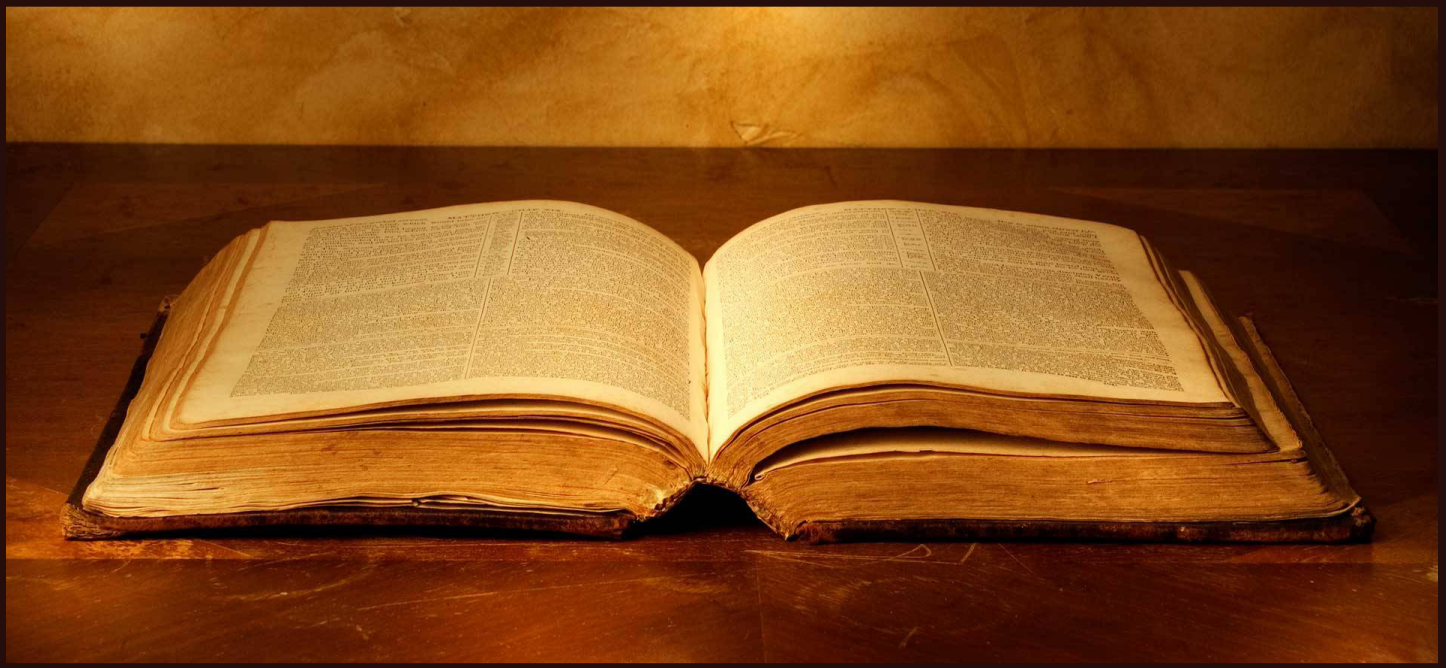
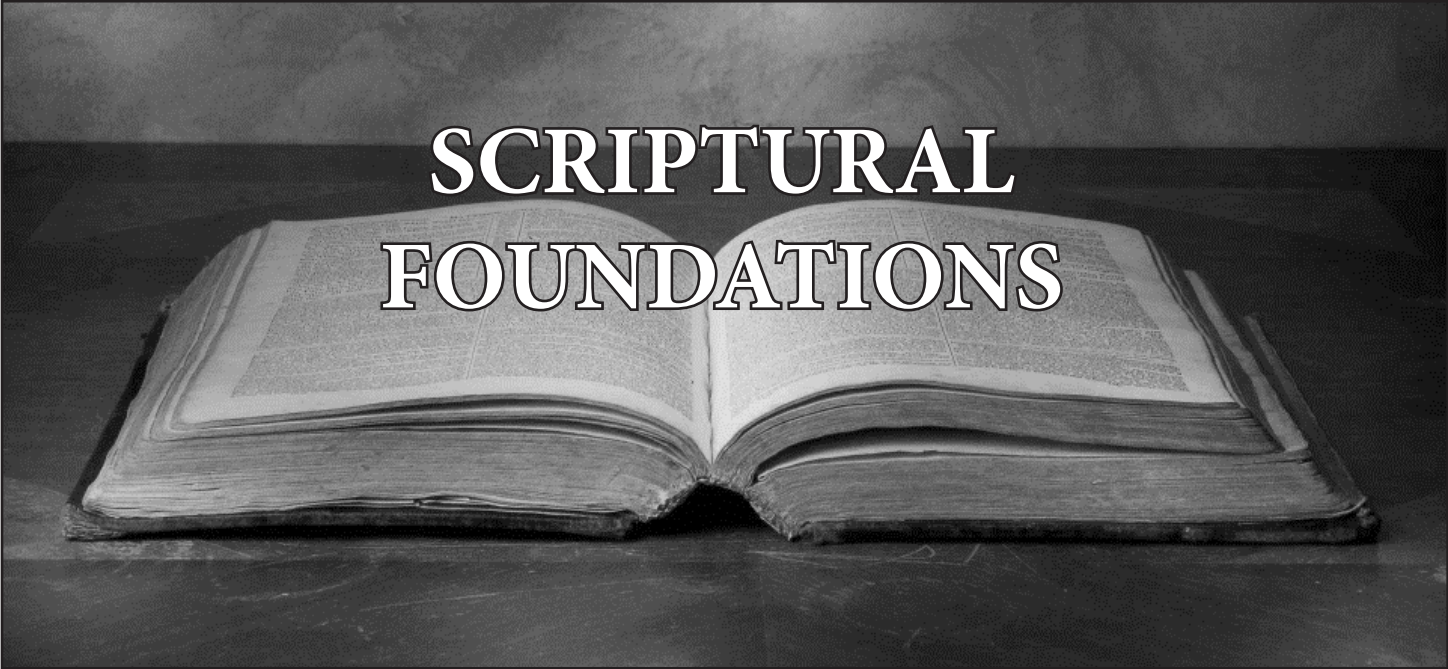


SCRIPTURAL



FOUNDATIONS

By Charles Willis
Based on the work of Donald Willis

An open book with text overlaid. The text is in a large, white, serif font with a black outline, reading "SCRIPTURAL FOUNDATIONS". The book is open, showing two pages with text. The background is dark and slightly blurred.

SCRIPTURAL FOUNDATIONS

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The Holy Spirit

By Charles Willis
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The Inspired Word Of God

Inspiration Of Scripture

1. Define “*inspired*” as seen in 2 Timothy 3:16–17. How is this described (2 Samuel 23:2; 2 Peter 1:21; 1 Corinthians 2:10–13)?
2. How specific and attentive to detail is the word of God?
 - A. Galatians 3:16
 - B. Matthew 5:18
 - C. Luke 24:44

The Adequacy Of Scripture

3. How is the message of inspiration described (John 16:7–13; 17:17; Romans 1:16; 1 Corinthians 15:1–2)?
4. What restrictions are placed in what can be taught, or seen as authoritative (John 8:26, 28, 38; John 16:13; 2 Peter 1:16–21)?

The Usefulness Of Scripture

5. What can Scripture do (2 Timothy 3:16–17; 2 Peter 1:3; John 8:32; Romans 6:17–18)?

The Authority Of Scripture

6. Why must we give attention to Scripture (John 1:17; Mark 9:7; Acts 3:19–23; Hebrews 1:1–2)?
7. Define “*perfect*” in James 1:25. Explain the “*law of liberty*.”
8. Will there be additional inspired messages from God (Jude 3; John 12:48)?
9. What warnings are given about changing God’s inspired word (Revelation 22:18–19; Galatians 1:6–9; Matthew 15:8–9)?

Accurately Handling Scripture

10. Explain 2 Timothy 2:15.

11. How did the Pharisees fail in this (John 5:39)?

12. How did the Sadducees fail in this (Matthew 22:23, 31–34)?

13. What must we understand to handle Scripture accurately (Hebrews 8:6–13; 10:9; Colossians 2:13–14; Galatians 2:21; 5:2–4)?

Jesus, The Founder Of The Church

What is the “church”?

1. Define the Greek word translated “church” in Ephesians 1:22.
2. How are we called (2 Thessalonians 2:14)?
3. How is the church described?
 - A. Matthew 16:18–19; Romans 16:16
 - B. 1 Corinthians 1:2; 1 Thessalonians 2:14
 - C. 1 Timothy 3:15
 - D. Ephesians 1:22–23
4. How many churches are there (Ephesians 4:4)?

The Foundation of the Church

5. What truth is taught in 1 Corinthians 3:11? How does this agree with Matthew 16:18–19?
6. What was the “*rock*” upon which Christ built the church (Matthew 16:16–19)?
7. Explain the teaching in Ephesians 2:20. What is the foundation of the apostles?
8. If 1 Corinthians 3:11 is truth, what does this imply about religions founded upon men? (see also Matthew 7:24–27)

A Strong Foundation

9. What is the benefit of having Jesus as our High Priest (Hebrews 3:1; 6:20; 7:24)?
10. What does Jesus do as our High Priest (Hebrews 7:25; 1 Timothy 2:5)?
11. What confidence should we have in Jesus’ kingdom (Hebrews 12:25–29)?

The Beginning Of The Church

The Concept Of The Church

1. Where and when did the concept of the church begin (Ephesians 1:5,11; 3:10-11)?
2. What was prophesied about the coming church?
 - A. Isaiah 2:1-4
 - B. Daniel 2:36-45
 - C. Micah 4:1-2
 - D. Matthew 3:1-2; Mark 1:15
 - E. Luke 24:46-49
 - F. Mark 9:1

The Start Of The Church

3. Why is Acts 2 understood to be the beginning of the church? Try to list two or three reasons or passages.
4. How does Scripture speak of the church after Acts 2?
 - A. Colossians 1:13
 - B. Ephesians 1:22-23
 - C. Acts 8:1
5. What was the role of the Holy Spirit in starting the church?
 - A. What was promised (John 16:7-15)?
 - B. What was received (Acts 2:4; 5:12-16; 8:18)?
 - C. How is this described in Hebrews 2:3-4 and Acts 11:15-17?

The Law Of The Kingdom

6. What law went forth (Isaiah 2:3) on the day of Pentecost?

The Nature Of The Church

1. How does Jesus described His kingdom (John 18:36)?
2. How does a person enter this kingdom (John 3:5)?
3. Where is the citizenship of those who are in the kingdom (Philippians 3:20)?
4. What is the war being waged by citizens of the kingdom (Ephesians 6:12–18)?

The Unity Of The Church

5. What are the expectations of Christ (John 17:20–21)?
6. How is this accomplished (Ephesians 4:2–6)? Explain each “*one*” in the passage.

7. What is written (by inspiration) about division?
 - A. 1 Corinthians 1:10–13
 - B. 1 Corinthians 3:1–3
 - C. Romans 16:17–18
8. What holds this unity together (John 13:35)?

The Name Of The Church

9. Why do we wear the name of Christ [as in Church of Christ, and Christian]?
 - A. Acts 4:11–12; Philippians 2:9–11
 - B. Acts 11:26; Acts 26:27; 1 Peter 4:16
 - C. Romans 16:16
10. List at least three names (with references) of God’s people in the New Covenant. Be prepared to tell the differences in what the titles say about a person.

11. What title is forbidden by Christ (Matthew 23:9)?

The Organization Of The Church

The Church Is A Monarchy

1. What titles are applied to Jesus (Ephesians 1:22–23; Colossians 1:18; 1 Timothy 6:15)?
2. What language indicates Christ's importance as the ruler (Matthew 17:5; 28:18)?

God's Organization Of The Church

3. What temporary order was established in the first century (Ephesians 4:11)?
4. When was this temporary order to end (1 Corinthians 13:8–13)?
5. What is the permanent order given for the Church?
 - A. 1 Timothy 3:1–13
 - B. Acts 14:23; Titus 1:5
6. What language in Scripture indicates each congregation is to be autonomous? (see also Galatians 1:2; 1:22).

Roles Within God's Church

7. What is the responsibility and work of an elder?
 - A. Acts 20:28–31
 - B. Romans 12:8; 1 Timothy 5:17; 1 Peter 5:3
 - C. 1 Peter 5:2
 - D. Hebrews 13:17
8. What are the differences between the roles of an elder and a deacon?

9. What is the responsibility and work of an evangelist?
- A. 2 Timothy 4:1-2
 - B. Titus 1:13; 2:1
 - C. 1 Timothy 6:20-21
 - D. 2 Timothy 2:15
 - E. Acts 8:12, 38
 - F. Titus 1:5
10. What are all the people in a congregation called?
- A. Romans 12:4; 1Corinthians 12:27
 - B. Romans 16:2
11. Try to list at least three ways denominations change the organization of the church as seen in Scripture.

The Work Of The Church

Evangelism

1. Explain the role of the church from 1 Timothy 3:14–15 and Ephesians 3:10.
2. What was God's plan for spreading the gospel in the New Testament era (Acts 1:8; Romans 1:16)? How was this accomplished?
3. How do we fulfill the mission of evangelism in the church today? (Are missionary societies the means of fulfillment?)

Edification

4. How do the elders edify us (Acts 20:28–31; Hebrews 13:7–17)? How is this accomplished?
5. How do the assemblies edify us (Hebrews 10:25; Ephesians 5:19; Colossians 3:15–16)?
6. What are some of the ways the individual edifies fellow saints (1 Thessalonians 5:11; Ephesians 4:29)?

Benevolence To The Saints

7. Who received aid from the New Testament church?
 - A. Romans 15:25-26; 1 Corinthians 16:1-3; 2 Corinthians 8:4
 - B. Acts 4:32–37
 - C. Acts 11:27-30 (how was aid distributed?)
 - D. 1 Timothy 5:1-16
8. Did God ever intend for the church to provide for the needs of everyone (1 Timothy 5:16)?
9. Does James 1:26-27 authorize the individual or the congregation in these specific acts of benevolence? How is this misapplied today?
10. Who does God intend to take care of all the needy (Luke 20:25)?
11. What are some of the way the individual is taught to practice benevolence?
 - A. Luke 10:25-37
 - B. Acts 9:36-43
 - C. Matthew 25:31-46
 - D. Galatians 6:10
 - E. 1 Timothy 5:8

The Way Of Salvation

The Need Of Salvation

1. What is the condition of every person (Romans 3:23; 1 John 1:8–10)?
2. Define “sin” (1 John 3:4; 5:17; James 4:17).

The Provision Of Salvation

3. Why did God send Jesus?
 - A. John 3:14–17
 - B. Hebrews 2:9–10
4. What has the Holy Spirit given (1 Corinthians 2:12–13)?
5. What did Jesus tell the apostles (Matthew 28:18–20; Mark 16:15–16)?

The Revealed Plan Of Salvation

6. What is “*faith*” (as in Ephesians 2:8)? [Try for a definition.]
 - A. How does a person get “faith” (John 20:30–31; Romans 10:17)?
 - B. How necessary is “faith” (Romans 5:1; Hebrews 11:6)?
 - C. Show how Scripture condemns the modern concept of salvation by “faith only.”
7. What does it mean to “*repent*” (as in Acts 17:30)?
8. What are believers to “*confess*” (Matthew 10:32–33; Romans 10:10)?
9. What is “*baptism*” (as commanded in Acts 10:48)? [Try for a definition.]
 - A. How is baptism connected with blood (Romans 6:3–5; Hebrews 2:9; Hebrews 10:19–20; Revelation 7:14)? Explain.
 - B. What is the purpose of baptism (Acts 2:38; Acts 22:16; Titus 3:4–7; 1 Peter 3:21)?

C. How necessary is baptism (John 3:5; Mark 16:16; Romans 8:1)?

D. If we are “once saved, always saved” as some claim, then what is the purpose of 1 John 1:7? Explain.

10. What was done in the following examples that indicate their following the way of God.

A. The Ethiopian Eunuch (Acts 8:25–40)

B. The Philippian Jailer (Acts 16:22–34)

C. Saul (Acts 9:1–19; 22:1–16)

The Importance Of Baptism

1. Who is a proper subject for baptism?
 - A. 1 Corinthians 6:9–11
 - B. John 6:44–45; Matthew 28:18–20; Mark 16:15–16
 - C. Acts 2:38
 - D. How do the following passages demonstrate infant baptism is not from God?
 - Hebrews 9:14
 - Titus 3:4–7
 - 1 Peter 1:9
 - Ezekiel 18:20
2. What is the proper action of baptism (Romans 6:1–4; Colossians 2:12)?
3. What is the proper understanding a person needs when being baptized (Acts 2:38; Galatians 3:27)?
4. What does Acts 19:1–5 indicate about a person being re-baptized?
5. Explain the meaning of “*one baptism*” in Ephesians 4:5.
6. How does baptism relate to the kingdom of God (John 3:3,5; Acts 8:12)?
7. What metaphors are used in Scripture about baptism?
 - A. _____ Hebrews 10:22–23; 1 Corinthians 6:11; Titus 3:5; Acts 22:16
 - B. _____ Romans 6:3–6; Colossians 2:11–14
 - C. _____ Galatians 3:27–28; Ephesians 4:22–24; Colossians 3:9–10
 - D. _____ John 3:3,5; Titus 3:5
8. Explain the meaning of “Spirit,” “baptized,” and “one body” in 1 Corinthians 12:13. What is the conclusion that is reached?

Repentance - The Change Of Heart

1. What is the bible “heart” (Luke 10:27; Matthew 5:8)?
2. How is the soul purified (1 Peter 1:22)?
3. Why should we repent?
 - A. Luke 13:3
 - B. Acts 3:19
 - C. Acts 17:30
 - D. Luke 15:7
 - E. 2 Corinthians 7:10; Acts 2:37–38
 - F. Romans 2:4; 2 Peter 3:9
4. Is a man saved at the point he repents (2 Corinthians 7:10)?
5. Is living as a Christian focused on the external or internal?
 - A. 2 Corinthians 4:16; Proverbs 4:23
 - B. Matthew 3:8; Acts 26:20
 - C. Ephesians 4:22–24; Colossians 3:5–10
 - D. 1 John 1:5–7
 - E. Romans 6:17–19
6. Why will some not repent (Hebrews 6:4–6)?
7. What is the warning to the unrepentant Christian (Revelation 2:5; 2:15–16; 3:3)

Prayer

1. To whom do we pray (Matthew 6:5–9; Philippians 4:6)?
 - A. Do we pray to Jesus (1 Timothy 2:5; Hebrews 2:14–18; 1 John 2:1)?
 - B. Do we pray to the Holy Spirit, mother Mary, or the “saints” or “prophets”? Why or why not?
2. What attitudes about acceptable prayer are indicated:
 - A. Matthew 6:24–34; Philippians 4:6
 - B. 1 Thessalonians 5:17; Colossians 4:2
 - C. 1 Thessalonians 5:18; Ephesians 5:20; Hebrews 13:15
3. Does God hear the prayers of sinners (Acts 9:1–18; Acts 10:1–4)?
4. What are some conditions of acceptable prayer?
 - A. 1 John 5:14
 - B. James 4:3
 - C. Matthew 6:15
 - D. 1 John 3:22
 - E. James 1:6
 - F. 1 Peter 3:12
5. Why do we pray “*in Jesus name*” (Colossians 3:17; John 14:14)?
6. What are some results of prayer?
 - A. Philippians 4:7
 - B. 1 John 5:14–15
7. Read Psalm 34:15-18. Explain verse 18.

God's Authority In Practice

The Lord's Supper (Matt. 26:26–29; Mark 14:22–25; Luke 22:15–23; 1 Corinthians 11:23–30)

1. What elements are to be taken in the Lord's Supper?
2. Why must we use unleavened bread?
3. What is the frequency of the observance (Acts 20:7 - compare with 1 Corinthians 16:1–2)?
4. What is the purpose of the Lord's Supper (1 Corinthians 11, see also 1 Corinthians 10:16)?
5. What is the proper manner in which believers partake (1 Corinthians 11)?

Music In Worship (Acts 16:25; Romans 15:9; 1 Corinthians 14:15; Ephesians 5:19; Colossians 3:16; Hebrews 2:12; Hebrews 13:15; James 5:13)

6. What kind of music in worship is practiced by believers in the first century?
7. What is the purpose of singing?
8. What must be the attitude of the singer?
9. What is meant by singing with "understanding" (1 Corinthians 14:15)?
10. What kind of songs are we authorized to sing?
11. What language in these passages indicate speech in music (vocal music) is the intent?
12. Some point to King David's use of instruments and argue we can use them in the New Covenant also. What is wrong with this logic? (2 Chronicles 29:25; Galatians 5:2–6)
13. Is it sinful for a Christian to play a musical instrument?
14. It is argued that "make melody" (Ephesians 5:19) is from the Greek word psallo meaning "to cause to vibrate by touching, to twang..." (Thayer's Lexicon), therefore instrumental music is meant. What is the error in this logic, and what is the teaching in Ephesians 5:19?

Evangelism

1. Why do we need to confess Christ?
 - A. Matthew 10:32–33
 - B. Romans 10:9–10
 - C. 1 John 4:15; 1 John 2:23
 - E. Hebrews 3:1; 4:14
2. What is the example of Paul in seeing this personal responsibility (Romans 1:14)?
3. How do we fulfill this personal responsibility?
 - A. Romans 1:14–15; Acts 20:20, 27
 - B. Philippians 1:3–5; 4:15–16; 2 Corinthians 11:8
 - C. 2 Corinthians 3:2–3; Matthew 5:13–16
4. How do the following serve as examples for us?
 - A. Andrew (John 1:40–42)
 - B. Philip (John 1:43–51)
 - C. Paul (1 Corinthians 9:19–23)
5. What is revealed about the soul winner?
 - A. James 5:19–20
 - B. 1 John 4:9; Ephesians 5:2
 - C. Mark 1:35; Luke 6:12
 - D. 2 Timothy 2:15
 - E. 1 Corinthians 3:10; 1 Timothy 6:3–5; 4:16
6. Why are some unwilling to confess Christ?
 - A. John 12:42–43
 - B. Luke 12:51–53

The Holy Spirit

1. What is the Holy Spirit (Genesis 1:1–2; 1:6; 3:22; Job 33:4; Matthew 28:18–20)?
2. What attributes of personality are demonstrated by the Spirit?
 - A. John 15:26; John 14:26
 - B. Acts 16:6–7
 - C. Revelation 22:17
 - D. Ephesians 4:30
 - E. Acts 5:3
3. John the baptist said Jesus would “*baptize you with the Holy Spirit and fire*” (Matthew 3:11), and Jesus said “*you will be baptized with the Holy Spirit*” (Acts 1:5). To what does this refer? Is this for all men?
4. What is the work of the Holy Spirit?
 - A. 1 Corinthians 2:9-13; Ephesians 3:3-5; 2 Peter 1:20–21
 - B. John 3:5; Matthew 28:19; 1 Corinthians 12:13
 - C. Matt. 12:28; 1 Cor. 12:4-11; Acts 2:1–4; Hebrews 2:3–4
5. What was the purpose of the Apostles laying on hands (Acts 8:14–17; 1 Corinthians 12:1–11)?
6. Do miraculous gifts like this occur today (1 Corinthians 13:8–12)?
7. What is the culmination of the Holy Spirit’s work of revelation (Ephesians 6:17)?
8. Has this work been completed (2 Timothy 3:16–17; 2 Peter 1:3–4; Hebrews 2:3–4; Jude 3; Galatians 1:6–9)?

9. The indwelling of the Holy Spirit is taught in many places (such as in Romans 8:9–11 and James 4:5). The Spirit and the Word are not the same thing, but the word is the instrument the Spirit uses. Fill in the blanks to identify the work of the Spirit through the Word.

The Holy Spirit

The Word Of God

A. Romans 8:16; John 15:26 _____

A. John 5:39

B. Nehemiah 9:30; 1 Cor. 2:13 _____

B. 2 Thess. 2:15; 2 Tim. 3:16–17

C. John 16:8 _____

C. Titus 1:9

D. 2 Corinthians 3:6 _____

D. James 1:18

E. John 3:3–5, 8 _____

E. 1 Peter 1:23

F. Titus 3:5 _____

F. James 1:21

G. 1 Corinthians 6:11 _____

G. John 17:17

H. Ephesians 5:18–19 _____

H. Colossians 3:16

I. Acts 9:31 _____

I. 1 Thessalonians 4:18

10. How does the Holy Spirit assist the righteous today (Romans 8:26)?