

## IX. Gospel Truths.

### LESSON XLIV.

#### NEW RELATIONS AND NEW LAWS.

1. In consequence of creation, certain relations came into existence between God and created intelligences, also mutual relations between these moral beings themselves. These relations may properly be called *original relations*, and the law, or decalogue, growing out of them, original or *primary laws*. Review lesson XVIII.

2. In consequence of the fall, man was separated from God and driven from the garden of Eden, and since then man has never seen God with his natural eye or spoken to him openly face to face, as he did before the fall. Isa. 59: 2; 1 Tim. 6: 15, 16.

3. But through the plan of salvation a way was opened whereby man might be reconciled to the Father and communicate with him, but only through Christ, the mediator between God and man. John 14: 6; 1 John 2: 1.

4. In consequence of this plan of salvation, new relations arose between God and man, which will continue as long as the gospel continues to be preached. But out of these new relations grew new duties to God, which will continue only as long as the gospel continues to be preached.

*Note.*—Chart No. 1, which should be studied carefully, will illustrate the original relations and laws growing out of them, and also the new relations, together with the new duties growing out of them.

5. But the plan of redemption and the new relations growing out of this plan did not change the original relations, nor the laws based upon them.

6. A careful study of chart No. 1 should constitute a part of this lesson.

#### QUESTIONS.

1. Explain briefly the original relations caused by creation, and the laws resulting therefrom.

2. Relate in your own words the effects the fall of man had upon these relations.
3. What plan was laid to reconcile man to God?
4. What relations came into existence in consequence of the plan to save man through a mediator?
5. What arose out of these new relations?
6. How did this new plan affect the original relations and laws based on them?

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## LESSON XLV.

### KEY TO CHART NO. 1.

1. The first perpendicular line to the left represents creation, and the first two horizontal lines at the top denote the law and Sabbath, which both began at creation and grew out of original relations, and which will extend into paradise restored, represented by the last perpendicular line to the right.

2. The second perpendicular line at the left and the third horizontal line from the top, which extends to the second perpendicular line at the right, indicate the fall of man, sin and rebellion, which will continue till sin and sinners are destroyed.

3. With the third perpendicular line to the left begin eight horizontal lines passing through the cross and ending with the third perpendicular line at the right, and these eight lines denote the following truths and duties growing out of the new relations, which arose in consequence of the plan of salvation; to wit, the gospel of Christ; revelations through the Spirit of God; instructions through prophets, priests, apostles, etc.; tithes and offerings; regeneration and justification; faith in Christ; grace and kingdom of grace; the Holy Spirit, its offices and gifts.

4. The ninth horizontal line beginning with the third perpendicular line at the left and ending at the cross, represents sin offerings and other sacrifices. The other three short horizontal lines beginning at the left with the short perpendicular line and ending at the cross, denote things belonging to the added law given to Israel at Sinai and ended at the cross; to wit, yearly feasts and sabbaths, the earthly sanctuary, the ministration of death.

5. The first three short horizontal lines beginning at the cross and extending to the third perpendicular line from the right, de-

**Chart I**

**Original Relations and Laws**

God's Law—The Ten Commandments

The Lord's Sabbath—The Seventh Day of the Week

Sin—Rebellion Against God

**New Relations—New Laws**

1. The gospel of Christ
2. Revelations through the Spirit of God
3. Instructions through prophets, priests, apostles, etc.
4. Tithes and offerings
5. Regeneration—justification
6. Faith in the gospel of Christ
7. Grace and kingdom of grace
8. The Holy Spirit—its offices and gifts

**Typical and Memorial Ordinances**

9. Sin offerings and other sacrifices
10. Yearly feasts and sabbaths
11. The earthly sanctuary
12. The ministration of death

Exodus  
1491 B. C.

- 13 Baptism
14. Ordinance of humility
15. Lord's Supper
16. Heavenly Sanctuary
17. Ministration of the Spirit

Creation

The Fall of Man

Plan of Redemption

Close of Probation

End of Sin and Sinners

Paradise Restored

note gospel or memorial ordinances; to wit, baptism, ordinance of humility and the Lord's supper, and these end with the close of probation. The fourth short horizontal line beginning at the cross represents the heavenly sanctuary, and the fifth or last short horizontal line represents the ministration of the Spirit.

### QUESTIONS.

1. What do the first perpendicular line to the left and the last perpendicular line to the right denote?
2. Explain the meaning of the first two horizontal lines at the top of the page.
3. What lines denote the beginning of sin, its consequence, and its end?
4. What do the eight lines between the third perpendicular lines at the left and right mean? Why do they not stop at the cross?
5. Explain the meaning of the four horizontal lines under typical and memorial ordinances, and why they end at the cross.
6. What are the five short lines beginning at the cross meant to illustrate?

*Note.*—This chart should be studied very carefully till it is well understood.

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## LESSON XLVI.

### THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST.

1. In consequence of the fall, man lost his innocence and purity (image of God; Gen. 1:26, 27), and became sinful by nature. Gen. 6:5; 8:21; Jer. 17:9.
2. But a plan for saving man from sin and its consequences (restoration of God's image; Col. 3:10) through the seed of the woman (Christ), was revealed to man immediately after the fall. Gen. 3:15; Gal. 3:16.
3. This promise was often repeated to man before the cross. Gen. 12:3; 22:18; 26:3-5; 28:14; Gal. 3:8, 16.
4. The plan of salvation is called "good tidings" or "the gospel." Isa. 61:1, 2; Luke 4:17-19.
5. The gospel is the power (Greek, *dunamis*—dynamite) of God unto salvation to all who believe. Rom. 1:16, 17.

6. The object of the gospel is:

(a) To save man from sin, which is transgression of the law. Rom. 1:16; Matt. 1:21.

(b) To pardon the sinner through grace upon condition of repentance and faith in Christ. 1 John 1:9; Eph. 2:8, 9.

(c) To write God's law in the heart, create love in the heart for the law and a desire to keep it. Jer. 31:33, 34; 2 Cor. 3:3; John 5:3.

(d) To give power to do God's will and to resist temptations. Rom. 1:16; Eph. 3:16, 20; Col. 1:11; Phil. 2:13.

### QUESTIONS.

1. What did man lose by the fall?
2. Through whom was a plan laid to save man? Give two references.
3. Give proof that this promise has been often repeated.
4. What is the plan of salvation called?
5. What is the gospel of Christ?
6. What is the first object of the gospel? The second?
7. What is written in the heart at conversion, and what does that mean?
8. What two things will the gospel give us power to do? Name two texts.

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### LESSON XLVII.

#### ONE GOSPEL IN ALL AGES.

1. Review carefully paragraphs 3 and 4 in last lesson.
2. Satan's plan has always been to get man to sin, transgress God's law. 1 John 3:4, 8; Eph. 2:1, 2.
3. Christ's plan is to abolish the works of Satan by getting man, through faith in him, to cease sinning, cease transgressing God's law. 1 John 3:8; Matt. 1:21; Rom. 1:16.
4. It is a perversion of the gospel to teach that man is not under obligation to keep the commandments after they are converted. Rom. 3:31; John 8:11; Eph. 4:28.
5. True Christians, saints, always keep the commandments of God. 1 John 2:3-5; Rev. 14:12.

6. There is only one gospel, for there is only one Saviour for all men in all ages. Rev. 5: 9; Gal. 1: 6-9; Acts 4: 12; Gal. 3: 8, 9.

7. All the redeemed will at last ascribe their salvation only through the merits of Christ, which proves that there has been but one gospel in all ages. Gal. 1: 6-9; Acts 4: 12; Gal. 3: 8, 9.

*Note.*—Observe that this plan of salvation (the gospel) belongs to the new relations, and is represented by line No. 1, which does not stop at the cross, but continues till the close of probation.

### QUESTIONS.

1. When was the plan of salvation first revealed to man? Lesson XLVI, paragraph 2.

2. Give proof that this promise was often repeated before the cross. *Ibid*, paragraph 3.

3. What has ever been Satan's work? Lesson XLVII, paragraph 2.

4. Whose works has Christ ever sought to abolish, and what does that mean?

5. How may gospel teaching be perverted?

6. What will true Christians always do?

7. How many gospels are there, and why?

8. To whom will the redeemed ascribe their salvation, and what does that prove?

9. Explain the note.

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### LESSON XLVIII.

#### REVIEW QUESTIONS ON LESSONS XLIV TO XLVII.

1. What is meant by original relations, and what grew out of them? Lesson XLIV, paragraph 1.

2. Explain what new relations arose between man and God in consequence of the fall and the plan of redemption. *Ibid*, paragraphs 2-4.

3. Explain how these original relations are illustrated on chart No. 1. Lesson XLV, paragraph 1.

4. What duties grew out of these relations, and how long will they continue?

20. If the remnant church are to have the spirit of prophecy, then what will they also have? *Ibid*, paragraph 8.

## LESSON LV.

### INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH PROPHETS, PRIESTS, APOSTLES, ETC.

1. Before the fall, God himself taught man what to do. Gen. 1: 27, 28; 2: 16-18.

2. Since the fall, God has ordained certain individuals to instruct their fellowmen in regard to the plan of salvation, of which the following are the most important:

(a) Patriarchs, such as Enoch (Jude 14, 15); Noah (2 Peter 2: 5); Abraham (Gen. 18, 19); and Job (Job 27: 11).

(b) Prophets. Amos 3: 7; Neh. 9: 20, 30.

(c) Priests. Lev. 10: 8-10; Ezra 7: 10, 11.

(d) Apostles. Matt. 10: 1-7; 1 Cor. 12: 28.

(e) Evangelists, etc. Acts 21: 8; Eph. 4: 11.

3. The following may be regarded as signs of a true teacher:

(a) They will ever be led by the Spirit of God. John 14: 26; 16: 13; Micah 3: 8.

(b) They will always teach in harmony with the word of God. Matt. 28: 19, 20; Acts 26: 22, 23.

(c) They will teach the gospel in its purity. Mark 16: 15, 16; Gal. 1: 6-9.

(d) They will teach obedience to God's holy law. Rom. 2: 13; 1 John 2: 3-5.

4. Their lives will always be in harmony with their teachings. Matt. 7: 16-20.

### QUESTIONS.

1. By whom was man instructed before the fall?
2. Name such as were ordained to teach after the fall.
3. Name three who taught during the patriarchal age.
4. Which tribe was especially ordained of God to teach in Israel?
5. Name six prophets who were teachers in Israel.
6. Who were especially ordained to teach after Christ?
7. Name three things which a true apostle or evangelist must teach.

14. Relate what Malachi says about withholding and paying tithes.

15. What can you say about the second tithe, and for what used?

16. How was money obtained for building and repairing the temple?

17. How was money raised to aid the poor in the early Christian church? Lesson LX, paragraph 5.

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## LESSON LXII.

### REGENERATION.

1. All have sinned against God. Rom. 3: 9, 19, 23.

2. No man can be saved unless he is converted and born anew. Matt. 18: 3; John 3: 3-5.

3. The first thing necessary to conversion is conviction of sin as follows:

(a) The law convinces of sin. 1 John 3: 4; Rom. 4: 15; 5: 13.

(b) The Holy Spirit makes the word or law a living reality, so that sin can be seen in its true light. John 6: 63; 16: 7, 8.

4. Godly sorrow follows conviction of sin. 2 Cor. 7: 9-11; Job 42: 5, 6.

5. The next step is confession of sin.

(a) To God. 1 John 1: 9; Ps. 32: 5.

(b) To such of our fellow men as we have sinned against. Matt. 18: 21, 22; James 5: 16.

6. If any one has been defrauded, restitution must then be made as far as possible. Eze. 33: 15; Luke 19: 8; Num. 5: 6-8.

7. The penitent must, after he has confessed all his sins, believe in Christ for pardon. Heb. 11: 6; Mark 11: 24.

8. At the same time he must promise to forsake all sinful habits. Prov. 28: 13; John 8: 11.

9. God then forgives the sins and forgets them. Jer. 31: 34.

10. Then God writes the law in the heart by creating a desire in it to keep it. 2 Cor. 3: 3; 1 John 5: 3.

11. Thereupon unspeakable joy and peace fills the heart. Rom. 5: 1; Phil. 4: 7.



## QUESTIONS.

1. How many have sinned?
2. What must a sinner experience before he can be saved? Paragraph 2.
3. Which two things convince of sin?
4. What follows conviction of sin?
5. To whom should confessions be made?
6. When is restitution necessary?
7. When may the penitent believe his sins are forgiven him?
8. What must he promise to forsake?
9. What does God do with our sins after he forgives them? Paragraph 9.
10. What is written in the heart at conversion, and what does it mean?
11. What fills the heart of a converted sinner?

## LESSON LXIII.

## JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH.

1. When a sinner confesses his sins and turns from them, then God forgives them. 1 John 1:9; Ps. 32:5.
2. He also takes away the sins forever. Jer. 31:34; Ps. 103:12.
3. Then Christ's obedience, or righteousness, is imputed to the believing sinner. Rom. 5:17-19; 4:24. See Lesson XXXI, paragraph 3 (a) to (d), 4.
4. In this way God justified the ungodly only through faith, not by works. Rom. 3:24, 28; 4:5.
5. When a person's past sins are forgiven him, and he has been justified by faith in Christ, then God looks upon his past life as perfect through Christ's imputed righteousness. Rom. 8:33; Eph. 5:27.
6. Through this imputed righteousness the pardoned sinner becomes as white as snow. Isa. 1:18; Ps. 51:7.
7. The same identical sin need be confessed but once. 1 John 1:9.
8. God will give grace and power through the Holy Spirit to

resist Satan's temptations and obey God in all things. Eph. 3:16; Phil. 2:13; Col. 1:11.

9. Watching unto prayer is very necessary in order to receive the divine aid promised saints of Christ. Matt. 26:41; Eph. 6:18.

*Note.*—Regeneration and justification by faith are truths belonging to the plan of salvation and are shown by the fifth line under the new relations, which begins with the fall and passes through the cross and ends at the close of probation.

### QUESTIONS.

1. When does God forgive sins?
2. What does he do with sins he has forgiven?
3. What is imputed to the believing sinner?
4. How does God justify the ungodly?
5. How does God look upon one whose sins are forgiven?
6. What becomes of scarlet-colored sins?
7. How often should the same sins be confessed, and why?
8. Through what will the necessary grace and power be given for every emergency?
9. Why must saints watch and pray?
10. Have you passed through this experience of regeneration?

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### LESSON LXIV.

#### FAITH IN CHRIST.

1. Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen, and comes by hearing or reading. Heb. 11:1; Rom. 10:17, 18.

2. There are three things necessary to intelligent faith; viz.:

(a) Intelligence, or understanding. Matt. 15:16; Luke 24:45.

(b) Knowledge. Rom. 10:14-18.

(c) Confidence. 1 John 5:14; Eph. 3:12.

3. The reasons why we may have confidence in the Bible are:

(a) It is the inspired word of God. 2 Tim. 3:16, 17; 2 Peter 1:21.

(b) It is the word of God. John 17:17; Heb. 6:17-19.

(c) The nearer we approach the end of time, the greater is the

evidence of its truthfulness through the fulfillment of prophecy. 2 Peter 1:19; Dan. 12:4, 9, 10.

4. Without faith it is impossible to please God. Heb. 11:6.

5. We ought to pray God to strengthen our faith. Mark 9:24; Luke 22:32.

6. God will always in his own way and time answer prayers that are in harmony with his word and will. John 15:7, 1 John 5:14.

7. Works always accompany living faith. Gal. 5:6; Jas. 2:14, 17, 20.

8. In Hebrews, chapter 11, will be found many examples of living faith.

### QUESTIONS.

1. What is faith? Give reference.

2. How many things are essential to intelligent and living faith?

3. Name and explain them.

4. What is the first reason for having confidence in the Scriptures? Name one text.

5. Name the second reason; the third reason.

6. Give a text proving that we cannot please God without faith.

7. What ought we to pray for in regard to faith?

8. On what condition will God answer prayer? When and how?

9. What will always accompany living faith?

10. In which chapter of the Bible do we find many examples of genuine faith?

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### LESSON LXV.

#### I. UNBELIEF.

1. The chief cause of unbelief is lack of confidence, and it manifests itself:

(a) By refusing to hear. Zech. 7:11, 12; 2 Peter 3:5, 6.

(b) By not believing after they have heard. John 16:9; 5:44-47.

2. Unbelief originates in a sinful, hardened heart. Heb. 3:12; Acts 19:9.

3. Unbelief is a great sin; for it sets itself up as a judge of God and his word. John 16: 9; 1 John 5: 10.

4. The following are some of the most marked examples of unbelief.

(a) The antediluvians. Matt. 24: 37-39.

(b) The people of Sodom and Gomorrah. Gen. 19: 14; Luke 17: 28-30.

(c) Israel in the wilderness. Heb. 3: 16-19.

5. Unbelief will increase in the last days. Luke 18: 8; 2 Tim. 3: 1-5, 13.

## II. PRESUMPTION.

1. Presumption consists in setting aside God's law or commands and doing something else instead thereof, hoping that God will accept them and their service. Num. 15: 30, 31; 14: 40-45.

2. Unbelievers and workers of presumption will find their doom at last in the lake of fire outside the city of God. Rev. 21: 8.

*Note.*—Faith in the gospel of Christ belongs to the duties growing out of the new relations, and is represented by the sixth line, beginning at the time when the seed (Christ) was promised, passing through the cross, and ending with the close of probation.

## QUESTIONS.

1. What is the principal cause of unbelief?
2. In what two ways does unbelief manifest itself?
3. Where does it originate?
4. Explain why unbelief is so great a sin. Give one text.
5. Name three examples of marked unbelief.
6. What becomes of these unbelievers?
7. When will unbelief increase? Name one text.
8. What is presumption? Give one example. Num. 14: 40-45.
9. What will become of unbelievers at last?
10. How long will gospel faith be preached?

## LESSON LXVI.

### REVIEW QUESTIONS ON LESSONS LXII TO LXV.

1. What experience must a person pass through in order to be saved, and why? Lesson LXII, paragraphs 1, 2.

2. Name two things which convince of sin.
3. What naturally follows conviction of sin?
4. To whom must confession be made?
5. When is restitution necessary?
6. When does God forgive the sins, and then what does he do with them?
7. What is written upon the heart at conversion?
8. What fills the heart of the penitent, believing sinner?
9. What is imputed to the truly converted sinner? Lesson LXIII, paragraph 3.
10. Upon what condition only does God justify the ungodly?
11. How does God look upon a person whom he has justified?
12. How often should the same sin be confessed?
13. What is promised the saints that will enable them to overcome sin and obey God in all things?
14. What about watching and praying?
15. What must a person exercise, in order to receive the promised blessing? Mark 11:24; Lesson LXIV, paragraphs 1, 4.
16. Name two things essential to saving faith.
17. Give three reasons why we may and should believe the Bible.
18. When may we know that God will answer our prayer?
19. What will always accompany living faith?
20. What is the cause of unbelief, and how is it manifested?
21. Explain where unbelief originates, and why it is a great sin.
22. When will unbelief increase?
23. Is there any valid reason for it?
24. Explain what presumption is.
25. What is the difference between unbelief and presumption?
26. What will become of all unbelievers at last?

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## LESSON LXVII.

### SAVED BY GRACE.

1. Grace is unmerited favor bestowed upon penitent sinners, by which they are saved through remission of merited punishment (forgiveness of sins) and imputation of Christ's righteousness.
2. By transgression of God's law, man falls under its condemnation, or under its curse. Deut. 27:26; Jer. 11:3, 4.

3. The penalty of sin is death. Eze. 18:4; Rom. 6:23; Matt. 25:41.

4. Sins are forgiven through grace, and thus man is saved from sin and death by grace. Rom. 3:24, 25; Eph. 2:5-8.

5. The plan to save man by grace through Christ was revealed immediately after the fall. 2 Tim. 1:9.

6. Noah and Lot found grace, were saved by grace. Gen. 5:8; 19:19.

7. Israel obtained forgiveness of sins through grace; hence they were saved by grace. Ex. 33:13-17; Num. 14:19, 20.

8. When a person's sins are forgiven, then he comes under grace, and is no longer under the law, curse or condemnation of the law. Rom. 6:1, 14; Gal. 3:13.

9. But those who are under grace must keep the commandments of God; for if they should sin, transgress the law, they would then fall under the law again. 1 John 3:4; Rom. 6:15; 3:19; see paragraph 2.

### QUESTIONS.

1. What is grace?
2. How does any one come under the law?
3. What is the punishment for sin?
4. How are sinners saved by grace?
5. When was the plan to save man by grace first made known?
6. Give texts proving that Noah and Lot were saved by grace.
7. Prove that Israel were also saved by grace.
8. How does man come under grace?
9. Is he then under the law? If not, why not?
10. What must those do who are under grace, so as not to come under the law again?

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### LESSON LXVIII.

#### KINGDOM OF GRACE.

1. God is the only legitimate king, or ruler, of this world; for he made it and everything in it. Ps. 103:19.

2. Grace is an attribute of God and his throne. Ex. 34:6; Heb. 4:16.

3. Ever since the fall, God has exercised grace toward his subjects by saving them through grace. 2 Tim. 1:9; Col. 1:13.

4. Since God, the king of this world, rules his subjects by grace, therefore his kingdom may properly be called a reign or kingdom of grace. Ex. 34:6, 7; Col. 1:13.

5. It is the gospel of this kingdom that is to be preached in all the world. Matt. 24:14; Luke 10:9.

6. When the truths concerning the plan of salvation through grace, or the reign of grace, are received into the heart by faith, then it may be said, "the kingdom of God is within you." Luke 17:20, 21; 16:16.

7. During this reign of grace, Christ is the mediator or advocate between man and God. 1 John 2:1, 2; Rom. 8:34

8. Christ sits also as a priest king upon his Father's throne. Heb. 6:20; 8:1; Rev. 3:21; Zech. 6:12, 13.

9. He will occupy this position until the Father puts all enemies under Christ's feet. Ps. 110:1, 4; Heb. 10:12, 13.

10. When the Father has put all enemies under Christ's feet, then Christ will deliver up the kingdom of grace to the Father, and then will end the reign of grace, for probation will then close. 1 Cor. 15:23-28; Luke 13:24, 25.

11. After this Christ will receive the throne of his father David, and then begins the kingdom or reign of glory. Isa. 9:6, 7; Dan. 7:13, 14; Rev. 11:15.

12. Those who have been converted through grace, translated into the kingdom of grace, will at last reign with Christ in the kingdom of glory. Col. 1:13; Rev. 3:21; Matt. 25:34.

13. We find that those who are converted, or under grace, keep the Sabbath and all of God's commands. Luke 23:54, 56; Acts 13:42-44; Rev. 14:12.

*Note.*—Salvation by grace belongs to the truths growing out of the new relations caused by the fall, and this reign of grace is represented by line No. 7.

### QUESTIONS.

1. Why is God the legitimate ruler of this world?
2. What is an attribute of his throne?
3. How has he manifested his grace to his subjects?
4. What may his reign or kingdom now be called, and why?
5. What is to be preached in all the world?

6. What is the meaning of the kingdom within you?
7. Who is the mediator during this reign of grace?
8. What is he besides being priest?
9. What position does he occupy with his Father?
10. How long will he remain there?
11. When and how will the reign or kingdom of grace end?
12. What will Christ then receive?
13. Who will finally reign with Christ in the kingdom of glory?
14. What must those under grace continue to do in order to reign with Christ at last? Rev. 22:14.

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## LESSON LXIX.

### SPIRIT OF GOD AND ITS ATTRIBUTES.

1. The Holy Spirit is the third person in the Godhead. It proceeds from the Father and comes to us in the name of Christ. Matt. 28:19; John 15:26; 14:26; see lesson XI.
2. It has the attributes of love, truth, power, etc., the same as God. Rom. 5:5; John 15:26; Acts 1:8.
3. It has power to create, heal the sick and raise the dead. Job 33:4; Rom. 15:19; 8:11.
4. It is the agency whereby man is regenerated or born anew. John 3:3-5.
5. The law of God, the ten commandments, is written in the heart by the Spirit of God. Jer. 31:33; 2 Cor. 3:3.
6. Physical and spiritual power is given the Holy Spirit. Judges 14:6, 19; Eph. 3:16.
7. The Spirit will teach us through the Word, and guide us into all truth. John 15:26; 16:13.
8. God speaks to man through the Spirit, and through it reminds us of what he has said. John 14:26; Acts 8:29.
9. Wisdom and understanding are imparted through the Spirit. Ex. 35:31-35.

### QUESTIONS.

1. What is the Holy Spirit, and from whom does it proceed?
2. Name three attributes of the Spirit.
3. Name also three things it has power to do.



4. By what agency is man born anew? Give one text.
5. By what divine agency is the law written upon the heart? One text.
6. Through what divine agency is physical and spiritual strength imparted to man?
7. What will teach and guide man into all truth?
8. How does God make his will known to man? Paragraph 8.
9. By what means are wisdom and understanding imparted to us, and why?

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## LESSON LXX.

### THE GIFT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT:

1. The Holy Spirit is promised on the following conditions:
  - (a) Repentance. Acts 2:37, 38.
  - (b) Prayer. Luke 11:13.
  - (c) Faith. Gal. 3:2, 14.
  - (d) Obedience. John 14:15-17; Acts 5:32.
2. When the Spirit comes, it convicts of sin (John 16:7, 8); reminds of duty (John 14:26); gives peace and joy (Rom. 14:17); creates love in the heart (Rom. 5:5); and imparts divine strength as it may be needed. Eph. 3:16-20; Rom. 8:26; Col. 1:11.
3. The following are some of the most important gifts of the Spirit:
  - (a) The gift of prophecy. 1 Cor. 12:10, 28; Acts 2:17, 18.
  - (b) Gift of healing and miracles. 1 Cor. 12:9, 10, 28; Mark 16:17, 18.
  - (c) Gift to speak in other languages. 1 Cor. 12:10, 28; Acts 2:2-11.
4. The object of these gifts in the church is to preserve the unity of the church. Eph. 4:8-13.
5. The Holy Spirit is promised the church till the end. John 14:16, 17; Acts 2:17-20, 38, 39.
6. The Holy Spirit is given at conversion as a seal, earnest or witness that the converted sinner has become a child of God. 2 Cor. 1:21, 22; Eph. 1:13, 14; 4:30; Rom. 8:16.

7. There is danger of grieving away this Spirit, and thus lose this seal. Eph. 4:30.

*Note 1.*—The seal of the Spirit is given in the heart at conversion, and is therefore not the same as the seal of God in the forehead, given to those who were already servants of God, hence after they had been sealed by the Spirit. See Rev. 7:1-3.

*Note 2.*—The work of the Holy Spirit as an agent of regeneration, sanctification, etc., in the plan of salvation began with the fall and will end when probation closes, and it is represented by line No. 8 on Chart No. 1.

### QUESTIONS.

1. On how many conditions is the Spirit given? Name them.
2. When the Spirit is come, of what will it convince?
3. Name three other things it will do.
4. Name three of the most important gifts of the Spirit. Name one text.
5. What is the object of the gifts? One text.
6. How long does the promise of the Spirit hold good?
7. Explain the seal of the Spirit.
8. How may the Spirit be grieved away?

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### LESSON LXXI.

#### THE TWO SPIRITS.

1. The Bible teaches that there is a good and a bad spirit. 1 John 4:1-3; Neh. 9:20; 1 Sam. 18:10.
2. The good spirit comes from God, and has the same attributes as God. John 15:26; 16:13; Rom. 5:5.
3. The wicked or unclean spirit comes from Satan, and is like him. Rev. 16:13, 14; Mark 1:23.
4. The Holy Spirit is the spirit of truth, and will lead all to tell the truth (John 14:16, 17; 16:13); while the spirit of Satan is a lying spirit, which leads to lying and deception. John 8:44; 2 Chron. 18:20-22.
5. The spirit of God imparts joy and peace (Rom. 14:17), while the lying spirit of Satan will torture his own subjects. Mark 9:17, 18, 22-29.
6. The spirit of God will lead all to believe in Christ (1 Cor.

12:3); while the spirit of Satan will lead to reject Christ and pervert the gospel. 1 John 4:1-3; Gal. 1:6-9.

7. The spirit of God will lead to obedience (Rom. 8:4; 1 John 2:3-5), while the spirit of Satan will lead to disobedience. Eph. 2:1, 2; Zech. 7:11, 12.

8. God's spirit will lead man to keep his Sabbath (Isa. 56:1-6), while the spirit of Satan will lead man to reject it. Eze. 22:24-26.

9. The fullness of the spirit (the early spiritual rain) was given the disciples as soon as they got rid of their sins, and had come into unity, into one accord. Acts 1:13, 14; 2:1-4.

10. The fullness of the spirit (the latter spiritual rain) will be bestowed upon the remnant church just as soon as they get rid of all their sins, and come into unity, become of one accord. Joel 2:23, 28, 29; Hos. 6:3; Jas. 5:7.

### QUESTIONS.

1. How many kinds of spirits are there? Give one text.
2. From whom does the good spirit come, and whom is it like?
3. Whence comes the unclean spirit, and whom is it like?
4. Which will lead into truth, and which into error?
5. Which gives joy and which grieves and tortures mankind?
6. Which leads to belief, and which to unbelief?
7. Which lead to obedience, and which to disobedience?
8. Which leads to Sabbath-keeping, and which rejects God's Sabbath?
9. When and on what condition did the disciples receive the outpouring of the Holy Spirit?
10. How soon will the remnant church, in like manner, be baptized by the Spirit of God?

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### LESSON LXXII.

#### REVIEW QUESTIONS ON LESSONS LXVII TO LXXI.

1. What is grace? Lesson LXVII, paragraph 1.
2. How does man come under the law? *Ibid*, paragraph 2.
3. How are sinners saved?
4. Name texts proving Noah and Israel were saved by grace.
5. Who is under grace? *Ibid*, paragraph 8.

6. Is he, then, under the law, under the curse or condemnation of the law? If not, why not?

7. Is a person under grace under obligation to obey God's law? If so, why? *Ibid*, paragraph 9.

8. Which attribute of God is especially revealed in his reign while man is on probation? Lesson LXVIII, paragraph 3.

9. What may this reign of grace be called? *Ibid*, paragraphs 4, 5.

10. How can this kingdom be within us?

11. What relation does Christ sustain to this kingdom of grace?

12. How long will the reign of grace continue, and how will it end? *Ibid*, paragraphs 9, 10.

13. When will the reign of glory begin?

14. Whence comes the Spirit of God, and what are some of its attributes? Lesson LXIX, paragraphs 1, 2.

15. Name some things it has power to do.

16. Give texts proving that the Spirit regenerates the heart and writes the law in it.

17. How can it guide into all truths? *Ibid*, paragraphs 7, 8.

18. On what four conditions is the Spirit given man? Lesson LXX, paragraph 1.

19. How will it manifest itself when it comes? *Ibid*, paragraph 2.

20. Name three of the most important gifts of the spirit.

21. Are we to believe every spirit? If not, why not? Lesson LXXI, paragraph 1.

22. From whence come these two spirits?

23. Name three things by which we may know them. *Ibid*, paragraphs 4-8.

24. When and on what conditions did the early Christians receive the fullness of the Holy Spirit? *Ibid*, paragraph 9.

25. On what condition, and when, will the remnant church receive the same baptism of the Spirit of God?