



Christ's Church

Sundays
Year 2 Book 3

Jr. High School Class
by Charles Willis

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Lesson 1

Beginning Of The Church

1. READ Daniel 2:31–45
 - A. Identify each nation spoken of in the dream (ask your parents if you need help)

 - B. When does verse 44 indicate the Kingdom of God will be established?

3. When and where was the Church to begin (Isaiah 2:2–3)?

4. What event is said to have been the beginning of the Church (Acts 1:6–8; 2:1–4; Luke 24:47; Acts 2:38; Acts 11:15)

5. READ Mark 9:1. How did the Kingdom come with power (Acts 2:1–4)?

6. What law went forth from Zion (as said in Isaiah 2:2–3)? (Acts 2:38)

7. Ask your parents permission to access the internet, then conduct a search to find when and where ONE of these churches started: The Pentecostal Church; The Mormon Church; The Methodist Church; or The Baptist Church. Compare your findings with what we have studied in Scripture. Present your findings to the class.

- Is one church as good as another church?**
8. How many churches did Jesus plan to establish (Matthew 16:18)?

9. What does Jesus serve as Head of (Ephesians 1:22–23)?

10. How many churches are there (Ephesians 4:4)?

11. So where do all the churches come from? (2 Timothy 4:3–4; Matthew 15:8–9)

The Temple

1. What was the purpose of the Tabernacle/Temple in the Old Testament (Exodus 25:8; 2 Chronicles 29:6)?
2. Where is the temple today (1 Corinthians 3:9, 16–17)?
3. What is the foundation of the temple (1 Corinthians 3:11; Ephesians 2:20)?
4. What is meant that Christ is the “corner stone” (Ephesians 2:20; Isaiah 28:16)?
5. How are those who are part of the temple described (1 Peter 2:5–6; Ephesians 2:21–22)?

The Vineyard

6. How does Jesus refer to the gospel (Matthew 13:3–4, 18–19)?
7. READ Matthew 21:33–46
 - A. In this parable whos does the landowner represent?
 - B. Who is meant by the vine-growers?
 - C. Who does the son represent?
8. What fruit is to be produced in God’s vineyard?
 - A. John 4:35–38
 - B. Colossians 1:10
 - C. Galatians 5:22–23

1. Name the two ways “church” is used in Scripture (Matthew 16:18; 1 Thessalonians 1:1).
2. READ Acts 2:37–47
 - A. What were the people told to do to receive forgiveness and be saved?
 - B. How many “received his word” (v.41)
 - C. Who did the “adding” (v.47)?
3. What additional instructions are given about how to receive the forgiveness of sin and be saved (added to the church)?
 - A. Acts 8:12–13
 - B. Matthew 10:32–33
 - C. Revelation 2:10; Hebrews 10:35–39
4. Ask your parents permission to access the internet, then search for the following Greek word: *baptizo*. Look for a definition from “Strong’s” or “Vine’s” (your parents or teacher can tell you about those sources). Be prepared to present to the class what you found the word translated “baptism” (Acts 2:38) means in the original language.
 - A. How does this word help our understanding about whether baptism is a sprinkling or a pouring of water?
 - B. What words in Acts 8:35–39 show the definition of baptism?
5. Many teach that a man is saved at the point he believes and that baptism is not necessary. How do the following passages prove that is a false doctrine? (1 Peter 3:21; Acts 22:16; Romans 6:4; Galatians 3:27)
6. Some teach “once you are saved, you are always saved” (meaning you cannot go to hell). How do the following passages prove that is a false doctrine? (Hebrews 3:12–14; 2 Peter 2:20–22)
7. Be ready to tell the class (from any of the passages we have examined) why baptizing an infant (a 3 month old) does not save them.

1. What is wrong with giving the church a man-made name [such as “St. John’s Episcopal” or “The Cowboy Church” or “Lakewood”] (John 17:20–21 and 1 Corinthians 1:10–15)?
2. What is the name in Scripture for the church (1 Corinthians 1:2; Romans 16:16; Ephesians 1:22–23)?
3. What is the Scriptural name for believers (Acts 11:26; Acts 26:26–28; Acts 16:1; Colossians 1:2)?
4. What does the name “Church of Christ” identify about a congregation? Compare this with names of churches in the area and what their name tells us about the congregation.
5. Most churches have a “creed book” which is a book of teaching which they follow. What is the authority we are to follow and teach (Mark 9:7; Acts 3:19–23; Hebrews 1:1–2)?
6. What was the role of the apostles? Are we to consider their word authoritative (Matthew 28:18–20; 2 Corinthians 5:20; 2 Thessalonians 3:14; 1 John 4:6)?
7. What is said about those who go beyond the limits of authority in their teaching (2 John 9; 2 Thessalonians 3:14; 2 Peter 2:1–2; Galatians 1:6–9)?
8. What is wrong with the following?
 - A. The Book of Mormon
 - B. A “Pope” or “Church Council” that determines what a church believes.
 - C. A creed book.
 - D. Someone saying they started a church, and refer to it as “my church” or others call it “Bob’s church.”

The Household Of God

1. How does Scripture portray the family of God? Give the family relationship and name who it refers to.
 - A. Ephesians 3:14; 1 Corinthians 8:6
 - B. Hebrews 3:6
 - C. Galatians 3:26–27
2. READ Matthew 6:5–8 and tell what is learned about this relationship.
3. What is the attitude of those in the Household (1 John 3:1–3)?

The Body Of Christ

4. What is the body (Ephesians 1:23; Colossians 1:18, 24)?
5. In this image, what is the role of Christ (Ephesians 1:22–23; 5:23)?
6. How do we become a part of the body (1 Corinthians 12:12–13)?
7. What is the role of individuals (Ephesians 5:24; 4:14–16; 1 Corinthians 12:27)?
8. Write two ways you can see how the House and the Body are describing the Church.
 - A.
 - B.

Lesson 11

Images of the Church: **The Kingdom**

1. Look back and read your answer to Lesson #1, question #1 about the kingdom.
2. When did Jesus say the Kingdom would be established (Mark 1:14–15; 9:1)?
3. What does Jesus say about the Kingdom?
 - A. John 18:36–37
 - B. Luke 17:20–21
4. What can we learn about the Kingdom from Hebrews 12: 28?
5. How does a person enter the Kingdom?
 - A. John 3:3–5
 - B. Matthew 7:21–23
6. What is the priority for kingdom citizens (Matthew 6:33)?
7. How long will the kingdom last (2 Peter 1:11; 1 Corinthians 15:23–24)?
8. What is meant by the phrase “disciple of the kingdom of heaven” (Matthew 13:52)?
9. What is revealed about the King?
 - A. John 13:1; 15:13; Ephesians 5:2
 - B. Hebrews 4:15; Luke 7:13
10. Write two ways you can see how the Kingdom is describing the Church.
 - A.
 - B.

Organization Of The Church

Lesson 4

1. Was there a pattern of organization in the first century church (Acts 14:23; Titus 1:5)?
2. In matters of Church organization, what is Jesus’ role or title (Ephesians 1:22–23; Matthew 28:18)?
3. Within a local congregation a role of leadership is to exist.
 - A. What names are given for this role (Acts 20:17, 28; Ephesians 4:11; 1 Timothy 4:14; Titus 1:5; Philippians 1:1)?
 - B. READ 1 Timothy 3:2–7. Tell the class about one qualification that surprised you or which you thought is really important.
 - C. What is the responsibility and work of this leader?
 - > Acts 20:28–31
 - > 1 Peter 5:2–3
 - > Hebrews 13:17
4. What other role in the church is identified by giving qualifications (1 Timothy 3:8–13)?
5. Discuss the differences in these two roles.
6. One other role (not in the leadership) is easily seen in Scripture. Name the role, and discuss the differences with the other two roles already examined.
 - A. Name the role (Acts 21:8; 2 Timothy 4:5)
 - B. The work he does (2 Timothy 2:15, 4:1–2; Titus 1:13, 2:1; Acts 8:12)
7. Most of a congregation is made up of members. What are they called (Philippians 1:1). Define this word.
8. Be prepared to share with the class how two man-made churches are organized. You may choose any group you are interested in learning about. Easier choices include The Catholic Church, The Baptist Church, or The United Pentecostal Church.

1. What do the following examples reveal about worship that some were giving to God? (Genesis 4:5; Leviticus 10:1–3; Mark 7:7–8)
2. When are the saints to gather for worship (Acts 20:7)? Are we commanded to assemble (Hebrews 10:23–25)?

THE LORD'S SUPPER

3. What is the purpose of the Lord's Day assembly (Acts 20:7)? How often should this be observed?
4. READ 1 Corinthians 11:24–26.
 - A. What are we to eat? What does it represent?
 - B. What are we to drink? What does it represent?
 - C. What is the purpose of partaking?
5. What are Christians to do while they partake (1 Corinthians 11:27–29)?
6. What language indicates the partaking of the Lord's Supper (Acts 2:42)?

PRAYER

7. That we should individually pray at all times is plainly taught (Luke 18:1). What is seen in the following passages that would indicate prayer when saints are together (Acts 2:42; 12:5, 12; 14:23; 20:36; 21:5)?
8. Why should we end prayers "in Jesus' name" (Colossians 3:17)?
9. What should our prayers include (James 5:14, 16; Colossians 4:2–4)?

Relationship To Christians

How is the relationship described?

1. Galatians 3:26; Romans 8:16
2. 1 Corinthians 12:12–13, 26–27
3. John 1:3

What Christians Owe Each Other

For each of the following, tell what is owed, and be ready to discuss the meaning in class.

4. 1 John 4:7–12, 19–20; 1 Peter 1:22; John 15:12
5. Matthew 5:13–16; Romans 14:21
6. Colossians 3:13; Matthew 6:14–15; 18:21–22
7. Galatians 6:1–2; Philipians 2:4
8. James 2:1–4
9. 1 Peter 4:9; Romans 12:13; Hebrews 13:1–2

Preserving The Relationship

10. What kind of relationship should Christians have (Ephesians 4:3; Philipians 1:27; John 17:21)?
11. What things can destroy unity?
 - A. 1 Timothy 5:13
 - B. James 1:19–20
 - C. Ephesians 4:29

Lesson 9 Purity & Discipline In The Church

Purity Of Christians

1. What does it mean that Jesus “cleansed” the church (Ephesians 5:25–26)?
2. How does a man become pure in the sight of God (1 Peter 1:22–23)?
3. How do the following passages indicate a Christian is to live?
 - A. 2 Corinthians 7:1
 - B. Romans 12:1–2
 - C. Romans 6:12–14
 - D. 2 Timothy 2:19
 - E. 1 John 1:7
4. What are those called who did not keep themselves pure after they obeyed the gospel (2 Peter 2:14–15)?
5. Because some love the world, how does God think of them (James 4:4)?

Church Discipline

6. What instructions are Christians told to take toward one who was living in sin and not maintaining a pure life (1 Corinthians 5:9–13; Romans 16:17; 2 Thessalonians 3:6)?
7. What is the purpose of discipline (1 Corinthians 5:5; 2 Thessalonians 3:14)?
8. What methods are the believers to follow in discipline (Titus 3:10–11; Matthew 18:15–17)?
9. What is supposed to be the attitude of Christians toward the one in error (2 Thessalonians 3:15; Galatians 6:1)

Worship: Singing, Teaching, Giving

Lesson 6

SINGING (READ Ephesians 5:19; Colossians 3:16)

1. What is the command of God regarding music in worship?
2. What language in these two passages indicate we are not to use instruments of music?
3. What is the purpose of singing in the assembly (see also James 5:13)?
4. What should we be thinking about while singing (1 Corinthians 14:15)?
5. Is it wrong to use instruments of music in the assembly? Discuss “vain worship” from Matthew 15:9.

TEACHING

6. What does it mean they were “*continuing in the apostles doctrine*” (Acts 2:42;)?
7. How do we learn the apostles doctrine (2 Thessalonians 2:15; 1 Corinthians 14:37; Ephesians 3:4; 1 Timothy 4:13)?
8. What is the purpose of the preaching (2 Timothy 4:2)?
9. What should be the attitude of the listener (Acts 8:6; Hebrews 2:1)?

GIVING

10. Are we required to give (1 Corinthians 16:1–2)?
11. God required a tithe under the Old Law. How much are to give today (2 Corinthians 9:6–7)?

Evangelism

1. What does it mean that the church is the pillar and support of the truth (1 Timothy 3:15)?
2. How does God plan for the truth to be made known:
 - A. Ephesians 3:10
 - B. Romans 1:16
 - C. 1 Corinthians 1:21
3. Ask your parents what a “missionary society” is. Be prepared to discuss in class if this is how God wants us to fulfill the mission of Evangelism.

Edification

4. Define “edify” or “edification.”
5. How do elders edify us?
 - A. Acts 20:28–31; 1 Peter 5:2)? What does “*shepherd*” mean in these two verses? You may need to define the word.
 - B. Hebrews 13:7, 17
6. How do the assemblies edify us (Hebrews 10:25; Ephesians 5:19)?
7. Discuss whether a program of teaching and Bible classes fulfill this aspect of an elders work.

Benevolence To The Saints

8. Define “benevolence.”
9. Does God intend for the church to take care of all the needy (Luke 20:25; 1 Timothy 5:16)?
10. Who received aid from the church?
 - A. Romans 15:25–26
 - B. Acts 4:32–35
11. Be ready to explain to the class why the church cannot manage a “food pantry” for the community.

Building The Treasury

1. How does Scripture say money is to come into the church treasury (1 Corinthians 16:1–2)?
2. Discuss in class whether we can or cannot use any of the following means to bring money into the treasury. Why or why not?
 - A. A car wash, or carnival.
 - B. On-line giving every day of the week.
 - C. Sell tickets to a concert held at the church building.
3. Define “*tithe*” (Numbers 18:24). Does God require Christians to tithe?

Using The Treasury

4. Who may be supported on a regular basis from the treasury?
 - A. 1 Timothy 5:3, 9, 16
 - B. 1 Timothy 5:17–18
 - C. 1 Corinthians 9:14
5. What does the example in Philippians 4:15–16 teach?
6. Who is to make decisions about the use of the treasury (1 Peter 5:2)?

Attitude Of The Giver

7. What should be our attitudes about giving?
 - A. Luke 6:38
 - B. 1 Timothy 6:17–19
 - C. Acts 20:35
8. Define “*stewardship*” (1 Peter 4:10).