reign they occurred: thus, the temple in Jerusalem was burned in the eleventh year of Zedekiah king of Judah, which was the nineteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon. But about A.D. 800, after a century of struggle on the part of the popes of Rome against the emperors of Constantinople for virtual independence, Pope Hadrian ceased to date events by the year of the reigning emperor, calling a certain day instead, "December 1, of the year 781, under the reign of the Lord Jesus Christ, Our God, and Redeemer." The Christian world (except for the Greek Church) has dated time ever since from the birth of Christ as figured by Hadrian, shortening the expression to "year of our Lord" (in Latin, Anno Domini, or A.D.). However, Hadrian made an error in his computation of about four or five years, and we know that Christ was born in the year commonly called 5 or 4 B.C. Study the dates of other important events of this era, as given below:

- The Birth of Christ About 5 or 4 B.C.
- The Beginning of Christ's Public Ministry About A.D. 26 or 27
- Christ's Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension About A.D. 29 or 30
- The Stoning of Stephen and Scattering of Christians, Acts 7-98 About A.D. 31 or 32
- The Conversion of Saul, Acts 9 About A.D. 31 or 32
- Saul's Three Years in Damascus and Arabia, Acts 9:22, Galatians 1:17
- Saul's First Visit to Jerusalem after His Conversion, Galatians 1:18, Acts 9:26 About A.D. 34 or 35
- Saul's Second Visit to Jerusalem, Acts 11:27-30, 12:25 About A.D. 44
- The Book of James was written from Jerusalem About A.D. 45
- Paul's First Missionary Journey, Acts 13 - 14 About A.D. 45 - 48
- The Church Council at Jerusalem, Acts 15 About A.D. 50
- Paul's Second Missionary Journey, Acts 16 - 18 About A.D. 50 - 53
- I and II Thessalonians written from Corinth About A.D. 52
- Paul's Third Missionary Journey, Acts 19 - 20 About A.D. 54 - 57
- I and II Corinthians written from Ephesus and Macedonia About A.D. 57
- Galatians and Romans written from Corinth About A.D. 58
- The Gospel of Matthew written from Judea Between A.D. 50 - 58
- Paul's Arrest in Jerusalem, Acts 21 About A.D. 58
- Paul's Imprisonment in Caesarea, Acts 24 - 26 About A.D. 58 - 60
- The Gospel of Luke probably written during this period
- Paul's First Imprisonment in Rome, Acts 28 About A.D. 61 - 63
- Philemon, Ephesians, Colossians and Philippians written About A.D. 62 - 63
- The Acts of the Apostles written by Luke from Rome About A.D. 61 or 62
- The Martyrdom of James, Bishop of Jerusalem About A.D. 61 or 62
- The Martyrdom of Matthias, who had replaced Judas Iscariot About A.D. 61 or 64
- Paul's Temporary Release from Prison for about Five Years About A.D. 63 - 68
- I Timothy written probably from Macedonia About A.D. 65
- Titus written probably from Ephesus on the way to Nicopolis About A.D. 66
- Hebrews written Between A.D. 62 and 68, certainly before A.D. 70
- The Gospel of Mark written probably from Rome Between A.D. 62 - 70

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I Peter written from Babylon About A.D. 63 - 66
II Peter written from some point between Babylon and Rome About A.D. 64 - 67
John the beloved Apostle's move to Ephesus in Asia Minor About A.D. 66
Paul's Second Imprisonment at Rome About A.D. 68
II Timothy written About A.D. 68
Paul's Martyrdom at Rome by Beheading About A.D. 68
Peter's Martyrdom at Rome by Crucifixion About A.D. 68
The Destruction of Jerusalem Including the Temple A. D. 70
The Martyrdom of All the Other Apostles except John Within a few years after this
The Gospel of John, I, II, and III John written from Ephesus About A.D. 90
The Revelation written from the Isle of Patmos About A.D. 96
John's Death, after a Life of Martyrdom About A.D. 98 - 100

SUMMARY OF THE TEACHINGS OF NEW TESTAMENT BOOKS

Christ is the author of all the teachings in the New Testament. Use these pages to summarize in your mind all He has been trying to teach you through this study.

A. Matthew: Jesus, the King of the Jews:

- 1:1 - 4:16: The King's Preparation
- 4:17 - 16:20: The King's Ministry of Teaching and Works
- 16:21 - 26:5: The King's Rejection by His Subjects
- 26:6 - 28:20: The King's Crucifixion and Resurrection

B. Mark: Jesus, the Servant of God:

- 1:1-13: The Servant Identified
- 1:14 - 13:37: The Servant at Work
- 14 - 15: The Servant Obedient Unto Death
The Servant Risen and Glorified – But Still a Servant

C. Luke: Jesus, the Son of Man:

- 1:1 - 4:13: His Preparation
- 4:14 - 9:50: His Galilean Ministry
- 9:51 - 19:28: His Perea Ministry
- 19:29 - 24:53: His Last Days on Earth

D. John: Jesus, the Son of God:

- 1:1 - 18: "I Came Forth from the Father"
- 1:19 - 12:50: "And Am Come into the World"
- 13 - 19: "Again, I Leave the World"
- 20 - 21: "And Go to the Father" (See John 16:28)

E. The Acts of the Apostles: Christ's Work Continued Through the Holy Spirit:

- 1 - 7: Witnessing through Peter in Jerusalem
- 8 - 12: Witnessing through Many in Judea and Samaria
- 13 - 28: Witnessing through Paul to the Uttermost Part of the Earth (Acts 1:8)

F. Romans: God's Plan of Salvation:

- 1:1 - 3:20: The Sinful Condition of the Whole World
- 3:21 - 5:21: God's Provision of Salvation for the Sinner
- 6 - 8: God's Provision of Victory Over Sin for the Christian
- 9 - 11: This Provision is for the Whole World – Jews and Gentiles Alike
- 12 - 15: Man's Response Should Be to Give Himself to God Completely

G. I Corinthians: Problems in the Church:

- 1 - 4: Divisions
- 5 - 6: Immorality; Lawsuits
- 8 - 10: Questionable Practices
- 11: Women's Behavior; The Lord's Supper
- 12 - 14: Spiritual Gifts
- 15: The Resurrection

H. II Corinthians: Paul's Defense of His Apostleship:

- 1 - 7: Paul's Explanation of His Actions
- 8 - 9: Paul's Exhortation to Giving
- 10 - 13: Paul's Vindication of His Apostleship

I. Galatians: Salvation is NOT by Works of the Law, But by Grace through Faith:

- 1 - 2: Paul's Personal Testimony Concerning the Problem
- 3 - 4: Old Testament Teachings Concerning the Problem
- 5 - 6: Practical Considerations Concerning the Problem

J. Ephesians: The Believer's Unsearchable Riches in Christ:

- 1 - 3: God's Work for the Believer
- 4 - 6: The Believer's Work for God

K. Philippians: Joy in Christ:

- 1: As the Believer's Life
- 2: As the Believer's Example
- 3: As the Believer's Goal
- 4: As the Believer's Strength

L. Colossians: Christ is All:

- 1: In the Christian's Deeper Life, Grounded and Settled in Him: 1:23
- 2: In the Christian's Higher Life, Built Up in Him: 2:7
- 3: In the Christian's Inner Life, Hidden with Him: 3:3
- 4: In the Christian's Outer Life, Walking in Wisdom through Him: 4:5

M. I Thessalonians: The Bright Side of the Lord's Return:

- 1: Conversion and the Lord's Return
- 2: Service and the Lord's Return
- 3: Purity of Heart and Life in View of the Lord's Return
- 4: Bereavement and the Lord's Return
- 5: Alertness and the Lord's Return

N. II Thessalonians: The Dark Side of the Lord's Return

- 1:1-6: Persecution and the Lord's Return
- 1:7-12: Sinners and the Lord's Return
- 2:1-12: The Apostasy and the Lord's Return
- 2:13 - 3:18: Service and the Lord's Return

O. I Timothy: Guard the Gospel:

- 1: Through Pure Church Teachings
- 2: Through Pure Church Worship
- 3: Through Faithful Church Officers

P. II Timothy: Guard the Witness:

- 1: Without Being Ashamed
- 2 - 3: By a Shameless Life
- 4: So That the Lord Will Not be Ashamed of You

Q. Titus: Guard the Life (of the church):

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- 1: Guard Its Leaders
- 2: Guard Its Doctrines
- 3: Guard Its Works

R. Philemon: The Triumph of Christian Friendship:

- 1-7: Between Paul and Philemon
- 8-20: Between Paul and Onesimus
- 21-25: Between Philemon and Onesimus

S. Hebrews: Christ is Better:

- 1 - 2: Than the Prophets and Angels
- 3:1 - 4:13: Than Moses and Joshua
- 4:14 - 10:25: Than Aaron
- 10:26 - 13:25: Resulting Challenge to Faith

T. James: Faith Works:

In Every Attitude, Action, and Circumstance of Life

U. I Peter: Strangers and Pilgrims:

- 1:1 - 2:10: Looking in Hope for an Eternal Inheritance
- 2:11 - 5:14: Behaving as Citizens of That Heavenly City

V. II Peter: True Knowledge and False Knowledge:

- 1: The Source of True Knowledge
- 2: The Source of False Knowledge
- 3: False Knowledge and True Knowledge Contrasted

W. I John: Christian Assurance:

- 1:1 - 2:11: Through Walking in the Light with God, Not in Sin's Darkness
- 2:12 - 17: Through Loving God and His Will, Not the World and Its Lusts
- 2:18-29, 4:1-6: Through Believing God's Word, Not False Teachers
- 3:1-24: Through Loving God's Children and Obeying His Commands, Proving That One is God's Child
- 4:7-21: Through Loving One Another, Proving that God Lives Within
- 5: Through Having the Son, and the Victorious Life He Provides

X. II John: The Truth:

Guard It by Not Entertaining False Teachers

Y. III John: The Truth:

Spread It by Entertaining True Teachers

Z. Jude: Kept:

From False Teaching and For God's Kingdom

AA. Revelation: The Revelation (Unveiling) of Jesus Christ:

- 1: In "the Things Which Thou Hast Seen"
- 2 - 3: In "the Things Which Are"
- 4 - 22: In "the Things Which Shall Be Hereafter" (Revelation 1:19)