

Bible Doctrines

MEMORIZE: Romans 6:4.

Questions on the Lesson

1. What ordinance stands At the entrance to the church?
How is it connected with the gospel commission? Is it essential?
2. Prove that Bible baptism is baptism by immersion.
3. What is the significance of baptism?
4. Give the necessary prerequisites to baptism.
5. What promise is given those who are baptized?
6. Describe the baptism of Jesus.
7. How did the baptism of John differ from that administered in Christ?
8. Does the reception of the Spirit exempt one from the necessity of baptism?
9. Give an example of re-baptism.
10. What is emphasized as necessary after baptism?

For Further Study

1. Should infants be baptized? Deuteronomy 1: 39.
2. Why could God never accept sprinkling as a substitute for baptism by immersion?
3. Which denominations practice baptism by immersion?
4. Read "Testimonies," Volume 6, pages 91-99.

57. THE ORDINANCES OF THE CHURCH - II

There are two important ordinances within the church: The ordinance of humility and the Lord's supper.

The Ordinance of Humility.

John 13: 1-5. Christ's example of humility and service.

John 13: 6-11. Peter's objection. Note the importance which Jesus attached to the washing (verse 8). He used the service of washing Peter's feet to emphasize the washing from sin, which is essential for fellowship with Himself and with one another.

Titus 3:5. The washing of feet was a symbol of a higher cleansing.

John 15: 3. The washing of feet was a symbol of a higher cleansing.

John 13: 12-17. The Savior's example of humility and service to His followers should be emulated in their attitude to one another.

Note-In Kitto's Biblical Encyclopedia, third edition, under the article "Washing of Feet" we find the following statement. "Feet washing (pedilavium) became, as might be expected, a part of the observance practiced in the early Christian church. The real signification, however, was soon forgotten, or overloaded by superstitious feelings and mere outward practices. Traces of the practice abound in ecclesiastical history, and remnants of the abuse are still to be found, at least in the Roman church."

Luke 22: 24. The condition of heart which the Savior sought to correct in washing the disciples' feet was pride and self-seeking.

Luke 22: 25, 26. Christ's estimate of true greatness.

"This ordinance is Christ's appointed preparation for the sacramental service. While pride, variance, and strife for supremacy are cherished, the heart cannot enter into fellowship with Christ. We are not prepared to receive the communion of His body and His blood. Therefore it was that Jesus appointed the memorial of His humiliation to be first observed." - "Desire of Ages," page 650.

The Lord's Supper.

1 Corinthians 15: 2-4. Our salvation depends upon a knowledge of two fundamental historic facts

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	concerning Christ.
1 Corinthians 5: 7.	In the old dispensation the feast of the Passover kept Christ's death in mind.
1 Corinthians 11: 23, 24.	In the Christian era the Lord's supper is to remind us of Christ's death.
1 Corinthians 11:25.	The wine is a symbol of the blood of Christ which ratified the new covenant. The blood represents a life sacrificed for us.
1 Corinthians 11: 26.	Both the bread and the wine commemorate Christ's death.
1 Corinthians 11: 27,29.	It is a solemn thing to partake of the ordinances.
1 Corinthians 11: 28.	There is need for self-examination.
1 Corinthians 10: 16,	The partaking of the Lord's supper signifies entering into the experience of the gospel.
1 Corinthians 11: 26.	The ordinances instituted by Christ are to continue in the church till the Second Advent.
Matthew 26: 26-29.	We may regard the Lord's supper as a reminder of the great supper in the new earth.

MEMORIZE: 1 Corinthians 11: 26.

Questions on the Lesson

1. Name the ordinances within the church.
2. Relate the circumstances connected with the ordinance of humility.
What practice is found in the early church?
3. What is signified by the washing of the feet?
4. What constitutes true greatness?
5. What historic facts form the basis of our salvation?
6. How was the death of Christ typified? How is it memorialized?
7. How does the Lord's supper remind us of Christ's death?
8. The Lord's supper is both a memorial and a type. Explain.
9. Explain the significance of the bread and the wine.
10. In what spirit should one partake of the Lord's supper?

For Further Study

1. What is the doctrine of transubstantiation?
2. Read "Desire of Ages," pages 642-661.

58. THE BODY TEMPLE

1. Our bodies are the temples of God because of creation and redemption.

1 Corinthians 6: 19.	Our bodies are not our own, but God's.
2 Corinthians 6: 16.	You are the temple of the living God.
John 2: 18-22.	Christ regarded His body as a temple.
Genesis 1: 27.	The first human temple was created by God.
Acts 17: 25.	We all owe our existence to God.
Psalms 139: 14.	The body reveals God's marvelous workmanship.
1 Corinthians 6: 20.	We belong to God also because He has redeemed.

2. Seeing that our bodies belong to God, we are, under obligation to keep them jealously for His occupancy.

Romans 12: 1.	The body is to be yielded to God.
2 Corinthians 6: 16.	God wishes to occupy the body temple.
Revelation 3: 20.	Christ invites us to let Him come in.
John 14: 16, 17.	Christ will abide in us by His Spirit.