

Answers To

*Common  
Questions*

Encountered  
In Evangelism

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# Where Did The Bible Come From?

## Concepts Involved

Inspiration Of Scripture  
Completeness Of Scripture  
Canon Of Scripture



## Passages To Examine

### About Inspiration

Matthew 10:19–20

John 14:26; 16:13–15

Acts 6:10

1 Corinthians 2:4–5, 10–13

1 Corinthians 14:37

Galatians 1:11–12

1 Thessalonians 2:13

2 Timothy 3:16–17

2 Peter 1:20–21

Revelation 1:1

### About Completeness

Matthew 15:9

John 12:48

2 Timothy 3:16–17

Galatians 1:8–9

2 Thessalonians 1:8

2 John 9

Revelation 22:18–19

## How To Answer

1. Give a brief outline for a defense of the inspiration of Scripture. Perhaps putting passages in a sequence, perhaps including definitions, perhaps using statements. Your choice.
2. How can we determine if the Bible is complete? Why do we know it is the only book to follow?
3. What implications are seen if we admit to belief in both inspiration and completeness of the Bible?
4. What sort of person is most likely to need this lesson? What kind of bible knowledge will they have?

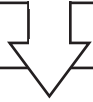
## Additional Information

1. What is meant by “the Canon of Scripture”? (A good Bible dictionary will help. This is not a Bible phrase.)
2. How was the Canon of Scripture derived?
3. What sort of questions might a person ask that would indicate we need to discuss the Canon of Scripture?
4. What resources can we use to help teach on this subject since it is not in the Bible?

# Why So Many Churches?

## Concepts Involved

Authority of Scripture  
False Doctrines  
Use of “Church”  
Beginning of Church



## Passages To Examine

Matthew 16:18

1 Corinthians 1:10–17

Ephesians 4:4

### About Beginning of Church

Isaiah 2:2–3

Daniel 2:44

Matthew 3:1–3; 4:17

Matthew 16:18

Mark 9:1

Luke 22:18

Luke 24:46–47

Acts 1:6–8

Acts 2:1–4, 47

Hebrews 12:28

## How To Answer

1. Describe the denominational concept of the church. Demonstrate from Scripture that this is not Biblical unity.
2. John 15:1–11 is often used to support the denominational concept of the church. What IS this passage teaching? Pay special attention to verse 6.
3. When did the Lord’s church begin? (Give a brief outline of how to present this from Scripture)
4. Define “church” as used in the Bible.
  - A. From Scripture, give one example of “church” being used in a *universal* sense.
  - B. From Scripture, give one example of “church” being used in a *local* sense.

## Additional Information

1. Using sources available to you, please focus on three denominations providing the following.

| Name | Who founded it? | When was it started? | Where was it started? |
|------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
|      |                 |                      |                       |
|      |                 |                      |                       |
|      |                 |                      |                       |

2. How has false doctrine led to the rise of other religious groups? (see 2 Timothy 4:3–4; 2 Thessalonians 2:11–12; 2 Peter 2:1–3ff)

# Is The Church A Denomination?

## Why not fellowship with other religious groups?

### Concepts Involved

Denominationalism  
One Church  
Fellowship & False Doctrine  
Church Names



### Passages To Examine

#### About One Church

1 Corinthians 1:10–17

Ephesians 1:22–23; 4:4

Ephesians 5:23–30

See lesson #2 “beginning of church”

#### About Fellowship

2 Corinthians 6:14

Ephesians 5:11

1 John 1:3, 6

2 John 9–11

#### About Names

Matthew 16:18

Acts 9:31; 20:28

Romans 16:16

1 Corinthians 1:1–2, 10–17

1 Corinthians 12:17; 14:33

Hebrews 12:23

### How To Answer

1. Define “Denomination.” How does this compare with Scripture?
2. How many churches are there? (Provide a brief outline of how to present from Scripture.)
3. Disagreements on doctrines results in different religions (see lesson #2). What disagreements do you have with the Catholic Church (for example)? [Name 3–4]
4. Biblically, why would we not fellowship with those teaching error? (Provide a brief outline of how to present from Scripture.)
5. How is the name of the a church important? Why?

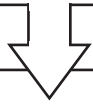
### Additional Information

1. Define “fellowship”:
  - A. As used today.
  - B. As used in the New Testament (a Bible dictionary will help)
2. What other passages dealing with dis-fellowship (withdrawing fellowship) might be helpful in answering this question? How?

# Why Do We Have The Old Testament?

## Concepts Involved

Divisions of Covenants  
Purpose of Studying  
Making Applications from  
Old Testament



## Passages To Examine

Romans 15:4

2 Timothy 2:15

2 Timothy 3:16–17

Hebrews 11

### About Divisions of Covenants

Galatians 3:16–18; 23–29

Colossians 2:13–14

Hebrews 1:1–2

Hebrews 10:8–10

Hebrews 8:6–8, 13

Hebrews 9: 15–17

Hebrews 10:19–20

Galatians 2:21

Galatians 5:2–4

## How To Answer

1. Which covenant do we live by? (Provide a brief outline of how to present from Scripture)
2. What promise is referred to in Galatians 3:16–18 and 29? How does this relate to the purpose of the Old Testament?
3. What is the point being made over and over again in Hebrews 11? How does this relate to the purpose of the Old Testament?
4. What does Scripture give as the reason for the Old Testament?
  - A. Romans 15:4; 1 Corinthians 10:11 (in context)
  - B. 2 Timothy 3:16–17
  - C. Galatians 3:24

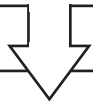
## Additional Information

1. Why do we study Scripture today, including the Old Testament?
  - A. 2 Timothy 2:15, especially as stated in the King James version.
  - B. Acts 17:2, 11
  - C. 1 Corinthians 15:3–4; Acts 18:28
2. Be prepared to discuss how to understand the book of Hebrews. Example Heb. 7:11–28; 10:1–10.

# Why Be Baptized?

## Concepts Involved

Necessity & Purpose  
Immersion  
Salvation by Faith  
Re-Baptism



## Passages To Examine

### About Baptism

Matthew 28:19  
Mark 16:16  
John 3:3–5  
Acts 2:38  
Acts 10:48  
Acts 22:16  
Romans 6:3–4  
1 Corinthians 12:13  
Galatians 3:26–27  
Ephesians 4:5  
Colossians 2:12  
Titus 3:4–7  
1 Peter 3:21

### About Faith

John 8:24  
Romans 3:28  
Galatians 2:16

## How To Answer

1. What is baptism? (Please define. Use a Bible dictionary to include history of the words use in Greek)
2. From the abundance of Scriptures regarding baptism, create a brief outline which explains the purpose and necessity of being baptized. Try to use at least five passages.
3. Who needs to be baptized? (Do not list names; rather, create categories for people. For example: children who reach an age of accountability.)

## Additional Information

1. Is re-baptism sinful? Is it approved of God?
2. Is a person saved at the moment of belief or the moment of obedience in baptism? (Prove your answer from Scripture.) [Try to additionally provide at least two passages someone of a different understanding might provide as a proof text.]

# Do You Believe You Are The Only Ones Going To Heaven?

## Concepts Involved

One Church (lesson #2)  
Saints  
Who Goes To Heaven  
Denominationalism



## Passages To Examine

### About Saints

John 17:17  
Acts 26:18  
Romans 8:27  
1 Corinthians 1:2  
1 Corinthians 6:1–2, 11  
Ephesians 1:1  
Ephesians 5:25–26; 6:18  
2 Thessalonians 2:13  
Hebrews 2:11; 9:13–14  
Hebrews 10:10  
1 Peter 3:15

## How To Answer

1. Define “saint.” Please list words which have “saint” as the root word.
2. How does the world’s definition of “saint” differ from the use in Scripture? (Provide a brief outline of how to present this information.)
3. Will being a member of a congregation named “Church of Christ” ensure that a person will go to heaven? Why or why not?
4. Who will go to heaven (be saved)? Prepare a list of passages which give conditions on salvation.

## Additional Information

1. What implications are seen in this question which point to denominationalism? What additional information may need to be taught?
2. How would you respond to a rejection of these principles?



# Do I Have To Be Part Of A Church To Be Saved?

## Concepts Involved

Which Church  
How Saved  
Church Membership  
Church Worship Required



## Passages To Examine

### About Church Membership and Salvation

Acts 2:47; 9:26; 20:28  
1 Corinthians 12:13  
Galatians 3:26–27  
Ephesians 1:21–23  
Ephesians 4:4; 5:23, 26

### About Requirement To Worship

Acts 2:46; 20:7  
Hebrews 10:25  
1 Peter 2:5  
1 Corinthians 11:18–20  
1 Corinthians 14:15, 26, 40

## How To Answer

1. Are we required to worship with other Christians? What is the command?
2. What is the difference between being a part of the church and being saved? (Provide a brief outline of how to present from Scripture.)
3. Which of the previous lessons in this workbook should be covered before addressing this topic?
4. Can we be a part of the church of our choice? Why or why not? Define which meaning of “church” is meant in this typical question (see lesson #2).

## Additional Information

1. Describe what is wrong with these requirements for membership by some religious groups.
  - A. Accept any form of baptism from anyplace else to say a person is a Christian.
  - B. Considered a member when financial statements and pledges of tithes are submitted.
  - C. Membership is open to all who affirm that Jesus is the Son of God.
  - D. Application for membership must be submitted.
2. How does one become a member of the Lord’s Church?

# Why Not Use Instruments Of Music?

## Concepts Involved

Authority of Scriptures  
Division of Covenants  
Worship versus Entertainment  
Music in Worship



## Passages To Examine

### Worship Regulations

Matthew 4:10; 15:7-9  
John 4:19-24  
1 Corinthians 14:15, 27-40  
1 Peter 2:5

### Music in Worship

Matthew 26:30  
Mark 14:26  
Acts 16:25  
Romans 15:9  
1 Corinthians 14:15  
Ephesians 5:18-19  
Colossians 3:16  
James 5:13

## How To Answer

1. What lessons in this workbook should be covered prior to answering this question? WHY?
2. In light of the teaching of Galatians 5:3-5 (and other passages regarding the division of covenants, lesson #4), create a brief outline of why we do not use instruments in worship.
3. Is worship supposed to be entertaining? Why or why not?
4. Explain to the best of your ability the concepts of specific and generic authority. How does this apply to our question?

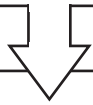
## Additional Information

1. What are the acts of worship we can see in the New Testament? (provide passages)
2. Give two New Testament examples of instruments of music (demonstrating they were known, just not connected to worship).

# Why Partake Every Sunday?

## Concepts Involved

Authority of Scriptures  
Emblems to Use  
Who Partakes & Attitude  
Act of Worship



## Passages To Examine

### About The Lord's Supper

Matthew 26:26–28

Mark 14:22–25

Luke 22:19–20, 29–30

Acts 2:42

Acts 20:7

1 Corinthians 10:16–17

1 Corinthians 11:23–29

### About Acts of Worship

Acts 20:7

Ephesians 5:19

1 Timothy 2:8

2 Timothy 4:1–4

2 Corinthians 9:6–8

## How To Answer

1. Re-examine the concept of specific and generic authority. How does this apply to:
  - A. What we partake of?
  - B. Which day we partake? (Include the modern practice of Saturday evening worship assemblies during which the Lord's Supper is observed.)
2. It is understood that every week has a first day. How would you teach this principle from Exodus 20:8 (and other Old Testament passages) in answering our question?
3. Why do we partake of the Lord's Supper? For what reason?
4. What is to be our attitude while partaking?

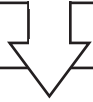
## Additional Information

1. Give three ways men have changed the Lord's Supper from what is taught in Scripture.
2. In thinking of the authority of Scriptures, give answer to why man cannot change God's commands in regard to the Lord's Supper.
3. Who is supposed to partake of the Lord's Supper?

# Are We Supposed To Tithe?

## Concepts Involved

Authority of Scripture  
Division of Covenants  
Definitions  
New Testament Giving



## Passages To Examine

### About Tithing

Leviticus 27:30–33  
Numbers 18:26  
Deuteronomy 12:5–18  
Deuteronomy 14:28–29  
Matthew 23:23–24

### About Giving

Matthew 6:1  
Luke 6:38  
Acts 20:35  
1 Corinthians 16:2  
2 Corinthians 9:6–7  
Ephesians 4:28  
1 John 3:17

## How To Answer

1. Create a brief outline explaining what tithing entailed. Give a good definition.
2. Create a brief outline explaining New Testament giving. Be sure to emphasize the differences from tithing using Scriptural phrases.
3. Why is an understanding of the division of Covenants necessary to this lesson?
4. What would be your "sequence" of studies to reach this topic?

## Additional Information

1. Is it sinful for to tithe by choice? It is sinful to require tithing? Why or why not?
2. What is the purpose of giving?
3. Why is giving considered an act of worship?
4. Who does God hold responsible for how the contribution is spent?

# Why No "Fellowship Hall" or "Children's Ministry"?

## Concepts Involved

Authority of Scripture  
"Fellowship" in Scripture  
Mission of the Church  
Use of Treasury



## Passages To Examine

### About Fellowship

Acts 2:42

1 Corinthians 1:9; 10:20

2 Corinthians 6:14; 8:4

Galatians 2:9

Ephesians 5:11

Philippians 2:1-2

1 John 1:3, 6

### About Use Of The Treasury

Acts 4:34-35; 11:28-30

1 Corinthians 9:8-14; 11:17-22, 34

2 Corinthians 11:7-9

### About Mission of Church

Acts 11:28-30

Romans 10:14

1 Timothy 3:15; 5:9-16

2 Timothy 4:2

Hebrews 10:24-25

1 Corinthians 14:26

## How To Answer

1. Create a brief outline describing the differences in biblical "fellowship" and the modern use of the word.
2. What is a "fellowship" hall? Do we have one in our building?
3. Create a brief outline from Scripture which demonstrates why the church does not provide meals for the congregation or community.
4. What is generally meant when someone refers to a "children's ministry?" Give examples of some of these practices which are not Scripturally authorized.

## Additional Information

1. What is the mission of the church? Provide examples of how the individual is expected to do more than what the congregation is allowed to do.
2. What limitations are placed on the use of the Lord's treasury by the authority of Scripture?
3. Give answer to the statement:  
"I know of some churches of Christ which have a fellowship hall."

# What Will Happen At The End?

## Concepts Involved

False Doctrines  
Apocalyptic Literature  
The Second Coming  
The Judgment



## Passages To Examine

### About False Teachers

Matthew 7:21–23  
Acts 20:29–30  
2 Peter 1–3; 3:15–16  
1 John 4:1  
1 Timothy 4:1–3; 6:3–4  
2 Timothy 4:3–4

### About The Second Coming

Matthew 16:27  
Mark 8:38  
John 14:2–3  
1 Thessalonians 4:13–5:6  
2 Thessalonians 1:7–8  
2 Peter 3:10–13  
1 John 2:28

### About The Judgment

Matthew 7:21–23  
John 12:48  
1 Corinthians 4:5  
2 Corinthians 5:10  
2 Thessalonians 1:7–8  
Hebrews 9:27; 10:26–31  
James 2:12–13

## How To Answer

1. How would you discuss and teach someone else about false teachers? (Provide a brief outline)
2. Give 2–3 examples of false doctrines regarding “the end.”
3. When will Jesus come to earth a second time?
4. Create a brief outline describing the final judgment. Try for a chronological approach.
5. What passages specifically disagree with the concepts of a thousand year reign on earth and men having another opportunity to be “saved?”

## Additional Information

1. What is “apocalyptic literature? Why is this important to our understanding of “the end?” (refer to Revelation 20)
2. What happens to souls that pass from this life before Jesus comes again? Where do they go?
3. Give a sequence of study that would logically lead to this lesson.