



There Are **Few** Who **Find**

"For the gate is small and the way is narrow that leads to life,  
and there are few who find it."

By Charles Willis



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# *The Broad & Narrow Way*

*Matthew 7:13–14*

*Lesson #1*



1. Give the Greek definition for “narrow” (New American Standard Bible), or “strait”(King James) (7:13).  
[www.blueletterbible.org provides Greek definitions. Look up reference and click on “tools” next to the verse.]
2. Give the Greek definition for “small” (New American Standard Bible), or “narrow”(King James) (7:14).
3. From other references explain what the “narrow gate” is.
4. Why is the “way” also described as “narrow”? What makes it “narrow”?
5. Why do “few find it”? (Consider Luke 13:23–30)
6. What is implied in the language of Matthew 7 that the narrow way must be “entered”? How does this compare with the popular false doctrine of salvation by faith only? Provide references for how a person “enters” the narrow way.
7. What truths can be learned from the idea that after entering the “narrow way” it “leads to life”?
8. Give examples from your experiences with others that demonstrate how people fail to enter or remain in the “narrow way.”

# *Unwilling To Sell All*

*Matthew 13:44–46*

*Lesson #2*



1. In Matthew 13 why were these men willing to sell all? What should we learn from this about our motivation regarding the kingdom of heaven?
2. What does Jesus mean when He says we must deny ourselves (Luke 9:23–24)?
3. Identify what we are to deny (Titus 2:11–14).
4. How does Jesus further elaborate on this (Mark 10:28–31)?
5. Make a short list of things that prevent us from denying ourselves. Why are some unwilling to sell all?
6. What does Scripture say about partial service to God (Romans 2:6–8; Matthew 6:24; Luke 10:27)?
7. What will help us be willing to give up all? How do we learn to do this?

# ***No Firm Root***

## ***Matthew 13:18–21***

Lesson #3



1. Why does the one with “*no firm root*” fall away?
2. In just a few words, describe this level of commitment.
3. How does this compare with the commitment of the apostles (Acts 5:27–29)?
4. What was the commitment of the prophets?
  - A. Jeremiah 38:1–6
  - B. Daniel 6:10–24
  - C. Elijah (1 Kings 18:20–40)
5. What does it mean to keep the faith (2 Tim. 4:6-8)? What other passages teach this principle?
6. Explain from Psalm 1:1–3 how a person becomes “firmly planted.”
7. Make a list of things that will help us grow in our commitment to God, things that will cause us to have firm roots.
8. Compare the persecutions today which cause some to fall away with the persecutions of the people in the past who have kept the faith (2 Corinthians 11:23–27; Hebrews 11:32–38; Revelation 2:9–10).

# *Choked By Cares Of This Life*

*Matthew 13:22*

*Lesson #4*



1. From Matthew 13:22 explain what is meant by the following:
  - A. The worry of the world
  
  - B. The deceitfulness of wealth
  
  - C. It becomes unfruitful
  
2. What is the solution to the worry of the world?
  - A. Matthew 6:31–34
  
  - B. Philippians 4:11–13
  
  - C. 1 Timothy 6:6–8
  
3. How do we keep from being deceived by wealth?
  - A. 1 Timothy 6:9–10, 17–19
  
  - B. Hebrews 13:5
  
  - C. Matthew 6:19–21
  
4. Do you see any connection between Matthew 13:22 and Hebrews 10:25?
  
5. What can we do to become and remain fruitful?

# *Not Desire Truth*

## *2 Timothy 4:1-4*

*Lesson #5*



1. Define or explain the following from the text:
  - A. Sound Doctrine
  
  
  - B. Myths
  
2. Make a short list of some doctrines men have desired and have turned aside to follow.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. How was this attitude of “not desiring the truth” expressed in the past?
  - A. Jeremiah 17:19–23
  
  
  - B. Jeremiah 7:25–28
  
  
  - C. Acts 7:51–54
  
  
  - D. Jeremiah 11:6–13
  
  
  - E. Judges 2:16–19; 21:25
  
  
  - F. Isaiah 30:9–11
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What is the standard of sound doctrine?
  - A. 2 Timothy 1:13–14
  
  
  - B. 1 Timothy 1:9–11
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. What can we do to remain in the narrow way?
  - A. 1 Timothy 4:6–8
  
  
  - B. 1 Timothy 6:20–21
  
  
  - C. Romans 13:13–14



# *Fail To Endure*

## *Hebrews 10:35–39*

*Lesson #6*



1. From Hebrews 10:35, what is our confidence? What does it mean to throw it away?
2. Explain what is meant by “faith” in Heb. 10:39.
3. What do these passages teach about eternal salvation?
  - A. Matthew 10:22; 24:13
  
  - B. Philippians 2:16
  
  - C. Hebrews 3:15
  
  - D. 2 Timothy 2:12
  
  - E. 1 Corinthians 15:2
4. How are we approved (James 1:12)?
5. What has God done to help us endure (1 Corinthians 10:13)?
6. What did Jesus endure (Hebrews 12:2–3)?
7. What are we to endure?
  - A. 2 Timothy 4:5
  
  - B. 1 Peter 2:20
8. What should be our attitude in the midst of endurance (James 5:11)?

# *Holding To A Form Of Godliness*

## *2 Timothy 3:1–5*

*Lesson #7*



1. “Form” refers to an appearance, semblance (Strong’s definition G3446). Name some forms of godliness to which men hold. Consider the context of 2 Timothy 3:1–5.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Be ready to explain how Matthew 23:23–27 serves as an example of 2 Timothy 3:5.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. How have these “denied its power” (2 Timothy 3:5)?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. How do the following passages also indicate a “form of godliness”?
  - A. Galatians 1:6–10
  
  - B. Galatians 5:7–9
  
  - C. 2 Timothy 2:17–18
  
  - D. 1 Timothy 6:20–21
  
  - E. 2 Peter 2:13–22
  
  - F. 1 John 2:3–6
  
  - G. 1 John 4:20–21
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Gather two or three examples from Scripture of those who held to a form of godliness.

# *Lukewarm*

## *Revelation 3:14-22*

*Lesson #7*



1. In what way(s) were they lukewarm (Revelation 3:14–22)?
  
2. Describe the believer who is “hot” and the believer who is “cold.” Try to provide Scriptural references.
  
3. How do the following passages describe someone who is lukewarm?
  - A. Romans 12:11
  - B. Romans 13:11; 1 Thessalonians 5:6
  - C. Mark 14:38
  - D. Hebrews 6:11–12
  
4. How does someone become lukewarm?
  - A. Galatians 6:9
  - B. Hebrews 2:1–3
  - C. Hebrews 5:11
  - D. Hebrews 10:26–27, 35–39
  - E. 2 Peter 1:8–11
  
5. What will be the reward of the lukewarm?
  - A. Revelation 3:16
  - B. Hebrews 10:38–39
  
6. How do we become “hot”?
  - A. Revelation 3:19
  - B. 2 Peter 1:5–8
  - C. 2 Corinthians 7:11–12

# *False Teachers*

## *2 Peter 2:1–3*

*Lesson #8*



1. What methods do false teachers use to draw people away from the narrow way?
  - A. 2 Peter 2:1–3
  - B. 2 Peter 2:14–16
  - C. 1 Timothy 4:1–3
  - D. Matthew 7:15
  - E. Acts 20:29–30
  - F. 1 Timothy 6:3–5
  - G. 2 Corinthians 11:4, 13–15
  - H. Hebrews 13:9
  - I. Romans 16:18
  - J. Galatians 1:6–7
  - K. Matthew 7:15
  
2. What must be the response toward false teachers if we desire to stay in the narrow way?
  - A. Titus 1:9–16
  - B. Titus 3:9–11
  - C. 2 John 10
  - D. Romans 16:17
  
3. How can we avoid being led astray by a false teacher?
  - A. Colossians 2:8, 18–19
  - B. 1 John 4:1
  - C. Ephesians 4:13–15
  - D. 2 Timothy 2:15

# *Not Treat God As Holy*

## *Leviticus 10:1–3*

Lesson #10



1. What is God's expectation from believers?
  - A. Leviticus 10:3
  - B. Numbers 20:11–12
  - C. Hebrews 12:28–29
  - D. 1 Peter 1:14–16
  
2. How do men fail to treat God as holy?
  - A. Exodus 20:7
  - B. Deuteronomy 12:32; Revelation 22:18–19
  - C. 2 Samuel 6:6–7
  - D. Luke 19:45–46; John 2:13–17
  - E. Joshua 24:19–28
  - F. Romans 12:1
  - G. Matthew 15:8–9
  
3. Provide some modern examples of how some fail to treat God as holy.
  
4. Explain the phrase "*sanctify Christ as Lord in your hearts*" (1 Peter 3:15) and indicate from the context how our actions will demonstrate we have done this.
  
5. Discuss how "not treating God as holy," being "lukewarm" (lesson #8), and/or "holding to a form of godliness" (lesson #7) are connected. What attitudes prevail or promote such thinking?

# *Unwilling To Suffer*

*1 Peter 4:1-2, 12-19*

*Lesson #11*



1. From 1 Peter 4
  - A. What purpose are we to be armed with?
  - B. What is one reason for our suffering (v.12)?
  - C. How do we “share the sufferings of Christ” (v.13; Philippians 3:10)?
  - D. How are suffering and trust related (v.19)?
  
2. Explain how we are blessed when suffering (1 Peter 4:14; 1 Peter 3:14; Luke 6:26).
  
3. How do we “keep on rejoicing” in the midst of suffering (1 Pet. 4:13; 1:6; James 1:2)?
  
4. What is the extent of suffering we should not be surprised at?
  - A. 2 Timothy 3:12
  - B. 1 Corinthians 4:11-13
  - C. 2 Corinthians 12:10
  - D. Acts 4:1-4 ; Revelation 2:10
  - E. Hebrews 12:4; Luke 9:24-26
  
5. Why are some unwilling to suffer?
  - A. John 9:18-22
  - B. Matthew 16:24; Philippians 3:18-19
  - C. 1 Peter 4:15-16
  
6. List a few things in the world which people are willing to suffer for. Compare this with our commitment to God’s narrow way.

# *Lacking In Knowledge*

*Hosea 4:1-6*

*Lesson #12*



1. Why do people lack in knowledge?
  - A. Hosea 4:1-6
  - B. 1 Timothy 4:13
  - C. Isaiah 30:9-11; 2 Timothy 4:3
  
2. What are the results of a lack of spiritual knowledge?
  - A. Hosea 4:1-6
  - B. Isaiah 5:13
  
3. What are the benefits of knowledge of God?
  - A. John 6:45
  - B. Romans 10:17
  - C. John 8:32
  - D. Ephesians 1:17-21
  - E. 2 Peter 1:2-4
  - F. Luke 11:27-28
  - G. 1 Corinthians 10:6, 11-12
  
4. What must be our attitude about knowing God's word?
  - A. Psalm 119:77-78, 92-104
  - B. Romans 12:1-2
  - C. Hebrews 2:1
  - D. James 1:21-22
  - E. Colossians 3:16