
Appendix 1

Answers To Study Questions

THE QUESTION OF GOD

(questions for Chapter 1 are found on page 13)

1. The most profound question anyone can ask is “Does God exist?”
2. The question “Does God exist?” is profound because how we answer this question will affect all the answers to all our other questions about life.
3. The Bible begins with an affirmation about God.
4. The first evidence that compels us to believe in God is the evidence of the world. The earth and the universe eloquently proclaim the existence of God.
5. If the existence of man is not attributed to God, we cannot explain (1) the origin of life, (2) the existence of natural law, and (3) the existence of the family.

IS THE BIBLE GOD’S WORD?

(questions for Chapter 2 are found on page 28)

1. The Greek phrase translated “inspired by God” literally means “God-breathed.” Secular writers are said to be “inspired” by a variety of stimuli, but the Bible asserts that God Himself is its source of inspiration.
2. Diocletian was unsuccessful in his attempt to destroy the Bible. In fact, one hundred years later, when another Roman emperor announced that he wanted to reproduce the

New Testament, fifty copies were presented to him within twenty-four hours.

3. Written in a world that knew nothing about hygiene or health practices, Moses' books demonstrate modern concepts. Though written three thousand years before scientists discovered germs, Leviticus 13:45 gives instructions to aid in preventing the spread of disease.
4. While the Bible includes every subject known to literature and was written by forty-plus authors over more than two thousand years, it demonstrates complete unity.
5. The theme of the Bible is the story of a Man—Jesus Christ.
6. The Bible has exerted more influence on mankind than any other book. It has changed the flow of history, erected empires, and brought blessings and success to those who have obeyed its precepts.
7. The Bible offers the reader hope and assurance for his own eternity, and it brings him comfort when a loved one is taken away.
8. Wonders of God's Word include its antiquity, its modernity, its diversity, its unity, its theme, its influence, and its comfort.

WHO IS GOD THE FATHER?

(questions for Chapter 3 are found on page 45)

1. Only one Being is the true and living God. He created the world and is the only being who is eternal, all-powerful, all-knowing, and ever-present.
2. The Old Testament concept of the Godhead is seen in Genesis 1:26, Genesis 3:22, Genesis 11:7, and Isaiah 6:8.
3. The baptism of Jesus, the work of man's redemption, prayer, and Great Commission baptism show instances of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit working in cooperation.
4. The only way for man to come to God is through Jesus Christ. He is the only authentic mediator between God and man.
5. John 14:6 and 1 Timothy 2:5 teach that God cannot be approached through angels, saints, or other people (living or

- dead). Jesus Christ is the only way to the Father.
6. Jesus is called the “Son of Man” to reflect His relationship to mankind; and in His relationship to God, He is called the “Son of God.”
 7. Some of the facts taught in the Bible about God are these: (1) The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit exist. (2) The Three make up one glorious Godhead. (3) They are united and exist as one. (4) They are eternal, distinct and different from all created things. (5) They are one in will and purpose.
 8. These truths rest on the fact that God created all things: (1) He is the One behind all realities. (2) He is eternal. (3) He is almighty. (4) He is all-knowing. (5) He is present everywhere. (6) He is the only true and living God.
 9. We are told in Colossians 1:16, 17 that God continues to work in the world, holding all things together. Logic and observation also tell us that an almighty hand maintains the earth with its natural laws. He continues to provide air, water, and sunshine for the earth and its people.
 10. God’s righteous judgment through Jesus Christ will be personal, specific, and universal.

IS JESUS THE SON OF GOD?

(questions for Chapter 4 are found on page 52)

1. At the heart of Christianity lies the truth that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.
2. Jesus’ birth was prophesied, including some specifics of His genealogy. The place and nature of His birth were predicted. Prophets foretold His flight into Egypt and the massacre at the time of His birth. Prophecies told of His life in Galilee, His victorious entry into Jerusalem, His forerunner, and His work. His ministry, His teaching in parables, His mission among the Gentiles, and His rejection by the Jewish rulers were all predicted. Jesus’ betrayal and death were pictured in prophecy in great detail. His dying words were recorded in advance, along with information about His burial, resurrection, and ascension. (See pages 48 and 49.)
3. The fulfillment of prophecies concerning Jesus’ life shows

that Jesus was divine and that the men who wrote the Bible were inspired.

4. Jesus claimed to exist before Abraham and said that He was with God before the beginning of the world. He taught that He came from heaven and had all authority on earth.
5. Jesus said that He was the light of the world; then He made the blind to see. He called Himself the bread of life, and He fed five thousand. He claimed to be the resurrection and the life, and He raised Lazarus from the dead.
6. Jesus' goodness was acknowledged by Pilate's wife, by Herod, by the thief on the cross, and even by Judas.
7. The Lord's Day, the Lord's Supper, baptism, and the dating of our calendars are evidences of Jesus' impact on our world today.

WHO IS THE HOLY SPIRIT?

(questions for Chapter 5 are found on page 62)

1. The question is "Who?" rather than "What?" because the Holy Spirit is a being, a divine individual with personality.
2. The fact that the Holy Spirit demonstrates judgment, mind, will, knowledge, and emotions shows that He is a living person, not just a force.
3. Ill treatment of powers or forces is not usually described with words like "grieved," "insulted," or "quenched," except in a poetic or figurative context. The context of these verses does not indicate that the language is poetic or figurative. If one can "grieve" or "insult" the Holy Spirit, then He must be a person.
4. The Holy Spirit shares with the Father and the Son the qualities of being eternal, all-knowing, all-powerful, and present everywhere. Like the Father and the Son, the Spirit has creative power.

DID GOD BECOME MAN?

(questions for Chapter 6 are found on page 71)

1. The first four books of the New Testament—the Gospels—reveal how God became man.

2. Birth was not the beginning for Jesus. He shared the Father's glory before the world existed.
3. John 1:1–5 teaches these four great truths: (1) Jesus was not a creation. (2) God created the world through Jesus. (3) Jesus gives life to the living. (4) Jesus is Lord of life and death.
4. Jesus descended by (1) leaving heaven, (2) becoming man, (3) serving men, and (4) submitting to death.
5. The fact that God became man is the central truth of Christianity.
6. Jesus' birth was unique because He was born of a virgin.
7. We must never forget that Jesus (1) was and is God, (2) became a man, and (3) lived on the earth as the God-Man.
8. Jesus was God: For Him to become man was a greater step down than a man's becoming an ant.

HOW SHALL WE VIEW JESUS?

(questions for Chapter 7 are found on page 84)

1. The word "savior" refers to someone who rescues others from extreme danger.
2. Jesus is a unique Savior in that He saves us from our sins. He is a spiritual Savior.
3. "The Christ" means "the anointed or chosen one of God."
4. We know that Jesus is the Son of God because God announced Him as His Son at Jesus' baptism. John the apostle said that we have been given three witnesses: the Spirit, the water, and the blood.
5. In speaking of the Holy Spirit, the water, and the blood, the apostle was referring to the events in the life of Jesus. The Spirit descended upon Him when He was baptized in water, and the blood refers to the events surrounding His death.
6. Peter challenged his hearers to accept Jesus as Lord and Christ (Acts 2:36).
7. If Jesus is Lord (and He *is*), then we must submit to His teaching and give Him first place in our lives.

WHY DID JESUS COME TO EARTH?

(questions for Chapter 8 are found on page 95)

1. The Lord's coming to earth was the greatest event in human history. Our salvation depended on His coming to die on the cross.
2. Jesus was completely man and completely divine.
3. Jesus was completely divine and completely human.
4. Our Lord came to call out—by His ministry, death, and resurrection—a people whom He would call His church.
5. Jesus chose twelve apostles and personally trained them, but it is apparent that He was training them for the work they would do after His departure (John 14:19).
6. The Epistles show us how to respond to the life of Christ by being His spiritual body.
7. No, we cannot respond properly to the life of Jesus without being His church.
8. We cannot fulfill Jesus' mission for us in this world without living as His church.

THE CROSS AND THE CHURCH

(questions for Chapter 9 are found on page 108)

1. The heart of the story of the Bible is the sacrifice of His life made by the Son of God on the cross for men.
2. At the center of Christianity alone is the offering of a divine sacrifice for sin and the resurrection of that sacrifice from the dead.
3. A churchless Christianity cannot exist; because a head cannot function without a body, nor can a body function without a head.
4. The cross (1) creates the church, (2) cleanses the church, and (3) compels, or activates, the church.
5. One enters Christ's body through belief in Him (Romans 10:10), repentance of sin (Acts 11:18), confession of Christ as God's Son (Romans 10:10), and baptism into Christ (Galatians 3:27).
6. Jesus invites us to have forgiveness and life.
7. The body of Jesus is the church.

WHAT IS “THE CHURCH”?

(questions for Chapter 10 are found on page 118)

1. Understanding the use of words by the Holy Spirit is crucial. We must be willing to study the biblical world to see the word meanings, illustrations, and thought forms used by Jesus and the apostles. (See pages 110 through 116 and Appendix 3 on page 279.)
2. The word “church” refers to the body of those who have obeyed the gospel of Christ and have been redeemed by the blood of Christ. This body is “the church” as a local assembly of Christians in one place. Also, it can refer to all of the redeemed ones throughout the world.
3. The fact that the church is the temple of God means that God dwells among His people. For this reason, we are to live, work, and worship as people indwelt by God.
4. Christians make up a “living” building, the church. Each Christian should be in a constant state of growth.
5. Christ is the head of the church even as the husband is the head of the wife. Christ loves the church as a husband loves his wife.
6. One enters Christ’s church through faith, repentance, confession, and baptism. God adds each saved person to His church; man does not.
7. The church wears the name of Christ, meets together for His worship, and does His work in the world. The Holy Spirit of Christ lives in Christians.

THE NEXT TO THE GREATEST STORY EVER TOLD

(questions for Chapter 11 are found on page 140)

1. The church is the fulfillment of the Great Commission (Matthew 28:20) and is the body of Christ on the earth.
2. The pronoun “they” in Acts 2:1 refers to “the eleven apostles” in Acts 1:26. Nowhere does the Bible indicate that anyone other than the apostles received the baptism of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost.
3. The apostles were baptized with the Holy Spirit to enable them to reveal God’s message, to confirm that the message

was from God, and to pass on miraculous gifts to other Christians.

4. The baptism of the apostles in the Holy Spirit confirms that the New Testament was given to us by inspired men.
5. As evidence of Christ's deity, Peter spoke of His miracles, His resurrection, the fulfillment of prophecy, the evidence of witnesses, and the descent of the Spirit.
6. Christ's resurrection is vital to God's scheme of redemption. Christ could not be thought of as God's divine Son if He had not arisen from the dead.
7. No tragedy is greater than that of being lost in sin.
8. Concerning the conditions of salvation, Mark 16:15, 16 emphasizes faith; Luke 24:46, 47, repentance and forgiveness of sins; and Matthew 28:18–20, baptism.
9. Acts 22:16, in conjunction with Acts 2:38, proves that baptism is in order to receive the remission of sins.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

(questions for Chapter 12 are found on page 153)

1. "Continually devoting themselves to the apostles' teaching" means faithfully following what the inspired apostles had taught. Christians must have this same firm commitment to the Word of God.
2. The church in Jerusalem shared a oneness of mind, heart, and doctrine (teaching).
3. Today's church should be known for its compassion and obedience to the Word of God. Each person who has obeyed the gospel is made one with Christ and with all other members of the church. Christians are a family with one heart and life.
4. The decision about which is the New Testament church will influence our daily living for God, our spiritual identity, our worship, and our spiritual service.
5. Acts 2:41–47; 5:11; 7:38; and 8:1, 3 show that the New Testament church began on the Day of Pentecost.
6. Major departures from God's Word began in the second century A.D. These departures culminated in the seventh

century with the rise of the Catholic Church and the addition of the pope and a complicated hierarchy. Other denominations began to spring up in the sixteenth century.

7. Individual Christians compose the body of Christ.
8. Any name other than one found in the New Testament does not identify a group as the New Testament church.
9. Yes, Christians today should follow the approved practices of the New Testament church which were established according to the commands of God.

SPECIAL WORDS FOR GOD'S PEOPLE

(questions for Chapter 13 are found on page 168)

1. God was Israel's king, the head of the government and head of their religion. Israel was a "theocracy" (a God-ruled nation).
2. King Saul was to be the servant of Jehovah. His authority was to be limited by the law of Moses.
3. According to Daniel's prophecy, the coming kingdom would be special. It would be an eternal kingdom which would have a nature beyond that of all other kingdoms.
4. Through the guidance of the Holy Spirit, the word "kingdom" was gradually replaced with the word "church." This word use shows how the kingly role of Christ over people's hearts creates the church.
5. Paul was in the kingdom of God but looked forward to entering into the heavenly kingdom. Faithful Christians are under the spiritual rule of Christ now, but will enter into a fuller and closer relationship with God, Christ, and the Holy Spirit in eternity.
6. The word "church" is used 114 times in the New Testament. We cannot understand Christ's way of salvation without understanding the use of this important word in the New Testament. (See Appendix 3 on page 279.)
7. The word "church" commonly meant an assembly, as in Acts 19:25.
8. The word "church" in the New Testament does not always mean a religious or "called out" assembly.

THE DIVINE DESIGNATIONS OF THE CHURCH

(questions for Chapter 14 are found on page 182)

1. Jesus is the King (head), and members of the church are citizens of His spiritual kingdom.
2. Christ founded the church, purchased it, owns it, and serves as its head. The church may also be viewed as “the church of God.”
3. Specific designations for the church were given by God. They fulfill a divine purpose, and we should use them.
4. When we refer to the church as the Bible does, we set ourselves on the right track to become what God intended for us to be.
5. Christians are God’s family. At their conversion, God adopts people as His children, giving them family privileges and making them heirs of eternal life with Christ.
6. A “Christian” is a follower of Christ who tries to live as Jesus taught His followers to live.
7. Paul said, “For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain.”
8. At conversion, one is adopted as God’s child. He or she has an eternal inheritance, as well as the strength and support of God’s earthly family. God is the Father, Jesus is the elder Brother, and all Christians are brothers and sisters in Christ.
9. The word “disciple” appears in the New Testament 238 times.
10. A disciple is one who commits himself to someone greater than he and continually learns from the greater one. He is a listener, a learner, and an understudy.
11. “Saints” are set apart for God. A person becomes a “saint,” set apart for God, when he or she becomes a Christian. A saint is called with a holy calling, lives in holy conduct, and seeks to appear before God on the last day “holy and blameless and beyond reproach.” (See Colossians 1:22.)

CHRIST, THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH

(questions for Chapter 15 are found on page 190)

1. Leadership which is not out in front leading is not true leadership.

2. Jesus leads the church by His law. (See Ephesians 1:21, 23; Colossians 1:18, 19.)
3. Christ will reign as head of the church until the end of time.
4. Jesus became our perfect Savior by living a perfect life and by His obedience to God the Father.
5. We become what we behold. Christians look to the life of Christ as a model of how to live. He ever leads them with His perfect life.
6. We should follow Christ's example of humility and service.
7. Christians "wash each other's feet" by serving one another in whatever way is needed.

HOW DO YOU ENTER THE CHURCH?

(questions for Chapter 16 are found on page 199)

1. The priceless worth of the Lord's church is shown by its divine origin, its precious cost, and the great value placed upon it.
2. Yes, the conditions of the Great Commission are binding upon us today. These are in effect until the end of the world (Matthew 28:18–20).
3. We cannot be saved as the thief on the cross was saved because the thief died under the old law. Now that Christ has died for us, we must obey His Great Commission.
4. In order to become a member of the church today, one must believe, repent, confess Christ, and be baptized (Acts 2:38, 47).
5. Men do not add the saved to the Lord's church; God alone does that.
6. When someone does what was done in the Book of Acts to become a Christian, God will do for him what He did for those who obeyed His will in the Book of Acts.
7. By obeying the gospel the same way people did in Acts 2, one can be sure that he is in Christ's church. He can be sure because the promises of God are sure.
8. Yes, when the Lord's conditions of salvation are corrupted, great damage is done. No one can take seriously Jesus' commission without obeying these conditions and seeing their significance in the Lord's plan.

THE UNITY OF THE CHURCH

(questions for Chapter 17 are found on page 210)

1. Unity is pleasant because it promotes faith in Christ. It is good because Christ prayed for it.
2. Before His crucifixion, Christ prayed for the unity of believers.
3. Paul pleaded for unity in the very name of Jesus Christ.
4. Christians have become one with Christ and one with each other, like the members of one family.
5. When one is baptized into Christ, he or she becomes one with other Christians.
6. The church has oneness in teaching and belief. Unity is given by the Holy Spirit to everyone who enters the body of Christ, but the way to keep that unity is for each Christian to obey the teachings of the Scriptures.
7. Submission to the will of Christ produces unity.
8. Unity in teaching comes from each Christian's concern for obeying the Bible, while unity in day-to-day living comes from concern for each other. The church needs both.
9. To keep unity, Christians must consider brothers and sisters with love and grace. Each should devalue his own opinions and wishes, doing nothing from selfishness.

ETERNAL REWARD AND PUNISHMENT

(questions for Chapter 18 are found on page 226)

1. While God is loving, kind, and forbearing, He is also a God of wrath and vengeance. God is both kind and severe.
2. The wicked will continue to be punished without end throughout eternity. Revelation 14:11 says their torment goes on "forever and ever."
3. Those who are sent to hell will be separated from God, living with the devil and his angels, tormented in fire and brimstone, in outer darkness, and suffering God's vengeance.
4. Paul described those who will be punished as people who have stubborn and unrepentant hearts, do not know God, and do not obey the truth.
5. Our greatest goal should be to reach heaven and escape the horrors of hell.

6. Those under the old law were promised the land of Canaan, with long life and prosperity. Christians are promised a place forever in heaven.
7. "Heaven" refers to three different realms; (1) the sky where the clouds are and the birds fly; (2) the universe filled with the stars and constellations; and (3) God's dwelling place.
8. We will not have the sun, moon, or a lamp because God will be our light. We will not need physical food, for we will have access to the tree of life.
9. Those who do the will of God will go to heaven.

REPENTANCE

(questions for Chapter 19 are found on page 239)

1. After his death, the rich man's priorities changed. He became concerned for his soul's condition and for the spiritual condition of his brothers.
2. "Repentance" is a cornerstone word because only those who have repented can become Christians. In fact, the door of eternal life is only opened by true repentance.
3. Judas' regret (Matthew 27:3) demonstrates that repentance is more than mere regret. Judas regretted that he had betrayed Jesus, but he did not repent.
4. Godly sorrow precedes and produces repentance. Godly sorrow is a part of the process, but it is not repentance itself.
5. Saul made a resolute change of will that clearly showed his repentance. He stopped persecuting the church of Christ and committed his whole life to Jesus.
6. Paul commended the Thessalonians because in their repentance "they had turned to God from idols to serve a living and true God" (1 Thessalonians 1:9). They demonstrated that repentance is not only turning from sin, but also a turning to God.
7. Repentance is more than just confession of sins in that there must also be a turning from sin and a turning to Christ. Some think that confession of sins to another person is repentance. Acknowledging our sin is important (James 5:16), but there must also be abandonment of sinful practices.

8. The goodness of God, the promise of reward, and the fear of punishment are three scriptural incentives for repentance.

WHAT WILL YOU DO WITH JESUS?

(questions for Chapter 20 are found on page 258)

1. Since Jesus is the only way to heaven, our response to Him will determine where we will spend eternity.
2. Infants and small children do not need to be baptized because they do not understand what sin is.
3. Baptism is for the remission, or forgiveness, of sins.
4. To identify the New Testament church, ask, "Are they trying to be the New Testament church?"; "Do they partake of the Lord's Supper each Sunday?"; "Do they sing without instrumental accompaniment?"; "Do they pray in Jesus' name?"; "Do they give of their means each Sunday?"; "How are they organized?"; "Do they have an earthly headquarters?"; "What is their mission?"
5. Romans 6:4 teaches that baptism is a burial in water.
6. A good way to summarize the life of a Christian is to say that he has been baptized into Christ and is a follower of Christ.
7. A Christian stays close to the Word of God so that he can imitate Christ's faithful obedience to God.
8. Each Sunday, or Lord's Day, Christians worship together by singing, praying, studying God's Word, partaking of the Lord's Supper, and giving of their money.
9. In creating the Lord's Supper, Jesus used unleavened bread and the fruit of the vine, or grape juice.
10. In order to become a Christian and live as a Christian, you should (1) come to Christ, (2) begin living for Him, (3) worship with other Christians regularly, and (4) begin serving others.