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LESSON-01

THE ATTRIBUTES OF NEHEMIAH

[II Chro 36 : 13,19,20 ; Nehe 1 ; 2 : 12 – 20 ; 4 : 7 – 23 ;
Nehe 5: 14, 15; 6: 2 – 11; 13: 23 – 27, 30]

I. MEMORY VERSE:**2-Marks**

Romans 12: 11, 12

Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord;
Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing instant in prayer;

Introduction:-

In II Chronicle's chapter 36, we read that Nebuchadnezzar destroyed the city of Jerusalem, set the temple on fire and took the Jews captive to Babylon.

Nehemiah was also one of the Jews taken captive. He was King Artaxerxes cup-bearer. On hearing of the miserable state of the Jews who still remained in Jerusalem he mourned and prayed to the Lord. Later, he took permission from the King, and returned to Jerusalem, viewed the broken walls and encouraged the people to build them.

II. ANNOTATE : (Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ -Marks**

1) a) "I and my father's house have sinned." [Nehe 1 : 6]

b) "We have dealt very corruptly against thee" [Nehe 1 : 7]

A. Who : NehemiahTo Whom : Lord God

When : When Nehemiah heard that the walls of Jerusalem were broken down and the gates were burnt with fire, he sat down, wept, mourned certain days and fasted. Then, when he prayed to the Lord God of heaven, humbling himself, confessing their sins and the sins of the children of Israel, to receive mercy for them, he said these words.

2) "Let us build up the wall of Jerusalem" [Nehe 2 : 17]

A. Who : Nehemiah

To Whom : The people (Jews, priests, nobles, rulers and to them that did the work).

When : After Nehemiah had come to Jerusalem and was there for three days, he inspected the city. He saw how Jerusalem, lieth waste and the gates burnt with fire and the people in distress. He then said these words to the people.

3) “Ye have no portion, nor right, nor memorial, in Jerusalem”.[Nehe2:20]

A. Who : Nehemiah

To whom : Sanballat the Horonite, Tobiah the Ammonite and Geshem the Arabian.

When : When Nehemiah called the people to build the walls of Jerusalem, they said, let us rise up and build and strengthened their hands for this good work. When Sanballat, Tobiah and Geshem heard this, they laughed to scorn, despised and said, “Will ye rebel against the King?” Then Nehemiah answered them and said, “The God of heaven, he will prosper us. We his servants will arise and build. But ye have no portion, nor right nor memorial in Jerusalem.”

4) “Even their servants bare rule over the people: but so did not I, because of the fear of God.” [Nehe 5 : 15]

A. Who : Nehemiah

To whom : Nobles, rulers, and the people.

When : When Nehemiah was appointed to be the governor in the land of Judah, from the twentieth year even unto the two and thirtieth year of Artaxerxes the king, (12 years) Nehemiah and his brethren did not eat the bread of the governor. But the former governors before Nehemiah were chargeable unto the people and had taken of them bread and wine besides forty shekels of silver. Even their servants bare rule over the people. But Nehemiah did not do so because of the fear of God. His servants also did not rule over the people.

5) “I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down.”[Nehe 6 :3]

A. Who : Nehemiah

To Whom : Sanballat and Geshem.

When : When Nehemiah had not set up the doors upon the gates, Sanballat and Geshem thinking to do evil sent men to him saying come, let us meet together in some one of the villages in the plain of Ono. Then Nehemiah sent men to them saying, I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down.

6) “Thou feignest them out of thine own heart.” [Nehe 6 : 8]

A. Who : Nehemiah

To Whom : Sanballat through his servants

When : To hinder work of building the walls of Jerusalem, Sanballat sent an open letter to Nehemiah wherein it was written, “It is reported among the heathen and Gashnu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel; for which cause thou buildest the wall that thou mayest be their king, according to these words. Thou hast also appointed prophets to preach of thee at Jerusalem saying, there is a king in Judah and now shall it be reported to the king according to these words. Come now therefore, and let us take counsel together”. Then Nehemiah sent unto him saying, “There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart”.

- 7) (a) “Should such a man as I flee?”
 (b) “Who is there, that, being as I am, would go into the temple to save his life? I will not go in.” [Nehe 6: 11]
- A. Who : Nehemiah
To Whom : Shemaiah
When : When Shemaiah son of Delaiah was shut up in his house, Nehemiah went to him. Then Shemaiah said to Nehemiah, “let us meet together in the house of God, within the temple, and let us shut the doors of the temple, for they will come to slay thee in the night”. Then Nehemiah said, “Should such a man as I flee? Who is there, that, being as I am, would go into the temple to save his life? I will not go in.”

III. ONE WORD ANSWERS:

2-Marks

- 1) Where was Nehemiah in the Babylonian land of captivity?
 A. Sushan Palace [Nehe 1:1]
- 2) When did Nehemiah come to know of the state of the broken walls of Jerusalem and its gates burnt with fire?
 A. In the month Chisleu, in the twentieth year of the king Artaxerxes. [Nehe 1:1]
- 3) Through whom did Nehemiah come to know of the state of Jerusalem, and about the remnant left of the captivity?
 A. Nehemiah came to know through Hanani one of his brethren and certain men of Judah. [Nehe 1:2]
- 4) To Which king was Nehemiah the cup bearer?
 A. Nehemiah was the cup bearer to the King Artaxerxes [Nehe 2 : 1]
- 5) How many years did Nehemiah and his brethren not eat the bread of the governor?
 A. Twelve years [Nehe 5 : 14]
- 6) Sanballat sent word and asked Nehemiah to meet him where?
 A. In the plain of Ono [Nehe 6 : 2]
- 7) Who sent an open letter to Nehemiah?
 A. Sanballat [Nehe 6 : 5]
- 8) Who said to Nehemiah that his enemies have planned to kill him?
 A. Shemiah, the son of Delaiah. [Nehe 6 : 10]
- 9) Where should Nehemiah hide to protect himself did Shemaiah give counsel?
 A. In the temple, the house of God. [Nehe 6 : 10]
- 10) Whom did Tobiah and Sanballat hire to prophesy against Nehemiah?
 A. Shemaiah [Nehe 6: 12]

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES :-

2-Marks

- 1) Which king took the Jews captive to Babylon, destroying the city of Jerusalem and burning the temple built by Solomon? Where do we read about this?
A. Nebuchadnezzar the King of Babylon took the Jews captive to Babylon. [II Chro 36: 13, 19, 20] We read about this in II Chronicles 36 th Chapter.
- 2) Hearing which words did Nehemiah mourn and weep?
A. Nehemiah mourned and wept when he heard the words that the remnant that are left of the captivity there in the province are in great affliction and reproach. The wall of Jerusalem also is broken, and the gates thereof are burned with fire. [Nehe 1 : 3,4]
- 3) How can we know that Nehemiah was not selfish?
A. Nehemiah, though he was living comfortably in the palace, and was holding a very high position, he was worried about his people and his city. From this we come to know that Nehemiah was not selfish. [Nehe 1 : 1-3]
- 4) How do you know from Nehemiah's supplication, that he was humble?
A. When Nehemiah wept and prayed to the Lord saying, "Both I and my father's house have sinned. We have dealt very corruptly against thee, and have not kept the commandments, nor the statutes, nor the judgments, which thou commandedst thy servant Moses." From this we know that Nehemiah was humble. [Nehe 1: 6, 7]
- 5) How would you know that Nehemiah was grateful?
A. Nehemiah prayed and said to God, "now these (we) are thy servants and thy people, whom thou hast redeemed by thy great power, and by thy strong hand." He remembered that God redeemed them, like this, from Egypt. From this we come to know that Nehemiah was grateful. [Nehe 1 :10]
- 6) Who were the adversaries who arose against, when the walls of Jerusalem were being built by Nehemiah and the men of Judah?
A. Sanballat, Tobiah, Arabians, Ammonites and the Ashdodites arose against, when the walls of Jerusalem were being built by Nehemiah and the men of Judah. [Nehe 4: 7]
- 7) What did Nehemiah do when the adversaries conspired to hinder the work of building the walls of Jerusalem?
 - i) Nehemiah set a watch day and night because of the adversaries[Nehe 4: 9]
 - ii) He set in the lower places behind the wall and on the higher places, people after their families with their swords, their spears and their bows. [Nehe 4: 13]
 - iii) He asked the builders, everyone to gird his sword by his side and to build. [Nehe 4 : 17,18]

- 8) How did Nehemiah reveal the responsibility he had concerning his work even though the adversaries repeatedly threatened him?
- A. The adversaries of Nehemiah, thinking to do mischief to him called him. But Nehemiah sent word saying, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down: why should the work cease, whilst I leave it, and come down to you?," and thus, revealed the responsibility he had concerning his work. [Nehe 6 : 3]
- 9) How can we know that Nehemiah had the fear of God?
- A. The former governors who were before Nehemiah, were chargeable unto the people, and had taken of them bread and wine, beside forty shekels of silver. Even their servants bare rule over the people. But Nehemiah did not do so because of the fear of God and also, did not take the bread of the governor. From this we know that Nehemiah had the fear of God. [Nehe 5 : 14,15]
- 10) How long was Nehemiah appointed as governor in the land of Judah?
- A. Nehemiah was appointed as governor in the land of Judah, from the twentieth year of Artaxerxes the king, i.e, for twelve years. [Nehe 5 : 14]

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY:-

4-Marks

- 1) What was the purpose in Nehemiah inspecting the ruins of Jerusalem by himself without handing it over to others?
- A. Nehemiah knew and understood exactly, concerning all the things that the Lord kept in his heart to do for Jerusalem, and rose up in the night, to first inspect the city, to do those things. He did the work all by himself without handing it to others because he wanted to be faithful to the work given to him by the Lord and he had the determination and the desire to complete the work given, according to the will of the Lord [Nehe 2: 12]
- 2) How did Nehemiah encourage the people to begin the work of building the wall of Jerusalem?
- A. Nehemiah said to the people, "ye see the distress that we are in, how Jerusalem lieth waste, and the gates thereof are burned with fire. Come and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we be no more a reproach." Then he also told them of the hand of God which was good upon him as also the king's words that he had spoken to him and thus encouraged them. [Nehe 2 : 17,18]
- 3) How can we know that Nehemiah had firm confidence in the name of his God when the enemies rose up against him?
- A. The adversaries rose up against Nehemiah and laughed to scorn and despised him in order to hinder the work of building the walls of Jerusalem. Moreover when the Jews were discouraged and said, "the strength of the bearers of burdens is decayed and there is much rubbish, so that we are not able to build the wall," Nehemiah said, "Our God shall fight for us" and he made the people to have confidence upon the Lord. [Nehe 2 : 20 ; 4 : 10,20]

- 4) What precautionary measures did Nehemiah take to avoid the evil when the enemies conspired to hinder the work of building the wall of Jerusalem?
- A. Nehemiah set a watch against the adversaries day and night because of them. He also set in the lower places behind the wall, and on the higher places, the people after their families with their swords, their spears, and their bows. He made the builders, every one to build, girding his sword by his side. He made the one that sounded the trumpet to be by him so that when the people who are far from one another, could hear the sound of the trumpet could gather together. [Nehe 4 : 9, 13,18,19]
- 5) What was the prophesy said by Shemaiah, the son of Delaiah? Why did he say so?
- A. Shemaiah, the son of Delaiah prophesied falsely and said to Nehemiah, “Let us meet together in the house of God, within the temple, and let us shut the doors of the temple, for they will come to slay thee.” This was because, Tobiah and Sanballat had hired Shemaiah, in order to make Nehemiah afraid, also to make Nehemiah to sin by stopping the work of building the walls of Jerusalem and hiding himself in the temple to save his life and that they might have matter for an evil report and might reproach Nehemiah. [Nehe 6 : 10, 12,13]
- 6) How can we know that Nehemiah did not flee fearing for his life?
- A. Semaiah, the son of Delaiah said to Nehemiah, “the enemies will come to slay thee. Therefore let go together to the house of God, within the temple and let us shut the doors of the temple.” Then Nehemiah said, “Should such a man as I flee? And who is there, that being as I am, would go into the temple to save his life? I will not go in.” From this we come to know that Nehemiah did not flee fearing his life. [Nehe 6: 10, 11]
- 7) How do you know that Nehemiah was Zealous concerning the laws of the Lord?
- A. In the days of Nehemiah, Jews had married wives of Ashdod, of Ammon and of Moab. Their children spoke half in the speech of Ashdod. They could not speak in the Jews language, but according to the language of each people. Nehemiah contended with them, cursed them, smote certain of them, and plucked off their hair and made them swear by God saying, “Ye shall not give your daughters unto their sons, nor take their daughters unto your sons, or for yourselves”. In this manner, he separated all the heathen, cleansed the priests and the Levites and appointed every one in his business. From this we know that Nehemiah was Zealous in the law of the Lord. [Nehe 13: 23 – 25, 30]

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL :-

10-Marks

- 1) How did Nehemiah pray to the God of heaven when he heard that the walls of Jerusalem were broken down and the gates burnt with fire? (or) How can we know that Nehemiah was a prayer warrior?
- A. When Nehemiah heard that the walls of Jerusalem were broken down and the gates burnt with fire, he sat down and wept, mourned certain days, fasted and prayed before the God of heaven, and said,

- 1) I beseech thee, O Lord God of heaven, the great and terrible God, that keepeth covenant and mercy for them that love him and observe his commandments: Let thine ear now be attentive, and thine eyes open that thou mayest hear the prayer of thy servant, which I pray before thee now, day and night, for the children of Israel thy servants.
 - 2) We have not kept the commandments, nor the statutes, nor the judgments, which thou commandest thy servant Moses.
 - 3) Remember, the word thou commandest thy servant Moses saying, if ye transgress, I will scatter you abroad among the nations. But if ye turn to me and keep my commandments and do them, though there were of you cast out unto the uttermost part of the heaven, yet will I gather them.
 - 4) These are thy servants and thy people, whom thou hast redeemed by thy great power, and by thy strong hand.
 - 5) O Lord, let now thine ear be attentive to the prayer of thy servant and to the prayer of thy servants, who desire to fear thy name.
 - 6) I pray thee; grant me mercy in the sight of this man.
 - 7) Not only that, he had the experience of praying and then speaking, when he spoke with the king concerning the building of the walls of Jerusalem, therefore the merciful hand of the Lord was upon him. The Lord enabled all his matters to come to pass. [Nehe 1 : 4 – 11]
- 2) What are the attributes of Nehemiah? Write with references.
- 1) Though Nehemiah was in the palace, he was burdened about his people and his city [Nehe 1 : 1-3]
 - 2) He was a prayer warrior [Nehe 1 : 4 – 11]
 - 3) He was humble (confession of sins) [Nehe 1:6,7]
 - 4) He was grateful (remembers redemption) [Nehe 1:10]
 - 5) He did not hand over his work to others, but did it himself. [Neh2:12-16]
 - 6) He encouraged the people [Nehe :2 : 17,18]
 - 7) He was not discouraged even when enemies conspired against him. He took precautionary measures [Nehe 4 : 7-23]
 - 8) He had firm confidence in God [Nehe 2: 18-20]
 - 9) He had the fear of God (did not take from the people the bread of the governor). He did not exercise unlawful authority over them. [Nehe5:14,15]
 - 10) Though the enemies repeatedly threatened them, he revealed the responsibility he had concerning his work [Nehe 6 : 2-9]
 - 11) He did not forsake his work and flee for fear of losing his life. [Nehe 6:10,11]
 - 12) He was zealous concerning the law of the Lord [Nehe 13 : 23-27,30]

VII. MORAL :-

2-Marks

We should be zealous for the people of God and the things of God, be prayer warriors, have confidence in God and be responsible in our ministry and work.

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LESSON-02

THE REFORMATIONS OF NEHEMIAH**I. MEMORY VERSE:****2- Marks**

I Corinthians 3: 10, 11

According to the grace of God which is given unto me, as a wise masterbuilder, I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. But let every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon.

For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.

II. ANNOTATE: (Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ -Marks**1. **“Let us leave off this usury.”** [Nehe 5 :10]A. Who : NehemiahTo Whom : Nobles and rulers

When : People had borrowed corn and money from the Nobles and rulers for usury (interest) at the time of dearth. When they came and cried to Nehemiah concerning this matter, Nehemiah gathered a great assembly and said to the nobles and rulers, “it is not good that ye do: ought ye not to walk in the fear of our God. Let us leave off this usury.”

2. **“What evil thing is this that ye do, and profane the sabbath day?”** [Nehe 13 :17]A. Who : NehemiahTo Whom : Elders of Judah

When: Certain men of Tyre dwelt in Jerusalem, who brought fish, and all manner of ware and sold on the sabbath, unto the children of Judah and in Jerusalem. Therefore, Nehemiah contended with the nobles of Judah and said, “what evil thing is this that ye do, and profane the sabbath day?”

3. **“Who was beloved of his God.”** [Nehe 13 : 26]A. Who : NehemiahTo Whom: Jews who had married wives of Ashdod, Ammon and of Moab.

When: Nehemiah contended with the Jews who had married the heathen women and when he told the curse that would come on them, he warned them saying, “Did not Solomon king of Israel sin by these things? Yet among many nations was there no king like him, who was beloved of his God, nevertheless even him did outlandish women cause to sin.”

III. ANSWER IN A WORD OR TWO :-**2-Mark**

- 1) Who rebuilt the broken walls of Jerusalem and its gates?
A. Nehemiah (Syllabus)
- 2) Who stopped the exacting of usury among brethren?
A. Nehemiah (Nehe 5 : 10, 12)
- 3) What was the other name of Nehemiah?
A. Tirshatha (Nehe 8 : 9)
- 4) Who was the scribe during the days of Nehemiah?
A. Ezra (Nehe 8 : 13)
- 5) Who was having the oversight of the chamber of the house of God?
A. Eliashib the priest (Nehe 13 : 4)
- 6) With whom was Eliashib allied?
A. He was allied with Tobiah (Nehe 13 : 4)
- 7) Who made a chamber for Tobiah in the court of the house of God?
A. Eliashib (Nehe 13 : 5)
- 8) Whose things in the court of the house of God did Nehemiah throw out?
A. He threw out the things of Tobiah. (Nehe 13 : 8)
- 9) What was the name of the son of Eliashib?
A. Joiada (Nehe 12 : 10)
- 10) Who renewed the observance of the Sabbath day?
A. Nehemiah (Nehe 13 : 15 – 22)
- 11) Which king was made to sin by the outlandish women though he was the beloved of God?
A. King Solomon (Nehe 13 : 26)

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES :-**2-Marks**

- 1) Who lent corn and money to the brethren without taking usury?
A. Nehemiah, his brethren and his servants lent money without taking usury. (Nehe 5: 10)
- 2) Who were reckoned as put away from the priesthood in the days of Nehemiah? Why?
A. The children of Habaiah, the children of Koz, the children of Barzillai, who were of the priests, sought their register among those that were reckoned by genealogy, but it was not found. Therefore they were put away from the priesthood. (Nehe 7: 5, 63, 64)

- 3) Who renewed the observance of the feast of booths which the Israelites failed to observe for a long time? When did they observe it?
 A. Nehemiah renewed the practice of observing the feast of booths which the children of Israel had failed to observe for a long time. They observed it in the seventh month. (Nehe 8: 14, 18)

- 4) How did Nehemiah renew the practice of leaving the seventh year, the year of deliverance, which the Israelites failed to observe?
 A. Nehemiah brought back the practice of not tilling the land, or sowing or gathering of fruits and stopping of exaction of every debt in the seventh year, and renewed the practice of leaving the seventh year. (Nehe 10 : 31)

- 5) What did Nehemiah and the people charge themselves (take responsibility) with for the service and all work of the house of the Lord, in the days of Nehemiah?
 A. Nehemiah and the people charged themselves yearly with the third part of a shekel. (Nehe 10 : 32,33)

- 6) How did Nehemiah plan the wood offering to be brought for the house of God?
 A. Nehemiah planned and cast lots among the priests, the Levites and the people, for the wood offering, to bring it into the house of our God, at times appointed year by year, to burn upon the altar of the Lord their God, as it is written in the law. (Nehe 10 : 34 ; 13 : 31)

- 7) Mention any two offerings renewed by Nehemiah.
 - i) Wood offering
 - ii) Offering of first fruits (Nehe 10 : 34,35-37 ; 13 : 31)

- 8) Write what Nehemiah planned about the offering of first fruits to be brought to the house of God?
 A. Nehemiah planned that,
 - i) Year by year, the first fruits of the ground, the first fruits of all fruit of all trees, firstborn of their sons, and the firstlings of herds and of flocks should be brought to the house of God unto the priests that minister in the house of God.
 - ii) The first fruits of their dough, the fruit of all manner of trees, of wine and of oil should be brought to the priests, to be kept in the chambers of the house of God. (Nehe 10 : 35 - 37)

- 9) How did Nehemiah plan concerning the tithe?
 A. Nehemiah planned concerning the tithes as:
 - i) The tithes of their ground should be brought to the Levites.
 - ii) The same Levites might have the tithes in all the cities of their tillage.
 - iii) The priest, the son of Aaron shall be with the Levites, when the Levites take tithes. The Levites should bring up the tithe of the tithes unto the treasure house of the house of God. (Nehe 10 : 37,38)

- 10) What was the reformation on those who should dwell in Jerusalem and in other cities, during the days of Nehemiah?
- i) The rulers of the people dwelt in Jerusalem.
 - ii) The rest of the people cast lots to bring one of ten to dwell in Jerusalem the holy city, and nine parts to dwell in other cities.
 - iii) The people blessed all the men that willingly offered themselves to dwell at Jerusalem. (Nehe 11 : 1,2)

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY:-

4-Marks

- 1) How many are the gates of Jerusalem? What are they?

A. The gates of Jerusalem are twelve. They are:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Sheep Gate | 7. Dung Gate |
| 2. Fish Gate | 8. Fountain Gate. |
| 3. Old Gate | 9. Water Gate |
| 4. Gate of Ephraim | 10. Prison Gate |
| 5. Valley Gate | 11. Horse Gate |
| 6. East Gate | 12. Gate Miphkad |

- 2) What are the reformations of Nehemiah on exacting usury amidst brethren?

A. People at the time of dearth, borrowed corn, and money from the nobles and the rulers. The nobles and the rulers exacted usury at the rate of one for hundred. When Nehemiah heard the complaint and the cry of the people concerning this, he set a great assembly against the nobles and the rulers. He rebuked the nobles and the rulers and said, "Ought ye not to walk in the fear of our God? Leave off this usury." He also advised them to return the usury they had exacted till then. The nobles and the rulers obeying the counsel of god (Deut 23 : 19,20), restored to the people, the usury they had exacted till then. They also gave an oath to Nehemiah that they would not do likewise again. (Nehe 5:1-12)

- 3) What did Nehemiah say should happen to those who exact usury from his brethren? How will the Lord bless those who do not exact usury from his brethren, do we read in Deuteronomy?

- i) Nehemiah shook his lap and said, "So God shake out everyman from his house, and from his labour, that performeth not this promise, even thus be he shaken out and emptied." (Nehe 5 : 13)
- ii) We read in Deuteronomy 23 : 20, that those who do not exact usury from his brethren the Lord will bless them in all that they set their hand.

- 4) How did they observe the feast of booths which they failed to observe for a long time? Describe.

A. The chief of the fathers of all the people, the priests and the Levites found written in the law which the Lord had commanded by Moses, that the children of Israel should dwell in booths in the feast of the seventh month. Therefore, they published and proclaimed in all the cities saying, "go forth unto the mount, and fetch olive

branches, and pine branches, and myrtle branches, and palm branches and branches of thick trees to make booths, as it is written.”

So the people went forth, and brought them, and made themselves booths, every one upon the roof of their house, in their courts, in the courts of the house of God, in the street of the water gate and gate of Ephraim.

All the congregation of them that were come again out of the captivity made booths, and sat under the booths. For since the days of Joshua the son of Nun unto that day had not the children of Israel done so. And there was very great gladness.

Day by day, from the first day unto the last day, the book of the law of God was read. They kept the feast seven days. The eighth day was a solemn assembly, according unto the manner. (Nehe 8 : 14-18)

5) What ordinance with an oath did every one having knowledge and understanding, make in the days of Nehemiah?

A. Every one having knowledge and understanding in the days of Nehemiah made ordinances with an oath that;

- i) To observe and do all the commandments of the Lord our Lord, and his judgments and his statutes.
- ii) They would not give their daughters to the people of the land, nor take their daughters for their sons.
- iii) They would not buy wares or any victuals on the Sabbath or on the holy day.
- iv) They would leave the seventh year and the exaction of every debt. (Nehe 10 : 28-31)

6) Describe the cleansing of the house of God, casting out the things of Tobiah?

A. Eliashib the priest, having the oversight of the chamber of the house of God, was allied unto Tobiah. He had prepared for him a great chamber where, aforetime they laid the meat offerings, the frankincense, the vessels and the tithes of the corn, the new wine, and the oil, which was commanded to be given to the Levites, and the singers and porters and the offerings of the priests. But in all this time, Nehemiah was not at Jerusalem. For in the two and thirtieth year of Artaxerxes king of Babylon Nehemiah went to the king and after certain days obtained leave of the king and came to Jerusalem.

Nehemiah understood of the evil that Eliashib did for Tobiah, in preparing him a chamber in the courts of the house of God. Nehemiah was grieved sorely, therefore, he cast forth all the household stuff of Tobiah out of the chamber. He then commanded to bring in again the vessels of the house of God, with the meat offering and the frankincense. (Nehe 13 : 4-9)

7) How did Nehemiah sanctify the Sabbath day?

- 1. Nehemiah saw and stopped the Jews who profaned the Sabbath day by treading wine presses and bringing in sheaves, and lading asses with all manner of burdens and coming into Jerusalem.
- 2. He commanded not to buy on Sabbath day any wares or victuals that people do not profane the Sabbath.

3. Nehemiah commanded the gates of Jerusalem should be shut when it began to be dark before the Sabbath, and charged that they should not be opened till after the Sabbath, that the merchants and the sellers should not sell their wares or victuals and profane not the Sabbath. He set his servants at the gates that there should no burden be brought in on the Sabbath day.
 4. So the merchants and sellers of wares lodged without Jerusalem once or twice. Nehemiah warned them saying, "Why lodge ye about the wall? If ye do so again, I will lay hands on you." Thus Nehemiah sanctified the Sabbath day. (Nehe 13 : 15-21)
- 8) How did Nehemiah find and rebuke the Jews who had married the strange women? What did he warn and say to the people about the evil that would come because of it?
- A. The children of the Jews who had married wives of Ashdod, Ammon and Moab spoke in the language of each people and could not speak in the Jews language. Nehemiah saw this and rebuked those Jews, cursed them and smote certain of them, plucked off their hair and made them swear by God saying, "Ye shall not give your daughters to their sons, nor take their daughters to your sons or for yourselves."
- Nehemiah warned the people about the evil that would come, on marrying the strange women and said, "the strange women would cause you to sin. Moreover, they would cause you to transgress against our God and to do great evil. For example Solomon, the king of Israel, though was beloved of his god, was caused to sin by the outlandish women. Therefore, separate the strange women from you." (Nehe 13 : 23-27)

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL :-

10-Marks

- 1) Write with reference the reformations of Nehemiah (or) Write with reference any ten of the reformations of Nehemiah.
 1. Nehemiah rebuilt the broken wall of Jerusalem and its gates. (Neh Ch. 3.)
 2. Stopped the exacting of usury among brethren (Neh 5 : 1-13)
 3. Reckoned the people by genealogy and put out those priests who could not prove their genealogy. (Neh 7 : 5,61,63-65)
 4. He renewed the practice of observing the feast of booths which the children of Israel had failed to observe for a long time (Neh 8 :14-18)
 5. Reformation concerning marriage – put an end to inter-marriages with the heathen. (Neh 10 : 28-30 ; 13 : 23-30)
 6. Renewed the observance of the sabbath. (Nehe 10 : 31 ; 13 : 15-22)
 7. Renewed the practice of leaving the seventh year – with no tilling, sowing or gathering of fruits – when exaction of every debt was stopped (Neh 10 : 31). [See also Exo, 23 : 10,11 ; Deut 15 : 1-18 , Levi 25 : 2-5]
 8. Made ordinances to charge themselves yearly with the third part of a

- shekel for the service of the house of the Lord (Neh 10 : 32,33)
9. Renewed the wood offering (Neh 10 : 34 ; 13 : 31)
 10. Renewed the offerings of the firstfruits (Neh 10 : 35-37)
 11. Renewed the offering of tithes to the Levites and the Levites' tithe of the tithes to the priest (Neh 10 : 37,38)
 12. Reformation concerning the children of Israel and the children of Levi to bring in the offering of corn, new wine and oil towards the sustenance of the house of God. (Neh 10 : 39)
 13. Reformation concerning those who were to dwell in Jerusalem and other cities. (Neh 11 : 1-3)
 14. Reformation concerning the portions from the land to be given to the priests and Levites (Neh 12 : 44,47 ; 13: 10 -13)
 15. The temple was cleansed – The household stuff of Tobiah was cast out (Neh 13 : 4-9)

VII. **MORAL**:-

2-Marks

When the doctrines which preserve the Church are lost and the Church is in a backsliding state, we should co-operate with the servants of God, who with the spirit of Nehemiah resist sin and teach the doctrines.

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LESSON-03

VASHTI AND ESTHER

[Esther Chap1, 2]

I. MEMORY VERSES:-**2-Marks**

Proverbs 31: 30

Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain: but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.

II. ANNOTATE :- (Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ -Marks**

- 1) (a) "Thus shall there arise too much contempt and wrath." (Esther1 :18)
 (b) "Let the king give her royal estate unto another that is better than she."
 (Esther1:19)

A. Who : Memucan.

To Whom : King Ahasuerus.

When: Memucan said to king Ahasuerus, "Vashti disobeyed and has not only done wrong to the king but also to all the princes and all people in the provinces of the king. If this thing is reported, all the women will also despise their husbands in their eyes. The ladies of Persia and Media will also do likewise. Thus shall arise too much contempt and wrath. Therefore, if it please the King, give her royal estate unto another that is better than she."

III. ANSWER IN A WORD OR TWO :-**(2-Mark)**

- 1) How many provinces did King Ahasuerus reign?
 A. King Ahasuerus reigned over a hundred and seven and twenty (127) provinces.
 (Esther 1 : 1)
- 2) How many days did King Ahasuerus show the riches of his glorious kingdom?
 A. 180 days. (Esther 1 : 4)
- 3) For whom did Queen Vashti make a feast?
 A. Vashti made a feast for the women. (Esther 1 : 9)
- 4) Which prince counseled the king to punish Vashti?
 A. Memucan (Esther 1 : 14,16)
- 5) In whose custody were the virgins, before being brought to King Ahasuerus?
 A. They were in the custody of Hege, the king's chamberlain. (Esther 2: 3)
- 6) Of which tribe was Mordecai? Whose son was he?
 A. He was of the tribe of Benjamin. He was the son of Jair. (Esther 2 : 5)

- 7) What did Esther, not inform others, according to the words of Mordecai when she was taken to the palace?
 A. Esther did not show her people or her kindred as Mordecai had charged her. (Esther 2 : 10)
- 8) Which chamberlain of the king kept the concubines?
 A. Shaashgaz (Esther 2 : 14)
- 9) Who received favour in the sight of Hege the chamberlain of king Ahasuerus? What was her father's name?
 A. Esther, Abihail (Esther 1 : 15)
- 10) What is the other name of Esther?
 A. Hadassah (Esther 2 : 7)
- 11) When was Esther taken to the palace of king Ahasuerus?
 A. In the seventh year of his reign, in the month Tebeth which is the tenth month. (Esther 2: 16)
- 12) Instead of whom was Esther chosen?
 A. Esther was chosen instead of Vashti. (Esther 2 : 17)
- 13) Who sought to lay hand on king Ahasuerus?
 A. The king's chamberlains Bigthan and Teresh. (Esther 2 : 21)
- 14) Through whom did Esther and Mordecai sent messages to each other?
 A. They sent messages through the king's chamberlain Hatach. (Esther 4 : 5)

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES:-

2-Marks

- 1) How many provinces, from which nation to which nation, did King Ahasuerus reign?
 A. King Ahasuerus reigned from India, even unto Ethiopia over an hundred and seven and twenty provinces. (Esther 1 : 1)
- 2) When did King Ahasuerus make a feast? Who came to the feast having been invited?
 A. King Ahasuerus in the third year of his reign made a feast to all his princes and his servants; the power of Persia and Media, the nobles and princes of the provinces, being before him. (Esther 1 : 3)
- 3) Where and for how many days did King Ahasuerus make a feast to all the people after showing off his excellence?
 A. King Ahasuerus made a feast in the court of the garden of the king's palace for seven days. (Esther 1 : 5)

- 4) What was the reason for King Ahasuerus's anger (or) What was the reason for the king to reject Vashti from royal estate?
 A. Queen Vashti disobeyed the commandment of the King, said through the chamberlain, and therefore, she lost her royal estate. (Esther 1 : 12)
- 5) How many chamberlains served in the presence of the king Ahasuerus? Who are they?
 A. The Chamberlains serving in the presence of king Ahasuerus were seven. They are
 (a) Mehuman (b) Biztha (c) Harbona (d) Bigtha (e) Abogtha (f) Zethar (g) Carcas (Esther 1 : 10 -12)
- 6) Who were the princes of Persia and Media who saw the face of King Ahasuerus?
 A. The princes of Persia and Media who saw the face of King Ahasuerus were seven. They are:
 (a) Carshena (b) Shethar (c) Admatha (d) Tarshish (e) Meres (f) Marsena (g) Memucan. (Esther 1:14)
- 7) Who was Mordecai's father? How was Mordicaï taken to the land of Babylon?
 A. Jair, the son of Shimei, the son of Kish, a Benjamite, was Mordecai's father. Mordecai was a Jew. He was carried away from Jerusalem with the captivity who were carried away with Jeconiah king of Judah, whom Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon carried away. (Esther 2 : 5,6)
- 8) How and for how many days were the virgins in the custody of Hege, beautified and purified before going to the King?
 A. Every maid, were beautified and purified for six months with oil of myrrh and six months with sweet odours and with other things for the purifying of the women. In this manner, after they were purified for twelve months, they went into the king according to their turn. (Esther 2 : 12)
- 9) How was Esther in obedience to Mordicaï?
 A. Esther did not show or reveal her people or her kindred according to Mordecai's words. Esther did the commandment of Mordecai, like as when she was brought up with him. (Esther 2 : 20)

V. **ANSWER BRIEFLY :-**

4-Marks

- 1) What did Memucan say to the King about the coming evil after effects of Vashti's disobedience and what should King Ahasuerus do for it?
 A. Vashti refused to come when she was called by king Ahasuerus, on the seventh day when the king was to make an end of his feast, to show the people and the princes her beauty, for she was fair to look. Therefore, the king was very angry and asked, "What should be done to her according to the law?"
 Memucan then said, if, when the news that Vashti disobeyed the king, is reported to all women, they will despise their husbands in their eyes.

The ladies of Persia and Media who have heard of it will also likewise say. Thus shall arise too much contempt and wrath. Therefore if it please the king, Vashti shall come no more before King Ahasuerus. Let the king give her royal estate to another that is better than she. Moreover he said, this royal commandment should be written among the laws of the Persians and the Medes. Then all their wives who hear the King's decree which he shall make, shall give to their husbands honour. (Esther 1 : 10 - 20)

2) When was Esther made Queen?

A. Queen Vashti disobeyed king Ahasuerus and thereby was rejected from her position, and it was decided that a virgin pleasing to the king should be made the queen. This commandment and decision of the King was published and many young virgins were gathered in the Shushan Palace. Esther was also taken to the King's Palace. She was also purified and beautified for six months with oil of myrrh and six months with sweet odours and with other things for the purifying of the women. In this manner when after she had been beautified for twelve months, according to the manner of the women, she was taken in unto the king. The King loved Esther above all the women. She obtained grace and favour in his sight more than all the virgins. So the king set the royal crown upon her head and made her Queen instead of Vashti. (Esther 2 : 4-17)

3) Write about Esther's Good characters :

A. (i) Esther was in obedience to Mordecai when she was brought up by him. Likewise when she received her royal estate she walked in obedience to him. (Esther 2:20)
 (ii) Esther required nothing but what Hegai appointed when she was in his custody (Esther 2: 15)
 (iii) Esther could not bear to see the evil coming on her people and was not able to bear the destruction of her kindred. This is revealed because Esther along with her maidens fasted and prayed, when Haman the enemy of the Jews, had planned to destroy all the Jews with the permission of King Ahasuerus. She interceded for her people with the King, transgressing the law that no one should go before the King unless he held out the golden sceptre to them, without considering her life dear saying, " if I perish, I perish.". In this manner Esther fasted for her people, interceded, sought the goodness and was ready to give her life. (Esther 4 : 16)

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL:-

10-Marks

1) Describe with reference the effects of Vashti's disobedience and Esther's obedience?

A. (a) Vashti's disobedience and its effects:-

King Ahasuerus, on the seventh day when he made the feast, commanded that Queen Vashti should be brought wearing the royal crown, to show her beauty to the people and the princes, for she was fair to look on. (Esther 1 : 10)

Queen Vashti refused to come at the King's commandment by his

chamberlains. The king was very wroth and his anger burned in him and he asked what should be done to her according to the law. (Esther 1 : 15)

Memucan then said to the King, "if it please the king; Vashti shall no more come before the King and let the king give her royal estate to another better than she." The King did according to the words of Memucan. Thus, in this manner Vashti lost her royal estate through her disobedience. (Esther 1: 16-20)

(b) Esther's obedience and its effects :-

All the beautiful virgins in the land were gathered and kept in the custody of Hegai in the King's palace, when the king's command and decision, to make one who pleases him as the Queen instead of Vashti, was published. Esther was also taken and was in the custody of Hegai. (Esther 2 : 8)

Esther did not show her people or her kindred as Mordecai had taught her. As Esther obeyed Mordecai when brought up by him, even now she walked obeying his words. (Esther 2 : 20)

When it was the turn of Esther to go in unto the king, she required nothing but what Hegai the king's chamberlain, the keeper of the women appointed. Esther who obeyed in this manner, obtained favour in the sight of all them that looked upon her. (Esther 2 : 15)

The king also loved Esther above all women. She obtained grace and favour in his sight more than all the virgins. Therefore he kept the royal crown on her head and made her queen instead of Vashti. (Esther 2:16,17)

Not only that, Esther interceded for her people to the king, transgressing the law that no one should go to the king's presence unless he holds out the golden sceptre, without considering her life dear saying, "if I perish, I perish", after fasting and praying for three days with her maidens according to the counsel of Mordecai, when the enemy of the Jews, Haman, planned to destroy all the Jews with the permission of King Ahasuerus. She obtained favour in the sight of the King and made her people to escape from destruction.

In this manner, Esther due to her obedience, was the cause for the light, joy, gladness and honour of the Jews (Esther 4: 16)

VII. MORAL :-

2-Marks

Vashti's disobedience to the king caused her to lose her high position. We should not disobey Jesus, our king and thereby lose His blessings.

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LESSON-04

MORDECAI AND HAMAN**I. MEMORY VERSE:****2- Marks**Galatians 6: 7, 8

Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.

For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting.

Proverbs 26: 27

Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein: and he that rolleth a stone, it will return upon him.

II. ANNOTATE: (Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ -Marks**

1) “Why transgressest thou the King’s commandment?” (Esther 3 : 3)

A. Who : The king’s servants at the King’s gate .

To Whom : Mordecai.

When: All the king’s servants bowed and revered Haman, for the king had so commanded concerning him. But Mordecai bowed not, nor did him reverence. Then the king’s servants at the King’s gate asked Mordecai, “Why transgressest thou the King’s commandment?”

2) i) “For if thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall there enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place”(Esther 4 : 14)

ii) “Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?” (Esther 4 : 14)

A. Who : Mordecai.

To Whom : Esther, through Hatach.

When: Mordecai sent to Esther a copy of the writing of the decree that was given at Shushan, to destroy the Jews, and charged her to make supplication and request, before the king for her people. Esther sent word to say to Mordecai that, “if one who is not called come unto the king, there is one law of his to put him to death, except such to whom the king shall hold out the golden sceptre, and also I have not been called to come in unto the king these thirty days”. Then Mordecai sent word to Esther, “Think not with thyself that thou shalt escape in the king’s house, more than all the Jews. For if thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall there enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place. But thou and thy father’s house shall be destroyed. Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?”

3) “So will I go in unto the king, which is not according to the law: and if I perish, I perish.” (Esther 4 : 16)

A. Who : Esther through Hatach, the Chamberlain.

To Whom : Mordecai.

When: Mordecai sent word to say to Esther, “For if thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall there enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place. But thou and thy father’s house shall be destroyed. Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?” Esther sent word to Mordecai then, saying, “Go gather together all the Jews that are present in Shushan, and fast ye for me, and neither eat nor drink three days, night or day. I also and my maidens will fast likewise, and so will go in unto the king, which is not according to the law; and if I perish, I perish”.

4) “Let nothing fail of all that thou hast spoken” (Esther 6 : 10)

A. Who : King Ahasuerus.

To Whom : Haman.

When: King Ahasuerus wanted to honour Mordecai, when he came to know from the book of records of the Chronicles, that Bigthan and Teresh the chamberlains plotted against the king and that Mordecai informed of it to the king and also, no honour and dignity was done to Mordecai for it. At that time, the king asked Haman who came there, “What shall be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honour?” When Haman described what should be done to the man whom the king wants to honour, the king said, “let nothing fail of all that thou hast spoken.”

5) i) “Let my life be given me at my petition, and my people at my request.” (Esth 7:3)

ii) “For we are sold, I and my people.” (Esther 7 : 4)

A. Who : Esther.

To Whom : King Ahasuerus.

When: The King and Haman had come for the feast given by Esther, the second day. At the banquet of wine, the king asked Esther, “What is thy petition, queen Esther? And it shall be granted thee, and what is thy request? And it shall be performed, even to the half of the kingdom.” Then Esther answered and said to king Ahasuerus, “If I have found favour in thy sight, O King, and if it please the king, let my life be given me at my petition, and my people at my request”.

6) “For how can I endure to see the evil that shall come unto my people? Or how can I endure to see the destruction of my kindred?” (Esther 8 : 6)

A. Who : Esther.

To Whom : King Ahasuerus.

When: After Haman was hanged, Esther spoke before the king to take back the decree of the King sent earlier by Haman to destroy the Jews, falling at his feet, and besought him, to put away the mischief of Haman and his device that he had devised against the Jews. Then the king held out the golden sceptre toward Esther. Esther arose, and stood before the king and said, “Let it be written to reverse the letters devised by Haman which he wrote to destroy the Jews which are in all the king’s provinces. For how can I endure to see the evil that shall come unto my people?. Or how can I endure to see the destruction of my kindred?”

III. ANSWER IN A WORD OR TWO :-**2-Mark**

- 1) Whom did King Ahasuerus set above all the princes?
A. He set Haman above all. (Esther 3 : 1)
- 2) Whose son was Haman the Agagite?
A. He was the son of Hammedatha. (Esther 3 : 1)
- 3) In which month and in which date should the Jews be killed and destroyed did Haman send the command in the king's name? (or) What is the date and month in which the Jews should be destroyed did Haman cast lot and decide?
A. In the thirteenth day of the twelfth month which is the month Adar. (Esth3:13)
- 4) Which Chamberlain was appointed by the king to attend upon Esther?
A. Hatach (Esther 4 : 5)
- 5) Who counseled Haman to hang Mordecai?
A. Zeresh, the wife of Haman and all his friends. (Esther 5 : 14)
- 6) Who informed the king of the gallows made by Haman for Mordecai who spoke for the good of the king?
A. Harbonah the chamberlain. (Esther 7 : 9)
- 7) Whom did Esther set over the house of Haman?
A. Esther set Mordecai. (Esther 8 : 2)
- 8) What is the name of the lot cast before Haman to destroy the Jews?
A. Pur. (Esther 9: 24)

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES :**2-Marks**

- 1) Who plotted against king Ahasuerus? How was it known to the king? What was the punishment given to them due to it?
 - i) Bigthan and Teresh who kept the gate plotted against the king.
 - ii) Mordecai informed it to Queen Esther. Esther informed the king in Mordecai's name.
 - iii) They were hanged. (Esther 2 : 21,22)
- 2) What was the reason for Haman to hate Mordecai?
A. King Ahasuerus promoted Haman and set him above all the princes that were with him and had commanded his servants to bow and to reverence him. But Mordecai did not bow nor did him reverence. When Haman saw that Mordecai bowed not, nor did him reverence, he was full of wrath and hated Mordecai. (Esther 3 : 1,2,5)
- 3) What did Queen Esther do in order to go in before the king which was not according to the law to intercede for the Jews?
A. Queen Esther told all the Jews in the Shushan palace to fast for her, for three days without eating or drinking, day or night, since she had to go in unto the king which was not according to the law and intercede for the Jews. Esther and her maidens also fasted likewise. (Esther 4: 16)

- 4) Who were invited for the feast given by Queen Esther on the first day? What did she request then?
 A. King Ahasuerus and Haman were invited for the feast on the first day. Then, Queen Esther requested them to come for the feast to be given on the second day also. (Esther 5 : 8)
- 5) What was the height of the gallows made by Haman? For whom did he make it?
 A. The height of the gallows made by Haman was fifty cubits high. He made it for Mordecai. (Esther 5 : 14)
- 6) How many sons did Haman have? How were they killed?
 A. Haman had ten sons. The Jews slew them with a sword and hanged their bodies on the gallows made by Haman for Mordecai. (Esther 9 : 5,9,14)
- 7) When was the feast of Purim celebrated?
 A. The Jews in the Sushan Palace celebrated the feast of Purim in the month Adar which is the twelfth month, on the fifteenth day. The Jews, who dwelt in the unwallled towns, celebrated the feast of Purim on the fourteenth day of the month Adar. (Estr9:19)

V. **ANSWER BRIEFLY :-**

4-Marks

- 1) When was the city Sushan perplexed? When was the city Sushan glad?

A. City Sushan perplexed:

Letters were sent by posts to all the king's provinces to destroy, to kill, and to cause to perish all Jews, both young and old, little children and women, in one day on the thirteenth day of the twelfth month which is the month Adar, according to the counsel and plot of Haman. Then the city Shushan was perplexed. (Esther 3 : 15)

City Sushan in Gladness:

The copy of the writing of the king Ahasuerus commandment, was sent by posts and published in every provinces, which granted the Jews in every city to gather themselves together and to stand for their life, to destroy, to slay and to cause to perish, all the power of the people and province that would assault them, both little ones and women, and to take the spoil of them for a prey on the thirteenth day of the twelfth month, which is the month Adar, wherein the enemies of the Jews had thought to overcome them. Mordecai also went out from the presence of the king in royal apparel of blue and white, and with a great crown of gold, and with a garment of fine linen and purple. Then the city of Shushan was glad and rejoiced. (Esther 8 : 11-15)

- 2) Who were invited for the banquet given by Queen Esther, on the second day? What did she request the king then?
 A. King Ahasuerus and Haman were invited for the banquet given by Queen Esther on the second day. (Esther 5 : 8)

Queen Esther then said to the king, "If I have found favour in thy sight, O king and if it please the king, let my life be given me at my petition, and my people at my request. For we are sold, I and my people, to be destroyed, slain and to perish. If we had been sold for bondmen and bondwomen, I would have held my tongue, although the enemy could not countervail the king's damage". (Esther 7 : 3,4)

3) What was the honour and highness that Mordecai received after Haman was hanged?

- i) King Ahasuerus took off his ring, which he had taken from Haman, and gave it unto Mordecai. (Esther 8 : 2)
- ii) Esther set Mordecai over the house of Haman, which the king gave her. (Esther 8 : 2)
- iii) Mordecai was given the royal apparel of blue and white, a great crown of gold, and a garment of fine linen and purple. (Esther 8 : 15)
- iv) Mordecai was next unto king Ahasuerus and great among the Jews. (Esther 10:3) His fame went out throughout all the provinces (Esther 9 : 4)

4) How was the plan of Haman to destroy the Jews reversed, after he was hanged?

A. Esther went in before the king, after the death of Haman and besought the king to put away the mischief of Haman and his device that he had devised against the Jews. (Esther 8:3) Then the king said, "Write ye also for the Jews as it liketh you, in the King's name, and seal it with the king's ring, for the writing which is written in the King's name, and sealed with the king's ring may no man reverse. (Esther 8: 8) Immediately, commandments were written in the king's name, and sent to all provinces. Accordingly, the Jews gathered together and destroyed their enemies. In this manner, in the twelfth month, that is, the month Adar, on the thirteenth day, when the enemies of the Jews hoped to have power over them, it was turned to the contrary, that the Jews had rule over them that hated them. Thus the plot of Haman was reversed. (Esther 9: 1)

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL :-

10-Marks

1) Describe when and how was Mordecai honoured for informing the king of the plot to lay hands on King Ahasuerus by his Chamberlains?

A. One night, king Ahasuerus could not sleep. It was read unto the king from the book of records of the chronicles, that Mordecai had told of Bigthan and Teresh, the king's chamberlains had sought to lay hands on the king. Then the king asked, "What honour and dignity was done to Mordecai for this?" Then the King's servants that ministered to him said, "There was nothing done for him."

The king said to Haman who came to him then, "What shall be done unto the man whom the king delighteth to honour?" Haman answered the king, "For the man whom the king delighteth to honour, let the royal apparel be brought which the king useth to wear, the horse that the king rideth upon, and the crown royal which is set upon his head. Let this apparel and horse be delivered to one of the king's most noble princes, that they may array the man withal, whom the king delighteth

to honour and bring him on horseback through the street of the city and proclaim before him, thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honour.

The king then said to Haman, "Make haste, and take the apparel and the horse as thou hast said, and do so to Mordecai the Jew, that sitteth at the king's gate, let nothing fail of all that thou hast spoken."

Accordingly, Haman took the apparel and the horse and arrayed Mordecai, and brought him on horseback through the street of the city and proclaimed before him, "Thus shall it be done unto the man whom the king delighteth to honour." Thus Mordecai was honoured. (Esther 6 : 1 – 11)

2) How was Haman, who plotted to kill the Jews killed?

A. Haman sent commandments in the name of king Ahasuerus in the month of Adar, that is the twelfth month on the thirteenth day, to destroy, to kill and to cause to perish all Jews, both young and old, little children and women in one day. When Mordecai perceived all that was done, he rent his clothes, put on sackcloth with ashes, cried with a loud and bitter cry and came before the king's gate, informed Esther through Hatach about Haman's plans and told her to go in before the king and should make supplication and request for her people.

Esther told all the Jews in the Shushan palace to fast for three days, day and night, without eating and drinking, and also she and her maidens fasted. (Esther 4 :16) Then when Esther came before the king putting on the royal apparel, she obtained favour in the eyes of the king. Then Esther invited the king and Haman for the banquet she had prepared. (Esther 5: 4)

When they came to the banquet on the first day, she again invited them for the banquet she prepares on the second day. (Esther 5: 8) When they came to the banquet on the second day, the king asked Esther, "What is thy petition? And it shall be given thee : and what is thy request? And it shall be performed, even to the half of the kingdom." (Esther 7 : 2) Esther then said, "For we are sold, I and my people, to be destroyed, to be slain, and to perish. But if we had been sold for bondmen and bond women, I had held my tongue, although the enemy could not countervail the king's damage". (Esther 7: 4)

The king asked then, "Who is he, and where is he, that durst presume in his heart to do so?" And Esther said, "The adversary and enemy is this wicked Haman". Then Haman was afraid before the king and the queen.

Then Harbonah, one of the Chamberlains, said, "Behold, the gallows fifty cubits high, which Haman had made for Mordecai, who had spoken good for the king, standeth in the house of Haman." (Esther 7 : 9)

Then the king said, "Hang him thereon." So they hanged Haman. Then the king's wrath was pacified. (Esther 7: 10). Haman's house was given to Esther. The king's ring which was taken from Haman was given to Mordecai. (Esther 8: 1, 2)

VII. MORAL:-

2-Marks

When we plead with the Lord with fasting and prayer, He will give us victory in all our problems. The wicked shall fall into the pit he digs.

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

LESSON-05

DANIEL AND HIS COMPANIONS IN BABYLON

[Daniel Chap 1]

I. MEMORY VERSES:-**2-Marks**

Leviticus 20: 26

And ye shall be holy unto me: for I the LORD [am] holy, and have severed you from [other] people, that ye should be mine.

I Timothy 4: 12

Let no man despise thy youth; but be thou an example of the believers, in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity.

II. ANNOTATE :- (Who said to whom and when)**2 1/2-Marks****1) “For why should he see your faces worse liking than the children which are of your sort?” (Daniel 1 : 10)**

- A. Who : Prince of the eunuchs.
To Whom : Daniel.

When: Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king’s meat, nor with the wine which he drank; therefore he requested of the prince the eunuchs that he might not defile himself. Then the prince of the eunuchs said to Daniel in this manner.

2) a) “ Prove thy servants, ... ten days ;” (Daniel 1 : 12)

b) “Then let our countenance be looked upon before thee, and the countenance of the children that eat of the portion of the king’s meat.” (Daniel 1: 13)

c) “And as thou seest, deal with thy servants.” (Daniel 1: 13)

- A. Who : Daniel.
To Whom : Melzar set over them.

When: Daniel requested the prince of the eunuchs that he might not defile himself. Then he replied, “I fear my lord the king. Why should he see your faces worse liking than the children which are of your sort? Then shall ye endanger my head to the king. Then Daniel said in this manner to Melzar.

III. ONE WORD ANSWERS:-**2-Mark****1) Who took Daniel and his companions as captives to Babylon?**

- A. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon. (Daniel 1: 1)

2) Who was the master of the eunuchs of Nebuchadnezzar?

- A. Ashpenaz (Daniel 1: 13)

3) Who determined in his heart not to defile himself with the portion of the king’s meat and wine?

- A. Daniel (Daniel 1: 8)

- 4) Who made Daniel to receive favour and tender love (sympathy) from the prince of the eunuchs?
A. God (Daniel 1: 9)
- 5) Who did the prince of the eunuchs set over Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah?
A. Melzar (Daniel 1: 11)
- 6) How many days did Melzar prove Daniel, and his companions?
A. Ten days (Daniel 1: 14)
- 7) Whom did God make to have understanding in all visions and dreams?
A. Daniel (Daniel 1: 17)
- 8) How many times more were Daniel and his companions better than the magicians and astrologers of Babylon in knowledge and skill?
A. Ten times (Daniel 1: 20)

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES :-

2-Marks

- 1) Write the names of the four children of Judah of royal seed who were taken as captives to Babylon by king Nebuchadnezzar.
A. Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah. (Daniel 1 : 6)
- 2) What did Nebuchadnezzar command Ashpenaz to do to the young men who were brought as captives from the land of Judah?
A. The king commanded that, to appoint them a daily provision of the king's meat, and of the wine which he drank: so nourishing them three years, that at the end thereof they might stand before the king. (Daniel 1 : 5)
- 3) What were the Babylonian names given to Daniel and his companions by the prince of the eunuchs?
A. The prince of the eunuchs named them as
 - a. Daniel - Belteshazzar
 - b. Hananiah - Shadrach
 - c. Mishael - Meshach
 - d. Azariah - Abednego. (Daniel 1 :7)
- 4) What was Daniel's firm determination?(or) With what would he not defile himself did Daniel make a determination.
A. Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank (Daniel 1: 8)
- 5) What was the challenge Daniel made to the prince of the eunuchs?
A. Daniel challenged the prince of the eunuch saying, "Prove thy servants, I beseech thee, ten days; and let them give us pulse to eat, and water to drink. Then let our countenances be looked upon before thee, and the countenance of the children that eat of the portion of the king's meat: and as thou seest, deal with thy servants. (Daniel 1: 12, 13)
- 6) Who proved Daniel and his companions? What did he see in them?

- i) Melzar, the prince of the eunuchs, proved them for ten days.
- ii) At the end of ten days their countenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children which did eat the portion of the king's meat. (Daniel 1 : 13-15)

7) How did God bless Daniel and his companions who did not defile themselves with the meat and wine of the king of Babylon?

A. God gave Daniel and his companions, knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom; and Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams. (Daniel 1: 17)

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY:-

4-Marks

1) Whom did Nebuchadnezzar choose to stand before the king among the young men brought as captives from the land of Judah? Why?

- I. Nebuchadnezzar found none among all the young men brought as captives like Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah.
- II. In all matters of wisdom and understanding, that the king enquired of them, he found them ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers that were in all his realm. Therefore he chose them to stand before the king. (Daniel 1: 19, 20)

2) How did God help Daniel and his companions to be firm in their determination?

- a) God brought Daniel into favour and tender love with the prince of the eunuchs.
- b) He made their countenances to appear fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children which did eat the portion of the king's meat.
- c) God gave these four young men knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom.
- d) He made Daniel to have understanding in all visions and dreams. (Daniel 1: 9, 15, 17)

3) What were the criteria specified by Nebuchadnezzar to be found in those who would stand before him?

A. Nebuchadnezzar specified that among the children of Israel and of the king's seed and of the princes, they should be,

- 1) with no blemish,
- 2) well favored,
- 3) skilful in all wisdom,
- 4) cunning in knowledge,
- 5) understanding science,
- 6) have ability in them to stand before the king,
- 7) Whom they might teach the learning and the tongue of the chaldeans. (Daniel 1:3,4)

VI. MORAL:-

2-Marks

If we make a decision to stand for holiness, the Lord will bless us beyond our expectation.

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

LESSON-06

HANANIAH, MISHAEL AND AZARIAH IN THE FIERY FURNACE

[Daniel Chap 3]

I. MEMORY VERSES:-**2 - Marks**Jude 3

Beloved, when I gave all diligence to write unto you of the common salvation, it was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you that ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints.

II. ANNOTATE :- (Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ -Marks**

1) "These men, O king, have not regarded thee." (Daniel 3 : 12)

A. Who : Certain Chaldeans.

To Whom : King Nebuchadnezzar.

When: The Jews Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah transgressed the Commandment of king Nebuchadnezzar, by not worshipping the golden image made by him set up in the plain of Dura and therefore certain Chaldeans came before the King and accused them.

2) "Who is that God that shall deliver you out of my hands." (Dan 3:15)

A. Who : Nebuchadnezzar.

To Whom : Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah.

When: Nebuchadnezzar said to Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah, "do not ye serve my gods, nor worship the golden image which I have set up? Now if ye be ready that at what time ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery and dulcimer and all kinds of music, ye fall down and worship the image which I have made; well: but if ye worship not, ye shall be cast the same hour into the midst of a burning fiery furnace, and who is that God that shall deliver you out of my hands?"

3) a) "We are not careful to answer thee in this matter." (Daniel 3 : 16)

b) "Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us." (Daniel 3 : 17)

c) "Our God able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver us out of thine hand, O King." (Daniel 3 : 17)

d) "But if not, be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up." (Daniel 3 : 18)

A. Who : Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah.

To Whom : Nebuchadnezzar.

When: Nebuchadnezzar said to Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah, "do not ye serve my gods, nor worship the golden image which I have set up? Now if ye be ready that at what time ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery and dulcimer and all kinds of music, ye fall down and worship the image

which I have made; well: but if ye worship not, ye shall be cast the same hour into the midst of a burning fiery furnace, and who is that God that shall deliver you out of my hands?" Then Hananiah, Mishaël and Azariah said like this to the king.

4) "The form of the fourth is like the son of God." (Daniel 3 : 25)

A. Who : Nebuchadnezzar.

To Whom : His Counsellors.

When: Hananiah, Mishaël and Azariah were thrown into the burning fiery furnace by king Nebuchadnezzar because they did not worship the golden image set by him. When they were thrown in, Nebuchadnezzar the king was astonished, and rose up in haste and said to his counsellors, "Did not we cast three men bound into the midst of the fire? Lo, I see four men loose, walking in the midst of the fire, and they have no hurt; and the form of the fourth is like the son of God."

5) "There is no other God that can deliver after this sort." (Daniel 3 : 29)

A. Who : Nebuchadnezzar.

To Whom : Princes, Governors, Captains and King's Counsellors.

When: Hananiah, Mishaël and Azariah were thrown into the burning fiery furnace because they did not worship the golden image set up by him and Nebuchadnezzar seeing that the fire had no power on their bodies, not was an hair of their head singed, neither were their coats changed, nor the smell of fire had passed on them, spoke and said, "God hath sent his angel and delivered his servants that trusted in him, and have changed the king's word, and yielded their bodies, that they might not serve nor worship any God, except their own God. Every people, nation, and language which speak anything amiss against their God shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill; because there is no other god that can deliver after this sort."

III. ONE WORD ANSWERS:-

2-Mark

1) Where did Nebuchadnezzar set up the golden image made by him?

A. He set it up in the plain of Dura, in the province of Babylon. (Daniel 3 : 1)

2) What was the measurement of the golden image made by Nebuchadnezzar?

A. Its height was threescore cubits and the breadth six cubits. (Daniel 3 : 1)

3) Who accused the Jews, Hananiah, Mishaël and Azariah?"

A. Certain Chaldeans (Daniel 3 : 8)

4) How many times more should the furnace be heated did Nebuchadnezzar command?

A. He commanded that the furnace be heated one seven times more than it was to be heated. (Daniel 3 : 19)

5) To whom was it commanded to bind Hananiah, Mishaël and Azariah to be put into the fiery furnace?

A. It was commanded to the most mighty men in the army. (Dan 3:20)

- 6) Like unto whose form was the form of the fourth person walking in the midst of the fire?
 A. Like the Son of God (Dan 3:25)

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES:-

2-Marks

- 1) What was the names given by the prince of the eunuchs to Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah, the children of Judah?
 A. The prince of the eunuchs gave names to Hananiah as Shadrach, to Mishael as Meshach, and to Azariah as Abednego. (Daniel 1: 7)
- 2) Whom did Nebuchadnezzar call for the dedication of the golden image set by him?
 A. King Nebuchadnezzar called the princes, the governors, the captains, the judges, the treasures, the counselors, the sheriffs and all the rulers of the provinces.(Dan3:2)
- 3) What was the command given by King Nebuchadnezzar to those who were called for the dedication of the golden image set by him?
 A. King Nebuchadnezzar said to them, “At what time ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of musick, ye fall down and worship the golden image that Nebuchadnezzar the king has set up. Whoso falleth not down and worshippeth shall the same hour be cast into the midst of burning fiery furnace.” (Dan 3 : 5,6)
- 4) What did certain Chaldeans accuse of Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah to Nebuchadnezzar?
 A. They accused saying, “These men, O king, have not regarded thee. They serve not thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up.” (Dan 3 : 12)
- 5) What were the garments worn by Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah when they were thrown bound into the fiery burning furnace?
 A. Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah were bound in their coats, their hosen, and their hats, and their other garments, and were cast into the midst of the fiery burning furnace. (Dan 3 : 21)
- 6) What happened to those men who took up Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah to cast them into the fire?
 A. The men who took up Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah were slain by the flame of the fire because the king’s commandment was urgent and the furnace was exceeding hot. (Dan 3 : 22)
- 7) How many were thrown into the midst of fire bound? How many were walking in the midst of fire (loosened) freely?
 A. Three men were bound and thrown into the midst of fire. Four men were walking freely in the midst of fire. (Dan 3: 24)
- 8) Why was King Nebuchadnezzar astonished?
 A. King Nebuchadnezzar cast three men bound into the midst of the fire. But he was astonished to see four men loose, walking in the midst of the fire. (Dan 3 : 24)

- 9) How were the three men found to be when they came out of the fire which was heated seven times more, in which they were cast?
- A. The fire had no power, nor was a hair of their head singed, neither was their coats changed, nor had the smell of fire passed upon the bodies of the three men. (Dan 3: 27)

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY :-

4-Marks

- 1) Write what Nebuchadnezzar enquired Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah when he knew that they did not worship the golden image set by him and what was their reply?
- A. Nebuchadnezzar said to Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah, "Is it true, do not ye serve my gods, nor worship the golden image which I have set up? Now at what time ye hear the sound of music if ye worship not, ye shall be cast the same hour into the midst of a burning fiery furnace and who is that God that shall deliver you out of my hands?"
- Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah then said to the king, "O Nebuchadnezzar, we are not careful to answer thee in this matter. Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver us out of thine hand, O king. But if not, be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up." (Dan 3 : 14 - 18)
- 2) Write what Nebuchadnezzar said in praise of Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah and his decisions?
- A. Blessed be the God of Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah, who hath sent his angel and delivered his servants that trusted in him, and have changed the king's word, and yielded their bodies that they might not serve nor worship any god, except their own God. There is no other God that can deliver after this sort. Thus Nebuchadnezzar praised them.
- Moreover Nebuchadnezzar announced the following decisions as commandments. Every people, nation, and language which speak any thing amiss against the God of Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah shall be cut into pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill. (Dan 3: 29)

VI. MORAL :-

2-Marks

In the midst of fiery trials, if we stand true to the revelations that God has given us, then God will miraculously deliver us.

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

LESSON-07

DANIEL IN THE DEN OF LIONS

(Daniel Ch. 6)

I. MEMORY VERSE :**2- Marks**

Hebrews 11: 33-35

Who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions,

Quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens.

Women received their dead raised to life again: and others were tortured, not accepting deliverance; that they might obtain a better resurrection.

II. ANNOTATE : (Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ -Marks**

1) "Thy God whom thou servest continually, he will deliver thee" (Daniel 6:16)

A. Who : King Darius.

To Whom : Daniel.

When: In the days of king Darius, the presidents and princes who were jealous of Daniel, consulted together and conspired, to find a fault in him, made the king to sign the writing and establish the new decree that whosoever shall ask a petition of any God or man for thirty days, save of the king, he shall be cast into the den of lions. But Daniel as he did before prayed and made supplication three times a day, before his God. Those men who saw this, went to the king and accused Daniel. Though king Darius laboured to deliver Daniel, he could not. Therefore the king commanded and the men brought Daniel and cast him into the den of lions. Then the king said this to Daniel.

2) "Is thy God, whom thou servest continually, able to deliver thee from the lions?" (Daniel 6 : 20)

A. Who : King Darius.

To Whom : Daniel.

When: As the king commanded, the presidents and princes brought Daniel and cast him in the den of lions. Then the king went to his palace and passed the night fasting, neither were instruments of music brought before him. His sleep also went from him. The king arose very early in the morning, and went in haste unto the den of lions, and cried with a lamentable voice unto Daniel and said these words.

3) a) "forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me ;"

b) "Also before thee, O king, have I done no hurt?" (Daniel 6: 22)

A. Who : Daniel.

To Whom : King Darius.

When: After casting Daniel into the den of lions because of the conspiracy of the presidents and princes, the king went to his palace and passed the night fasting, neither were instruments of music brought before him. His sleep also went from him. The king arose very early in the morning, and went in haste unto the den of lions, and cried with a lamentable voice unto Daniel and said, "O Daniel, servant of the living God, is thy God, whom thou servant continually able to deliver thee from the lions?" Then Daniel answered in this manner.

- 4) a) "for he is the living God, and steadfast for ever."
 b) "His kingdom that which shall not be destroyed and his dominion shall be even unto the end." (Daniel 6: 26)
- A. Who : King Darius.
To Whom : Made a decree and wrote to all people, nations, and languages that dwell in all the earth.

When: God sent his angel, shut the lion's mouths and protected Daniel who was cast into the den of lions as the king had commanded because of the plot of the presidents and princes. The king on seeing this, with exceeding gladness wrote in this manner to all people, nations and languages that dwell in all the earth.

III. ANSWER IN A WORD OR TWO :

2-Mark

- 1) How many princes and presidents did king Darius set over in his kingdom?
 A. 120 princes and 3 presidents (Daniel 6: 1, 2)
- 2) Who was the first among the three presidents set by king Darius?
 A. Daniel (Daniel 6: 3)
- 3) Why did king Darius think to set Daniel over his whole realm?
 A. The king thought to set Daniel over his whole realm because an excellent spirit was in him. (Daniel 6: 3)
- 4) In which position did King Darius think to set Daniel since an excellent spirit was in him?
 A. The king thought to set Daniel over his whole realm. (Daniel 6 : 3)
- 5) In what did the presidents and the princes sought to find occasion against Daniel and could not?
 A. They could find no occasion against Daniel concerning the kingdom.(Daniel 6: 4)
- 6) How was Daniel in the matters concerning the kingdom?
 A. Daniel was faithful concerning the kingdom (Daniel 6: 4)
- 7) Why did the presidents and the princes sought to find fault against Daniel?
 A. They sought to find fault against Daniel due to envy. (Syllabus)
- 8) Who were envious of Daniel?

A. The presidents and princes were envious of Daniel. (Syllabus)

9) In what did the people envious of Daniel sought to find fault against him because they were not able to find fault with him concerning the kingdom?

A. They sought to find fault against Daniel concerning the law of his God since they were not able to find fault with him concerning the kingdom. (Daniel 6 : 5)

10)Who knelt toward Jerusalem before his God three times a day and prayed giving thanks?

A. Daniel (Daniel 6 : 10)

11)How many times did Daniel pray every day?

A. Three times. (Daniel 6: 10)

12)Who was sore displeased when the presidents and the princes accused Daniel?

A. King Darius (Daniel 6 : 14)

13)Where did the king command Daniel to be cast who transgressed the law of the king?

A. King commanded Daniel to be put in the den of lions. (Daniel 6 : 16)

14)What did king say to Daniel when he was put in the den of lions?

A. King said to Daniel, “Thy God whom thou servest continually, he will deliver thee.” (Daniel 6 : 16)

15)Which king did neither eat nor sleep one whole night?

A. King Darius (Daniel 6 : 18)

16)Which man received testimony of King Darius that he served God continually?

A. Daniel (Daniel 6: 20)

17)Who was innocent before God?

A. Daniel (Daniel 6: 22)

18)Who prospered during the reign of king Darius and in the reign of Cyrus?

A. Daniel (Daniel 6: 28)

19)Which president did no hurt before King Darius?

A. Daniel (Daniel 6: 22)

20)Whose life is an ensample to us that the conspiracies of men cannot harm us where we have a conscience void of offence?

A. Life of Daniel (Moral)

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES:-

2-Marks

- 1) Why did king Darius set up presidents and princes over his Kingdom?
A. King Darius set up princes over the whole kingdom and presidents over the princes, that the princes might give accounts unto the presidents. (Daniel 6 : 2)
- 2) Who sought to find an occasion against Daniel? Why were they not able to find any fault or error with Daniel?
A. Presidents and princes sought to find an occasion against Daniel
They were not able to find error or fault with Daniel because he was faithful.(Dan 6:4)
- 3) What did Darius do when those who accused Daniel, said, that he be cast in the den of lions?
A. King Darius was sore displeased within himself, and set his heart on Daniel to deliver him, and he laboured till the going down of the sun to deliver him.(Dan 6:14)
- 4) What did King Darius do after Daniel was cast in the den of lions?
A. King Darius went to his palace, passed the night fasting, neither were instruments of music brought before him and his sleep went from him. (Daniel 6 : 18)
- 5) Why did God send his Angels and shut the lion's mouths that they hurt not Daniel?
i) Daniel was innocent before God (Daniel 6 : 22)
ii) He believed in his God. (Daniel 6 : 23)
- 6) What did the king command to be done to those men who accused Daniel?
A. The king commanded that those men who accused Daniel, be cast into the den of lions and with them their children and their wives. The lions had the mastery of them, and break all their bones in pieces or ever they came at the bottom of the den. (Daniel 6: 24)

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY:-

4-Marks

- 1) What was the new decree passed by the conspiracy of the presidents and princes, in the kingdom of king Darius, in order to find fault with Daniel concerning his God? What did Daniel do even after knowing the decree? How did the presidents and the princes accuse Daniel before the king?
A. The presidents and the princes consulted, conspired and passed a decree that whosoever shall ask a petition of any god or man for thirty days, save of the king, he shall be cast into the den of lions.
Daniel, knowing the decree, went into his house, his windows being open in his chamber toward Jerusalem, knelt upon his knees, three times a day, prayed and gave thanks before his god as he did aforetime.
The presidents and the princes in the kingdom of King Darius came before the king in order to accuse Daniel concerning his God, reminded the king of the decree he passed and said that, Daniel, which is of the children of the captivity of Judah,

regardeth not thee, O king, not the decree that thou hast signed, but maketh his petition three times a day. (Daniel 6: 7 -10, 11, 13)

2) Write about the characters of Daniel you learn from the Lesson, 'Daniel in the den of lions'.

- 1) Daniel was the first among the three presidents set up, to whom the 120 princes set over the whole Kingdom of King Darius might give account. (Daniel 6 : 2)
- 2) He was careful to supervise that the king should have no damage. Therefore he was above the presidents and the princes. (Daniel 6 : 2,3)
- 3) Daniel had an excellent spirit. Therefore the king thought to set him over the whole realm (Daniel 6 : 3)
- 4) Daniel was faithful concerning the kingdom. The presidents and princes who were envious of Daniel could not find any error or fault with him. (Daniel 6 : 4)
- 5) Daniel (feared only God) did not fear any man or the den of lions or the decree of the king. Therefore, even after knowing the decree has been signed, he went boldly, prayed and gave thanks before God, three times a day, with the windows open toward Jerusalem. Daniel had an unshakeable victorious life. Though he knew about the danger to his life he prayed three times a day without missing his prayer time. (Daniel 6 : 10)
- 6) Daniel was loved and honoured very much by the king Darius. That is why when the presidents and princes conspired and accused against Daniel, the king was sore displeased within himself, set his heart on Daniel and took efforts to deliver him. (Daniel 6 : 14, 18,20,23)
- 7) Daniel received testimony from king Darius that he served the Lord continually. (Daniel 6 : 16,20)
- 8) Daniel had a conscience void of offence before God and man. He was innocent before God. Daniel did not hurt before the king. (Daniel 6 : 22)
- 9) Daniel believed in his God. Therefore no manner of hurt was found upon him. (Daniel 6 : 23)
- 10) Daniel was the cause for the decree to be passed that all the people in the 120 provinces ruled by king Darius should tremble and fear before the God of Daniel, that the name of the Lord be magnified and that a gentile king should also praise God.

These special characters were found in Daniel.

VI. MORAL:-

2-Marks

When we have a conscience void of offence before God and men, the conspiracies of men cannot harm us.

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

LESSON-08

IONAH IN THE BELLY OF THE FISH

[Jonah Chap 1 - 4]

I. MEMORY VERSES:-**2-Marks**

Luke 12:47

And that servant, which knew his lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes.

II. ANNOTATE :-(Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ -Marks**

- 1) a) "what meanest thou, O sleeper?" (Jonah 1 : 6)
- b) "Arise call upon thy God" (Jonah 1: 6)
- c) "If so be that God will think upon us, that we perish not" (Jonah 1: 6)

A. Who : Shipmaster of the ship going to Tarshish.

To Whom : Jonah.

When : The Lord said to Jonah to go to the great city, Nineveh, and to cry against it for their wickedness came before the Lord. Then Jonah rose up to flee to Tarshish from the presence of the Lord, and went down to Joppa, found a ship going to Tarshish, paid the fare and boarded it. The Lord sent out a great wind into the sea. There was a mighty tempest in the sea so that the ship was likely to be broken. The mariners were afraid, and cried every man to his god, and cast the ware out of the ship into the sea. But Jonah went down into the sides of the ship, laid down and was fast asleep. Then the shipmaster came and said these words.

- 2) a) "Tell us, we pray thee, for whose cause this evil is upon us." (Jonah 1 : 8)
- b) "What is thine occupation? And whence comest thou." (Jonah 1 : 8)
- c) "What is thy country? and of what people art thou? (Jonah 1 : 8)

A. Who : Mariners.

To Whom : Jonah.

When : The Lord sent a great wind into the sea because when the Lord told Jonah to go to Nineveh, he in order to flee from the presence of the Lord, boarded a ship to Tarshish. There was a mighty tempest in the sea, so that the ship was likely to be broken. Then, the mariners, said to each other, come and let us cast lots that we may know for whose cause this evil is upon us, and, cast lots. The lot fell upon Jonah. Then they asked these words to Jonah.

- 3) "I am a Hebrew: and I fear the Lord, the God of heaven, which hath made the sea and the dry land." (Jonah 1 : 9)

A. Who : Jonah.

To Whom : Mariners.

When : The Lord sent out a great wind into the sea because Jonah without going to Nineveh according to the word of the Lord, boarded a ship to Tarshish, fleeing from the presence of the Lord. There was a great tempest in the sea. The

mariners were afraid and when they cast lots to know for whose cause this evil came upon them the lot fell on Jonah. Then they said to Jonah, "Tell us we pray thee, for whose cause this evil is upon us; what is thine occupation? and whence comest thou? What is thy country ? and of what people art thou?" Then Jonah answered in this manner.

- 4) a) "Why hast thou done this? " (Jonah 1 : 10)
 b) "What shall we do unto thee, that the sea may be calm unto us?"(Jonah 1: 11)

A. Who : Mariners.

To Whom : Jonah.

When : The Lord sent a great wind into the sea because Jonah did not go to Nineveh in obedience to the word of the Lord but went to Tarshish. Then when the mariners cast lots to know for whose cause this evil came upon them, the lot fell on Jonah. The mariners asked Jonah then, "What is thine occupation? And whence comest thou? What is thy country? And of what people art thou?" And Jonah said, "I am a Hebrew; and I fear the Lord, the God of heaven, which hath made the sea and the dry land. I am fleeing from the presence of the Lord." Then they asked him in this manner.

- 5) "For I know that for my sake this great tempest is upon you." (Jonah 1 : 12)

A. Who : Jonah.

To Whom : Mariners.

When : The mariners were exceedingly afraid when Jonah informed them that he was fleeing from the presence of the Lord and so asked him, "Why hast thou done this? Also, because the sea wrought and was tempestuous, they asked him, "What shall we do unto thee, that the sea may be calm unto us?" Then Jonah said to them, "Take me up, and cast me forth into the sea ; so shall the sea be calm unto you ; for I know that for my sake this great tempest is upon you."

- 6) a) "Let us not perish for this man's life."
 b) "Lay not upon us innocent blood."
 c) "For thou, O Lord, hast done as it pleased thee." (Jonah 1 : 14)

A. Who : Mariners.

To Whom : Lord.

When : Jonah said to the mariners, "Take me up and cast me forth into the sea; so shall the sea be calm unto you;" The men did not want to cast Jonah into the sea and so rowed hard to bring it to the land; but could not: for the sea wrought and was tempestuous against them. Then they said these to the Lord.

- 7) "For thou hadst cast me into the deep, in the midst of the seas ; " (Jonah 2 : 3)

A. Who : Jonah.

To Whom : Lord.

When : Jonah boarded a ship to Tarshish, to flee from the presence of the Lord. The Lord sent a great wind into the sea. There was a great tempest in the sea so that the ship was likely to be broken. Mariners cast lots to know for who cause this evil came, upon them and came to know it was because of Jonah. Then they

asked Jonah, "What shall we do unto thee, that the sea may be calm unto us?" Jonah answered "Take me up, and cast me forth into the sea; so shall the sea be calm unto you." Then they cast Jonah into the sea. The Lord had prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah. Jonah made supplication unto the Lord God from the belly of the fish in this manner.

8) "Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown." (Jonah 3 : 4)

A. Who : Jonah.

To Whom : People of Nineveh.

When : The word of the Lord came to Jonah the second time, saying, "Arise go unto Nineveh, that great city, and preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee." Then Jonah rose up and went to Nineveh according to the word of the Lord. Jonah began to enter into the city a day's journey, and he preached like this.

9) "Who can tell if God will turn and repent, and turn away from his fierce anger, that we perish not?" (Jonah 3 : 9)

A. Who : King of Nineveh.

To Whom : Said as a command to the people of Nineveh.

When : Jonah went to Nineveh, when the word of the Lord came to him the second time, and he preached, "yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown." Then the people of Nineveh believed God and humbled themselves. From the greatest of them even to the least of them, put on sackcloth. When this news came to the king of Nineveh, he arose from his throne, laid his robe from him and covered him with sackcloth and sat in ashes. Also the king said these words as a decree of the king and his nobles.

10) "Doest thou well to be angry?" (Jonah 4 : 4)

A. Who : Lord.

To Whom : Jonah.

When : God saw the works of the people of Nineveh that they turned from their evil way; and God repented of the evil, that he had said that he would do unto them, and he did it not. Jonah was exceedingly displeased of this and he was very angry. He prayed unto the Lord and said, "O Lord, was not this my saying, when I was yet in my country? Therefore I fled before unto Tarshish: for I knew that thou art a gracious God, and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repentest thee of the evil. Therefore now, O Lord, take, I beseech thee, my life from me; for it is better for me to die than to live." Then the Lord asked him "Doest thou well to be angry?"

11) "Doest thou well to be angry for the gourd?." (Jonah 4 : 9)

A. Who : Lord.

To Whom : Jonah.

When : The Lord God prepared a gourd, and made it to come up over Jonah, that it might be a shadow over his head, to deliver him from his grief. Jonah was exceeding glad of the gourd. But God prepared a worm, when the morning rose the next day, and it smote the gourd that it withered. When the sun rose up,

God prepared a vehement east wind and the sun beat upon the head of Jonah that he fainted and wished in himself to die and said, "It is better for me to die than to live." Then the Lord asked this to Jonah.

12)a) "Thou hast had pity on the gourd, for the which thou hast not laboured, neither madest it grow; which came up in a night, and perished in a night " (Jonah 4 : 10)

b) "And should not I spare Nineveh, that great city, wherein are more than six score thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand ; and also much cattle? " (Jonah 4 : 11)

A. Who : Lord.

To Whom : Jonah.

When: The gourd withered and when Jonah fainted because the sun beat upon his head, Lord said to Jonah, "Doest thou well to be angry for the gourd?" Jonah answered, "I do well to be angry, even unto death." Then the Lord said these words to Jonah.

III. ONE WORD ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:-

2-Mark

1) Whose son was Jonah?

A. Jonah was the son of Amittai. (Jonah 1 : 1)

2) Against which city did the Lord ask Jonah to preach?

A. The Lord said to Jonah to preach against the great city, Nineveh.(Jonah 1 : 2)

3) Whose wickedness has reached his presence did the Lord say to Jonah?

A. The wickedness of the people of Nineveh, had reached his presence said the Lord to Jonah. (Jonah 1 : 2)

4) To which place did Jonah board a ship to flee from the presence of the Lord?

A. Jonah boarded a ship to Tarshish (Jonah 1 : 3)

5) Where did Jonah go to board the ship to Tarshish?

A. Jonah went to Joppa and boarded a ship to Tarshish. (Jonah 1 : 3)

6) What did the Lord send into the sea when Jonah boarded a ship to Tarshish?

A. The Lord sent a great wind into the sea. (Jonah 1 : 4)

7) Who was the prophet of God who went down into the sides of the ship and was fast asleep?

A. Jonah. (Jonah 1 : 5)

8) On whom did the lot fall when the mariners cast lots in the ship going to Tarshish?

A. The lot fell upon Jonah. (Jonah 1: 7)

9) Who feared the Lord exceedingly, offered a sacrifice unto the Lord and made vows when the sea ceased from raging?

A. Mariners (Jonah 1: 5, 15, 16)

10) What had God prepared to swallow Jonah?

A. A great fish. (Jonah 1: 17)

11) How many days was Jonah in the belly of the fish?

A. Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights. (Jonah 1 : 17)

12) Who made supplication, "I will look again toward thy holy temple"? From where did he make this supplication?

A. Jonah made supplication from the belly of the fish. (Jonah 2 : 4)

13) Who forsake their own mercy?

A. They that observe lying vanities forsake their own mercy. (Jonah 2 : 8)

14) Who said, "I will sacrifice unto the Lord with the voice of thanksgiving"?

A. Jonah. (Jonah 2: 9)

15) Which was an exceedingly great city of three days journey?

A. City Nineveh. (Jonah 3: 3)

16) Who said to fast, believing on God when they heard Jonah preaching?

A. People of Nineveh. (Jonah 3: 5)

17) What did the Lord God do that there might be a shadow over Jonah's head, and to deliver him from his grief?

A. God commanded a gourd to grow up. (Jonah 4 : 6)

18) Who was exceeding glad of the gourd? To whom did the Lord command to destroy the gourd?

A. 1. Jonah. 2. He commanded the worm. (Jonah 4: 6, 7)

19) Who had pity on the city of Nineveh wherein were more than six score thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand?

A. Lord. (Jonah 4: 11)

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES :-

2-Marks

1) What was the word of the Lord to Jonah the first time?

A. The word of the Lord came to Jonah the first time saying, "Arise, go to Nineveh that great city, and cry against it; for their wickedness is come up before me." (Jonah 1: 1, 2)

2) What did Jonah do to flee from the presence of the Lord?

A. Jonah rose up to flee from the presence of the Lord and went down to Joppa, found a ship going to Tarshish, paid the fare and boarded the ship to Tarshish. (Jonah 1: 3)

- 3) What happened when Jonah boarded a ship to Tarshish?
A. The Lord sent a great wind into the sea and there was a mighty tempest in the sea, so that the ship was likely to be broken. (Jonah 1 : 4)
- 4) What did the mariners do when there was a mighty tempest in the sea? What did Jonah do?
A. The mariners were afraid, when there was a mighty tempest in the sea and they cried every man unto his god, and cast the wares in the ship into the sea to lighten it of them. (Jonah 1: 5)
A. Jonah went down into the sides of the ship, laid down and was fast asleep. (Jonah 1: 5)
- 5) What did the shipmaster say to Jonah who was fast asleep?
A. The shipmaster said to Jonah, “What meanest thou, O sleeper? Arise, call upon thy God, if so be that God will think upon us, that we perish not.” (Jonah 1 : 6)
- 6) What counsel did Jonah give the mariners that the sea to be calm?
A. Jonah as counsel to the mariners for the sea to be calm said, “Take me up, and cast me forth into the sea; so shall the sea be calm unto you: for I know that for my sake this great tempest is upon you.” (Jonah 1: 12)
- 7) When did the sea become calm?
A. The mariners took Jonah and cast into the sea, then the sea ceased from raging. (Jonah 1 : 15)
- 8) How was Jonah who was cast into the sea delivered?
A. God had prepared a great fish to swallow Jonah who was cast into the sea. Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights. Then Jonah prayed unto the Lord his God out of the fish’s belly. Then the Lord commanded the fish and it vomited out Jonah upon the dry land. (Jonah 1 : 17, 2 : 1,10)
- 9) When did Jonah remember God? What was the blessing he received then?
A. Jonah remembered the Lord when his soul fainted within him. Then his prayer came in unto the Lord into His Holy temple. (Jonah 2 : 7)
- 10)What determinations did Jonah make to God from out of the belly of the fish?
1. I will look again toward thy holy temple. (Jonah 2 : 4)
2. I will sacrifice unto thee with the voice of thanksgiving. (Jonah 2 : 9)
3. I will pay that that I have vowed
Thus Jonah made determinations (Jonah 2 : 9)
- 11)What did the Lord say to Jonah when the word of the Lord came to him the second time?
A. The word of the Lord came to Jonah the second time, saying, “Arise, go unto Nineveh, that great city, and preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee.” (Jonah 3 : 1,2)

12) What was the preaching that Jonah did at Nineveh?

A. Jonah began to enter into the city a day's journey, and he cried and said, "Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown. (Jonah 3 : 4)

13) What did the people of Nineveh do on hearing the preaching of Jonah?

A. The people of Nineveh, when they heard Jonah preaching, believed God, proclaimed a fast, put on sackcloth from the greatest of them even to the least of them. (Jonah 3: 5)

14) How did the king of Nineveh humble himself when he heard the preaching of Jonah?

A. The king of Nineveh, arose from his throne, laid his robe from him, covered him with sackcloth and sat in ashes. (Jonah 3 : 6)

15) Why did the Lord not do the evil he said he would do unto the people of Nineveh?

A. God saw the works of the people of Nineveh, that they turned from their evil way and so God repented of the evil that he had said that he would do unto them; and he did it not. (Jonah 3: 10)

16) What did Jonah know of how the Lord God was?

A. Jonah knew that the Lord God was a gracious God, and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repentest thee of the evil. (Jonah 4 : 2)

17) Why did the Lord command the gourd to grow?

A. The Lord God prepared a gourd and made it to come up that it might be a shadow over his head, and to deliver him from his grief. (Jonah 4 : 6)

18) To whom is the Lord ready to show mercy?

A. The Lord is willing to show mercy to any man who repents of his sins. (Moral)

19) What do you learn from this lesson Jonah in the belly of the fish?

A. Though the people of Nineveh were great sinners, the Lord had mercy on them, when they repented of their sins, humbled themselves, fasted and turned to God. Likewise, He is willing to show mercy to any man who repents of his sins. (Moral)

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY :-

4-Marks

1) Write about the disobedience of Jonah?

A. The word of the Lord came to Jonah, saying, "Arise, go to Nineveh, great city, and cry against it: for their wickedness is come up before me. Then Jonah to flee from the presence of the Lord, found a ship going to Tarshish, paid the fare and boarded the ship to Tarshish. Thus Jonah showed disobedience to the word of the Lord. (Jonah 1 : 1-3)

2) How did the mariners know that the mighty tempest in the sea was due to Jonah? What did they ask then? What was his reply?

- A. The mariners said everyone to his fellow, come, let us cast lots that we may know for whose cause this evil is upon us and so saying cast lots. The lot fell on Jonah. Then they said unto Jonah, “tell us we pray thee, for whose cause is this evil upon us. What is thine occupation? and whence comest thou? What is thy country ? and of what people art thou ?” Jonah then answered and said, “I am an Hebrew : and I fear the Lord, the God of heaven, which hath made the sea and the dry land.” (Jonah 1 : 7-9)
- 3) What did the mariners do to save Jonah? How did they make supplication to the Lord, before casting Jonah into the sea?
- A. The mariners, to save Jonah, rowed hard to bring it to the land; but they could not: for the sea wrought, and was tempestuous against them.
The men, before casting Jonah into the sea, cried unto the Lord and said, “O Lord, we beseech thee, let us not perish for this man’s life, and lay not upon us innocent blood : for thou, O Lord, hast done as it pleased thee.” Thus they made supplication unto the Lord. (Jonah 1 : 13,14)
- 4) What did the king of Nineveh do on hearing the news that Nineveh shall be overthrown in forty days? What decree of the king and his noble did he cause to proclaim to the people of city Nineveh?
- A. The king of Nineveh rose up from his throne, laid his robe from him, covered him with sackcloth and sat in ashes.
Also he caused it to be proclaimed and published through Nineveh by the decree of the king and his nobles, saying, “Let neither man nor beast, herd nor flock, taste anything; let them not feed, nor drink water.”
“But let man be and beast be covered with sackcloth, and cry mightily unto God : yea, let them turn every one from his evil way, and from the violence that is in their hands.”
“Who can tell if god will turn and repent, and turn away from his fierce anger, that we perish not? (Jonah 3 : 6-9)
- 5) What lesson did the Lord teach through the gourd to Jonah who was very angry since God did not do the evil upon Nineveh as he said he would?
- A. The Lord taught a lesson through the gourd to Jonah who was displeased and exceedingly angry because God did not do the evil, he said he would upon the people of Nineveh. Jonah went out of the city, sat on the east side of the city, made him a booth and sat under it in the shadow, till he might see what would become of the city. The Lord God prepared a gourd, made it to come up over Jonah, that it might be a shadow over his head, to deliver him from his grief. Jonah was exceeding glad of the gourd. But God prepared a worm when the morning rose the next day, and it smote the gourd that it withered. When the sun did arise, God prepared a vehement east wind, and the sun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die, and said, “It is better for me to die than to live.” Then the Lord said to Jonah, “Thou hast had pity on the gourd, for the which thou hast not laboured, neither madest it grow, which came up in a night, and perished in a night. Should not I spare Nineveh, that great city, wherein are more than six score thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand ; and also much cattle (Jonah 4 : 6 - 11)

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL :**10 Marks**

1) Describe the works of the Lord to save the city of Nineveh when the wickedness of Nineveh came up to the presence of the Lord?

A. The word of the Lord came to Jonah saying, "Arise, go to Nineveh, that great city, and cry against it; for their wickedness is come up before me." Then Jonah disobeying the Lord, fled from His presence, went to Joppa, found a ship going to Tarshish, paid the fare and boarded the ship to Tarshish. The Lord sent a great wind into the sea, and therefore there was a mighty tempest in the sea. The mariners were then afraid and cast lots. The lot fell on Jonah. Immediately according to the counsel of Jonah, they cast Jonah into the sea. The Lord had prepared a great fish to swallow Jonah. Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and nights. Jonah made supplication unto the Lord from out of the belly of the fish repenting for his fault. The Lord commanded the fish. The fish vomited Jonah on the shore.

The word of the Lord came to Jonah the second time saying, "Arise, go unto Nineveh, that great city, and preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee."

Jonah arose, went to Nineveh and said, "Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown."

The people of Nineveh, then, believed God and proclaimed a fast. They put on sackcloth from the greatest to the least of them. Even the king of Nineveh, arose from his throne, laid his robe from him, covered him with sackcloth and sat in ashes. He also proclaimed by the decree of the king and his nobles saying, "Let neither man nor beast, herd nor drink water, but let man and beast be covered with sackcloth and cry mightily unto God; yea, let them turn every one from his evil way, and from the violence that is in their hands."

God saw their works that they turned from their evil way and God repented of the evil that he had said that he would do unto them and he did it not.

Thus the Lord who had pity on that great city, spared Nineveh wherein were more than six score thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand and also much cattle, and saved it. (Jonah Ch 1 - 4)

VII. MORAL :-**2-Marks**

If we go away from the centre of god's will, will bring trouble to ourselves and to others.

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

LESSON-09

St. PAUL'S SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY

(Acts 15: 35 - 18: 22)

I. MEMORY VERSE :**2- Marks**

II Corin 4: 8 - 10

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in despair;

Persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed;

Always bearing about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body.

II. ANNOTATE : (Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ -Marks**

1) "If ye have judged me to be faithful to the Lord, come into my house, and abide there." (Acts 16 : 15)

A. Who : Lydia of the city Thyatira.

To Whom : Paul and Silas.

When : Paul and Silas were staying in the city Philippi, during their second missionary Journey. On the Sabbath day, they went out of the city by a river side, where they prayed usually, sat down, and spoke unto the women which resorted there. A certain woman named Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, which worshipped God, heard them. The Lord opened her heart that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul. When she and her household were baptized she constrained Paul and Silas in this manner.

2) a) "Do thyself no harm."

b) "For we are all here." (Acts 16: 28)

A. Who : Paul.

To Whom : Keeper of the Prison.

When : Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises unto the Lord at midnight, when they were in prison at Philippi. Suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundation of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened. Every one's bands were loosened. The keeper of the prison woke up, saw the doors of the prison opened, and he then drew out his sword, and would have killed himself, supposing that the prisoners had fled. Then Paul cried with a loud voice and said, "Do thyself no harm: for we are all here".

3) "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" (Acts 16 : 30)

A. Who : Keeper of the prison.

To Whom: Paul and Silas.

When : Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises unto the Lord at midnight, when they were in prison at Philippi. Suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundation of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened. Every one's bands were loosened. The keeper of the prison woke up saw

the doors of the prison opened, he then drew out his sword, and would have killed himself, supposing that the prisoners had fled. Then Paul cried with a loud voice and said, "Do thyself no harm: for we are all here". Then he called for a light, and sprang in, and came trembling, and fell down before Paul and Silas, brought them out and said in this manner.

- 4) "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house." (Acts 16 : 31)

A. Who : Paul.

To Whom: Keeper of the prison.

When : In the city of Philippi, when Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises unto the Lord, in the prison, the doors of the prison were opened due to earthquake. Paul and Silas did not escape, and said to the keeper of the prison who tried to kill himself, "Do thyself no harm : for we are all here." Then the keeper of the prison called for a light, and sprang in, came trembling, and fell down before Paul and Silas, brought them out, and said, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" Then Paul said in this manner.

- 5) "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also." (Acts 17: 6)

A. Who : Jews in the city of Thessalonica who believed not.

To Whom : Rulers in the city of Thessalonica.

When : Paul preached about Jesus Christ in the synagogues of the Jews, when they came to the city of Thessalonica during their second missionary Journey. Devout Greeks, a great multitude and many of the chief women believed and consorted with Paul and Silas. But the Jews which believed not, moved with envy, took unto them certain lewd fellows of the baser sort, gathered a company, and set the entire city on an uproar, and assaulted the house of Jason and sought to bring Paul and Silas. When they found them not, they drew Jason and certain brethren to the rulers of the city and said thus to them.

- 6) a) "May we know what this new doctrine, whereof thou speakest, is?" (Acts 17:19)

b) "For thou bringest certain strange things to our ears : we would know therefore what these things mean." (Acts 17 : 20)

A. Who: Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks at Athens.

To Whom : Paul.

When : Paul, when at Athens, was stirred in his spirit, seeing the city wholly given to idolatry and therefore disputed he in the synagogue with the Jews and with devout persons and in the market daily with them that met with him. Then certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks disputed with him. Some said, "What will this babbler say?" because, Paul preached to them about Jesus and the resurrection. Some said, "He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods. Then they brought Paul to Mars Hill and said thus to him.

- 7) a) "I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious." (Acts 17 : 22)

b) "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you." (Acts 17:23)

c) "though he be not far from every one of us : " (Acts 17 : 27)

- A. Who : Paul.
To Whom : People of Athens.
When : During the second missionary Journey of Paul, when he came to Athens, certain philosophers of Epicureans and Stoicks brought Paul to Mars Hill saying, "For thou bringest certain strange things to our ears : we would know therefore what these things mean." Then Paul stood in the midst of the Mars Hill and said these words to them.
- 8) a) "Your blood be upon your own heads ; I am clean." (Acts 18 : 6)
 b) "From henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles." (Acts 18 : 6)
- A. Who : Paul.
To Whom : Jews at Corinth.
When : During the second Missionary Journey of Paul, when he came to Corinth, he reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath, and persuaded the Greeks and the Jews. When Silas and Timotheus came from Macedonia, Paul was pressed in the spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. When they opposed them and blasphemed, Paul shook his raiment and said these words to them.
- 9) a) "Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace : " (Acts 18 : 9)
 b) "For I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee : "(Acts 18 : 10)
 c) "For I have much people in this city." (Acts 18 : 10)
- A. Who : Lord.
To Whom : Paul.
When : During the second missionary Journey of Paul, when he was at Corinth, he reasoned in the synagogues every Sabbath, and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks. Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed on the Lord with all his house ; and many of the Corinthians hearing believed, and were baptized. Then the Lord spoke these words to Paul in a vision by night.
- 10)a) "I must by all means keep this feast that cometh in Jerusalem."
 b) "I will return again unto you, if God will." (Acts 18 : 21)
- A. Who : Paul.
To Whom : Jews who believed.
When: During his second missionary Journey when Paul came to Ephesus, he left Aquilla and Priscilla there. Then he himself entered the synagogue and reasoned with the Jews. When they desired him to tarry longer time with them, he consented not and said these words.

III. ONE WORD ANSWERS:-

2-Mark

- 1) Where did Barnabas go taking Mark along?
 A. Barnabas took Mark and went to Cyprus. (Acts 15 : 39)
- 2) Whom did Paul choose and go to Syria and Cilicia?
 A. Paul chose Silas and went to Syria and Cilicia. (Acts 15 : 40,41)

3) Where did Paul meet the disciple Timotheus?

A. Paul met Timotheus at Lystra. (Acts 16 : 1)

4) Who was circumcised because of the Jews?

A. Timotheus was circumcised because of the Jews. (Acts 16 : 3)

5) At which place were Paul and Silas forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the word?

A. Paul and Silas were forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the word in Asia. (Acts 16 : 6)

6) To which place did the Holy Spirit suffer not Paul and Silas to go?

A. The Holy Spirit suffered Paul and Silas not to go to Bithynia. (Acts 16 : 7)

7) Whom did Paul see as calling him, in a vision?

A. Paul saw a man of Macedonia, calling him in a vision. (Acts 16 : 9)

8) When Paul was in which place, did he see in a vision a man from Macedonia calling him?

A. Paul saw the vision when he was in Troas. (Acts 16 : 8, 9)

9) Whose heart did the Lord open in the city of Philippi?

A. The Lord opened the heart of Lydia. (Acts 16 : 14)

10) At which place when Paul and Silas were imprisoned, was there a great earthquake?

A. There was a great earthquake when Paul and Silas were imprisoned in the city of Philippi. (Acts 16 : 12, 26)

11) Whose house did the Jews who believed not, compassed in Thessalonica?

A. They compassed Jason's house. (Acts 17 : 5)

12) People of which city received the word of God with all readiness of mind? (or) People of which city searched the scriptures daily? (or) Who were more noble than those in Thessalonica?

A. People of Berea. (Acts 17 : 11)

13) Which city was wholly given to Idolatry?

A. Athens. (Acts 17 : 16)

14) From where did Paul preach at Athens?

A. Paul preached from the midst of Mars Hill. (Acts 17 : 22)

15) What was written on the altar at Athens?

A. It was written "TO THE UNKNOWN GOD." (Acts 17 : 23)

16) Who became believers on hearing the preaching of Paul?

A. Dionysius the Areopagite, a woman named Damaris, and others with them became believers. (Acts 17 : 34)

17) Who commanded all Jews to depart from Rome?

A. Claudius commanded all Jews to depart from Rome. (Acts 18 : 2)

18) With whom did Paul abide at Corinth?

A. Paul abode with, Aquila born in Pontus and his wife Priscilla. (Acts 18 : 2,3)

19) What was Paul's occupation at Corinth? What was the occupation of Aquila and Priscilla?

A. Paul was a tent maker. Aquila and Priscilla were by profession tentmakers. (Acts 18: 3)

20) Whose house was joined hard to the synagogue at Corinth?

A. The house of Justus, one who worshipped God was joined hard to the synagogue. (Acts 18 : 7)

21) Who was the chief ruler of the Synagogue at Corinth who believed on the Lord with all his house?

A. Crispus, the chief ruler of the Synagogue. (Acts 18 : 8)

22) Whom did all the Greeks beat before the judgement seat?

A. Sosthenes, the chief ruler of the synagogue. (Acts 18 : 17)

23) At which place, when Paul came to, did he leave Aquila and Priscilla?

A. Paul left Aquila and Priscilla when he came to Ephesus. (Acts 18 : 19)

24) When did Paul start his second Missionary journey? When did he finish?

A. Apostle Paul started his second missionary Journey in the year 49 A.D. (Acts 15: 35, 40) He finished it in the year 54 A.D. (Acts 18 : 21, 22) (Syllabus)

25) Where and with whom did Apostle Paul start his second missionary journey?

A. Apostle Paul started his second missionary journey from Antioch with Silas. (Syllabus) (Acts 15 : 35, 40)

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES.

2-Marks

1) What was the ministry done by Paul and Barnabas at Antioch?

A. Paul and Barnabas continued in Antioch, teaching and preaching the word of the lord. (Acts 15: 35)

2) Which disciple did Paul meet at Lystra? How was he?

A. Paul met the disciple Timotheus at Lystra. He was well reported of by the brethren that were at Lystra and Iconium. (Acts 16 : 1,2)

3) Why did Paul circumcise Timotheus?

A. Paul desired to take Timotheus along with him. Paul circumcised Timotheus because the Jews in those quarters knew that Timotheus's father was a Greek. (Acts 16:3)

4) What was the reason for the churches to be established in the faith and to increase in number daily?

A. As Paul and Silas went through the cities, they delivered them the decrees for to keep, that were ordained of the apostles and elders which were at Jerusalem. And so the churches were established in the faith and increased in number daily. (Acts 16: 4,5)

5) At which places were Paul and Silas forbidden by the Holy Ghost?

A. In Asia and in Bithynia, Paul and Silas were forbidden by the Holy Ghost. (Acts 16 : 6,7)

6) What was the vision seen by Paul at Troas?

A. When Paul was at Troas, in a vision he saw by night, there stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, "come over into Macedonia, and help us". (Acts 16 : 9)

7) How did Lydia in the city of Philippi believe the Lord?

A. Paul and Silas, in the city of Philippi spoke to the women who gathered together by the river side. Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, which worshipped God heard it. The Lord opened her heart that she attended unto the things which were spoken of by Paul. She and her household were baptized. Thus she started believing in God. (Acts 16 : 13 - 15)

8) What was the reason for Paul and Silas to be imprisoned at Philippi?

A. At Philippi, a damsel possessed with a spirit of divination brought her masters much gain by soothsaying. At Paul's command the spirit departed from her. When her masters saw that the hope of their gains were gone, they caught Paul and Silas, and drew them to the rulers. The multitude also rose up against them. Therefore the magistrates commanded to rent off their clothes, to beat them and to keep them in prison. (Acts 16 : 16 - 23)

9) What happened at midnight when Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises unto the Lord?

A. At midnight in the prison at Philippi, Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises unto God. The other prisoners heard them. Suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken. Immediately all the doors were opened and every one's bands were loosed. (Acts 16 : 25, 26)

10) What was the reason for the people in Berea to be more noble than those in Thessalonica?

A. The people in Berea were more noble than those in Thessalonica because, they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so. (Acts 17 : 11)

11)What did Paul do on seeing the city of Athens wholly given to idolatry? With whom did he converse?

A. Paul's spirit was stirred in him, when he saw the city of Athens wholly given to idolatry, and therefore disputed he in the synagogue with the Jews, with the devout persons, and in the market daily with them that met him. (Acts 17 : 16,17)

12)Who disputed with Paul at Athens?

A. Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks disputed with Paul. (Acts 17 : 18)

13)How did the Athenians spend their time?

A. Athenians spent their time either to tell or to hear some new thing.(Acts17: 21)

14)What did the Lord say to Paul in a vision at Corinth?

A. The Lord said to Paul in the night by a vision, "Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace : For I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee ; for I have much people in this city". (Acts 18: 9, 10)

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY:-

4-Marks

1) Write about the ministry done by Paul and Silas at the city of Philippi?

A. Philippi is a city in Macedonia. Paul and Silas went out of the city by a river side where they usually prayed. Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, repented and was baptized. They cast out the evil spirit of divination which was in a damsel. Her masters, when they saw that the hope of their gains was gone, they caught them and took them to the rulers. They were both beaten, and put in prison. At midnight when they prayed and sang praises to God, the doors were opened. Their bands were loosed. The keeper of the prison and his household were saved and baptized. The Lord delivered Paul and Silas miraculously. (Acts 16 : 12 - 40)

2) Describe the ministry of Paul and Silas at Athens?

A. Paul's spirit was stirred in him, when he saw the city of Athens wholly given to idolatry and therefore he disputed in the synagogue with the Jews, with the devout persons and in the market daily with them that met him. Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks disputed with Paul. Paul stood in the midst of the Mars Hill and preached. Some derided when they heard of Jesus and the resurrection from the dead. Some accepted the word and believed. Among them was Dionysius the Areopagite (member of the main supreme court) and a woman named Damaris. (Acts 17 : 16 - 34)

3) Write about the ministry of Paul and Silas at Corinth?

A. Corinth was a principal city of Roman Empire. Paul worked with Aquila and Priscilla for he was a tent maker as they were. He reasoned in the synagogue every

Sabbath, and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks. When some Jews opposed he left that place, came and abode with Justus whose house was joined hard to the Synagogue. Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue believed on the Lord with all his house. Many of the Corinthians believed the gospel and were baptized. At night, the Lord appeared to Paul in a vision and said not to be afraid, but to speak, and to hold not his peace; for there were much people in the city for Him. Paul abode there for a year and six months and preached. Certain Jews accused Paul before Gallio, the deputy of Achaia. But Gallio refused to Judge Paul because it was a matter of their law and drove them away. (Acts 18: 1 - 16)

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL :-

10-Marks

- 1) When and Where did Paul and Silas start their second missionary journey? When and where did they end their ministry? What was the purpose of the second missionary Journey of Paul? Write in order the cities to which they both went? What was the reason for Paul and Silas to be put in prison at Philippi? What happened when they were in prison? Describe how the keeper of the prison received baptism with his entire house?

A.

- a) Paul and Silas started their second missionary Journey from Antioch in A.D 49. They finished their ministry at Antioch in 54 A.D. (syllabus)
- b) Purpose : Paul said to Barnabas, "Let us go again and visit our brethren in every city where we have preached the word of the Lord and see how they do." This was the purpose. (Acts 15 : 36)
- c) Paul and Silas went to the following cities during their second missionary journey :

1. Antioch	7. Philippi.
2. Syria, Cilicia	8. Thessalonica
3. Derbe, Lystra	9. Berea
4. Phrygia, Galatia	10. Athens.
5. Mysia	11. Corinth.
6. Troas	12. Ephesus.
- d) Reason for the imprisonment of Paul and Silas :
Paul cast out the evil spirit of divination in a damsel at Philippi and therefore her masters seeing that the hope of their gains was gone, caught Paul and silas and brought them before the rulers. The magistrates commanded that their clothes be rent, and they be beaten and put in prison and kept safely. The jailor thrust them into the inner prison and made their feet fast in the stocks. (Acts 16 : 18 - 24)
- e) Manner in which the keeper of the Prison was saved :
At midnight, Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises to God. Suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken. The doors were opened and the bands were loosed. The keeper of the prison thought that the prisoners had escaped and when he tried to kill himself Paul stopped him saying that all the prisoners were there. Then the keeper of the prison called for a light, and sprang in, came trembling and fell down before Paul and

Silas, brought them out and said, “Sirs, what must I do to be saved?” And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house. They spoke with him the word of the Lord, and to all that were in the House. He took them the same hour of the night, washed their stripes and he and all his house were baptized immediately. (Acts 16 : 25 - 33)

2) Write with examples at which places we see the works of the Lord and the leading of the Holy Spirit in the second missionary journey of Apostle Paul?

A. The work of the Lord and the leading of the Holy spirit was seen at various instances when Paul and Silas started on their second missionary journey, being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God.

- a) The Lord gave Paul, the disciple Timotheus, who was well reported of at Lystra and who was helpful to Paul in his ministry later on. (Acts 16 : 1,3)
- b) They were forbidden by the Holy Ghost to preach the word in Asia. (Acts 16 : 5)
- c) When they assayed to go into Bithynia, the Holy spirit suffered them not. (Acts 16 : 7)
- d) In a vision, there appeared a man from Macedonia and called him there. Therefore they endeavoured to go to Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us for to preach the gospel unto them. (Acts 16 : 9,10)
- e) Lord opened the heart of Lydia, by the riverside of the city Philippi, to attend unto the words of Paul. She was baptized along with all her household. (Acts 16 : 14,15)
- f) At the command of Paul in the name of Jesus Christ, the spirit of divination departed from that damsel in Philippi. (Acts 16 : 18)
- g) At Philippi in the prison, when Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises to God at midnight, there was a great earthquake, the doors were opened and the bands loosed. (Acts 16 : 25,26)
- h) The keeper of the prison obeyed the word of the Lord and was baptized along with his house. (Acts 16 : 33)
- i) Paul, when he preached from the midst of the Mars Hill, a judge of the Mars Hill, a woman named Damaris and certain others believed.(Acts 17: 34)
- j) At Corinth, Crispus the chief ruler of the synagogue and many others believed and were baptized. (Acts 18 : 8)
- k) At Corinth, the Lord appeared to Paul by night in a vision and told him not to be afraid but to speak for He had many people in that city.(Acts 18:9,10)

Thus we see the various instances where the works of God and the leading of the Holy Ghost was seen during the second missionary journey of Paul.

VII. MORAL:-

2-Marks

The apostles depended entirely upon the guidance of the Holy Spirit, whether the Spirit bade them to go to certain places or it forbade them. We should also be willing to obey the Holy Spirit in all matters in our daily life.

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LESSON-10

CONVERSION

[Born Again Experience]

I. MEMORY VERSES:-**2-Marks**Romans 6:23

For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Romans 10: 9, 10

That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved.

For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.

II. ANNOTATE:- (Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ - Marks**

1) "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" (Acts 2 : 37)

A. Who : Israelites gathered at Jerusalem.

To Whom : Peter and the other Apostles

When : On the day of Pentecost, when the devout Jews from all nations gathered at Jerusalem, heard the disciples gathered at Jerusalem speak in divers tongues being filled in the Holy Spirit, they mocked saying, these men are full of new wine. Then Peter stood up with the eleven and preached to them. The people who heard it were pricked in their hearts and asked Peter and the other Apostles in this manner.

2) "If I have taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold." (Luke 19 : 8)

A. Who : Zacchaeus a publican

To Whom : Jesus

When : Zacchaeus a publican climbed a Sycamore tree to see who Jesus was, when Jesus entered and passed through Jericho. When Jesus came to that place, he looked up, and saw him and said unto him, "Zacchaeus, make haste, come down, for today I must abide at thy house". Zacchaeus came down and received Jesus in his house. When the other men murmured, Zacchaeus stood and said these words to the Lord.

3) "So likewise shall my heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses." (Matt 18 : 35)

A. Who : Jesus

To Whom : Peter

When : Peter asked Jesus, "Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? Till seven times?" Jesus then told a parable and said to Peter these words.

III. ONE WORD ANSWERS:-**2-Mark**

1) What is the first step of salvation?

A. Conversion (Syllabus)

2) What is meant by nature of sin?

A. Nature of sin is the nature already in a person when he is born. (Psa 51: 5; Eph 2: 3)

3) What are works of sin?

A. Works of sin are the sins committed by actions (Col 1 : 21 ; Gal 5 : 19 – 21).

4) What is the first step among the seven steps which lead to the experience of conversion?

A. Conviction of sin (Syllabus)

5) What is Repentance?

A. The conviction of sin makes one feel very sorry for what he has done. The sinner turns to god seeking his mercy and pardon. This is called 'Repentance'. (II Cor 7:10,11)

6) Who kept the law of Restitution ? When?

A. Zacchaeus, the publican. He kept the law of Restitution when he was saved. (Luke19 : 8)

7) How can we be reconciled with God?

A. By confessing our sins with true repentance we receive forgiveness from God and can be reconciled to Him. (Syllabus).

8) What is meant by 'Justification'?

A. 'Justification' means being accounted as one who has not committed any sin at all. (Rom 3 : 24)

9) What does 'Sanctification' show?

A. 'Sanctification' denotes our being wholly separated unto the Lord. (Syllabus)

10)Who was delivered for our sins? Who was raised up that we become righteous?

A. Lord Jesus Christ. (Rom 3 : 24)

11)When are we separated from sin and sinners?

A. We are separated from sin and sinners at salvation. (Syllabus)

12)When were the Israelites wholly separated unto the Lord?

A. The Israelites were wholly separated unto the Lord in the day that they were redeemed by the blood of the Paschal lamb, and were delivered from Egypt and from the bondage of the Egyptians. (Syllabus)

13) When do we become the people of God?

A. We who are redeemed by the blood of Lord Jesus are separated from the works of sin and from sinners and we become the people of God. (Syllabus)

14) When does the work of sanctification begin in us?

A. In the experience of being separated that we receive at salvation, the work of sanctification begins in us. (Syllabus)

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES :-

2-Marks

1) What are the various terms used for salvation which is the forgiveness of sins?

A. The various terms used for salvation which is the forgiveness of sins are 'Conversion', 'New Birth', 'Born Again experience' and 'Salvation'.

2) How is every man born in this world before God? What is the purpose of God concerning man?

A. Every man born in this world is a sinner before God. (Rom 3: 23). It is not the will of God that a man should continue to be a sinner. God wants all men to be saved and to come to the knowledge of the truth. (I Tim 2 : 4).

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY :-

4-Marks

1) How is man a sinner in two ways? How can he be delivered from it?

A. 'Nature of sin' and 'Works of sin' are the two ways by which man is a sinner.

Nature of sin : This is the nature already in a person when he is born (Psa 51 : 5 ; Eph 2 : 3)

A man born again, after being delivered from the works of sin, in order to be delivered from the nature of sin, however, he must take water Baptism.

Works of sin : A man is a sinner by sins committed by actions (Col 1 : 21 ; Gal 5 : 19 – 21). He must be born again by the word of God and thus must get deliverance from works of sin (Syllabus).

2) What is meant by 'Confession'?

A. We should accept the Lord Jesus Christ as our personal Saviour and confess him with our mouth (Rom 10:9,10) and with true repentance we must confess and forsake the sins committed in the past. Then our sins are forgiven and the blood of Jesus cleanses and washes us from our sins.

3) Write notes on: Conviction of sin, Restitution.

A. Conviction of sin: This is the first step leading to the experience of Conversion. When the people heard Peter's sermon on the day of Pentecost they were pricked in their hearts and asked Peter and the other apostles: "Men and brethren, what shall we do (to be saved)?" It was the conviction of sin in their hearts that prompted them to ask so.

Restitution: This is the fourth step leading to the experience of conversion. (Ezek 33: 15; Luke 19: 8). If we have taken anything from anybody unjustly, it is not enough if we merely beg their pardon. The articles must be restored; because it is the commandment of God.(Exo 20: 17). We find that when Zacchaeus was saved, he returned what he had unjustly taken. (Luke 19:8)

4) Write notes on : Reconciliation, Justification.

A. Reconciliation : (Matt 5 : 23, 24 ; 18 : 35) By confessing our sins we receive forgiveness from God and are reconciled to Him. We should also receive forgiveness from man and are reconciled to him. We should forgive others their faults.

Justification : (Rom 3 : 24 ; 4 : 24, 25 ; 5 : 1, 19) Being justified means being accounted as if we have not committed any sin at all. Christ was offered for our offences and raised again that we might be justified. Our faith in Him Who raised up the Lord Jesus from the dead, is counted as righteousness. It is because Jesus died and rose again that we are justified (Rom 4: 21 – 25).

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL :-

10-Marks

1) Mention in order the seven steps leading to the experience of 'Conversion' and write in detail about the first three steps. (or) Explain the final four steps of conversion.

A. The seven steps leading to the experience of 'Conversion' are:

1. Conviction of sin (Acts 2 : 37)
2. Repentance (II Cor 7 : 10, 11)
3. Confession (I John 1 : 9 ; Pro 28 : 13)
4. Restitution (Ezek 33 : 15 ; Luke 19 : 8)
5. Reconciliation (Matt 5 : 23, 24 ; 18 : 35)
6. Justification (Rom 3 : 24 ; 4 : 24 , 25 ; 5 : 1, 18)
7. Sanctification (I John 1 : 7) (Heb 13: 12)

1. Conviction of sin: This is the first step leading to the experience of Conversion. When the people heard Peter's sermon on the day of Pentecost they were pricked in their hearts and asked Peter and the other apostles: "Men and brethren, what shall we do (to be saved)?" It was the conviction of sin in their hearts that prompted them to ask so.
2. Repentance: The conviction of sin makes one feel very sorry for what he has done. The sinner turns to God seeking his mercy and pardon. This is called 'Repentance'. (II Cor 7 : 10,11)
3. Confession: (Pro 28:13; I John 1:9) We should accept the Lord Jesus Christ as our personal saviour and confess him with our mouth (Rom 10:9,10) and with true repentance we must confess and forsake the sins committed in the past. Then our sins are forgiven and the blood of Jesus cleanses and washes us from our sins.
4. Restitution: This is the fourth step leading to the experience of conversion. (Ezek 33: 15 ; Luke 19 : 8). If we have taken anything from anybody unjustly, it is not enough if we merely beg their pardon. The articles must be restored; because it is the commandment of God. (Exo 20: 17). We find that when Zacchaeus was saved, he returned what he had unjustly taken. (Luke 19:8)
5. Reconciliation: (Matt 5: 23, 24 ; 18 : 35) By confessing our sins we receive forgiveness from God and are reconciled to Him. We should also receive forgiveness from man and be reconciled to him. We should forgive others their faults

6. Justification: (Rom 3 : 24 ; 4 : 24, 25 ; 5 : 1, 18) Christ was offered for our offences and raised again that we might be justified. For us who believe in Him Who raised up the Lord Jesus from the dead, that faith is counted as righteousness. Being justified means being accounted as one who has not committed any sin at all. It is because Jesus died and rose again that we are justified (Rom 4: 21 – 25).
7. Sanctification (I Jn 1: 7) (Heb 13:22) : This experience denotes our being wholly separated unto the Lord. At this salvation we are separated from sin and from sinners. Just as the Israelites were delivered from Egypt and from the bondage of the Egyptians and were separated wholly unto the Lord in the day that they were redeemed by the blood of the paschal lamb, even so we who are redeemed by the blood of Jesus are separated from the works of sin and from sinners and we become the people of God. Thus the work of sanctification begins in us.

VII. MORAL :**2-Marks**

Adam committed sin and lost eternal life. When we repent, confess our sins and are saved, we receive eternal life.

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LESSON-11

WATER BAPTISM

(Part – I)

I. MEMORY VERSE:-**2-Marks**Colossians 2: 12

Buried with him in baptism, wherein also ye are risen with him through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised him from the dead.

Galatians 5: 24

And they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts.

II. ANNOTATE : (Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ -Marks**

1) “----- thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness..” [Matt 3 : 15, 16]

A. Who : Lord Jesus

To Whom : John the Baptist.

When : Lord Jesus came out of Galilee to John the Baptist near Jordan to receive water baptism. But John forbade him saying, “I have need to be baptized of thee, and comest thou to me?” Jesus then answered John in this manner.

2) “Verily, Verily, I say unto you, except, a man be born of water and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.” [John 3 : 5]

A. Who : Lord Jesus

To Whom : Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews, a Pharisee.

When : Nicodemus came to Lord Jesus by night and said unto him, Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God ; for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him. Then Lord Jesus answered and said, except, a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. Nicodemus said, “How can a man be born when he is old? Can he enter the second time into his mother’s womb and be born?” Then Jesus replied in this manner.

3) “Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.” [Acts 2 : 38]

A. Who : Peter.

To whom : Jews and people who lived in Jerusalem.

When : The people were amazed and were in doubt on seeing that the Holy Spirit was given on the day of Pentecost. Some mocked. Then Peter standing up with the eleven, and described to them how the prophesy of Joel was fulfilled and also how God made Jesus as the Lord and Christ. When the people heard it, they were pricked in their hearts, looked at Peter and the other Apostles and said, “Men and brethren, what shall we do?” Then Peter said these words to them. (Acts 2: 12, 13, 37)

III. ONE WORD ANSWERS:-**2-Mark**

- 1) Who received baptism as an ensample to us?
A. Our Lord Jesus. (Matt 3 : 15, 16)
- 2) Whose counsel it is that we should take water baptism?
A. It is the counsel of God. (Luke 7 : 30)
- 3) Who rejected the counsel of God against themselves by not receiving Water Baptism (from John) ?
A. Pharisees and the Lawyers (Luke 7 : 30)
- 4) What is the good conscience toward God?
A. Water Baptism. (I Peter 3 : 21)
- 5) When do we die to the nature of sin?
A. At Water Baptism we die to the nature of sin. (Rom 6 : 2, 3)
- 6) Why does a man sin again even after he is born again, is forgiven and washed of his works of sin?
A. He sins again because of the nature of sin in him. (Eph 2 : 3 ; Ps 51 : 5)
- 7) When do we begin to live a victorious life?
A. At Water Baptism, we begin to live a victorious life. (Rom 6 : 6, 7, 9)
- 8) When do we put on Christ ?
A. At Water Baptism, we put on Christ. (Gal 3 : 26 – 28)
- 9) When do we become the sons of God?
A. At Water Baptism, we put on Christ and become the sons of God by faith. (Gal 3 : 26 – 28)
- 10) What is a prerequisite for the resurrection of our body at the coming of the Lord?
A. Water Baptism (Rom 6 : 4, 5)
- 11) Who took Water Baptism to fulfill all righteousness? Who rejected the counsel of God against themselves?
A. 1. Jesus (Matt 3: 15) 2. Pharisees and lawyers. (Luke 7: 30)

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES :**2-Marks**

- 1) Describe with reference that baptism is a prerequisite for the resurrection of the body at the coming of the Lord.
A. "For if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death (in baptism), we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection." (Rom 6 : 4, 5) (In the original it reads as 'resurrection', instead of 'likeness of his resurrection'). (Syllabus)
- 2) When do we die to the nature of sin and are able to walk in the newness of life?
A. We should not stop with the act of taking water baptism but bring the water baptismal doctrine by faith in our every day life by yielding every member of our body to God. Then we shall be fully dead to the nature of sin and without sin in works and be able to walk in newness of life. This will keep our body ready for the Rapture. (Moral)

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY :-**4-Marks**

- 1) Why should we receive Water Baptism ? (or) What is the importance of Water Baptism ? Describe with references.
- A. Lord Jesus Himself set an example for us when He took water baptism saying, "... thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness" (Matt 3: 15, 16). Water Baptism is an act of our obedience to the commandment of our God (Matt 28: 19). It is the counsel of God (Luke 7: 30). It is the answer of a good conscience toward God. (I Pet 3: 21). Moreover, it prepares us for a higher experience and for a deeper life. Therefore we have to receive water baptism.
- 2) When and how does a separation occur between us and the nature of sin?
- A. At Water Baptism we die to the nature of sin (Rom 6 : 2, 3). Though a man may be born again and delivered from the works of sin, he is once again liable to do the works of sin (Rom 6 : 6), if the nature of sin (Eph 2 : 3 ; Psalms 51 : 5) which is in him is not removed. In water baptism, the old man with the body of sin is buried into the death of Christ (Rom 6: 4 – 6). Through this, a separation (death) takes place between us and the nature of sin.

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL :-**10-Marks**

- 1) What are the blessings that we receive when we take Water Baptism?
- A. The blessings that we receive through water baptism:
 1. Water Baptism is a step to entering into the kingdom of God (John 3 : 5)
 2. In Water Baptism we die to the nature of sin (Rom 6 : 2, 3). Though a man may be born again and delivered from the works of sin, he is once again liable to do the works of sin (Rom 6: 6), if the nature of sin (Eph 2 : 3 ; Psalms 51: 5) which is in him is not removed. In water baptism, the old man with the body of sin is buried into the death of Christ (Rom 6 : 4 – 6). Through this, a separation (death) takes place between us and the nature of sin.
 3. Water Baptism is a preparatory step to receiving the baptism of the Holy Spirit. (Acts 2: 38 ; 5 : 32).
 4. Water Baptism is also called a salvation (Mk 16 : 16). This salvation is the deliverance we receive from the nature of sin.
 5. At Water baptism, we begin to live a victorious life (Rom 6 : 6, 7, 9).
 6. At Water baptism, we put on Christ and become the sons of God by faith. Here all distinctions are removed (Gal 3: 26 – 28).
 7. Water Baptism is a prerequisite for the resurrection of the body at the coming of the Lord. "For if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection" (Rom 6: 4, 5). (In the original it reads as 'resurrection', instead of 'likeness of his resurrection').

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

LESSON-12

WATER BAPTISM

(Part – II)

I. MEMORY VERSE:**2- Marks**Mark 16: 16

He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned.

Romans 6: 2 – 4

God forbid. How shall we, that are dead to sin, live any longer therein?

Know ye not, that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death?

Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death : that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life.

II. ANNOTATE: (Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ -Marks**

1) “Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?”(Acts 19 : 2)

A. Who : St. Paul.

To Whom : Certain disciples at Ephesus.

When : St. Paul in his third missionary journey passed through the upper coasts and came to Ephesus. He saw certain disciples there and asked them in this manner.

2) “We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost.” (Acts 19 : 2)

A. Who : Certain disciples at Ephesus.

To Whom : St. Paul.

When : St. Paul in his third missionary journey passed through the upper coasts and came to Ephesus. He saw certain disciples there and asked them, “Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?” Then they said, “We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost.”

3) “Unto what then were ye baptized?” (Acts 19 : 3)

A. Who : Paul.

To Whom : Certain disciples at Ephesus.

When : St. Paul in his third missionary journey passed through the upper coasts and came to Ephesus. He saw certain disciples there and asked them. “Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?” Then they said, “We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost.” Then Paul asked them in this manner.

III. ONE WORD ANSWERS:-**2-Marks**

1) From which original language did the word baptism come?

A. The word baptism came from the Greek language. (Syllabus)

2) What does the term 'Baptizo' mean ?

A. 'Baptizo' means immersion. (Syllabus)

3) Which place did John the Baptist choose as an apt place to baptize people? Why?

A. John was baptizing in Aenon near to Salim, because there was much water there and he chose it as an apt place to baptize people. (John 3 : 23)

4) Which is the correct baptism?

A. Immersion baptism is the correct baptism. (Syllabus)

5) Which baptism did the Lord Jesus Christ receive?

A. Lord Jesus Christ received immersion baptism (Mark 1 : 9, 10)

6) In which city did Apollos dwell ? How many did he baptize there?

A. Apollos dwelt in the city of Ephesus. He baptized twelve people there.(Acts 19 :7)

7) Who was the Jew, who had not received the anointing of the Holy Spirit, though mighty in the scriptures and fervent in spirit? Who expounded to him the way of God more perfectly?

A. 1. Apollos 2. Aquilla and Priscilla. (Acts 18 : 24 – 26)

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES :-

2-Marks

1) Who should take water baptism?

A. One should repent (Acts 2: 38), confess his sins (Mark 1: 5), believe (Mark 16: 16) and then take baptism.

2) What did Jesus do to the little children who came to him?

A. Jesus laid His hands and blessed the little children who came to Him, but did not baptize them (Matt 19: 13 – 15)

3) Why is infant baptism not in accordance to the word of God?

A. One should repent (Acts 2 : 38), confess his sins (Mark 1 : 5), believe (Mark 16 : 16) and then take baptism. As infants cannot fulfil these conditions, infant baptism is not in accordance with the Word of God.

4) From which original language did the term 'Water Baptism' come? What does it mean?

A. The word 'water baptism' comes from the original Greek word 'Baptizo'. It means immersion. Therefore, immersion baptism is the correct baptism.

5) In which name should baptism be administered? Who should give baptism?

A. Baptism should be given in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. (Matt 28: 19). Only those who have received the anointing of the Holy Spirit must give baptism.

- 6) Why did Paul baptize again the twelve people baptized by Apollos at Ephesus?
 A. When Paul went to Ephesus, and came to know that the twelve people had been baptized by a non-spirit baptized person he baptized them again. (Acts 18: 24 – 28; 19: 1 – 7).

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY :-

4-Marks

- 1) Who should take water baptism?
 A. One should repent (Acts 2 : 38), confess his sins (Mark 1 : 5), believe (Mark 16 : 16) and then take baptism. As infants cannot fulfil these conditions, infant baptism is not in accordance with the Word of God. Lord Jesus did not take or give infant baptism. Jesus laid His hands and blessed the little children who came to Him, but did not baptize them (Matt 19: 13 – 15)
- 2) How should water baptism be given?
 A. The word 'water baptism' comes from the original Greek word 'Baptizo'. It means immersion. Jesus took immersion baptism (Mark 1 : 9, 10). As there was much water in Aenon, it was chosen by John the Baptist to baptize people. (John 3:23). Therefore, immersion baptism is the correct baptism. Baptism should be given in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. (Matt 28: 19).
- 3) Who should give water baptism?
 A. Only those who have received the anointing of the Holy Spirit must give baptism. The baptism given by those who have not received the Holy Spirit is not correct. Such people must be rebaptized. Though Apollos was mighty in the Scriptures and fervent in the spirit, he had not received the baptism of the Holy Spirit. He baptized twelve people at Ephesus. But when Paul went to Ephesus, and came to know that they had been baptized by a non-spirit baptized person he baptized them again. (Acts 18: 24 – 28; 19: 1 – 7).

VI. MORAL :-

2-Marks

We should not stop with the act of taking baptism. We must study the doctrine of baptism well and surrender ourselves to that truth. Everyday we should reckon ourselves dead to sin and yield every member of our body to God, to walk in newness of life. This will keep our body ready for the Rapture.

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

LESSON-13

SEPARATION

(Part – I)

I. MEMORY VERSES:-**2-Marks**II Corin 6: 16 - 18

And what agreement hath the temple of God with idols? for ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people.

Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you,

And will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.

II. ANNOTATE :- (Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ -Marks**

1) "Save yourselves from this untoward generation." (Acts 2 : 40)

A. Who : Peter.

To Whom : People.

When : On the day of Pentecost, Peter stood up along with the eleven and preached to the people living in Jerusalem, that God made that same Jesus as the Lord and Christ. When the people heard it, they were pricked in their hearts and said to Peter and other apostles, "Men and Brethren, what shall we do?" Then Peter said these words to them.

III. ONE WORD ANSWERS:-**2-Marks**

1) By what are we redeemed?

A. We are redeemed by the precious blood of Christ. (I Peter 1: 19)

2) By what are we born again?

A. We are born again by the incorruptible seed even the word of God or the gospel. (I Pet 1 : 23, 25)

3) Who shall not prosper ? Who shall receive mercy?

A. He that covers his sins shall not prosper. He that confesses and forsakes his sins shall receive mercy. (Pro 28 : 13).

4) Who is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness?

A. Lord Jesus Christ (I John 1 : 9)

5) What should we do for Jesus to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness?

A. We should confess our sins. (I John 1 : 9)

6) Who was the disciple of love?

A. John (Syllabus)

- 7) Whom should we not bid God speed?
A. We should not bid God speed to those who holds perverse doctrines.(IIJohn10,11).
- 8) Mention two groups of people who do not believe in Trinity?
a. Unitarians
b. Jesus' name Mission. (Syllabus)
- 9) Which Apostle said, "Save yourselves from this untoward generation"? Which Apostle said not to bid such people God speed?
c. Peter (Acts 2: 40).
d. John (II John 10, 11).

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES :-**2-Marks**

- 1) Into how many divisions can the untoward generation be divided? What are they?
A. The untoward generation can be divided into two groups. They are:
1. Perverse in doctrine.
2. Perverse in life. (Syllabus)
- 2) Who is called the saved Christian?
A. A saved Christian is one who has accepted Jesus, through the gospel, as his personal Savior and Lord (Jn 1 : 12 ; Rom 10 : 9) and has confessed and forsaken all his sins having repented of them (Prov 28 : 13)
- 3) Mention the erroneous Water Baptisms?
A. Certain erroneous baptisms are:
1. Infant baptism
2. Baptism by sprinkling
3. Baptism given by those who are not Spirit-baptized.
4. Baptism in Jesus' name, without faith in the Trinity.
- 4) Mention the groups of those who do not believe in the baptism of the Holy Ghost with the sign of speaking in tongues.
A. Those who do not believe in the baptism of the Holy Ghost with the sign of speaking in tongues: The Brethren Mission, Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh Day Adventists.
- 5) To whom should we not bid God speed has John, the disciple of love, said? What does it signify?
A. John, the disciple of love, says that we should not bid 'God speed' to a man who holds perverse doctrines. This shows how important it is to be separated from such people (II Jn 10, 11).
- 6) Why should we not have fellowship with those who teach perverse doctrines?
A. The doctrine of Christ not only leads us to salvation but also does a work of sanctification in us. As perverse doctrines are not from God, they do not fulfil these purposes. So, we should not have fellowship with those who teach perverse doctrines.

V. **ANSWER BRIEFLY :-**

4-Marks

1) Who are those who are perverse in doctrines? Give reference.

A. Perverse in doctrine:

- a. Those who do not hold the doctrine of repentance. (John 1 : 9, 12 ; Rom 10 : 9)
- b. Those who hold wrong teachings about water baptism.
- c. Those who do not believe in the baptism of the Holy Ghost with the sign of speaking in tongues: The Brethren Mission, Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh Day Adventists.
- d. Those who do not believe in the Trinity (Unitarians, Jesus' Name Mission etc.).
- e. Those who do not believe in the fully consecrated apostolic ministry. (Lk 14 : 26, 33).

2) Write notes on those who do not hold the doctrine of repentance.

A. Those who do not hold the doctrine of repentance. (John 1: 9, 12 ; Rom 10 : 9):

A man cannot call himself a Christian merely because he is born in a Christian family, brought up by Christian parents, has a Christian name, goes to church regularly, leads moral life, gives offerings and observes traditional rituals. Some think it is sufficient to live such a life and therefore they teach accordingly. However, such a teaching is completely contrary to the Word of God. In his epistle, Peter explains that we are not redeemed from vain traditions by silver and gold, but by the precious blood of Christ (I Pet 1 : 18, 19), and that we are born again by the incorruptible seed, even the Word of God or the gospel (I Pet 1 : 23, 25). A saved Christian is therefore, one who has accepted Jesus, through the gospel, as his personal Saviour and Lord (Jn 1 : 12 ; Rom 10 : 9) and has confessed and forsaken all his sins having repented of them (Prov 28 : 13 ; I Jn 1 : 9).

VI. **MORAL :-**

2-Marks

The doctrine of Christ leads us not only to salvation, but also does a work of sanctification in us. As perverse doctrines are not from God, they do not fulfill these purposes. So, we should not have fellowship with those who teach perverse doctrines.

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

LESSON-14

SEPARATION

(Part - II)

I. MEMORY VERSE:**2-Marks**Romans 16: 17

Now I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned; and avoid them.

II. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES :-**2-Marks**

- 1) Who should be put out of the Church does St. Paul say to the Corinthian church?
A. Paul says that a brother, a believer who lives in sin like fornication, covetousness, idolatry, railing, drinking or extortion should be put out of the Church. (I Cor 5 :11,13).
- 2) Who are the disorderly brethren? What should be done to them?
A. orderly brethren are those who once lived according to the word of God and afterwards live a disorderly life.
We should note such people and have no company with them, that they may be ashamed. (II Thess 3: 6, 14)
- 3) What should we do to brethren who cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrines that we have learnt?
A. must mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which we have learnt and avoid them. (Rom 16: 17)
- 4) What makes a child of God to lose the divine natures received by them?
A. lowship with unbelievers and brethren, who live disorderly lives, may cause a child of God to lose the divine nature he has gained. (Moral)

III. ANSWER BRIEFLY :-**4-Marks**

- 1) Who are those perverse in life? Give reference.
 - a. The unconverted (II Cor 6: 14 – 17).
 - b. The wicked brethren (I Cor 5 : 11, 13)
 - c. The disorderly brethren (II Thess 3 : 6, 14)
 - d. Brethren who cause divisions in the Church (Rom 16 : 17)
 - e. Those who have a form of godliness, but deny the power thereof. (II Tim3:1–5). These are those who are perverse in life.
- 2) Write in detail about those who are perverse in life?
A. Perverse in life:
 - f. The unconverted: We should separate ourselves from unconverted people (II Cor 6: 14 – 17).

- g. The wicked brethren: We should not keep company with a brother, a believer, if he lives in sins like fornication. Such a person should be put out of the church. (I Cor 5 : 11, 13)
 - h. The disorderly brethren: We should separate from those believers who once lived according to the Word of God and afterwards live a disorderly life. (II Thess 3 : 6, 14)
 - i. We must avoid brethren who cause divisions in the Church (Rom 16 : 17)
 - j. We must turn away from those who have a form of godliness, but deny the power thereof. (II Tim 3: 1 – 5).
- 3) Why should we live separating ourselves from the unconverted?
- A. There is no fellowship for righteousness with unrighteousness. Light has no communion with darkness. A believer has no part with an infidel. Temple of God has no agreement with idols.
- Moreover God has said,, “I will dwell in them, and walk in them ; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people.” We are the temple of the living God.
- Therefore, we should be separated and live without touching the unclean thing. (II Corin 6 : 14 – 17).

IV. MORAL:-

2-Marks

Fellowship with unbelievers and brethren who live disorderly lives, may cause a child of God to lose the divine nature he has gained. So we should separate ourselves from such people.

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

LESSON-15

THE BAPTISM IN THE HOLY SPIRIT**I. MEMORY VERSE:-****2-Marks**I Corin 6: 19, 20

What? Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own?

For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's.

II. ANNOTATE :- (Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ -Marks**

1) **“He that believeth on me, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water”**(John7:38)

A. Who : Jesus.

To Whom : Jewish people.

When : In the last day, the great day of the feast of the tabernacles, when Jesus was teaching in the synagogue, He said this about the spirit, those who believe on Him would receive.

2) **a)“whose shoes I am not worthy to bear: ”** (Matt 3: 11)

b) “....he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire.” (Matt 3: 11)

A. Who : John the Baptist.

To Whom : To the scribes and the Pharisees who came to him to receive baptism.

When : Many Pharisees and scribes came to John the Baptist to receive baptism, when he was baptizing the people in the river Jordan. Then, he saw them and said, “I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance: but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear.”

III. ONE WORD ANSWERS:-**2-Mark**

1) Mention one of the experiences of the early apostles?

A. Baptism in the Holy Spirit (Heb 6: 1, 2) (Syllabus)

2) What is the outward sign of receiving the Holy Spirit?

A. Speaking in unknown tongues. (Acts 2: 4)

3) By what does the Triune God come to dwell within us?

A. By the baptism in the Holy Spirit (John 14: 16, 20)

4) When do we become the habitation of God?

A. When we receive the baptism in the Holy Spirit. (I Corin 3: 16, 17)

5) When did the early apostles receive the baptism in the Holy Spirit?

A. On the day of Pentecost (Acts 2: 1-3)

6) With what were the priests and kings anointed in the old Testament period?

A. They were anointed with the holy anointing oil. (Lev 8: 12; I Sam 10: 1)

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES :-

2-Marks

1) **Mention the various names given to the baptism in the Holy Spirit.**

A. The various names given to the baptism in the Holy Spirit are:

- a) Being filled with the Holy Ghost (Acts 9 : 17)
- b) Anointing of the Holy Spirit (Acts 10 : 38)
- c) Outpouring of the Holy Spirit (Acts 2 : 33; 10 : 46)
- d) Receiving the Holy Spirit (Gal 3 : 2)
- e) The seal of the Holy Spirit (Eph 1 : 13 ; Eph 4 : 30)
- f) The earnest of the Spirit (II Cor 5 : 5 ; 1 : 22 ; Eph 1 : 14)

2) **To what is the Holy Spirit compared?**

A. The Holy Spirit is compared to fire (Matt 3 : 11 ; Acts 2 : 3) ; Water (John 7 : 38, 39) ; Wind (John 3 : 8) and oil (Psalm 89 : 20).

3) **When did the most holy place become the resting place of God?**

A. The most holy place became the resting place of God only after the glory of God came down into the temple. (II Chron 6: 41; 7: 1; Psa 132: 8)

4) **Who were anointed with the holy anointing oil in the Old Testament? To what is this anointing a type of in the New Testament period?**

A. In the Old Testament priests and kings were anointed with the holy anointing oil. This is a type of our receiving the Holy Spirit in the New Testament period. (Lev 8: 12; I Sam 10: 1)

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL :-

10- Marks

1) Explain with reference, ‘ the outward sign of receiving the Holy spirit’ and ‘speaking in unknown tongues’

1. On the day of Pentecost, when 120 disciples were gathered in one place, they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues as the spirit gave them utterance.
2. Peter, while he was speaking the word of God in the house of Cornelius, the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word. When they of the circumcision which believed, who came with Peter heard them speak with tongues, and magnify God, they were astonished because that on the gentiles also was poured out the gift of the Holy Ghost. (Acts 10 : 44-46)
3. Paul, when he laid his hands on the disciples at Ephesus, the Holy Ghost came on them and they spake with tongues and prophesied (Acts 19 : 6)

4. For with stammering lips and another tongue will he speak to this people. To whom he said, This is the rest wherewith ye may cause the weary to rest; and this is the refreshing: yet they would not hear. (Isa 28 : 11, 12)
5. St. Paul says in I Cor 14: 21 in the law it is written, with men of other tongues and other lips will I speak unto this people; and yet for all that will they not hear me, saith the Lord. (I Corin 14 : 21)

When we look at the references mentioned above it is clear that the outward sign of receiving the Holy Spirit is 'speaking in tongues'.

2) What is baptism in the Holy Spirit? What are the various names given to it? What is the experience compared to it in the Old Testament? Explain.

A. The baptism in the Holy Spirit was one of the experiences of the early apostles. They preached it as one of their doctrines (Heb 6 : 1,2) The outward sign of receiving the Holy Spirit is speaking in unknown tongues (Acts 2 : 4 ; 10 : 44 – 46 ; 19 : 6 ; I Cor 14 : 21 ; Isa 28 : 11, 12)

About this experience, Jesus said that rivers of living water shall flow from the belly of him who believes in Him (Jn 7 : 38 , 39)

Many names are given for the baptism in the Holy Spirit such as 'being filled with the Holy Ghost', 'anointing of the Holy Spirit', 'outpouring of the Holy Spirit', receiving the Holy Spirit', 'the seal of the Holy Spirit', 'the earnest of the Spirit'.

The Holy Spirit has been compared to fire (Matt 3 : 11 ; Acts 2 : 3) Water (John 7 : 38, 39) ; Wind (John 3 : 8) and oil (Psalm 89 : 20).

In the Old Testament period, the most holy place became the resting place of God only after the glory of God came down into the temple. (II Chron 6 : 41; 7 : 1 ; Psa 132 : 8). This is a shadow of the reality in the New Testament period, when, by the baptism in the Holy Spirit, the triune God comes to dwell in us (Jn 14 : 16, 20), and we become the habitation of God (I Cor 3 : 16, 17 ; Eph 2 : 21, 22)

In the Old Testament, priests and kings were anointed with the holy anointing oil. This is a type of our receiving the Holy Spirit in the New Testament period.

VI. MORAL :-

2-Marks

Our body becomes the temple of God by the baptism in the Holy Spirit. We should therefore be very careful about preserving our body in holiness.

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

LESSON-16

THE WORKING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN US**I. MEMORY VERSE :-****2- Marks**Ephesians 4:30, 31

And grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption.

Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice:

II. ANNOTATE:- (Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ -Marks**

- 1) "The hour cometh, when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father." (John 4:21)

A. Who : Jesus.

To Whom : To the woman of Samaria.

When : Jesus asked the woman of Samaria to give him water to drink.

She perceived that he was a prophet and said unto him our fathers worshipped in this mountain; and ye say, that in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship. At that time Jesus spoke these words to her.

- 2) "But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost ... he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatever I have said unto you." (John 14:26)

A. Who : Jesus.

To Whom : To the disciples.

When : Jesus said to the disciples "And I will pray the Father and he shall give you another Comforter, Even the spirit of truth, that he may abide with you forever. Telling about the Holy Spirit whom the Father would send, Jesus said these words.

- 3) "...be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. (Eph 6:10)

A. Who : Paul.

To Whom : To the saints which are at Ephesus and to the faithful in Christ Jesus.

When : When St. Paul was giving advice to the believers at Ephesus, he finally spoke these words.

III. ANSWER IN A WORD OR TWO :-**2-Mark**

- 1) Who is the earnest of our Inheritance?
A. The Holy Spirit.(Eph 1:14)
- 2) By what are we sealed unto the day of redemption?
A. 'By the Holy Spirit.(Eph 4:30)
- 3) Which is the rest wherewith ye may cause the weary to rest?
A. The Holy Spirit.(Isaiah 28:12)
- 4) What makes one free from the law of sin and death?
A. The law of the spirit of life.(Romans 8:2)
- 5) Which is the 'world to come' ?
A. The 'world to come' is the kingdom of the saints.(syllabus)
- 6) Why does the Holy Spirit endue us with power?
A. The Holy Spirit endues us with power so that we may be witnesses for Christ.
(Acts 1:8)
- 7) Who are they that have no condemnation?
A. There is no condemnation for those who live under the law of the spirit of life.
(Romans 8:1, 2)
- 8) What happens through the working of the Holy Spirit in the inner man?
A. Sanctification occurs (syllabus)
- 9) What law has no dominion over them who have been brought under the law of the spirit of life?
A. The Law of sin and death (Roman 8:2)
- 10)What does the Holy Spirit witness together with the saints?
A. He witnesses together with the saint about the resurrection of Jesus Christ (Acts 1:8)
- 11)What does the Holy Spirit bear witness with our spirit?
A. He witnesses with our spirit that we are the sons of God (Romans 8:16)

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES :-**2-Marks**

- 1) When does the Holy Spirit make intercession from within us?
A. When we do not know how and what to pray for, due to various cares and weaknesses, the spirit makes intercession from within us. (Romans 8:26)
- 2) How does the Holy Spirit make us to pray in the Holy Ghost?
A. The Holy Spirit prays through us, takes away our cares, quickens our spirit, and makes us to pray in the Holy Ghost. (Syllabus) (Jude 20)
- 3) When does the Holy Spirit mortify the deeds of the flesh? What does He destroy?

- A. The Holy Spirit mortifies the deeds of the flesh (Rom 8:13). When we yield ourselves to Him, He destroys all our evil habits and practices and the works of the flesh. (Syllabus)
- 4) When does the Holy Spirit quicken our mortal bodies?
- A. When we fall sick or go through paths of persecution for the sake of Christ, He quickens our body. (Syllabus) (Romans 8:11)
- 5) Why do we need inward strength?
- A. We need inward strength to rejoice and be patient in the midst of trials and to resist Satan and overcome him (Col 1:11; Eph 6:10, 11)
- 6) What is the working of the Holy Spirit in the church?
- A. It is the Holy Spirit who appoints the servants of God in the churches as according to the will of God (Acts 13:2; 20:28), and gives the messages that the churches need, through them (Rev. Chap 2,3)
- 7) How does the Holy Spirit reveal the mind of God to us?
- A. The Holy Spirit reveals the mind of God to us by the operation of the nine gifts in the Church of God.(1 Cor 12:8-11)

V. **ANSWER BRIEFLY :-**

4-Marks

- 1) Write about the working of the Holy Spirit in the Church?
- Through the baptism of the Holy Spirit, we who are many in the Church, are made into one body (I Cor 12:13)
 - The Holy Spirit distributes gifts according to His own will (I Cor 12:7-11)
 - It is the Holy Spirit who appoints the servants of God in the churches as according to the will of God (Acts 13:2; 20:28), and gives the messages that the Churches need, through them (Rev. Chap 2,3)
- 2) How does the Holy Spirit help us to worship God in the spirit and to pray in the Holy Ghost?
- A Spirit-baptized believer is able to bring his spirit under the control of the Holy Spirit and enter into the presence of God(Jn 4:24; Phil 3:3). The Holy Spirit thus helps us to worship God in the spirit.
 - When we do not know how and what to pray for, due to various cares and weaknesses, the Spirit makes intercession from within us. The Holy Spirit prays through us, takes away our cares, quickens our spirit, and makes us pray in the Holy Ghost. (Syllabus) (Romans 8:26 ; Jude 20)
- 3) How does the Holy Spirit as the Spirit of Truth help us to know the word of God?
- The Holy Spirit reveals the truth to us from the Word of God (1 Jn 2: 27)
 - As the Spirit of truth He guides us personally in the way we ought to go (Jn 16:13)
 - He reveals the hidden mysteries to us (1 Cor 2: 9-11)
 - The Holy Spirit reveals the mind of God to us by the operation of the nine gifts in the Church of God.(1 Cor 12:8-11)

VI. WRITE IN DETAIL:-

10- Marks

- 1) Write any ten points concerning the working of the Holy Spirit in us?
 - a) We are sealed unto the day of redemption by the Holy Spirit (Eph 4:30). Our soul has already been redeemed, we are waiting for the redemption of our body (Rom 8:23) and the Holy Spirit is the earnest of our inheritance until we are redeemed unto the praise of the glory of Christ (Eph. 1:13, 14).
 - b) The Holy Spirit helps us to worship God in the Spirit. A Spirit-baptized believer is able to bring his spirit under the control of the Holy Spirit and enter into the presence of God (Jn 4:24; Phil 3:3).
 - c) When we do not know how and what to pray for, due to various cares and weaknesses, the Spirit makes intercession from within us. The Holy Spirit prays through us, takes away our cares, quickens our spirit, and enables us to pray in the Holy Ghost. (Syllabus) (Romans 8:26 ; Jude 20)
 - d) The Holy Spirit comforts us (Jn 14:26). By speaking in unknown tongues we receive a rest (Isa 28:11, 12).
 - e) The Holy Spirit endues us with power to be witnesses for Christ. He witnesses together with the saints about the resurrection of Jesus Christ (Acts 1:8; 4:33; 5:29-32). He witnesses with our spirit that we are the sons of God. (Rom 8:14, 16).
 - f) The Holy Spirit mortifies the deeds of the body (Rom 8:13). When we yield ourselves to Him, He destroys all our evil habits and practices and the works of the flesh.
 - g) The Holy Spirit quickens our mortal bodies (Rom 8:11). When we fall sick or go through paths of persecution for the sake of Christ, He quickens our body.
 - h) The Holy Spirit brings us under a great law, the law of the Spirit of life (Rom 8:1,2). There is no condemnation for those who live under this law. The law of sin and death has no dominion over them.
 - i) The Holy Spirit strengthens our inner man with might (Eph 3:16). We need inward strength to rejoice and be patient in the midst of trials and to resist Satan and overcome him (Col 1:11; Eph. 6:10,11).
 - j) From the time the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts, by the Holy Spirit (Rom 5:5), the fruit of the Spirit mentioned in Galatians 5:22, 23 starts forming in us.
 - k) Through the baptism in the Holy Spirit, we who are many, are made into one body (1 Cor 12:13)
 - l) It is the Holy Spirit who appoints the servants of God in the churches as according to the will of God (Acts 13:2; 20:28), and gives the messages that the Churches need, through them (Rev. Chap 2,3)
 - m) The Holy Spirit reveals the truth to us from the Word of God (1 Jn 2: 27) As the Spirit of truth He guides us personally in the way we ought to go (Jn 16:13) He reveals the hidden mysteries to us (1 Cor 2: 9-11) The Holy Spirit also reveals God's mind to us by the operation of the nine gifts in the Church of God. (1 Cor 12:8-11)
 - n) The Holy Spirit also sanctifies us (Rom 15:16; I Pet 1:2). This sanctification occurs through the working of the Holy Spirit in the inner man.

- (o) We are called to be conformed to the image of the character of the Lord Jesus Christ (Rom. 8:29, 30). Day after day, the Holy Spirit performs this work of transformation in our inner man, changing us from glory to glory (II Cor 3:18).

VII. MORAL :-**2-Marks**

We should yield ourselves to the Holy Spirit to work in us full measure and always be diligent to keep ourselves pure. Only then will the Holy Spirit do His work of transformation in us and make us worthy for the Coming of the Lord.

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

LESSON-17

THE FORMATION OF NEW TESTAMENT CHURCH**I. MEMORY VERSE :-****2 Marks**1 Peter 2: 4, 5

To whom coming, as unto a living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious,

Ye also, as lively stones, are build up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ.

1Cor 12:13

For by one Spirit are we all baptized into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free; and have been all made to drink into one Spirit.

II. ANNOTATE : (Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ -Marks**

1) "... And upon this rock, I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it". (Mathew 16:18)

A. Who : Jesus

To Whom : To Simon Peter

When : Jesus asked His disciples, "But whom say ye that I am?" Simon Peter answered and said, "Thou art the Christ the Son of the living God". At that time Jesus told Peter, "Flesh and blood have not revealed this to you" but my Father which is in heaven. In this context Jesus said, "upon this rock I will build my church".

2) "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" (Act 2:37)

A. Who : Israelites who heard the word

To Whom : To the Apostles who waited at the upper room.

When : The multitude of people who came to the feast when they saw the 120 people waiting in the upper room, receiving the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost and heard them speaking the wonderful works of God in their native tongues, were amazed. Others mocked at them saying that those men were full of new wine. Then Peter stood up and spoke loudly about the resurrected Christ and preached saying God had made Jesus both Lord and Christ. When they heard this they were pricked in their hearts and asked Peter and the other apostles this question.

3) "Save yourselves from this untoward generation". (Acts 2:40)

A. Who : St. Peter

To Whom : To them who heard and were pricked in their heart.

When : After hearing the words of Peter, being pricked in their heart they asked, brethren what shall we do? To this Peter replied in this way to exhort them.

III. ONE WORD ANSWERS: -

2- Marks

- 1) To whom did Jesus say “upon this rock I will build my church”? Who is this rock?
A. To Peter; That rock is Lord Jesus Christ. (Mathew 16:18)
- 2) What is that stone disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God? Where it is laid?
A. Jesus Christ, In Zion. (I Peter 2:4)
- 3) To which Peter refers to when he says, “Spiritual House”?
A. Church (I Peter 2:5)
- 4) How many people tarried in the upper room on the day of Pentecost?
A. 120 People (Acts 1:15)
- 5) Which day the New Testament Church was formed?
A. On the day of Pentecost. (Syllabus)
- 6) What is the outward sign of receiving the Holy Spirit?
A. Speaking unknown tongues. (Acts 2:4)
- 7) From how many countries Jews had come to observe the feast of Pentecost? And to which city?
A. From 18 countries, they gathered in the city of Jerusalem. (Acts 2:6-11)
- 8) How many people were baptized on the day of Pentecost after hearing the preaching by Peter?
A. About 3,000 souls. (Acts 2:41)
- 9) Who were added to the church daily by the Lord?
A. Saved people. (Acts 2:47)

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES: -

2 - Marks

- 1) Explain how Peter describes, “Jesus the Rock” in his epistle?
 - (i) Disallowed of men
 - (ii) Chosen of God
 - (iii) Precious
 - (iv) Living stone (I Peter 2: 4-7)
- 2) What were the names given to the day of Pentecost in Old Testament?
A. In Old Testament the day of Pentecost was called as:
 - (i) Feast of Weeks (Deut 16:10)
 - (ii) Feast of Harvest (Exodus 23:16)
 - (iii) Day of the First fruits (Numbers 28:26)

- 3) Write Joel's word of Prophecy about the Holy Spirit.
 A "... I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions" (Joel 2:28)
- 4) About what did Peter preach on the day of Pentecost?
 (i) Crucifixion of Jesus
 (ii) Resurrection
 (iii) Glorification (Syllabus, Acts 2:7-36)
- 5) In which spiritual aspects did the 3000 people (Who were baptized after hearing Peter preach) continued steadfast?
 (i) Apostolic doctrine
 (ii) Fellowship
 (iii) Breaking of bread
 (iv) Prayer (Acts 2:42)
- 6) What should we do to grow unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ?
 A. God is pouring His Spirit on all flesh, therefore we should repent, be baptized, receive the Holy Ghost baptism by waiting in the presence of God, continue steadfast in the fellowship of the Apostles and grow to the fullness of the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.(Moral)

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY:-

4- Marks

- 1) Explain how Peter describes in his epistle the rock about which Lord Jesus Christ said, "Upon this rock will I build my church"?
- A. When Jesus was on the earth he told Peter, "Upon this rock will I build my church".(Mat 16:18) In his epistle Peter has written that this stone is Jesus disallowed by men, but chosen of God, precious and living stone. He also says that the church is a spiritual house made by lively stones built upon this stone. From the scripture he says that this stone is laid up in Zion. When Jesus was crucified he became the stone which the builders disallowed. But, after his death God raised him alive and lifted him up to Zion. (I Peter 2: 4-7). There he became the corner stone of the church and was glorified as head over all things (Eph1: 20-23).
- 2) What did they, who heard the preaching of Peter on the day of Pentecost and pricked in their heart, asked Peter and the other apostles? What was Peter's reply?
- A. When they heard Peter's sermon, they were pricked in their hearts and asked Peter and the other apostles "Bretheren, what shall we do?" Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. For the promise is unto you and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call. And with many other words did he testify and exhort, saying, save yourselves from this untoward generation. (Acts 2:37-40)

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL: -

10-Marks

1) Describe what happened on the day of Pentecost?

A. The disciples who were waiting on the day of Pentecost were all filled with the Holy Ghost and spake in other tongues. The Jews who were gathered together from nearly 18 nations to celebrate the feast of Pentecost were astonished to hear these Galileans speaking in their own tongues declaring the wonderful works of God. Some mocked at them saying that they were drunk with new wine. It was then that Peter stood up among them and affirmed that all this happened in fulfillment of the Prophecy of Joel which said. "And it shall come to pass afterward that I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions" (Joel 2:28). He preached to them about crucifixion, the resurrection and glorification of Jesus. (Acts 2:7-36).

The people who heard him were pricked in their hearts and asked Peter and the Apostles, what should they do. Peter exhorted them to repent and be baptized in order to receive the gift of Holy Ghost adding that they should also separate themselves from the untoward generation. Around 3,000 souls gladly received the word and were baptized. (Acts 2:37-41). And they continued steadfastly in apostles doctrine, fellowship, and in breaking of bread and in prayer. And the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved. (Acts 2:42-47)

2) Explain how New Testament church was formed?

A. While Jesus was on the earth, He told Peter, "Upon this rock I will build my church". (Mathew 16:18). Peter in his epistle writes about this rock as Jesus himself, a living stone, disallowed of men but chosen of God and precious. He also says that the church is a spiritual house comprising lively stones being built on the stone. He also quotes from the scripture to say that this corner stone is laid in Zion. By being crucified Jesus became the stone which the builders rejected. But after his death God raised him up and exalted him to Zion (I Peter 2: 4-7). Where he was glorified to the corner stone for the New Testament church and head over all things. (Eph 1: 20-23)

John in his gospel writes that the Holy Spirit was not yet given because Jesus was not yet glorified. (John 7:39). After Jesus was glorified and exalted far above all heavens to Zion he received the promise the Father, the Holy Ghost and shed it forth upon about 120 persons comprising both apostles and believers who were waiting in the upper room. (Acts 1: 13-15, 2:1- 4, 33). This happened on the day of Pentecost that is 10 days after Jesus ascended unto heaven. In the Old Testament the day of Pentecost was also called the Feast of Weeks (Deut 16:10), Feast of Harvest (Exo 23: 16), and the day of the first fruits (Num 28:26). It was customary for all the Jews from far and wide to gather together in Jerusalem to celebrate this feast. It was on this day the church was formed.

The disciples were waiting on the day of Pentecost there came a sound as of a rushing mighty wind. There appeared unto them cloven tongues as of fire and it sat upon each of them and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost and spake in other tongues. The Jews who were gathered together from 18 nearly nations to

celebrate the feast of Pentecost were astonished to hear these Galileans speaking in their own tongues declaring the wonderful works of God. Some mocked at them saying that they were drunk with new wine. At that time Peter stood up among them and affirmed that all this happened in fulfillment of the Prophecy of Joel which said. “And it shall come to pass afterward that I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions” (Joel 2:28). He preached to them about crucifixion, the resurrection and glorification of Jesus. (Acts 2:7-36). The people who heard him were pricked in their hearts and asked Peter and the Apostles and what should do. Peter exhorted them to repent and be baptized in order to receive the gift of Holy Ghost and they should also separate themselves from the untoward generation. Around 3,000 souls gladly received the word and were baptized. (Acts 2:37-41). They continued steadfastly in the apostle’s doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread and in prayer and the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved. (Acts 2: 42-47)

VII. MORAL: -

2- Marks

God is pouring out his Spirit upon all flesh. Let us, therefore, repent, be baptized in water, wait in the presence of God and receive the baptism in the Holy Spirit, abide in the fellowship of the apostles and grow to the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

LESSON-18

THE TENETS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT CHURCH**I. MEMORY VERSE :-****2- Marks**Heb 6: 1, 2

“Therefore, leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of faith towards God.

Of the doctrine of baptisms, and of laying on of hands, and of resurrection of the dead and of eternal judgment.

II. ANNOTATE: (Who said to whom and when)**2 ½ -Marks**

1) “Except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God.” (John 3:3)

A. Who : Jesus

To Whom : To Nicodemus

When : A Pharisee named Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews came to Jesus and said to Him, “We know that thou art a teacher come from God; for no man can do this miracles that thou doest, except God be with him”. At the time Jesus replied in this way.

III. ONE WORD ANSWERS:-**2- Marks**

1) How many are the gifts of the Holy Ghost?

A. Nine. (I Cor 12:8-10)

2) How many ministries God ordained in the church?

A. Eight. (I Cor 12: 28)

3) How many gifts of Christ are seen in the church?

A. Five. (Eph 4: 13)

4) How the basic tenets of the New Testament church which constitute the foundation of church are called?

A. ‘The principles of the doctrines of Christ’. (Heb 6: 1,2)

IV. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES :-**2- Marks**

1) What is meant by faith towards God?

A. The faith upon the Triune God and His Name is called faith toward God. (I John 5: 7, Isa 48:16).

- 2) Write the names of the places inherited in eternity by the righteous and the wicked respectively?
 - A. The righteous will inherit New Earth, New Heaven and New Jerusalem including Zion. (Rev. 21: 1-4, 14:1). The wicked will be cast in to the lake of fire meant for Satan and his angels. (Mathew 25:41, Rev. 20:15).
- 3) The New Testament Church should follow the teachings given by whom?
 - A. It must follow the teachings given by the fully consecrated servants of God who can lead it to entire sanctification and victorious life. (Syllabus).
- 4) What has God ordained in the church to bring the church into perfection?
 - A. God has ordained in the church 9 gifts of the Holy Spirit (I Cor 12: 8-10), 5 Kinds of officers called the “gifts of Christ” (Eph 4:11-13) and 8 ministries (I Cor12:28)

V. **ANSWER BRIEFLY:-**

4- Marks

- 1) What are the basic foundations – tenets which can guide the church towards perfection?
 - (i) Repentance from dead works
 - (ii) Faith toward God
 - (iii) Doctrine of baptism
 - (iv) Laying on of hands
 - (v) Resurrection of the dead
 - (vi) Eternal judgment. (Heb 6:1,2)
- 2) How do we call the basic foundation- tenets of New Testament church? What are the ministries done by “Laying on of hands”, this being one of the above tenets?
 - A. (a) The principles of the doctrines of Christ (Heb 6:1,2)
 - (b) Ministries done by the laying on of hands:
 - (i) For the dedication of infants (Matt 19: 13-15)
 - (ii) For the healing of the sick (Mark 16:18, James 5: 14-16)
 - (iii) For separating people for ministry from among spirit baptized people in accordance with the doctrine of the New Testament ministry(Acts13:2,3)
- 3) The New Testament church should follow the teachings given by whom? Explain with scriptural proof the consecration of those servants?
 - A. The church being founded on these basic doctrines has to go on to perfection, following the teachings given by the fully consecrated servants of God who can lead it to entire sanctification and a victorious life. Referring to the consecration of these servants of God, Jesus said that except a man forsake his all and hate all carnal ties, he cannot be His disciple (Luke 14: 26, 33), and that a man intending to build a tower should therefore sit and count the cost; otherwise having laid the foundation he will not be able to build to perfection (Luke 14: 28-30).

VI. **ANSWER IN DETAIL:-**

10- Marks

- 1) Explain the basic tenets of the New Testament church.
- A. In Hebrews 6: 1, 2 the basic tenets called the principles of the doctrine of Christ are listed out. They are:-
- (vii) Repentance from dead work: A genuine repentance unto salvation by means of confession with godly sorrow for all the works of sin (II Cor 7: 10,11, Heb 9:14, John 3:3).
 - (viii) Faith toward God: Faith in the triune God and His Name (I Jn 5:7, Isa 48:16).
 - (ix) Doctrine of baptisms: (Jn 3:5, Acts 19:2-6)
 - (a) Baptism in water- at the hand of a Spirit baptized servant of God, by immersion, in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit (Rom 6:2-7, Mat 28:19)
 - (b) Baptism in the Holy Ghost – being filled with the Holy Spirit with the outward sign of speaking in tongues (Acts 2:2-4, 10:44-47, 11:15,16) of which it is written, “This is the rest wherewith ye may cause the weary to rest (Isa 28:11,12)”. The triune God comes to dwell in man (Jn 14: 16,20,23).
 - (x) Laying on of hands:
 - (a) For the dedication of infants (Mat 19:13-15)
 - (b) For the healing of the sick (Mark 16:18, James 5:14-16) For separating people for ministry from among spirit baptized people, in accordance with the doctrine of the New Testament ministry (Acts 13: 2,3)
 - (xi) Resurrection of the dead (I Cor 15:20-23, Rev 20:4-6, 11,12)
 - (xii) Eternal Judgment - The righteous will inherit New Earth, New Heaven and New Jerusalem including Zion. (Rev. 21: 1-4, 14:1). The wicked will be cast in to the lake of fire meant for Satan and his angels. (Mathew 25:41, Rev. 20:15).
- 2) How many gifts of the Spirit, gifts of Christ and ministries of God has been ordained in the church to guide the church to perfection. What are they? Give scriptural references
- A. Gifts of the spirit – Nine (I Cor 12: 8-10)
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Word of Wisdom | 2. Word of knowledge |
| 3. Faith | 4. Gifts of healing |
| 5. Working of miracles | 6. Prophecy |
| 7. discerning of spirits | 8. Diverse kinds of tongues |
| 9. Interpretations of tongues | |
- Gifts of Christ – Five (Eph 4:11-13)
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Apostles | 2. Prophets |
| 3. Evangelists | 4. Pastors |
| 5. Teachers | |

Ministries – Eight (I Cor 12:28)

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Apostles | 2. Prophets |
| 3. Teachers | 4. Miracles |
| 5. Gifts of healing | 6. Helps |
| 7. Governments | 8. Diversities of tongues |

VII. MORAL: -

2 Marks

We should not be tossed to and fro with every wind of doctrine but continue steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and go on to perfection.

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

LESSON-19

CROWNS**I. MEMORY VERSE:-****2- Marks**James 1:12

Blessed is the man that endureth temptation: for when he is tried he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love Him.

2 Timothy 4:7,8

I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith:

Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.

1 Peter 5:4

And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.

II. ONE WORD ANSWERS:-**2- Marks**

1) Who will be crowned in the spiritual world?

A. The Victorious (Syllabus)

2) What does the crowning of kings show?

A. It shows dominion and victory. (Syllabus)

3) Because of what man lost his crown?

A. Because of sin (Lam 5:16)

4) How the fallen man receives dominion again?

A. The fallen man receives dominion again by becoming victorious through Lord Jesus Christ.(Rom 5:17)

5) Which crown is given to them who remain faithful unto death?

A. Crown of life. (Jms 1:12 Rev 2:10).

6) Who is the apostle who confidently said that he would receive the crown of righteousness?

A. St. Paul (II Tim 4:8).

7) Who are going to receive the crown of glory?

A. The faithful shepherds or God's servants. (1Pet 5:1-4)

- 8) To whom Jesus appears for the second time?
 A. To them who look for Him without sin. (Heb 9:28).

III. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES:-

2- Marks

- 1) Who is He wearing many crowns? Why?
 - (a) Lord Jesus Christ is crowned with many crowns.
 - (b) Since Jesus is the Lord of Lord and the King of Kings there are many crowns on His head. Rev 19:12, 16
- 2) How many crowns are kept for the victorious saints? What are they?

A. Three crowns are kept. They are

 - (i) Crown of life. (Jms 1:12 Rev 2:10.)
 - (ii) Crown of righteousness (II Tim 4:7,8)
 - (iii) Crown of glory (I Pet 5:1-4)
- 3) For whom is the crown of life reserved?

A. The crown of life is reserved for those who have surrendered themselves not counting their lives dear and have endured temptation, for the sake of the faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and for his word. (Jms 1:12; Rev 2:10)
- 4) For whom is the crown of righteousness kept?

A. This crown is kept for those who finish their race victoriously, having desired ardently for the appearing (secret coming) of Jesus. (II Tim 4:7, 8)
- 5) How should the servants of God oversee the flock of God?

A. The servants of God should oversee the flock

 - a) Not by constraint but willingly,
 - b) Not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind
 - c) Not as being lord's over God's heritage, but being examples to the flock. (I Pet 5:1-4)
- 6) What should we do to receive our crowns?

A. We should run our race victoriously and receive our crowns, keeping before us the hope of the inheritance that is kept for us in heaven. (Moral)

IV. ANSWER BRIEFLY:-

4- Marks

- 1) Write briefly on the crown of Life with scriptural reference.

A. This is reserved for those who have surrendered themselves not counting their lives dear and have endured temptations, for the sake of the faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and for His word. They remain faithful unto death even when persecuted, without any decrease in their love for Jesus. (Jms 1:12, Rev 2:10)
- 2) With scriptural proof write about crown of Righteousness.

A. This crown is kept for those who finish their race victoriously, having desired ardently for the appearing (Secret coming) of Jesus. They are those whose spirit, soul, body are sanctified and caught up when Jesus comes (I Thess 5:23). It is for

them that look ardently for Him without sin, that Jesus shall appear the second time unto salvation (Heb 9:28). St. Paul had this experience and hope and , therefore says with confidence that he will receive this crown (II Tim 4:7,8) .

- 3) Write briefly on the crown of Glory with scriptural reference.
- A. This is the crown received by faithful shepherds (servants of God). This reward is given when Jesus, the chief shepherd, appears the second time to gather His Bride, the Church. They are those who take the oversight of the flock of God which is among them,
- a) Not by constraint but willingly,
 - b) Not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind
 - c) Not as being lord's over God's heritage, but being examples to the flock. (I Pet 5:1-4)

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL:-

10- Marks

- 1) Explain in detail the three crowns reserved for the victorious saints.
- (i) Crown of Life (Jms1:12, Rev2:10):
This is reserved for those who have surrendered themselves not counting their lives dear and have endured temptations, for the sake of the faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and for His word. They remain faithful unto death even when persecuted, without any decrease in their love for Jesus.
 - (ii) Crown of Righteousness (II Tim 4:7, 8)
This crown is kept for those who finish their race victoriously, having desired ardently for the appearing (Secret coming) of Jesus. They are those whose spirit, soul, body are sanctified and caught up when Jesus comes (I Thess 5:23). It is for them that look ardently for Him without sin, that Jesus shall appear the second time unto salvation (Heb 9:28). St. Paul had this experience and hope and, therefore says with confidence that he will receive the crown of Righteousness (II Tim 4:7, 8).
 - (iii) Crown of Glory (I Pet 5:1-4)
This is the crown received by faithful shepherds (servants of God). This reward is given when Jesus, the chief shepherd, appears the second time to gather His Bride, the Church. They are those who take the oversight of the flock of God which is among them,
 - a) Not by constraint but willingly,
 - b) Not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind
 - c) Not as being lord's over God's heritage, but being examples to the flock.
- 2) Write in detail the truths that you have learnt regarding the crowns.
- A. Kings wear crowns. This shows dominion and victory. In this spiritual realm also, it is the victorious who will be crowned. Man had dominion before he fell into sin (Gen 1:26, Psa 8:5-8). The crown which was upon his head fell because of sin

(Lam 5:16).The fallen man can become victorious through the Lord Jesus Christ and receive dominion again (Rom 5:17).

Since Jesus is the Lord of Lord and the King of Kings there are many crowns on His head. (Rev 19:12, 16)

The scripture speaks of three crowns kept for the perfected saints.

1. Crown of Life (Jms1:12, Rev2:10):

This is reserved for those who have surrendered themselves not counting their lives dear and have endured temptations, for the sake of the faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and for His word. They remain faithful unto death even when persecuted, without any decrease in their love for Jesus.

2. Crown of Righteousness (II Tim 4:7, 8):

This crown is kept for those who finish their race victoriously, having desired ardently for the appearing (Secret coming) of Jesus. They are those whose spirit, soul, body are sanctified and caught up when Jesus comes (I Thess 5:23).It is for them that look ardently for Him without sin, that Jesus shall appear the second time unto salvation (Heb 9:28). St. Paul had this experience and hope and, therefore says with confidence that he will receive the crown of Righteousness (II Tim 4:7, 8).

3. Crown of Glory (I Pet 5:1-4):

This is the crown received by faithful shepherds (servants of God). This reward is given when Jesus, the chief shepherd, appears the second time to gather His Bride, the Church. They are those who take the oversight of the flock of God which is among them,

- a) Not by constraint but willingly,
- b) Not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind
- c) Not as being lord's over God's heritage, but being examples to the flock.

We should run our race victoriously and receive our crowns, keeping before us the hope of the inheritance that is kept for us in heaven.

VI. **MORAL:-**

2 Marks

We should run our race victoriously and receive our crowns, keeping before us the hope of the inheritance that is kept for us in heaven.

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LESSON-20

THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE**I. MEMORY VERSE :****2- Marks**II Timothy 3: 16, 17

All scripture [is] given by inspiration of God, and [is] profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness:

That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.

Job 23: 12

Neither have I gone back from the commandment of his lips; I have esteemed the words of his mouth more than my necessary food.

II. ONE WORD ANSWERS:-**2-Marks**

1) Which is the book that is read most widely in the world today?

A. Holy Bible. (Syllabus)

2) How many books are there in the O.T. of the bible?

A. 39 (Syllabus)

3) How many books are there in the N.T.?

A. 27 (Syllabus)

4) How many books are there in the bible in total?

A. 66

5) How many people have been responsible for writing the books of the bible?

A. 40

6) Over what period of time was the bible written?

A. Spanning about 1600 years.

7) Where was the books of the law written?

A. Wilderness.

III. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES :-**2-Marks**

1) How can we say that the bible is the book which has won over the times?

A. The Bible is one of the oldest books in the world, and yet it is the most widely read book in the world today. In spite of much opposition and many attempts by enemies to destroy it, this book has not only survived, but is fast gaining regard all over the world.

2) Where was the Holy Bible written?

A. The bible was written in various places. The law books were written in the desert. Some of St. Paul's epistles were written in prison, etc..

3) In which language was the bible written?

A. The books of the Old Testament were originally written in Hebrew and partly in Aramaic, while the entire New Testament was written in Greek.

4) Who wrote most of the epistles of the N.T.? For whom was it written?

i) St. Paul.

ii) Some were written to churches (Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, etc.)
While some were written to individuals (Timothy, Titus and Philemon).

5) How are the words written in the bible?

A. Every word of the Bible is inspired by the Holy Spirit and is important and applicable to all periods of time. The books of the Old Testament are as important to every Christian as the New Testament.

6) How can we say that the Holy bible is the book written and preserved by the blood of many saints?

A. Many of the authors were martyred. Many Bible translators were killed for their works. Today, in our hands, is this precious book, written and preserved by the blood of many saints.

7) Why should we not read the bible as a story book?

A. The Bible should not be read like a storybook. The Bible is a letter from God to man. There are hidden messages in every text of the Bible. To discover them, we must read them carefully and prayerfully.

8) What are the books of the law mentioned in the Holy Bible?

A. 1. Genesis 2. Exodus 3. Leviticus
4. Numbers 5. Deuteronomy.

9) What are the books of wisdom?

A. Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and Song of Solomon.

IV. ANSWER BRIEFLY:-

4-Marks

1) How many books are there in the bible? Who authored them? When? Where was it written?

A. The Bible has 66 books, 39 belonging to the Old Testament, and 27 belonging to the New Testament. Although doubts have been raised as to who are the authors of some of these books, about 40 people have been responsible for writing these books or portions of them. These books were written by people of various walks of life – Peter was a fisherman, Solomon was a king, David wrote many of his Psalms as a shepherd, Luke was a doctor. These books were written over a large period of time (spanning about 1600 years). They were written in various places – the law

books were written in the desert, some of St. Paul's epistles were written in prison, etc.

2) Why is it said that the bible was written by God?

A. Many other books were also written during these times, some quite similar to the Bible books. But God miraculously joined these 66 books together over the years to form one beautiful book. The way in which these books came together, the unity in the messages of these books, the absence of contradictions, the knowledge and wisdom hidden in these books, all show that the Bible was written by one ultimate author- God.

3) On what basis is the bible grouped? How can it be classified?

A. The books of the Bible are not placed in the Bible according to the dates in which they were written, not according to the events occurring in them. They are grouped according to their contents and can be classified as follows –

- i) Books of the Law – Genesis to Deuteronomy (also called the Pentateuch)
- ii) Books of History – Joshua to Esther, Acts
- iii) Books of Wisdom – Job to Song of Solomon
- iv) Books of Prophecy – Isaiah to Malachi, Revelation.
- v) The Gospels – Matthew to John.
- vi) The Epistles – Romans to Jude.

4) Write short notes on : - New Testament.

A. In the New Testament, we have the gospels which are reports made by individuals about the life of Jesus, the epistles which are letters written to churches and individuals, the Acts which is a historical narration of the ministries of the apostles, and Revelation which is a book of prophecy. St. Paul wrote most of the epistles. Some were written to churches (Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, etc.) while some were written to individuals (Timothy, Titus and Philemon).

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL : -

10- Marks

1) Write as an essay all that you have learnt under the title – Books of the Holy Bible.

A. The Bible is one of the oldest books in the world, and yet it is the most widely read book in the world today. In spite of much opposition and many attempts by enemies to destroy it, this book has not only survived, but is fast gaining regard all over the world.

The Bible has 66 books, 39 belonging to the Old Testament, and 27 belonging to the New Testament. Although doubts have been raised as to who are the authors of some of these books, about 40 people have been responsible for writing these books or portions of them. These books were written by people of various walks of life – Peter was a fisherman, Solomon was a king, David wrote many of his Psalms as a shepherd, Luke was a doctor. These books were written over a large period of time (spanning about 1600 years). They were written in various places – the law

books were written in the desert, some of St. Paul's epistles were written in prison, etc.

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Many other books were also written during these times, some quite similar to the Bible books. But God miraculously joined these 66 books together over the years to form one beautiful book. The way in which these books came together, the unity in the messages of these books, the absence of contradictions, the knowledge and wisdom hidden in these books, all show that the Bible was written by one ultimate author- God.

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Every word of the Bible is inspired by the Holy Spirit and is important and applicable to all periods of time. The books of the Old Testament are as important to every Christian as the New Testament. Jesus Himself quoted often from the Old Testament during His teachings. Many of the authors were martyred. Many Bible translators were killed for their works. Today, in our hands, is this precious book, written and preserved by the blood of many saints.

VI. MORAL :-

2-Marks

The Bible should not be read like a storybook. The Bible is a letter from God to man. There are hidden messages in every text of the Bible. To discover them, we must read them carefully and prayerfully.

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