

STANDARD-11

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LESSON-01

SACRIFICES**I. MEMORY VERSES****2 Marks**

1. How much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God? **Hebrews 9:14**
2. By him therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the fruit of our lips giving thanks to his name. **Hebrews 13:15**

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

1. Why were the sacrifices offered in the Old Testament period?
 - A. i) In the Old Testament period man could approach God only through sacrifices.
 - ii) Sacrifices brought about a reconciliation between God and man.
2. To what are the Old Testament sacrifices a shadow of? Give a verse.
 - A. The Old Testament sacrifices were offered as a shadow of the New Testament experiences. [Heb 10: 1]
3. In whom was the mind of sacrifice first seen? What did God do for it?
 - A. i) The mind of sacrifice was first seen in God Himself.
 - ii) God revealed Himself as a Triune God.
4. Who first offered Himself as a sacrifice?
 - A. Jesus Christ, the son of God, offered Himself as a sacrifice through the eternal spirit without spot unto God. [Heb 9: 14]
5. Who served as the Priest, in the sacrifice of the Lamb, without spot, slain from the foundation of the world? Give ref.
 - A. Holy Spirit served as the Priest. [Heb 9: 14]
6. How do we know that the ministry of the altar is the first among all other ministries in the tabernacle? Give ref. (OR) Where did the Lord command to keep the brazen altar in the tabernacle? Why?
 - A. When the Lord God laid down the Laws of the tabernacle, He commanded that the brazen altar be placed first, before the door of the tabernacle of the tent of the congregation, that is, in the outer court [Exo 40 : 6]. This shows that the ministry of the altar (sacrifices) is the first among all the other ministries in the tabernacle.

7. To which two New Testament experiences, the Old Testament sacrifices are a shadow of?
- A. All the Old Testament sacrifices,
i) Firstly is a shadow of Christ offering Himself as a sacrifice to reconcile man with God.
ii) Secondly they reveal the spiritual sacrifices to be made by the church, the body of Christ, for her perfection.
8. What should each child of God who desire to reach the perfection of Christ do?
- A. Each child of God who desire to reach the perfection of Christ must offer himself to be a sacrifice. It means the experiences depicted by these sacrifices must be spiritually fulfilled in him.
9. How many sacrifices were offered totally in the Old Testament period? How were they classified?
- A. Ten (10) sacrifices were offered in the Old Testament. They were classified as
i) Five major sacrifices and
ii) Five minor sacrifices.
10. What are the five major sacrifices?
- A. The five major sacrifices are :
i) Burnt offering [Lev 1; 6 : 9-13]
ii) Meat offering [Lev 2; 6 : 14 – 23]
iii) Peace offering [Lev Ch 3]
iv) Sin Offering [Lev Ch 4]
v) Trespass offering [Lev 5 ; 7 : 1-7]
11. What are the five minor sacrifices?
- A. The five minor sacrifices are :
i) Wave offering [Lev 8 : 29]
ii) Heave offering [Lev 7 : 14]
iii) Drink offering [Exo 29 :40]
iv) Thanksgiving offering [Lev 22 : 29]
v) Freewill offering [Lev 7 : 16]
12. What are the sacrifices to be offered willingly with the whole heart?
- A. Sacrifices offered willingly with the whole heart are :
i) Burnt offering
ii) Meat offering and
iii) Peace offering

13. For what purpose were the sacrifices offered willingly with a whole heart?
- A. The sacrifices were offered for :
i) Thanksgiving and
ii) For the purpose of honouring God.
14. What are the offerings to be definitely offered to atone for sin?
- A.
i) Sin offering and
ii) Trespass offering
15. Which offerings are most holy?
- A. The offerings which are most holy are :
i) Meat offering
ii) Sin offering
iii) Trespass offering (Lev 6 : 14, 17)
16. Give the spiritual significance of the wave offering?
- A. This shows saints offering themselves for the salvation of mankind.
[Mk 16:15 ; Acts 1:8]
17. Give the Spiritual significance of ‘Heave offering’?
- A. This shows saints surrendering themselves to the Lord [II Tim 1:12]
18. Give the spiritual significance of ‘Drink offering’?
- A. This shows saints pouring out their lives in the ministry [Phil 2:17; Matt 16:25]
19. Give the spiritual significance of Thanksgiving offering?
- A. This shows saints living with a grateful heart, remembering all the good things that the Lord has done [Heb 13:15]
20. Give the spiritual significance of ‘Freewill offering’?
- A. This shows the people of God giving offerings willingly to the Lord, as they purpose in their heart. [II Corin 9:7]
21. Which offering speaks of, as a shadow to the saints, offering themselves for the salvation of mankind ? Give ref.
- A. Wave offering. [Lev 8 : 29]

22. Which offering speaks of, as a shadow to the saints, surrendering themselves to the Lord? Give reference.
- A. Heave offering [Lev 7:14]
23. Which offering speaks of, as a shadow to the saints, pouring out their lives in the ministry ? Give reference.
- A. Drink offering [Exo 29:40]
24. Which offering speaks of, as a shadow to the saints, living with a grateful heart? Give reference.
- A. Thanksgiving offering [Lev22: 29]
25. Which offering speaks of, as a shadow to the people of God, giving offerings willingly to the Lord? Give reference.
- A. Freewill offering [Lev 7:16]

II. ANSWER BRIEFLY

5 Marks

1. What is the purpose for God to reveal Himself as a Triune God?
- A. The mind of sacrifice was first seen in God Himself. For this reason God revealed Himself as a Triune God. When we say that a sacrifice is offered, a person who offers the sacrifice, an object of sacrifice and a person who accepts the sacrifice, are needed. Therefore, God the Father, worked as the person who offers the sacrifice, Jesus Christ worked as the object of sacrifice and the Eternal spirit who is the Holy Spirit, worked as the person who accepts the offering, thus revealing as a Triune God.
2. Why did God give the law concerning the Paschal lamb to the Israelites?
- A. According to the covenant that God had made with Abraham, it was in His will to give the promised land to his generation. But they were slaves in Egypt. A sacrifice was necessary to redeem them. For this God gave them the law concerning the paschal lamb. Through this sacrifice the Israelites were redeemed from Egypt. [Exo 3 :7,8 ; 12 : 43-51]
3. What were the five major sacrifices offered in the Old Testament period? Among them, what are the offerings to be offered willingly? What are the offerings to be definitely offered? What are the most holy offerings?
- A. Five major sacrifices were offered in the Old Testament period :
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Burnt offering ii) Meat offering iii) Peace offering | } | → These 3 offerings should be offered willingly with a whole heart. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Sin offering | } | → These 2 offerings should be offered |

- ii) Trespass offering definitely to atone for sin.

Among the above mentioned five major sacrifices, the most holy sacrifices are three:

- i) Meat offering [Lev 2 : 3]
- ii) Sin offering [Lev 6 : 17]
- iii) Trespass offering [Lev 6 : 17]

III. ANSWER IN DETAIL

10 Marks

1. Explain clearly the purpose of sacrifices ordained by God.
 - A. In the Old Testament period man could approach God only through sacrifices. Sacrifices brought about reconciliation between God and man. The Old Testament sacrifices were offered as a shadow of the New Testament experiences [Heb 10:1]

The mind of sacrifice was first seen in God Himself. And for this reason God revealed Himself as a Triune God. The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world [Rev 13 : 8] offered Himself, through the eternal spirit (Holy Spirit – The Priest) without spot unto God [Heb 9 :14].

According to the covenant that God had made with Abraham, He wanted to give the Promised Land to his generation. But they were slaves in Egypt. A sacrifice was necessary to redeem them and for this God gave them the law concerning the paschal lamb. Through this sacrifice, the Israelites were redeemed from Egypt.
[Exo 3 : 7,8 ; 12 : 43-51]

When the Lord God laid down the laws concerning the tabernacle, He commanded that the brazen altar be placed first, before the door of the tabernacle of the tent of the congregation, in the outer court [Exo 40: 6]. This shows that the ministry of the altar (sacrifices) is the first among all other ministries in the tabernacle.

All the Old Testament sacrifices are first a shadow of Christ offering Himself as a sacrifice to reconcile man with God. Secondly they reveal the spiritual sacrifices to be made by the Church, the body of Christ, for her perfection.

Each child of God who desires to reach the perfection of Christ must offer Himself to be a sacrifice, that is, the experiences depicted by these sacrifices must be spiritually fulfilled in him.

Five major sacrifices and five minor sacrifices were offered during the Old Testament days.

2. What are the five minor sacrifices? Write their spiritual significance?

A. The five minor sacrifices are

- i) Wave offering
- ii) Heave offering
- iii) Drink offering
- iv) Thanksgiving offering
- v) Freewill offering.

- 1) Wave offering [Lev 8:29] : This shows saints offering themselves for the salvation of mankind [Mk16:15 : Acts 1:8]
- 2) Heave offering [Lev 7:14] : This shows saints surrendering themselves to the Lord [II Tim 1:12]
- 3) Drink offering [Exo 29:40] : This shows saints pouring out their lives in the ministry [Phil 2:17 ; Matt 16:25]
- 4) Thanksgiving offering [Lev 22:29] : This shows saints living with a grateful heart, remembering all the good things that the Lord has done. [Heb 13:15].
- 5) Freewill offering [Lev 7:16] : This shows the people of God giving offerings willingly to the Lord as they purpose in their heart. [II Cor 9:7]

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LESSON-02

PASCHAL LAMB

(Exo. Ch : 12)

I. MEMORY VERSES**2 Marks**

1. Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened. For even Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us:
I Corinthians 5:7
2. ...the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin.

If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us.

If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. **I John 1 : 7-9**

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

1. What were the reasons for which the Paschal lamb was slain ?
 - A. The Paschal lamb was slain for two reasons :
 - i) In order to preserve all the firstborn of Israel from being smitten ; and
 - ii) For all the Israelites to be delivered from bondage.
2. Who was sacrificed for us as our Passover ? Give Reference.
 - A. The Lord Jesus has been sacrificed for us as our Passover [I Cor 5: 7]
3. What are the spiritual blessings that we receive because Jesus our Passover was sacrificed for us?
 - A. Jesus Christ our Passover was sacrificed for us and therefore, when we believe in His sacrifice and confess our sins with bitterness of soul, we receive forgiveness of sins and are delivered / separated from sin and the sinners.
4. What are the two things that took place in the first month when Paschal Lamb was sacrificed? What do they show in our spiritual experience?
 - A. The two things that took place in the first month was :
 - i) They were delivered from Egypt. This shows the salvation which is the forgiveness of sins.
 - ii) They set out towards Canaan. This shows the beginning of our spiritual growth
5. How many kinds of Calendars did the Jews use? What are they?

- A. The Jews used two kinds of calendars. They are :
- i) Civil Calendar (Official calendar of the kings).
 - ii) Sacred Calendar (religious calendar)
6. When did the civil Calendar begin? When did the Sacred calendar begin?
- A.
- i) The 'Civil Year' began with the month Ethanim or Tishri.
 - ii) The 'sacred year' originated from their deliverance from the Egyptian bondage. (Exo 12 : 2). It began with the month Abib or Nisan.
7. What is the spiritual significance of 'First Month' ?
- A. This became the beginning of months for the Israelites in their 'sacred year.' It is said to be the first month of the year. (Exo 12 : 2) This points to the beginning of our spiritual experiences. That is it denotes the day we receive Jesus as our personal saviour.
8. When does our spiritual life begin? From when is our spiritual growth accounted?
- A.
- i. Our spiritual life begins with salvation, the day we receive Jesus as our personal Saviour.
 - ii. Our spiritual growth is accounted from the day we are saved.
9. What does observing the Passover every year signify?
- A. Observing the Passover every year (Exo 12 : 14) signifies our remembering our experience of salvation and renewing it in the presence of God.
10. What does 'Ten' show? Who came at the end of that period?
- A. 'Ten' shows the Law. Jesus came to the world at the end of the Law period (Rom 10 : 4). He is the true Paschal lamb. [I Corin 5 : 7]
11. What marked the end of the Law period?
- A. The advent of Jesus into the world marked the end of the Law period. (Rom 10 : 4)
12. What knowledge do we get through the law ? When do we choose the Lord Jesus Christ?
- A. One gets the knowledge of sin through the law. [Rom 7:7-9]. When we are convicted through the word of God that we are sinners, there is a groaning in us to be delivered from sins. It is then that we choose the Lord Jesus Christ. i.e., we accept Him as our savior.

13. What is the meaning of the 'House' mentioned in Exo12: 3? Give its spiritual significance.
- A. 'House' shows our body or an individual. [II Cor 5:1]
14. Give the spiritual significance of a 'Lamb for a house'.
- A. Salvation is an experience which each one must receive individually (Jn.1:12,13). Christ tasted death for every man, for each man's personal salvation. (Heb 2 : 9)
15. What should be the qualities of the Paschal Lamb?
- A. The lamb should be without blemish, a male of the first year, taken from the sheep or the goats. (Exo 12:5)
16. Give the spiritual significance of 'The Paschal Lamb should be a male? How will you compare this with the New Testament Passover Jesus Christ?
- A. Paschal Lamb should be a male: Male shows a victorious life. The Lord Jesus Christ overcame the world, the flesh, self, sin and Satan. He overcame death and hell. [Isa 25:8; I Cor 15:54,55] He desires that we should also overcome and sit with Him on His throne, even as He overcame and sat on the Father's throne [Rev 3 :21]
17. Give the spiritual significance of 'The Paschal Lamb is of the first year'?
- A. 'First year' shows the nature of innocence. Lord Jesus, our Paschal Lamb, was innocent. Just as a little child does not know sin, the word of God exhorts us to be like babes in matters concerning evil. In malice we should be children. [I Cor 14:20]
18. When should the Paschal lamb be chosen? How many days should it be kept?
- A.
- i) It should be chosen on the Tenth day of the first month.
 - ii) It should be kept till the fourteenth day for four days. [Exo 12 : 6]
19. Nothing of the Paschal Lamb shall be left till the evening. Give its spiritual significance.
- A. Having come to the knowledge of truth (light of the morning) we should not leave any sin unconfessed, but confess and forsake them to be fully cleansed by the blood of Jesus and to walk in the light as He is in the light.[Prov 28 : 13; I Jn 1:7- 9]

III. ANSWER BRIEFLY**5 Marks**

1. 'The Paschal Lamb is without blemish'. Prove with references that Jesus our Passover is also without blemish?

A.

- i) Jesus was a lamb without blemish and without spot. [I Pet 1:19].
- ii) His birth was holy. [Luke 1:35]
- iii) He did no sin [I Pet 2 : 22]
- iv) He knew no sin [II Cor 5:21]
- v) In him there was no sin [I Jn 3:5]

2. What is the spiritual meaning of the Paschal Lamb being slain, after being kept for four days?

A. The reasons for the Lamb which was taken on the tenth day to be kept for four days are:

- i) Firstly in order to test and prove that the Lamb was without blemish. Comparable to this is the hostile scrutiny of the life of Jesus, by His enemies, when Jesus Christ our Paschal Lamb did open ministry for nearly four years. These were the days to test and prove that his quality of being without blemish. [Luke 11 : 53,54 ; Jn 8 : 46 ; 18 : 38]
- ii) Secondly four days, shows the four Ages of mankind, the periods of Innocence, Conscience, Law and Grace. The spiritual significance is that Jesus manifested as the Paschal Lamb, to be slain for mankind belonging to all these four periods.

3. Write the spiritual significance of the 'Lamb was killed in the evening'.

A. Evening shows the end of a day. The lamb slain in the evening shows that in these last days (Grace period), Lord Jesus was manifest in the flesh and was slain. (I Pet 1:20 ; Rev 5: 9)

Evening speaks of the time when we rest after a day's labour. Even so, we who were wearied and burdened (under the yoke of sin), enter into a rest by believing in the death of Christ.

4. Write a short note on 'Striking of the Blood'? (OR) Where should the blood of the Paschal Lamb be sprinkled? Give its spiritual significance with references.

A. The blood of the Paschal Lamb should be struck on the two side posts and on the lintel (Exo 12 : 22) speaks of our hearts being purged by the blood of Lord Jesus. (Heb 9:14 ; 10: 19 – 22).

The destroyer not entering the houses on which the blood was sprinkled shows that there is no more punishment for sin for those who have received the forgiveness of sins.

IV. ANSWER IN DETAIL AND CLEARLY WITH REFERENCE

15 Marks

1. Write about the manner in which the Lamb is to be chosen. Write their spiritual significances, giving verses.

A.

The manner in which the lamb is to be chosen:

- i) It should be taken on the tenth day of the first month of the year.
(Exo 12 : 2,3)

The first month :

- i) This became the beginning of months for the Israelites in their 'sacred year.' It is said to be the first month of the year (Exo 12 : 2).

In that month two things took place:

- a) They were delivered from Egypt
b) They set out towards Canaan.

- ii) This shows that our Spiritual life begins with salvation, the day we receive Lord Jesus as our personal Saviour.

- iii) It shows that our spiritual growth is accounted from the day we are saved.

Observing the Passover every year (Exo 12 :14)

This signifies our remembering our experience of salvation and renewing it in the presence of God.

Tenth Day :

- i. Ten shows the law.
ii. The advent of Lord Jesus into the world marked the end of the law period (Rom 10 :4) He is the true Paschal lamb. (I Cor 5 : 7)
iii. Through the law one gets the knowledge of sin. (Rom 7 :7-9) In this manner, when we are convicted through the word of God that we are sinners, there is a groaning to be delivered from sins. It is then that we choose the lord Jesus Christ. i.e., we accept Him as our Saviour.
- ii) A lamb for a house (Exo 12 : 3)
i. House shows our body or an individual (II Cor 5 : 1)
ii. Salvation is an experience which each one must receive individually. (Jn 1 : 12,13)
iii. Christ tasted death for every man, for each man's personal salvation. (Heb 2 : 9)
- iii) The lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year, taken from the sheep or the goats (Exo 12 : 5]

Without blemish :

1. Jesus was a lamb without blemish and without spot. [I Pet 1 : 19]
2. His birth was holy [Lk 1 : 35]
3. He did no sin [I Pet 2 : 22]
4. He knew no sin [II Cor 5 : 21]
5. In him there was no sin [I Jn 3 : 5]

Male :

- i. It shows a victorious life.
ii. Lord Jesus Christ overcame the world, the flesh, self, sin and Satan.

- iii. He desires that we should also overcome and sit with Him on His throne, even as He overcame and sat on the Father's throne. (Rev 3 :21)
- iv. He overcame death and hell. (Isa 25 : 8 ; I Cor 15 : 54,55)

Of the first year:

Lord Jesus was innocent. Just as a little child does not know sin, the word of God exhorts us to be like babes in matters concerning evil. In malice we should be children. [I cor 14 : 20]

2. Explain the manner in which the Passover should be eaten. Write their spiritual significances, giving verses.

A. The manner in which the Passover should be eaten:

- i) The Paschal Lamb roasted in the fire. [Exo 12 : 9]
 - a) This speaks of the sufferings that Lord Jesus had to endure for us when He became a sacrifice for us. [Isa 53 : 5]
 - b) Eating the flesh which was roasted in the fire signifies the blessings that we receive at salvation through the sufferings that He endured on the cross.
- ii) Eating with unleavened bread and bitter herbs [Exo 12 : 8]
 - a) Leaven points to malice and wickedness.
 - b) We should put off these and live in sincerity and truth. [I Cor 5 : 8]
 - c) The bitter herbs show a broken and a contrite heart (repenting of one's sins) (II Cor7 : 10 ; Psalms 51 : 17]
- iii) It should not be eaten raw or sodden with water [Exo 12 : 9]
 - a) A literal cross is not what matters. Salvation is experienced by understanding the spiritual significance of the cross (sufferings and death of Christ).
 - b) We should not in any way dilute the spiritual implication of the truth.
- iv) The head, the legs and the pertinence should be eaten [Exo 12 : 9]
 - a) This speaks of Christ pouring out His soul unto death and becoming the wisdom of God and the power of God in our lives. (I Cor 1 : 24)
 - b) Head – wisdom; legs – power.
- v) With the loins girded, and shoes on the feet, and staff in the hand, it should be eaten in haste. [Exo 12 : 11] :
 - a) Loins girded :
This speaks of the loins of our mind being girt about with truth and our beginning our journey towards heavenly Canaan with a firm determination. [I Pet 1 : 13 ; Pro 16 : 32 ; Eph 6 : 14]
 - b) Shoes on the feet :
This shows a readiness to obey the word of God from the beginning of our spiritual journey [Eph 6 : 15]
 - c) Staff in hand :
This speaks of firmly holding on to the promises of God in escaping the corruption that is in the world through lust in order to partake of His divine nature. [II Pet 1 : 4]
 - d) Eating in haste :
We should not delay to receive the experience of salvation. [II Cor 6:2].
We should not be negligent [Rom 12 : 11]

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LESSON-03

BURNT OFFERING

(Lev 1 ; 6 : 9 – 13)

I. MEMORY VERSE**2 Marks**

1. And walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us, and hath given himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweetsmelling savour.

Ephesians 5 : 2

2. I Beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. **Romans 12 : 1**

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

1. Who became a burnt offering for our sins? How? Write with references.

A.

- i) The Lord Jesus Christ became a burnt offering for our sins.
- ii) He bore our sins and was made sin for us and became a burnt offering [Eph 5: 2]

2. What does Burnt offering speak of? When do we receive this experience.

A.

- i) The burnt offering speaks of our surrendering the members of our body as a living sacrifice [Rom 12 :1]
- ii) We receive this experience through the baptism of the Holy spirit.

3. Why is the offering called as Burnt offering?

- A. This offering is called as burnt offering because the animal brought for the sacrifice is wholly burnt.

4. What are the objects of sacrifice for a burnt offering?

- A. i) A bullock ii) A sheep iii) A goat iv) A turtledove or a young pigeon.

5. What do the objects of sacrifice generally reveal?

- A. The objects of sacrifice reveal the natures of the fallen man.

6. What does the Bullock show in Burnt offering?

- A. In Burnt offering the Bullock shows or reveals the carnal nature of the man who lives with worldly mind, labouring for worldly things and enjoying worldly pleasures.

7. What does the Sheep reveal in 'Burnt offering'?
- A. 'Sheep' is an animal that lives in flocks. This speaks of those who are of 'one flock' in earthly matters, not separating themselves from their kith and kin and caste, and being subject to national and linguistic distinctions.
8. What does the 'Goat' reveal in 'Burnt offering'?
- A. 'Goat' is an animal that runs helter-skelter not being under the control of the shepherd. This reveals the disobedient nature in man.
9. What does the 'Dove' reveal in 'Burnt offering'?
- A. 'Dove' is a free flying bird. It denotes the independent spirit found in some people.
10. What is the spiritual significance of "Laying the hand on the head of the animal" in 'Burnt offering'?
- A. 'Laying the hand on the head of the animal' shows our sins being laid on Lord Jesus who was made sin for us.[Isa 53 : 6]
11. What is the spiritual significance of "Slaying the animal" in 'Burnt offering'?
- A. 'Slaying the animal'- The animal is slain on behalf of the sinner. This speaks of Jesus who tasted death for every man [Heb 2 : 9], for the wages of sin is death. [Rom 6 :23]
12. What does 'sprinkling the blood' signify spiritually in the 'Burnt offering'?
- A. "Sprinkling the blood"- The blood being sprinkled round about upon the altar shows the blood of Lord Jesus shed for the sanctification of the people of God all over the world. [Heb 13 : 12]
13. What does 'flaying the animal' signify spiritually in the 'Burnt offering'?
- A. 'Flaying the animal' means once the animal is flayed we cannot distinguish its colour. This speaks of the removal of all distinctions of caste, colour, nationality, language etc. [I Cor 12 : 13]
14. What does 'cutting into pieces' signify spiritually in 'Burnt offering'?
- A. 'Cutting into pieces' speaks of consecrating every member of our body by which we become men without form or comeliness like Lord Jesus who hung on the cross. [Isa 53 : 2]
15. What does 'Washing the inwards and the legs' signify spiritually in 'Burnt offering'?
- A. 'Washing the inwards and the legs' speaks of a cleansing by putting away our own thoughts and our own ways with an inward determination to walk in the ways of God.

[Isa 55 : 7,8]

16. What does “Putting the Fire” signify spiritually in ‘Burnt offering?’
A. ‘Putting the Fire’ speaks of the sanctifying fire of the Holy spirit [Rom15:16]
17. What does ‘The head and the Fat’ signify spiritually in ‘Burnt offering?’
A. ‘The Head’ is the seat of worldly wisdom. ‘Fat’ reveals a luxurious life.
18. What does ‘laying the wood in order upon the Fire’ signify spiritually in Burnt offering?
A. Wood speaks of doctrine. The wood has to be laid in order upon the fire, and the head, the parts, the fat, the inwards and the legs are all to be laid in order upon the wood and burnt. This shows that the man who has received the baptism of the Holy Spirit can be perfectly sanctified by the fire of the Holy Spirit only when his life is disciplined or put in order according to the doctrine.
19. What does “Wringing the head of the dove” signify spiritually in ‘Burnt offering?’
A. “Wringing the head of the dove” shows getting rid of the self-will and an independent spirit.
20. What does ‘Cleaving it with the wings’ signify spiritually in ‘Burnt offering?’
A. “Cleaving it with the wings” speaks of being pricked by the word of God in our hearts and our lives being laid bare before God. [Heb 4 : 12,13]
21. What is the spiritual significance of the Burnt offering burning upon the altar all night until the morning?
A. “Morning” speaks of the Secret Coming of the Lord. [Rev 22 : 12,16]

All night” speaks of the trials and sufferings. “Fire burning all night until the morning” speaks of preserving a sanctified and Spirit filled life, even in the midst of trials until the Secret Coming of the Lord. [II Tim 3 : 12]
22. What does ‘ash’ of the altar show? Where should the ‘ash’ be put? Give its spiritual meaning .
A.
 - i) Ash denotes A Life of Testimony
 - ii) Put the Ashes beside the altar – Witness in the church.
 - iii) Carried forth without the camp- Witness in the outside world. (Heb 13 : 10; Lev 6 : 10,11)
23. How can we understand that there is no life of sacrifice without the anointing of the Holy Spirit?
A. The Burnt offering is the first offering which is placed on the altar. All other offerings are to be kept upon the burnt offering and then burnt. From this we understand that there is no life of sacrifice without the anointing of the Holy Spirit.

24. What is the spiritual significance of the object of sacrifice being wholly burnt to ashes by the fire in the burnt offering?

A. In the burnt offering, the object of sacrifice is wholly burnt to ashes by the fire. Even so our body, soul and spirit should be wholly sanctified by the anointing of the Holy Spirit.

III. ANSWER BRIEFLY

5 Marks

1. Write in detail the natures of the fallen man revealed by the objects of sacrifice of burnt offering? By what these natures must be burnt?

A. The objects of sacrifice of burnt offering namely bullock, sheep, goat and dove, though are clean animals and birds, these reveal the natures of the fallen man.

i) Bullock :

This animal reveals the carnal nature of man who lives with a worldly mind, labouring for worldly things and enjoying worldly pleasures.

ii) Sheep :

An animal that lives in flocks.

This speaks of men who are of “one flock” in earthly matters not separating themselves from their kith and kin and caste, and being subject to national and linguistic distinctions.

iii) Goat :

An animal that runs helter-skelter not being under the control of the shepherd.

This reveals the disobedient nature in man.

iv) Dove :

Free flying bird. It denotes the independent spirit, found in some people.

These natures must be burnt by the fire of the Holy spirit.

2. Write about the law concerning the ‘Burnt offering’ and its spiritual significance.

A. The Law concerning the Burnt offering :

The burnt offering shall be offered every morning and it should be burning upon the altar all night until the morning [Lev 6 : 9]

‘Morning’ speaks of the coming of the Lord. [Rev 22 : 12,16]

‘Fire burning all night until the morning’ speaks of preserving a sanctified and Spirit-filled life, even in the midst of trials (night), until the coming of the Lord. [II Tim 3 : 12]

3. Write about the law concerning the ashes and its spiritual significance.

A. Law concerning the ashes :

The priest shall take up the ashes of the burnt offerings upon the altar, and put them beside the altar.

He shall then put off his garments and put on other garments and carry forth the ashes to a clean place without the camp. [Lev 6 : 10,11]

“Beside the altar “shows the church and “without the camp” shows the outside world. [Heb 13 : 10,13]

The man who offers himself as a sacrifice must be a witness unto the lord in both places.

“Burnt to ashes” shows the attaining of a state of selflessness being sanctified by the Holy Spirit.

IV. ANSWER IN DETAIL WITH REFERENCE

15 Marks

25. Explain the manner of sacrificing bullock, sheep, goat, turtledove and a young pigeon in Burnt offering and its spiritual significance with references.

A.

- i) The manner of sacrifice of Bullock or Sheep or Goat in Burnt offering and their spiritual significance:

i. Laying the hand on the head of the animal :

This shows our sins being laid on Lord Jesus who was made sin for us. [Isa 53 : 6]

ii. Slaying the animal :

The animal is slain on behalf of the sinner.

This speaks of Lord Jesus who tasted death for every man [Heb 2 : 9], for the wages of sin is death [Rom 6 : 23].

iii. Sprinkling the blood :

The blood being sprinkled round about upon the altar shows the blood of Lord Jesus shed for the sanctification of the people of God all over the world. [Heb 13 : 12]

iv. Flaying the animal :

Once the animal is flayed we cannot distinguish its colour.

This speaks of the removal of all distinctions of caste, colour, nationality, language, etc., [I Cor 12 : 13].

- v. Cutting into pieces :
This speaks of consecrating every member of our body by which we become men without form or comeliness like Lord Jesus who hung on the cross. [Isa 53 : 2]
- vi. Washing the inwards and the legs :
This speaks of a cleansing by putting away our own thoughts and our own ways with an inward determination to walk in the ways of God. [Isa 55 : 7,8]
- vii. Putting the fire :
This speaks of the sanctifying fire of the Holy spirit. [Rom 15 :16]
- viii. The Head and the fat:
The 'head' is the seat of worldly wisdom. 'Fat' reveals a luxurious life.
- ix. Laying the wood in order upon the fire :
Wood speaks of doctrine.
The wood has to be laid in order upon the fire, and, the head, the parts, the fat, the inwards and the legs are all to be laid in order upon the wood and burnt.
This shows that the man who has received the baptism of the Holy Spirit can be perfectly sanctified by the fire of the Holy Spirit only when his life is disciplined or put in order according to the doctrine.
- ii) The manner of sacrifice of turtledove or a young pigeon burnt offering and their spiritual significance.
 - i. Wringing the head of the dove: This shows getting rid of the self will and an independent spirit.
 - ii. Cleaving it with wings: This speaks of being pricked by the word of God in our hearts and our lives being laid bare before God.[Heb 4 :12,13]

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

LESSON-04

MEAT OFFERING

(Lev 2 ; 6 : 14 – 23)

I. MEMORY VERSE**2 Marks**

1. Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth. **I Corinthians 5 : 8**
2. Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how ye ought to answer every man. **Colossians 4 : 6**
3. Salt is good: but if the salt have lost his saltiness, wherewith will ye season it? Have salt in yourselves, and have peace one with another. **Mark 9 : 50**

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

1. What did Jesus say His meat was? Write with reference.
A. Jesus said that His meat was to do the will of His Father.(Jn 4 : 34 ; Heb 10 : 7-9)
2. Who can become the meat offering? How?
A. The children of God who have received the baptism of Holy spirit can become the meat offering. The children of God can become a meat offering by offering themselves to do the will of God (Syllabus)
3. What is the purpose in becoming a meat offering by doing the will of God?
A. We can be caught up at the Secret Coming of the Lord, only by becoming a meat offering, doing the will of the Lord (Matt 7 : 21-27)
4. What truth do we learn from meat offering?
A. The truth we learn from meat offering is that, though we may have received the baptism of the Holy spirit, it is only in being made one through a life of doing the will of God, that the purpose of God is perfectly fulfilled in us.
5. What are the objects of sacrifice of meat offering? Give ref.
A. The objects of sacrifice of meat offering are:
 - i) Fine flour
 - ii) Oil
 - iii) handful of frankincense, (Lev 2: 1,2)
 - iv) Salt. (Lev 2 : 13)

6. What is the manner of sacrifice of meat offering?

- A. When a man offers a meat offering unto the Lord,
- Offering should be of fine flour.
 - Oil should be poured upon the fine flour.
 - Frankincense should be put.
 - Salt should be added to it.
 - He should bring this to the priests, Aaron's sons.

The priest should take a handful out of the flour with the oil and frankincense, and burn the memorial of it upon the altar, to be an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord. (Lev 2 : 1, 2, 13)

7. Give the spiritual significance of “The grain should be pounded until it becomes fine flour” in meat offering.

- A. Just as all the grains of wheat join together to become fine flour when they are pounded, those who do the will of God allow their own will to be pounded and become one like the fine flour. They suffer together (Heb 11: 24-26), enduring all the sufferings, trials, reproaches, shame which come due to this, patiently, without murmurings or disputings (Phil 2 :14) and submit themselves.

8. Give the spiritual significance of ‘Oil’ in the ‘meat offering?’

- A. ‘Oil’ shows ‘consecration’. Just as the oil, mixed with the fine flour, keeps it all together as one lump, even so, saints, a type of fine flour, who are baptized by the Holy spirit are made one, through a life of consecration which is the oil to do the will of God. (Syllabus)

9. Give the spiritual significance of “Offering a handful with the frankincense to the Lord’ as meat offering?

- A. Frankincense shows gratitude which rises from the depth of our heart. A handful shows offering it with the whole heart, that is giving thanks as much as one can. The measure of each one's heart and his handful are said to be the same. (Lev 2 : 29)

10. What does burning the meat offering upon the altar speak of?

- A. Burning the meat offering upon the altar speaks of sacrificing our self will.

11. Meat offering should be made without leaven. What does this show spiritually?

- A. Meat offering should be made without leaven, (Lev 2 : 11) shows, while doing the will of God the leaven of malice and wickedness (I Cor 5 :8) or the leaven of erroneous doctrines (Matt16 :12) should not be found.

12. Honey should not be added in Meat offering. What does this show spiritually?

- A. In meat offering honey should not be added. (Lev 2 : 11). Not adding sweetness to it shows that, in doing the will of God one cannot please oneself or others.

13. What does 'Adding salt' to the meat offering show spiritually?
- A. Salt has the nature of preservation. Adding salt speaks of doing the will of God by the grace of God, preserving our peace and fellowship with God and the saints. (Mk 9: 50; Col 4 :6 ; Lev 2 :13)
14. Write with ref about the offering of meat offering baked in various ways? Write about its spiritual significance.
- A.
- i) Baked in the oven (Lev2 :4)
 - ii) Baked in the pan. (Lev 2 :5)
 - iii) Baked in the frying pan. (Lev 2 : 7)
- These show the types of the manifold tribulations and the fiery trials that come to those who do the will of God.
15. What do we learn from the meat offering that we should do, to enter into the most holy place?
- A. In order to enter into the most holy place we need to do the will of God which is the most holy meat offering and be perfected. (Lev 6 : 14,17)

III. ANSWER BRIEFLY

5 Marks

1. Meat offering should be made without leaven. In meat offering honey should not be added. In meat offering Salt should be added. Write their spiritual significances.
- A.
- . Meat offering should be made without leaven (Lev 2 :11):
This shows that while doing the will of God the leaven of malice and wickedness (I cor 5 : 8) or the leaven of erroneous doctrines should not be found. (Matt 16 :12)
 - . Honey should not be added :
Honey should not be added. (Lev 2 : 11). Not adding sweetness to it shows that in doing the will of God one cannot please oneself or others.
 - . Adding salt to the meat offering (Lev 2 :13) :
The salt has the nature of preservation. This speaks of doing the will of God by the grace of God, preserving our peace and fellowship with God and the saints. (Mk 9 : 50 ; Col 4 : 6)

IV. ANSWER IN DETAIL WITH REFERENCE

15 Marks

1. Write in detail about the manner of sacrifice of meat offering and also about the various ways of offering the meat offering? Give its spiritual significance.

A.

Manner of sacrifice of meat offering: (Lev 2 : 1,2)

When a man offers a meat offering unto the Lord, he should bring an offering of fine flour. He should pour oil upon the fine flour and also frankincense. He should bring this to the priests, Aaron's sons.

The priest should take a handful out of the flour with the oil and frankincense, and burn the memorial of it upon the altar. Every oblation of meat offering should be seasoned with salt. It is an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord. (Lev 2 : 1,2)

Spiritual Significance of Meat offering:

1. The grain should be pounded until it becomes fine flour:

Just as all the grains of wheat join together to become fine flour when they are pounded, those who do the will of God allow their own will to be pounded and become one like the fine flour. They suffer together (Heb 11: 24-26), enduring all the sufferings, trials, reproaches, shame which come due to this, patiently, without murmurings or disputings (Phil 2 :14) and submit themselves.

2. Oil :

Oil shows 'Consecration'. Just as the oil mixed with the fine flour, keeps it all together as one lump, even so, saints who are baptized by the Holy Spirit are made one, through a life of consecration (oil) to do the will of God.

3. Offering a handful with the frankincense to the Lord :

Frankincense shows gratitude which rises from the depth of our heart. A handful shows offering it with the whole heart, that is, giving thanks as much as one can. The measure of each one's heart and his handful are said to be the same. (Lev 2 : 29)

Various other ways of offering the Meat offering and its spiritual significance :

The meat offering is offered in various other ways too. They are:

- (i) Baked in the oven (Lev 2: 4)
- (ii) Baked in the pan. (Lev 2: 5)
- (iii) Baked in the frying pan. (Lev 2 : 7)

These show the types of the manifold tribulations and the fiery trials that come to those who do the will of God.

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LESSON-05

PEACE OFFERING

(Lev Ch 3)

I. MEMORY VERSE**2 Marks**

And, having made peace through the blood of his cross, by him to reconcile all things unto himself; by him, I say, whether they be things in earth, or things in heaven.

And you, that were sometime alienated and enemies in your mind by wicked works, yet now hath he reconciled

In the body of his flesh through death, to present you holy and unblameable and unproveable in his sight.

Col 1 : 20 - 22

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

1. What does Peace offering reveal?
 - A. Peace offering reveals what we should do, to be found in perfect peace in the presence of the Lord at His secret coming. (II Pet 3 : 14)
2. What are the objects of sacrifice of 'Peace offering'? Give ref.
 - A. The objects of sacrifice of Peace offering are:
 - i) male or female of the herd (Lev 3 :1)
 - ii) lamb (Lev 3 : 7)
 - iii) goat (Lev 3 : 12)
3. Which burnt offering is a sweet smelling savour unto the Lord? Give ref.
 - A. Peace offering, made by fire (Lev 3 : 5) is a sweet smelling savour unto the Lord.
4. What is denoted by "laying hand on the head of the animal" in the 'Peace offering'?
 - A. Laying hand on the head of the animal in Peace offering spiritually signifies the chastisement of our peace being laid upon Lord Jesus. (Isa 53 : 5)
5. In the peace offering, "the animal is killed and the blood is sprinkled upon the altar round about:" what does it speak of?
 - A. The animal is killed and the blood sprinkled upon the altar round about speaks of God reconciling all things unto Himself by Lord Jesus Christ. Lord Jesus made peace through the blood of His cross, reconciling us to God in the body of His flesh through death. (Col 1 : 20 – 22)

6. What does the “fat that covereth the inwards” in Peace offering signify?
- A. The “inwards” or ‘bowels’ speak of compassion. (Isa 16 : 11; Job 30:27-31) However here it does not speak of compassion for others. It speaks of a man losing peace by giving room to self pity with the thought that others do not care for him etc. The fat that covereth the inwards which is the self pity should be totally removed from a man if his peace should be preserved.
7. What does “The fat that is upon the inwards” in Peace offering denote?
- A. The fat that is upon the inwards signifies one’s inward longing for a comfortable and luxurious life. This should be removed from us. (Syllabus)
8. What does “the two kidneys” in the Peace offering speak of?
- A. ‘Kidneys’ speaks of the depth of man’s hidden secret sinful life. A man has to place the secret sins hidden in the depths of his heart upon the altar, if he must experience peace deep within. (Psalms 19 : 12).
9. What does ‘the fat that is on the kidneys which is by the flanks in Peace offering speaks of?
- A. This speaks of esteeming oneself to be great and endeavouring to preserve one’s own position and standing. This attitude must be removed from us if our peace is to be preserved under all circumstances, even in humiliation.
10. Explain giving a verse the significance of “the caul upon the liver” in the Peace offering?”
- A. ‘The caul upon the liver’ in Peace offering signifies labouring to preserve one’s own life. Jesus said, “Whosoever will save his life shall lose it.” (Matt 16 : 25). If this nature is in us we will lose our peace. Therefore, this nature must be burnt.

III. ANSWER BRIEFLY**5 Marks**

1. Mention 4 experiences of peace which we have to preserve in order to meet the Lord? Give references.
- A. We have to preserve four experiences of peace in order to meet the Lord in peace. They are:
- i) Peace between us and God (Rom 5 : 1)
 - ii) Peace within ourselves (Col 3 :15)
 - iii) Peace with one another (in the church). (Mark 9 : 50)
 - iv) Peace with all men. (Rom 12 : 18)

2. What is the manner of sacrifice in ‘Peace offering?’

A.

Manner of sacrifice in Peace offering : (Lev 3: 2- 5)

- i) He should lay his hand upon the head of his offering, and kill it at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation.
- ii) Aaron’s sons, the priests shall sprinkle the blood upon the altar round about.
- iii) In peace offering,
 - o the fat that covereth the inwards
 - o all the fat that is upon the inwards
 - o the two kidneys
 - o the fat that is on them which is by the flanks
 - o the caul above the liver, with the kidneys, shall be taken and offered as a burnt offering.

The Priests (sons of Aaron) shall burn it on the altar, upon the burnt sacrifice, which is upon the wood that is on the fire.

- iv) It is an offering made by fire of a sweet savour unto the Lord.

3. What does “the fat that is upon the inwards” in peace offering signify?

A.

- i) The fat that is upon the inwards’ in Peace offering signifies one’s inward longing for a comfortable and luxurious life. This longing must be removed. St. Paul writes to Timothy concerning this in I Tim 5 : 6. warning that “she that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth.” Therefore we must burn the inward longing for a comfortable and luxurious life.
- ii) Else, we cannot receive the perfect peace that Lord Jesus offers in saying, “my peace I give unto you, not as the world giveth.” (John 14 : 27)
- iii) He also said that in Him we shall have peace, but in the world, tribulation. (Jn 16 : 33)

IV. ANSWER IN DETAIL AND CLEARLY WITH REFERENCE

15 Marks

1. Explain the spiritual significances contained in the manner of sacrifice in Peace offering with references.

A. Spiritual significances of the manner of sacrifice in Peace offering:

- i) Laying the hand on the head of the animal in Peace offering:
Spiritually, this signifies the chastisement of our peace being laid upon Jesus. (Isa 53 : 5)
- ii) The animal being killed and the blood sprinkled upon the altar round about :
The animal being killed and blood sprinkled upon the altar round about speak of God reconciling all things unto Himself by Jesus Christ, who made peace through the blood of His cross, reconciling us to God in the body of His flesh through death. (Col 1 : 20 – 22).

- iii) The fat that covereth the inwards :
The “inwards” or ‘bowels’ speak of compassion (Isa 16 :11) (Job 30 :27-31). However here, it does not speak of compassion for others but speaks of a man losing peace by giving room to self pity, with the thought that others do not care for him. This should be totally removed from a man if his peace should be preserved.
- iv) The fat that is upon the inwards:
This signifies one’s inward longing for a comfortable and luxurious life. This should be removed.
When St. Paul writes concerning this in (I Tim 5 : 6) he warns saying, she that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth.”
Also, we cannot receive the perfect peace that Jesus offers, in saying, “my peace I give unto you, not as the world giveth.” (Jn 14 : 27) He also said that in Him we shall have peace, but in the world, tribulation. (Jn 16 : 33)
- v) The two kidneys:
Kidneys speak of the depth of man’s secret life. A man has to place the secrets hidden in the depth of his heart upon the altar, if he must experience peace deep within. (Psalms 19 :12)
- vi) The fat that is on the kidneys which is by the flanks:
This speaks of esteeming oneself to be great and endeavouring to preserve one’s own position and standing. This attitude must be removed from us if our peace is to be preserved under all circumstances, even in humiliation. (I Kings 1 :5,6)
- vii) The caul above the liver with the kidneys :
It signifies labouring to preserve one’s own life. Jesus also has warned and said, “whosoever will save his life shall lose it” (Matt 16 : 25). If we labour to preserve one’s own life we will thereby lose our peace. Therefore, this nature must be burnt.
The peace offering speaks of our diligence to be found of Him in peace, at the Secret Coming of the lord Jesus Christ. (2 Peter 3:14)

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LESSON-06

SIN OFFERING

(Lev Ch 4)

I. MEMORY VERSES**2 Marks**

For if we sin willfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins.

But a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation, which shall devour the adversaries. **Hebrews 10 : 26,27**

II. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES**2 Marks****1. What does Sin offering speak of?**

- A. The Sin offering speaks of Christ who knew no sin becoming a sin offering for us that we might be made the righteousness of God in Christ. This righteousness of God is the state of knowing no sin. (II Cor 5 : 21)

2. Whose sins have no remedy or forgiveness?

- A. The children of God, after receiving the baptism of the Holy Spirit, do not commit sin wilfully. But after having received the knowledge of truth, if the children of God who have received the anointing of the Holy Spirit sin wilfully there is no remedy for such sins. (Heb 10 : 26,27)

3. For the atonement of which sins should the Sin offering be offered?

- A. The Sin offering is offered to atone for the sins which the children of God commit in ignorance, and for sins prevailing in the thought realm (Col 3: 5) and in their habits. (Rom 8 : 13)

4. What is the sin of a priest equivalent to? How can we know this?

- A. A priest sinning is equivalent to the whole congregation sinning. We can know this from the animals they bring for sacrifice. If a priest sins he must bring a young bullock without blemish (Lev 4 : 3) Likewise if the whole congregation commits sin also, a young bullock must be brought. (Lev 4:13,14).

5. How many are the places in the tabernacle, defiled by the sin of the priest and the people of the congregation? What are they?

- A. Three places in the tabernacle are defiled by the sin of the priest and the people of the congregation (Lev 4 : 6,7,17,18).

They are :

The veil

The incense altar

The brazen altar.

6. What does veil signify? How is it profaned?

- A. Veil signifies the body of Christ (church). When a priest or people of the congregation commit sin, the church is profaned (Syllabus)

7. How many times should the blood of the Bullock be sprinkled before the veil? What does it signify spiritually?

- A. The blood of the bullock is sprinkled seven (7) times before the veil. (Lev 4: 6, 17). Seven shows perfection. This reveals that the church must be sanctified by the blood till it is brought to the perfect standard of holiness. (Heb 10: 19, 20).

8. What does incense altar speak of?

- A. The incense altar speaks of a grateful heart (I Chro 29: 13, 14) and of the experience of pouring out one's life in prayer. (I Sam 1 : 10, 15)

9. Which experiences of the incense altar are lost in the church due to the sin of one man ?

- A. A grateful heart and a life of prayer are lost in the church due to the sin of one man. (Syllabus)

10. What do the horns of the incense altar show? What does the blood being put on it reveal?

- A. The horns of the altar show the "strength" we receive through a life of gratefulness and prayer. The blood being put on the horns of the altar (Lev 4 : 7), shows the power of the church being restored by sanctification.

11. What does the brazen altar show? When is it defiled?

- A. The brazen altar shows Christ and the Church. When we receive the anointing of the holy spirit (I Cor 12 : 13, 27), we become a member of the church, the body of Christ. Therefore when we, the member of the church sin, the brazen altar which is the church is defiled (Syllabus)

12. What should be done for the defiled church, which is the brazen altar to be restored to its former state?

- A. All the blood of the animal(sacrificed) is poured out at the bottom of the altar. (Lev 4: 18). Even so, if the church is to be restored to its former state, the saints who bear the iniquity (Lev 10: 17) have to spend all, even their blood. (Phil 2 :17)

13. What are the inward parts of the bullock that must be burnt in Sin offering?

- A. The inward parts of the bullock in sin offering which must be burnt are
 i) The fat that covereth the inwards
 ii) The fat that is upon it .

- iii) Two kidneys.
- iv) The fat that is upon them, by the flanks.
- v) The caul above the liver, with the kidneys.

14. In Sin offering, the inner parts and the body of the bullock are burnt. What is its spiritual significance?

- A. The inner parts and the body of the bullock are burnt to show that the spirit, soul and body must be delivered from sin.

15. What are the parts to be burnt outside the camp in Sin offering? Give its spiritual significance?

- A. The parts to be burnt outside the camp in Sin offering are :
- i) the body of the bullock
 - ii) its skin and
 - iii) all the remaining parts. (Lev 4: 11, 12). This spiritually speaks of experiencing reproaches and sufferings with Christ. (Heb 13 : 12,13)

III. ANSWER BRIEFLY

5 Marks

1. Explain for whose sins there is no remedy?

- A. The children of God, do not commit sin wilfully, after receiving the baptism of the Holy Spirit. This is because, when we receive the baptism of the Holy spirit, we become the temple of God (I Cor 6 :19). The Holy Spirit who dwells in us, reproves us of sin and righteousness and judgment. (Jn 16 : 8).

The Holy spirit guides us into all truth (Jn 16 : 13). In this manner, children of God who are reprovved and led into the truth by God, cannot sin presumptuously. But if, some hardening their hearts, disobey the words of the Lord and the counsel of the Holy Spirit and wilfully commit sin, then, there is no remedy for such kind of sins.

For example, we can say Eli, the anointed priest. Even though the Lord reprovved Eli, he did not restrain his sons. (I Sam 3 : 16). Even his sons, who were the anointed priests, continued to sin presumptuously. Therefore the Lord said that the iniquity of Eli's house shall not be purged with sacrifice or offerings forever. From this we judge that, if the children of God who have received the anointing of the Holy Spirit commit sin wilfully, presumptuously, their sins would not be forgiven.

i) What are the objects of sacrifice offered by different persons in Sin offering?

Persons who commits sin	Object of sacrifice to be offered
i) A Priest (Lev 4 : 3)	i) A young bullock without blemish.
ii) Congregation (Lev 4 : 13,14)	ii) A young bullock.
iii) A ruler (Lev 4 : 22,23)	iii) A kid of the goats, a male without blemish.
iv) Any one of the common people (Lev 4 : 27,28)	iv) A kid of the goats, a female without blemish.

IV. ANSWER IN DETAIL

10 Marks

1. **How many places are defiled in the tabernacle by the sins of the priest and the people of the congregation? What are they? What should be done to bring it back to its state of perfect holiness?**

A. Three places in the tabernacle are defiled by the sin of the priest and the people of the congregation (Lev 4 : 6,7,17,18) :

- a) the veil
- b) the incense altar, and
- c) the brazen altar.

The veil

The veil signifies the body of Christ (church). When a priest or people of the congregation commit sin, the church is profaned. The blood of the bullock is sprinkled seven times before the veil (Lev 4 : 6,17). The church must be sanctified by the blood till it is brought to the perfect standard of holiness. (Heb 10 : 19,20)

The incense altar

Blood was applied on the horns of the incense altar. The incense altar speaks of a grateful heart (I Chro 29 : 13,14) and of the experience of pouring out one's life in prayer. (I Sam 1 : 10, 15). A grateful heart and a life of prayer are lost in the church due to the sin of one man. The horns of the altar show the "strength" we receive through such a life of gratitude and prayer. The blood being put on the horns of the altar (Lev 4:7), shows the power of the church being restored by sanctification.

The brazen altar

The offering up of the gentiles (Church) which is to be made acceptable being sanctified by the Holy Ghost is defiled through the sin of a spirit baptized person. Even as all the blood of the animal is poured out at the bottom of the altar (Lev 4 : 18) , saints who bear the iniquity, have to spend all, even their blood, if the church is to be restored to its former state. (Lev 10 : 17; Phil 2 : 17).

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LESSON-07

TRESPASS OFFERING

(Lev 5 ; 7 : 1-7)

I. MEMORY VERSES**2 Marks**

All we like sheep have gone astray.; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.

But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities : the chastisement of our peace was upon him. And with his stripes we are healed. Isaiah 53 : 6, 5

II. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES**2 Marks****1. What is Trespass offering? (or) When is Trespass offering offered?**

- A. Trespass offering is the sacrifice offered by a man, when a man according to the extent of his knowledge, realizes that what he had committed in ignorance was a trespass against God.

2. In the Old Testament who went beyond their limit or trespassed? Mention their names.

- A. Persons in the Old Testament who went beyond their limit are:
- i) Miriam, Aaron (Num 12 : 1,2)
 - ii) David (II Sam 24 : 1 – 10)

3. When does the sin of Trespass occur?

- A. Trespass means “going beyond the limit”. The sin of Trespass occurs when saints trespass by going beyond the limit and working.

4. How can one who minister unto the Lord trespass in the New Testament period?

- A. In the New Testament period, each one should minister in the state wherewith one has been called. If not, one would trespass.

5. **What are the objects of sacrifice for Trespass offering? Give reference.**

The person who offers	Object of sacrifice of Trespass offering
i) Rich	A female from the flock, a lamb or kid of the goats
ii) Poor	2 turtle doves, or 2 young pigeons.
iii) Extremely poor	Tenth part of an ephah of fine flour. (Lev 5 : 6 – 11)

6. **How should be the sacrifice of Trespass offering, though the sin may be of the same measure?**

- A. The sacrifice of Trespass offering, to be offered, should be according to each one's ability, even though the sin may be of the same measure.

III. **ANSWER BRIEFLY**

5 Marks

1. **When does the sin of Trespass occur? In the Old Testament who went beyond their limit or trespassed? Mention their names.**

- A. Trespass means “going beyond the limit”. The sin of Trespass occurs when saints trespass by going beyond the limit and working.

Persons in the Old Testament who went beyond their limit are:

- i) Miriam, Aaron (Num 12 : 1,2)
- ii) David (II Sam 24 : 1 – 10)

2. **In the New Testament period one should minister in the state one has been called. How is this explained in the Old Testament?**

- A. In the New Testament period, one should minister in the state one has been called, is described in the Old Testament in many situations. For example, when the camp of the Israelites set out from one place to another, Aaron and his sons had to come and take down the covering veil and cover the ark of the testimony with it. When they had made an end of the covering of all vessels of the most holy place, the sons of Kohath who were appointed to bear them, had to come and bear them. If the Kohathites looked in while the vessels were being covered, then that was a trespass. (Num 4 : 5, 20). From this we are made to realize that, in the New Testament period one should minister in the state wherewith one has been called.

3. **How do we like the sheep go astray and trespass? How can we sanctify ourselves from iniquities and be made worthy to enter the most Holy place?**

- A. Sheep have a tendency to follow the flock. Likewise, we are prone to trespass by going with the crowd and involving in the sins of others, unwittingly. Thus we can be as sheep going astray .

All such iniquities were laid on Jesus who became a trespass offering to sanctify us (Isa 53 : 6). By confessing our trespasses and sanctifying ourselves and by preserving our own life, we are made worthy to enter the most holy place.

4. What are the Trespasses mentioned in Lev 5 : 1-4 which can be purged through Trespass offering? (or) For what trespasses should be the trespass offering be offered?

A. The following trespasses can be purged by the trespass offering:

- i) If a soul sin, and hear the voice of swearing, and is a witness, whether he hath seen or known of it; if he do not utter it, then he shall bear his iniquity.
- ii) If a soul touch any unclean thing, whether it be a carcase of an unclean beast or unclean cattle or unclean creeping things and if it is hidden from him, he shall be unclean and guilty.
- iii) If a soul touch the uncleanness of man, whatsoever uncleanness it be that a man shall be defiled with, and if it is hid from him, when he knoweth of it, then he shall be guilty.
- iv) If a soul swear, pronouncing with his lips to do evil, or to do good, whatsoever it be that a man shall pronounce with an oath, and it be hid from him, when he knoweth of it then he shall be guilty in one of these.

ΨΨΨΨΨΨ

I. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES**2 Marks****1. What is dispensation?**

A.

- i) Dispensation is a period of time in which God deals with His people according to a particular law (statute).
- ii) God gives a particular law to the people for each period of time.
- iii) People who lived during the respective dispensations had to keep the law of that period.
- iv) If the people did not keep the law, they would be judged by the law of their respective dispensation.

2. What does the word “World” mentioned in Matt 28 : 20 show?

A. The word “World” mentioned in Matt 28 : 20 shows the end of a particular period of time.

3. When did God create the Angels? Give reference.

A. God created the angels before He created man. (Job 38 : 4 – 7)

4. Why are Angels called ministering spirits?

A. Angels are called as ministering spirits because, Angels minister unto God (Ps103: 21) and Angels minister unto those who are heirs of salvation. (Heb 1: 14)

5. Why was it not necessary for the angels to grow unto perfection gradually?

A. The angels were created in a perfection meant for them; therefore there was no need for them to attain perfection gradually. (Eze 28 : 14,15)

6. What are the four divisions in the Angelic Government?

A. The four divisions in the Angelic Government are:

- i) Thrones
- ii) Dominions
- iii) Principalities
- iv) Powers (Col 1 : 16 ; Eph 1 : 21)

7. What happened to the Angels during the period of trial?

A. There was a period of trial for the Angels. The Angels who were faithful in that and overcame are seen as holy Angels even today. The other Angels fell in the trial and became the devil and his armies.
(Isa 14 : 12 – 15 ; Ezek 28 : 12 – 17 ; II Pet 2 : 4)

- 8. What happened due to the fall of the Angels in the trial period? What is prepared for the fallen angels in Eternity?**
 - A. The fall of the Angels in the trial period caused the earth to be without form and void. (Gen 1: 2) Everlasting fire is prepared for the fallen Angles. (Matt 25 : 41)
- 9. From which time to which time do the following dispensation denote :**
 - a) Angelic dispensation**
 - b) Dispensation of Innocence**
 - c) Dispensation of Conscience**
 - d) Dispensation of Law**
 - i) Angelic dispensation is the period from the time the angels were created to the time when angels fell.
 - ii) The dispensation of innocence is the period from the time angels fell to the time when man fell due to his disobedience.
 - iii) The dispensation of Conscience is the period from the time man fell due to disobedience to the time (when law was given) of Moses.(Rom 5:12,14)
 - iv) The dispensation of law denotes the period from the time of Moses to the time of John the Baptist. (Syllabus)
- 10. How did God desire that man should grow?**
 - A. God desired that man should eat of the fruit of the tree of life and grow to the perfection of God. (Syllabus)
- 11. How did man receive spiritual death? (or) How did man lose all the blessings he had received?**
 - A. Man ate the fruit of the forbidden tree and experienced spiritual death. Therefore he lost all the blessings that he had received. (Syllabus)
- 12. How were the people who lived in the dispensation of conscience judged?**
 - A. In the dispensation of conscience, the law was the people's conscience. Their conscience bore witness, their thoughts in the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another. (Rom 2 : 15)
- 13. Name the righteous men who lived in the dispensation of conscience?**
 - A. The righteous men who lived in the dispensation of conscience are :

i) Abel	v). Isaac
ii) Enoch	vi). Jacob
iii) Noah	vii). Joseph
iv) Abraham	(Syllabus)
- 14. When did sin and death reign over man?**
 - A. Sin and death reigned over man because he presumptuously committed sin against his conscience.
- 15. Why was the law given? Give reference.**
 - A. The law was given because of man's hardness of heart. (Matt 19 : 8).

16. For whom was the law given? Give Ref.

- A. The law was given for the lawless and disobedient Israelites.
(I Tim 1 : 9-11 ; Deut 4 : 8)

17. When was sin revived? Give Ref.

- A. When the law came sin was revived. (Rom 7 : 9)

18. a) Could law make man perfect?**b) Who is the end of the law?**

- A.
- a. No man was made perfect by the law. (Heb 7 : 19)
 - b. Christ is the end of the law. (Rom 10 : 4)

19. How many dispensations are there totally? What are they?

- A. There are ten (10) dispensations. They are :
- i) The Angelic dispensation.
 - ii) The dispensation of Innocence.
 - iii) The dispensation of Conscience.
 - iv) The dispensation of Law.
 - v) The dispensation of Transition.
 - vi) The dispensation of Grace.
 - vii) The dispensation of Tribulation.
 - viii) The dispensation of Great Tribulation.
 - ix) The Millennial Reign
 - x) Eternity

II. ANSWER BRIEFLY**5 Marks****1. What are the qualities of Angels?**

- A. Qualities of Angels :
- i. The Angels were created in a perfection meant for them ; therefore there was no need for them to attain perfection gradually. (Ezek 28 : 14,15)
 - ii. The Angels were created with excellency of strength (Psa 103 : 20). One angel slew 1,85,000 Assyrians in one night. (II kgs 19 : 35).
 - iii. The Angels were full of wisdom (Ezek 28 : 12)
 - iv. The Angels were perfect in beauty. They were covered with precious stones (Ezek 28 : 12,13). The whole earth could be lightened by the glory of one Angel. (Rev 18 : 1)
 - v. The angels had a free – will. (Isa 14 : 13,14).
 - vi. The angels were created to be ministering spirits to minister to the heirs of salvation. (Heb 1 : 14).

2. Write about the Dispensation of Conscience?**A. The Dispensation of Conscience :**

- i. The Dispensation of Conscience is the period from the fall of man to Moses. (Rom 5:12,14)
- ii. In that period their conscience bore witness, their thoughts in the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another. (Rom 2 : 15).
- iii. Righteous men like Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph lived according to their dictates conscience.
- iv. Their conscience was their law.
- v. Sin and death reigned over man because he presumptuously committed sin against his conscience (Rom 5 : 12, 14)

3. Write about the Dispensation of Law?**A. The Dispensation of Law :**

This is the period from Moses to John the Baptist. (Luke 16 : 16). In this period man was judged as righteous or unrighteous, according to the law. The law was given because of man's hardness of heart. (Matt 19 : 8). The law was meant for the lawless and the disobedient (I Tim 1 : 9-11). It was given only for the Israelites (Deut 4 :8). When the law came, sin was revived. (Rom 7 : 9). No man was made perfect by the law. (Heb 7 : 19). The law was given till Christ, the seed of Abraham, was made manifest (Gal 3 : 18,19). Christ is the end of the law.(Rom 10 : 4).

4. Write about the 7 blessings of man that living in Dispensation of Innocence possessed?**A. The seven blessings man possessed before disobedience are :**

- i) Eternal life – Man must eat of the fruit of the tree of life and grow in life.
- ii) Image of God – God made man in His own image of love (Gen 1 : 26,27).
- iii) Fellowship with God – God walked in the garden in the cool of the day (Gen 3:8). Man had fellowship with God.
- iv) Dominion – God told man to have dominion over all things. (Gen 1: 26,28).
- v) Glory of God – Since the glory of God covered man he was not ashamed, though he was naked. (Gen 2 : 25).
- vi) Immortality – He did not have sickness, weakness, old age or death.
- vii) Inheritance – Everything was given to man as his inheritance. (Gen 1: 28).

III. ANSWER IN DETAIL**10 Marks****1. Write about the Angelic Dispensation.****A. God created the Angels before He created man. (Job 38 : 4 – 7).**

- i) The angels were created in a perfection meant for them; therefore there was no need for them to attain perfection gradually (Ezek 28 : 14,15).
- ii) The angels were created with excellency of strength (Ps 103 : 20). One angel

- slew 1,85,000 Assyrians in one night. (II kgs 19 : 35).
- iii) The angels were full of wisdom. (Ezek 28 : 12).
- iv) The angels were perfect in beauty. They were covered with precious stones. (Ezek 28 : 12,13). The whole earth could lightened by the glory of one angel. (Rev 18 : 1).
- v) The angels had a free – will. (Isa 14 : 13,14).
- vi) The angels were created to be ministering spirits to minister to the heirs of salvation. (Heb 1 : 14).

There are four divisions in the Angelic Government (i) thrones (ii) dominions (iii) principalities (iv) powers (Col 1 : 16 ; Eph 1 : 21).

There was a period of trial for the angels. Those who were faithful in that and overcame are seen as Holy angels even today. The others fell in the trial and became the devil and his armies. (Ira 14 : 12 – 15 ; Ezek 28 : 12 17 ; II Pet 2 : 4).

The earth was without form and void because of the fall of the angels(Gen 1; 2). Everlasting fire is prepared for the devil and his angels (Matt 25 : 41).

2. Write about the Dispensation of Innocence ?

A.

- i) The Dispensation of Innocence is the time period between the fall of the angels to the time when man fell.
- ii) In Genesis chapters 1 and 2 we see God reforming and renewing the earth which had become without form and void because of the fall of the angels.
- iii) On the sixth day man was created in the image and after the likeness of god.
- iv) The seven blessings man possessed before disobedience are :
 - 1. Eternal life – Man was to eat of the fruit of the tree of life and grow in life.
 - 2. Image of God – God made man in His own image of love (Gen1:26,27).
 - 3. Fellowship with God – God walked in the garden in the cool of the day (Gen 3:8). Man had fellowship with God.
 - 4. Dominion–God told man to have dominion over all things.(Gen1:26,28).
 - 5. Glory of God – Since the glory of God covered man he was not ashamed, though he was naked. (Gen 2 : 25).
 - 6. Immortality – He did not have sickness, weakness, old age or death.
 - 7. Inheritance – Everything was given to man as his inheritance.(Gen 1:28).
- v) God desired that man should eat of the fruit of the tree of life and grow to the perfection of God.
- vi) Instead, man ate the fruit of the forbidden tree and experienced spiritual death. He lost all the blessings that he had received.

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

I. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES**2 Marks****1. In which dispensation did Jesus live? In which seed was He born?**

- A. Jesus lived in the dispensation of Transition. Jesus was born in the seed of Abraham. (Gal 3 : 18,19).

2. When was the church the body of Christ formed?

- A. The church, the body of Christ (I Cor 12 : 13) was formed on the day the Holy Spirit first descended. (Acts 2 : 1-4).

3. In what should the spirit baptized people continue stedfastly, as said in Acts 2 : 42 ?

- A. The spirit baptized people should continue stedfastly in apostolic doctrines and fellowship and in breaking of bread, and in prayers. (Acts 2 : 42).

4. How many ministries, offices and gifts did God ordain, for the church to grow to the fullness of the measure of the stature of Christ?

- A. God has ordained eight (8) ministries, (I Cor 12:28), five (5) offices (Eph 4:11), and nine (9) gifts of the spirit (I Cor 12 : 7-10) for the church to grow to the fullness of the measure of the stature of Christ.

5. How does the church the body of Christ grow through the ministries, offices and the gifts that God has ordained?

- A. Through the ministries, offices and the gifts that God has ordained, the church the body of Christ becomes a victorious church and is caught up to the throne. (Rev12:1-5)

6. When will the devil and his angels be cast down to earth?When will the tribulation period begin?

- A. The devil and his angels will be cast down to earth when the manchild or the perfected saints is caught up at the secret coming of Jesus. (Rev 12 : 5 – 9). Then the period of tribulation begins.

7. Who is Antichrist?

- A. Antichrist is a human being (II Thess 2 : 8,9) who has the nature of a terrible, wicked beast to whom the devil will give his seat, power and great authority. (II Thess 2 : 8,9 ; Rev 13 : 1,2).

8. Who will be persecuted by the Antichrist? How long will it last?

- A. The Antichrist would persecute the ‘woman’ that is those who are left behind in the church. (Rev 12 :13). This is the beginning of the tribulation period. The persecution will last for three and a half years. (Rev 12 : 6,14).

9. Who will the Antichrist kill?

- A. The Antichrist will kill all those who refuse to worship the image of the beast. (Rev 13 :15).

10. What should be done to buy or sell during the time of Antichrist?

- A. In order to buy or sell, the mark of the beast (the Antichrist) should be received in the right hand or on the foreheads. (Rev 13 : 16-18).

11. Who will worship the image of the beast?

- A. All those who dwell upon the earth, whose names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world, will worship the image of the beast. (Rev 13 : 8).

12. What is the only way of salvation in the dispensation of tribulation?

- A. The only way of salvation in the dispensation of tribulation among those who are left behind in the church is through martyrdom, by refusing to take the mark of the beast and not worshipping the image of the beast. (Rev 13 : 15,16)

13. What will be the covenant between Antichrist and the Jews in the period of tribulation?

- A.
- i) Antichrist will make a false covenant with the Jews and will assist them to rebuild their temple in Jerusalem (Dan 9 : 25).
 - ii) Jews will think that he is the promised Messiah and accept him (John 5 : 43).

14. When and why will the Jews break the covenant with the Antichrist in the period of Tribulation?

- A. The Jews will break the covenant at the end of the three and a half years in the tribulation period, because,
- i) At the end of the three and a half years, the Antichrist will enter the temple and sit there showing himself to be God (II Thess 2 : 4)
 - ii) He will desecrate the temple. (Dan 9 : 27) and will cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease. (Dan 9 : 27 ; Matt 24 : 15).

15. What will happen at the end of the first three and a half years of Tribulation period?

- A. At the end of the first three and a half years Tribulation period Jesus will appear in the clouds of heaven and will send His angels to gather the martyrs of this tribulation period.(Matt 24:29–31)

16. Who are the two taken up into heaven without tasting death? In which dispensation will they come back? What will happen to them?

A.

- i) Enoch and Elijah are the two taken up into heaven without tasting death.
- ii) Enoch and Elijah will come back to the earth, during the dispensation of greater tribulation. They will come and minister to the Jews, will be killed by the Antichrist, and will ascend to heaven after resurrected by God. (Rev 11:3–12)

17. How many Jews were sealed in the great tribulation? Why would they be sealed?

A.

- i) 1,44,000 Jews were sealed in the great tribulation period by the God.
- ii) God will seal the 1,44,000 Jews in order to preserve them. (Rev 7 : 3 – 8).
- iii) They will take part in the thousand year reign.

18. In which dispensation do the following take place :

- i) **The woman fleeing to the wilderness**
- ii) **Jesus death on the cross.**
- iii) **The outpouring of the Baptism of the Holy Spirit.**
- iv) **The battle of Armageddon.**

A.

- i) The woman fleeing to the wilderness takes place in the dispensation of Tribulation. (Rev 12 : 6).
- ii) Jesus death on the cross took place in the Dispensation of Transition (Mark 15 : 24).
- iii) The outpouring of the Baptism of the Holy spirit takes place in the Dispensation of grace. (Acts 2 : 1-4).
- iv) The battle of Armageddon will take place in the dispensation of great Tribulation. (Rev 16 : 16).

19. Between whom will the war take place at Armageddon?

A. At Armageddon the war will take place between Christ and His saints and the Antichrist and his armies. (Rev 16 : 16).

20. Who will be cast into the lake of fire at the end of the war of Armageddon?

A. The beast (Antichrist) and the false prophet will be cast into the lake of fire. (Rev 19 : 20).

21. Who, and for how many years, will be kept bound and cast into the bottomless pit?

A. Satan will be kept bound and cast into the bottomless pit for a thousand years. (Isa 14 : 12-15 ; Rev 20 : 1,2).

22. What will happen in the city of Jerusalem after Elijah and Enoch are resurrected and ascended into heaven?

- A. After Elijah and Enoch are resurrected and ascended into heaven, in that city,
- i) In the same hour there will be a great earth quake.
 - ii) The tenth part of the city will fall.
 - iii) 7000 men will be slain in the earthquake.
 - iv) The remnant will be affrighted (fear) and give glory to the God of heaven.
(Rev 11 : 13).

II. ANSWER BRIEFLY

5 Marks

1. From which time to which time do the following denote : i) Dispensation of Transition ii) Dispensation of Grace iii) Dispensation of Tribulation iv) Dispensation of Greater tribulation.

- A.
- The dispensation of Transition is the period from John the Baptist till the church was established.
- The dispensation of grace is the period from the day the Holy Spirit was poured forth and the church established until the Secret coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.
- The dispensation of Tribulation is the period from the time the ‘man child’ or the perfected church have been caught up at the secret coming of Jesus till the time when the martyrs of the church left behind are gathered at the end of the first three and a half years of tribulation.
- The dispensation of great Tribulation is the period from the time Jesus appears in the clouds to gather the tribulation martyrs to the time when Jesus will make His Public Advent at the end of the great tribulation period.

2. Write a note on Dispensation of Transition.

- A. Dispensation of Transition

Old Testament	New Testament
i) Old Testament was observed	i) New Testament was observed.
ii) Paschal lamb was slain. (Exo 12 :5,6)	ii) Christ our Passover was slain. (I Cor 5 : 7)
iii) Circumcision was followed. (Luke 2 : 21)	iii) People were repenting (Luke 3 : 3 -6)
iv) Priests washed their hands and feet in the laver.(Exo30:18,19).	iv) Water Baptism was also given. (Matt 3 : 6)
v) Sacrifices were offered. (Luke 2 : 24)	v) Lord Jesus Christ became a sacrifice. (I Cor 5 :7)
vi) Sabbath was observed.	vi) People received a measure of spiritual rest too.

3. What will happen to the Jews at the beginning of the period of great tribulation?

- A. At the beginning of the period of great tribulation the Jews will see the son of man as

He comes in the clouds to gather the Tribulation martyrs. All the tribes will mourn, for they will recognize Him as one whom they pierced. (Matt 24 : 30). God will pour upon them the spirit of grace and the spirit of supplication. (Zech 12:10). Antichrist will begin to persecute the Jews as they will break the covenant with him.

4. Write about the ministries and powers given to Elijah and Enoch in the dispensation of great Tribulation?

A. Ministry of Enoch and Elijah in the dispensation of great Tribulation:

The Jews will break the covenant with the Antichrist and therefore when the Jews go through a path of great tribulation, God will send His two witnesses Enoch and Elijah, clothed in sackcloth, come again to the earth, to minister in the midst of the Jews. Enoch and Elijah will utter the words of the Lord through prophecies to the Jews and encourage them. (Rev 11:3)

The powers given to Enoch and Elijah :

- i) If any man would hurt them, fire will proceed out of their mouths and devour their enemies. (Rev 11 : 5)
- ii) They will have power to shut heaven that it rain not in the days of their prophesy. (Rev 11 : 6)
- iii) They will have powers over waters to turn them to blood. (Rev 11 : 6)
- iv) They will have powers to smite the earth with all plagues as often as they will. (Rev 11 : 6)

5. Write a note on the Battle of Armageddon?

A. The battle of Armageddon: (Rev 16 : 16 ; 19 : 17 -21)

The battle of Armageddon will be fought in a place called Armageddon (Rev 16 : 16). The battle will be fought between Jesus Christ and His saints, and, the Antichrist and his armies. Jesus and His saints will prevail over Antichrist and his armies and destroy them. The beast (Antichrist) and the false prophet will be cast alive into the Lake of Fire. (Rev 19 : 20). Satan will be kept bound and cast into the bottomless pit for a thousand years. (Rev 20 : 1,2).

III. ANSWER IN DETAIL

10 Marks

1. What are the laws of the church, the Body of Christ in the period of Grace?

A. The laws of the church, the Body of Christ in the period of grace are :

- i) All must repent. (Acts 17 : 30 ; I Tim 2 : 4)
- ii) All nations should be made disciples and baptized. (Matt 28 : 19)
- iii) The Holy spirit should be poured forth on all flesh. (Joel 2:28,29 ; Acts 2:17)
- iv) The Gentiles should be of the same body by the Gospel through the baptism of the Holy Spirit (Eph 3 : 6 ; I Cor 12 : 13)
- v) The spirit baptized people must continue steadfastly in the apostolic doctrines and fellowship. (Acts 2 : 42).

- vi) The church must attain the perfection of Christ (Col 1 : 28). For this, God has ordained in the church, 8 ministries (I Cor 12 : 28), 5 offices (Eph 4 : 11) and deep doctrines through them and 9 gifts of the spirit for the edification of the church (I Cor 12 : 7 – 10) and that the church might grow to be a perfect man to the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ. This perfected overcoming church will be caught up to the throne.(Rev12:1–5)

2. What are the ministries, offices and gifts ordained by God for the perfection of the church? Write in order about each.

- A. The ministries ordained by God for the perfection of the church :

Ministries – eight (I Cor 12 : 28)

Offices – five (Eph 4 : 11)

Gifts – nine (I Cor 12 : 7 – 10)

Ministries – eight (I Cor 12 : 28)

1. Apostles
2. Prophets
3. Teachers
4. Miracles
5. Gifts of healings
6. Helps
7. Governments
8. Diversities of Tongues

Offices – five (Eph 4 : 11)

1. Apostles
2. Prophets
3. Evangelists
4. Pastors
5. Teachers

Gifts – nine (I Cor 12 : 7 – 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. Divers kinds of Tongues
9. Interpretation of Tongues

3. Write about the Dispensation of Tribulation?

- A. **The Dispensation of Tribulation :-**

(Rev 6 ; 7 : 9 – 17 ; 12 : 6 – 17 ; 13 ; 14 : 6 – 16)

The Dispensation of grace comes to an end with the ‘man child’ or the perfected saints being caught up at the secret coming of Jesus. The devil and his angels will be

cast down to the earth. (Rev 12 : 5 – 9). Antichrist, is a human being (II Thess 2 : 7) who has the nature of a terrible, wicked beast. The Devil will give his seat and power and great authority to the Antichrist. (Rev 13 : 1,2). Devil will raise persecution against the 'woman', that is those who are left behind in the church, through the Antichrist (Rev 12 : 13). This is the beginning of the Dispensation of Tribulation which will continue for three and a half years. (Rev 12 : 6,14). Those who refuse to take the mark of the beast (the antichrist) cannot buy or sell. (Rev 12 : 16,17). Those who refuse to worship the image of the beast will be killed. (Rev 13 : 15). Salvation during this period will only be through Martyrdom. So, many among those who are left behind in the church will die as Martyrs.

The Antichrist will however enter into a false covenant with the Jews, and will assist them to rebuild their temple in Jerusalem (Dan 9 : 25). Jews will think he is the promised Messiah. At the end of the three and a half years, Antichrist will enter the temple and sit there showing himself to be God. (II Thess 2 : 4). The Antichrist will desecrate the temple and cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease (Dan 9 : 27 ; Matt 24 : 15). The Jews will then break their treaty with him and oppose him.

Jesus will then appear in the clouds of heaven and send His angels to gather the Martyrs of this Tribulation period. (Matt 24 : 29 – 31). This marks the end of the Dispensation of Tribulation.

4. Write about the Dispensation of great Tribulation?

A. The Dispensation of great Tribulation :- (Rev 7 : 1-8 ; 8 ; 9 ; 10 ; 11 : 1-14 ; 16)

At the beginning of this period the Jews will see the Son of man as He comes in the clouds to gather the Tribulation Martyrs. All the tribes will mourn, for they will recognize Him as One whom they pierced (Matt 24 : 30). He will pour upon them the spirit of supplication and the spirit of grace. (Zech 12 : 10). In this period, the Antichrist will begin to persecute the Jews as they will break their covenant with him.

Enoch and Elijah will come and minister to the Jews in this period. They will be killed by the Antichrist, be resurrected by God and ascend to heaven.(Rev 11 : 3 – 12). God will seal 1,44,000 Jews in order to preserve them. (Rev 7: 3-8). The wrath of God will be poured out on the earth. There will be great tribulation such as was not since the beginning of the world to the time, no, nor ever shall be. (Matt 24 :21). At the end of the great Tribulation, Jesus will make His Public Advent. (Zech 14 : 4,5 ; Jude 14,15).

5. What happened to Enoch and Elijah after having finished telling their testimony?

- A. Happenings to Elijah and Enoch after they would have finished telling their testimony
- i) The beast (the Antichrist) will fight against them, overcome them and kill them. (Rev 11 : 7).
 - ii) The dead bodies of Enoch and Elijah will lie in the streets of the great city. (Rev 11 : 8)

- iii) All, of the people and kindred and tongues and nations will see their dead bodies for three and a half days. (Rev 11 : 9).
- iv) They shall not suffer their dead bodies to be put in graves. (Rev 11 : 9)
- v) They that dwell on the earth shall rejoice over them and make merry and shall send gifts one to another because these two prophets tormented them that dwelt on the earth. (Rev 11 : 10).
- vi) After three and a half days, the spirit of life from God entered into them and they stood upon their feet. (Rev 11 : 11).
- vii) They will hear a great voice from heaven saying to them, come up hither. They will ascend up to heaven in a cloud and their enemies will behold them. (Rev 11 : 12).

IV. EXPLAIN IN DETAIL WITH REFERENCE

15 Marks

I. Write about the dispensation of Tribulation and dispensation of great Tribulation.

A. Dispensation of Tribulation

(Rev 6 ; 7 : 9 – 17 ; 12 : 6 – 17 ; 13 ; 14 : 6 – 16).

The dispensation of grace comes to an end with the ‘man child’ or the perfected saints being caught up at the secret coming of Jesus. The devil and his angels will be cast down to the earth. (Rev 12 : 5 – 9).

Antichrist, is a human being (II Thess 2 : 7) who has the nature of a terrible, wicked beast. The devil will give his seat, power and great authority to the Antichrist. (Rev 13:1,2). Devil will raise persecution against the ‘woman’ that is those who are left behind in the church, through the Antichrist (Rev 12 : 13).

This is the beginning of the dispensation of Tribulation which will continue for three and a half years. (Rev 12:6,14). Those who refuse to take the mark of the beast (the Antichrist) cannot buy or sell. (Rev 12 : 16,17). Those who refuse to worship the image of the beast will be killed. (Rev 13 : 15). Salvation during this period will only be through martyrdom. So, many among those who are left behind in the church will die as Martyrs.

The Antichrist will however enter into a false covenant with the Jews, and will assist them to rebuild their temple in Jerusalem (Dan 9 : 25). Jews will think he is the promised Messiah. At the end of the three and a half years, Antichrist will enter the temple and sit there showing himself to be God. (II Thess 2 : 4). The Antichrist will desecrate the temple and cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease. (Dan 9 : 27 : Matt 24 : 15). The Jews will then break their treaty with him and oppose him.

Jesus will then appear in the clouds of heaven and send His angels to gather the martyrs of this Tribulation period. (Matt 24 : 29 – 31). This marks the end of the Dispensation of Tribulation.

The Dispensation of great Tribulation

(Rev 7 : 1-8 ; 8 ; 9 ; 10 ; 11 : 1-14 ; 16)

At the beginning of this period the Jews will see the son of man as He comes in the clouds to gather the Tribulation Martyrs. All the tribes will mourn, for they will recognize Him as One whom they pierced (Matt 24 : 30).

He will pour upon them the spirit of supplication and the spirit of grace. (Zech 12 : 10). In this period, the Antichrist will begin to persecute the Jews as they will break their covenant with him.

Enoch and Elijah will come and minister to the Jews in this period. They will be killed by the Antichrist, be resurrected by God and ascend to heaven. (Rev 11:3– 12). God will seal 1,44,000 Jews in order to preserve them. (Rev 7: 3-8). The wrath of God will be poured out on the earth.

There will be great tribulation such as was not since the beginning of the world to the time, no, nor ever shall be. (Matt 24 :21). At the end of the great Tribulation, Jesus will make His Public Advent. (Zech 14 : 4,5 ; Jude 14,15).

ΨΨΨΨΨΨΨ

LESSON-10

DISPENSATIONS

(Part – III)

I. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES**2 Marks****1. What would happen to the kingdoms of this world in the millennial Reign?**

- A. In the Millennial Reign, all the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ. (Rev 11 : 15).

2. Who would reign as the king of kings in the Millennial Reign? Who would be as princes and priests?

- A. In the Millennial Reign, Jesus will be the king of Kings and those who partake of the First Resurrection (the Bridal church, the Tribulation Martyrs, the Old Testament saints and the general Martyrs) will be princes and priests on this earth. (Psa 45 : 16 ; Isa 32 :1; Dan 7 : 21 – 27 ; Rev 5 : 10 ; 20 : 4 – 6).

3. When will man regain the Edenic Order which he lost? How will the earth and heaven regain the Edenic Order?

- A. In the Millennial Reign, man will receive the dominion and blessings which he had lost in the garden of Eden. The earth and the heaven will be renewed in the Millennium and will regain the Edenic Order.

4. What is the greatness of Jerusalem in the millennial reign?

- A. In the Millennial reign, Jerusalem will be the capital and a praise in the earth. (Matt 5 : 35 ; Isa 62 : 7 ; Jer 3 : 17 ; Zech 6 : 13)
The law shall proceed from Zion and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem (Isa 2 :3; Mic 4 : 2)

5. Why would the millennial reign be called as the kingdom of Righteousness?

- A. In the Millennial reign, since Jesus and the saints will be reigning, there will be no unrighteousness found in this kingdom and there will be judgment and righteousness everywhere (Isa 11 : 4, 5 ; Jer 23 : 5,6 ; 33 : 15).

Satan, the cause of sin, will be bound during this period and cast into the bottomless pit and will be shut up for thousand years. So though there will be sinners in this period, they will not be provoked to commit sin.

6. Explain with reference that the Millennial Reign is a kingdom without curse.

- A. The earth and the whole creation are now groaning under the curse, because of man's sin. Since Satan will be bound during the Millennial Reign, the whole creation will be delivered from the curse and will rejoice in the glorious liberty that they will receive (Isa 55 : 12, 13 ; Rom 8 : 19 – 21) Thus the Millennial reign will be a kingdom without curse.

7. **What is the reason for the Millennial Reign to be called as a kingdom of prosperity?**
 - A. Hunger, starvation, thirst, unemployment sickness etc. which are seen now, will not be found in the Millennial Reign, and all will be prosperous, healthy, abundant and plenteous. (Isa 33 : 24 ; Ch 35)
8. **How many are the days of a man in the Millennial Reign? How would the climatic conditions be?**
 - A. In the Millennial Reign, people will have long life, like the days of a tree (Isa 65:20 – 22). The climatic condition will favour man's comfortable living. (Isa 4:6).
9. **Explain with verses that the Millennial Reign is a kingdom filled with the knowledge of the Lord?**
 - A. During the Millennial Reign, all the people of the world will worship Jesus and serve Him. They will go to Jerusalem to worship Him. (Zech 14 : 16)
(Isa 11 : 9 ; Hab 2 : 14).
10. **Which is the final war mentioned in the bible? Between whom will it take place?**
 - A. The final war mentioned in the bible is the Gog Magog War. In this war, Satan will gather together with him all nations from the earth and will go out to fight against God and His saints. (Rev 20 : 7,8)
11. **What would be the outcome of the Gog Magog war?**
 - A. In the Gog and Magog war, Jesus and His saints will defeat Satan.. Satan will be cast into the lake of Fire burning with brimstone. (Rev 20 : 7,8).

II. ANSWER BRIEFLY

5 Marks

1. **What are the various names given to the Millennial Reign? Give references.**
 - A.
 - i) A kingdom of Righteousness (Isa 11: 4,5 ; Jer 23 : 5,6 ; 33 : 15)
 - ii) A kingdom of Peace (Zech 6 : 13 ; Isa 2 :4 ; Micah 4 : 3 ; Zech 9 : 10 ; Isa 11 : 6,7,8 ; 65 : 25)
 - iii) A kingdom without curse (Isa 55: 12,13 ; Rom 8 : 19 – 21)
 - iv) A kingdom of prosperity (Isa 33: 24 ; Ch 35)
 - v) A kingdom where people have long life (Isa 65: 20 – 22 ; Isa 4 : 6)
 - vi) A kingdom that is filled with the knowledge of the Lord (Isa 11 : 9;Hab2 : 14; Zech 14 : 16)

Thus the Millennial Reign is called by various names.

2. How would the Millennial Reign be as the kingdom of Peace?

- A. In the Millennial Reign, since Jesus, the Prince of Peace will be the king of kings, the whole earth will be filled with peace. (Zech 6 : 13)
- i) Enmity between man and man will be removed. Weapons of war will be turned into agricultural tools. (Isa 2 : 4 ; Mic 4 : 3 ; Zech 9 : 10)
 - ii) Enmity between man and beast will be removed (Isa 11 : 8)
 - iii) Enmity between beast and beast will be removed (Isa 11 : 6 ,7 ; 65 : 25). Thus the Millennial Reign will be a kingdom of Peace.

3. Write about the Gog and Magog War and its outcome.**A. Gog Magog War:**

At the end of the thousand years, Satan will be loosed out of his prison . He will gather together all nations from the earth with him and will go out to fight against God and His saints. This war is called as the Gog Magog war.

Outcome of the War:

In this war, Jesus and his saints will defeat Satan. Satan will be cast into the Lake of Fire burning with brimstone. This is the final war. (Rev 20 : 7,8)

4. Write notes on The great white Throne Judgement.

- A. After Satan is cast into the Lake of Fire, this heaven and the earth shall pass away. God will be seated on His throne and the dead, small and great will come before Him. The books will be opened and God shall judge them. The righteous will go to inherit the New Earth and the wicked be cast into the Lake of Fire. It is after this that Eternity will begin. (Rev 20 : 11 – 13).

III. ANSWER IN DETAIL GIVING REFERENCES :-

(10-Marks)

1. What are the qualities of the Millennial Reign? Write with references.**A.**

- i) A kingdom of righteousness : Since Jesus and the saints will be reigning, there will be no unrighteousness found in this kingdom and there will be judgement and righteousness everywhere (Isa 11 : 4, 5 ; Jer 23 : 5,6 ; 33 : 15).

Satan, the cause of sin, will be bound during this period and cast into the bottomless pit and will be shut up for thousand years. So, though there will be sinners in this period, they will not be provoked to commit sin.

- ii) A kingdom of Peace : Since Jesus, the Prince of Peace will be the king of kings, the whole earth will be filled with peace. (Zech 6 : 13)

- 1. Enmity between man and man will be removed. Weapons of war will be turned into agricultural tools. (Isa 2 : 4 ; Mic 4 : 3 ; Zech 9 : 10)
- 2. Enmity between man and beast will be removed (Isa 11 : 8)
- 3. Enmity between beast and beast will be removed (Isa 11:6 ,7 ; 65:25)

iii) A kingdom without curse : The earth and the whole creation are now groaning under the curse, because of man's sin. Since Satan will be bound during the Millennial Reign, the whole creation will be delivered from the curse and will rejoice in the glorious liberty that they will receive (Isa 55 : 12, 13 ; Rom 8:19–21)

iv) A kingdom of Prosperity : Hunger, starvation, thirst, unemployment, sickness etc. which are seen now, will not be found in the Millennial Reign, and everything will be prosperous, healthy, abundant and plenteous. (Isa 33 : 24 ; Ch 35)

v) A kingdom where people have long life: In the Millennial Reign, people will have long life, even as the days of a tree (Isa 65 : 20 – 22) ; the climatic condition will favour man's comfortable living. (Isa 4 : 6).

vi) A kingdom that is filled with the knowledge of the Lord : During the Millennial Reign, all the people of the world will worship Jesus and serve Him. They will go to Jerusalem to worship Him. (Zech 14 : 16) (Isa 11 : 9 ; Hab 2 : 14).
These are the important qualities of the Millennial Reign.

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LESSON-11

DISPENSATIONS

(Part – IV)

I. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES**2 Marks****1. What is Eternity?**

- A. This is the dispensation in which God and His people will dwell together eternally. (II Pet 3 : 12,13 ; Rev 14 : 1 – 5 ; 21 : 1,2) and the devil and his angels undergo eternal damnation (Dan 12 : 2 ; Matt 25 : 41 ; Rev 20 : 10, 15)

2. What are the eternal habitations of the righteous? Give reference.

- A.
- i) New Earth (Rev 21 : 24)
 - ii) New Heaven (Rev 7 : 9 – 15)
 - iii) New Jerusalem (Rev 21 : 9, 10)
 - iv) Zion (Rev 14 : 1 – 5)

3. Who are those who will inherit New Earth?

- A. The saved of all dispensations will be here. (Rev 21 : 24)

4. Who will inherit the New Heaven?

- A. The Old Testament saints, the general Martyrs and the tribulation Martyrs will be here. (Rev 7: 9 – 15; 11: 18, 19).

5. Who will inherit New Jerusalem?

- A. New Jerusalem is the place where the Bride is seen. (Rev 21 : 9,10) ; that is, those whose names are written in the Lamb's book of life. (Rev 21 : 27), and have grown to the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ (Eph 4 : 11 – 13) and have been caught up to the throne (Rev 12 : 1 - 5) will be here.

6. Who will inherit Zion?

- A. The consecrated, sacrificial, faithful servants of God who made themselves eunuchs for the sake of the kingdom of God will inherit Zion.
(Matt 19 : 12 ; Rev 14 : 1 – 5)

7. What is the other name given to the Lake of fire? What are its natures?

- A. The Lake of fire burning with fire and brimstone is also called the second death. (Rev 21 : 8)
The nature of the Lake of Fire :
- i) It is burning with fire and brimstone.
 - ii) There the fire is not quenched and the worm does not die.
(Rev 19 : 20 ; 20 : 10)

8. When will Satan be cast into the Lake of fire?

- A. Satan will be caught at the end of the Gog Magog War and will be cast into the Lake of Fire, even before the White Throne Judgement. (Rev 20 : 10)

9. Where will the righteous be taken as soon as they die?

- A. The righteous are taken to the place of rest when they die.
(Isa 57 : 2 ; Dan 12 : 13 ; Luke 16 : 23)

II. ANSWER BRIEFLY

5 Marks

1. From which places of the lower parts of the earth will those who partake of the Lake of fire come? Give reference.

- A. They will come from three places namely :
i) Bottomless Pit (Isa 14 : 12 – 15)
ii) Hell (Luke 16 : 23, 24)
iii) Outer Darkness (Matt 22 : 13)

2. Who will be cast into the Lake of Fire and tormented forever?

- A.
i) At the end of the Armageddon War (before the Millennial Reign), the Antichrist and the false prophet will be cast alive into the Lake of Fire.
ii) Then, at the end of the Gog Magog War (before the White Throne Judgement), the devil that deceived men will be cast into the Lake of Fire.
iii) Finally, after the White Throne Judgment, sinners and backsliders (Hell and Outer Darkness) will be cast into the Lake of Fire.
These will be tormented forever.

3. Write notes on Bottomless pit.

- A. Fallen Lucifer, son of the morning, the fallen anointed Cherub and the army of Satan will be here. During the Millennial Reign Satan will be bound and cast into this Bottom-less Pit till the thousand years are over.(Rev20:1-3;Isa14:12-15 ; Rev9:1-11)

4. Write notes on Hell.

- A.
1. The wicked and all sinners who forget God (Psa 9 : 17) – The group mentioned in Revelation 21 : 8 (fearful, unbelievers, abominable, murderers, whoremongers, sorcerers, idolaters, all liars) will come under this category.
2. All those who had lived only for the pleasures of this world like the rich man mentioned in Luke 16 : 23, 24. will be cast into Hell.

5. What happens to the sinners and the backsliders as soon as they die? When will they partake of the Lake of Fire?

A.

- i) As soon as sinners die they are taken to Hell (Luke 16 : 23,24) and the backsliders to the outer darkness where they suffer agony.
- ii) During the white Throne Judgement the Hell and Outer Darkness will deliver the sinners and the backsliders in them before the White Throne. (Rev 20 : 13)
- iii) They will be set at the left hand of the Son of man at the White Throne Judgement. Their names were not written in the book of life. The Bible calls them as the goats.
- iv) They will be judged every man according to their works and receive eternal damnation – they will be cast into the lake of fire.

III. ANSWER IN DETAIL

10 Marks

1. Write about the eternal habitations of the Righteous.

A. The eternal habitations of the righteous are divided into four. They are,

1. New Earth 2. New Heaven 3. New Jerusalem 4. Zion.

- i) **New Earth** : The saved of all dispensations will be here (Rev 21 : 24)
- ii) **New Heaven** : The Old Testament saints, the general Martyrs and the tribulation martyrs will be here. (Rev 7 : 9 – 15 ; 11 : 18,19).
- iii) **New Jerusalem** : This is the place where the Bride is seen. (Rev 21 : 9,10) ; that is, those whose names are written in the Lamb's book of life. (Rev 21:27), and who have grown to the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ (Eph4 :11–13) and have been caught up to the throne (Rev12:1-5) will be here.
- iv) **Zion** : The highest place in New Jerusalem – the dwelling place of God (Psa 132 : 13, 14). This is also the place for the consecrated, sacrificial, faithful servants of God who have made themselves eunuchs for the sake of the kingdom of God. (Isa 56 : 4, 5 ; Matt 19 : 12 ; Rev 14 : 1 – 5)

3. Write about the Outer darkness with reference.

A. Outer Darkness is a place where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth. The following groups of people will have their part here.

- i) Angels who kept not their first estate. (Jude 6).
- ii) Jews who do not believe that Jesus is the Almighty God, (children of the kingdom) (Matt 8 : 12).
- iii) Those who do not have on a wedding garment – those who endeavour to enter the kingdom of God through their self-righteousness and moral works (Matt 22 : 2, 11 – 13).
- iv) The wicked servants. (Matt 24 : 48 – 51)
- v) Those who are hypocritical in their life and ministry. (Matt 24 : 51)
- vi) The wicked, slothful and unprofitable servants who do not use the talents given to them. (Matt 25 : 15, 24 – 30).

- vii) The backsliders who were once enlightened and had then fallen away. (Heb 6:4– 8). Concerning them, the apostle Jude mentions that they are filthy dreamers who defile the flesh, speak evil of dignities, those who perished in the gainsaying of Korah walking in the ways of Cain and Balaam, those who are spots in feasts of charity and feed themselves without fear, murmurers, complainers, those who walk after their own lusts, those who speak great swelling words having men's persons in admiration because of advantage (Jude 8 – 13, 16).

As soon as backsliders die they suffer agony in Outer darkness. They will be cast into the Lake of Fire after the White Throne Judgement.

IV. ANSWER IN DETAIL WITH REFERENCE

15 Marks

1. Write about the dwelling place of the devil, his angels and his children in eternity.

- A. Lake of Fire is the place where Devil and his angels dwell. This is the place prepared for the devil and his angels (Matt 25 : 41). The Lake of fire burning with fire and brimstone is also called the second death (Rev 21 : 8). There the fire is not quenched and the worm does not die (Mk 9 : 44 – 48). The Antichrist, false prophet and Satan will be cast into this Lake of Fire. They will be tormented forever. (Rev 19 : 20 ; 20 : 10).

Those who partake of the Lake of Fire come from the three places of the lower parts of the earth, namely, (i) the Bottomless Pit (ii) Hell and (iii) Outer Darkness.

- i) **Bottomless Pit (Abusus / Abyss) :** (Isa 14 : 12 – 15 ; Rev 9 : 1 – 11; 20 : 1 - 3)
Fallen Lucifer, son of the morning, the fallen anointed Cherub and the army of Satan will be here. During the Millennial Reign Satan will be bound and cast into this Bottomless Pit till the thousand years are over.. (Rev 20 : 2,3)

ii) **Hell (Hades / Sheol / Grave) :**

- a) The wicked and all sinners who forget God (Psa 9 : 17) – The group mentioned in Revelation 21 : 8 (fearful, unbelievers, abominable, murderers, whoremongers, sorcerers, idolaters, all liars) will come under this category of 'the wicked'.
- b) All those who had lived only for the pleasures of this world like the rich man mentioned in Luke 16 : 23, 24. will be cast into Hell.

iii) **Outer Darkness (Tartarus / Death) :** (Matt 22 : 13)

Outer Darkness is a place where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth. The following groups of people will have their part here.

- i. Angels who kept not their first estate. (Jude 6).
- ii. Jews who do not believe that Jesus is the Almighty God, (children of the kingdom) (Matt 8 : 12).
- iii. Those who do not have on a wedding garment – those who endeavour to enter the kingdom of God through their self-righteousness and moral works (Matt 22 : 2,11–13).
- iv. The wicked servants. (Matt 24 : 48 – 51)

- v. Those who are hypocritical in their life and ministry. (Matt 24 : 51)
- vi. The wicked, slothful and unprofitable servants who do not use the talents given to them. (Matt 25 : 15, 24 – 30).
- vii. The backsliders who were once enlightened and had then fallen away (Heb6:4–8). Concerning them, the apostle Jude mentions that they are filthy dreamers who defile the flesh, speak evil of dignities, those who perished in the gainsaying of Korah walking in the ways of Cain and Balaam, those who are sports in feasts of charity and feed themselves without fear, murmurers, complainers, those who walk after their own lusts, those who speak great swelling words having men's persons in admiration because of advantage (Jude 8 – 13, 16).

As soon as sinners and backsliders die, they go to either Hell or Outer Darkness and suffer agony. After the white Throne Judgement, they will be cast into the Lake of Fire. Death (Outer Darkness) and hell (Grave) delivered up the dead which were in them and they were judged every man according to their works. And death and hell (backsliders and sinners) were cast into the lake of fire. In this manner,

- i) At the end of the Armageddon War (before the Millennial Reign), the Antichrist and the false prophet will be cast alive into the Lake of Fire.
- ii) Then, at the end of the Gog Magog War (before the White Throne Judgement), the devil that deceived men will be cast into the Lake of Fire.
- iii) Finally, after the White Throne Judgment, sinners and backsliders (Hell and Outer Darkness) will be cast into the Lake of Fire. These will be tormented forever.

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LESSON-12

THE OLD TESTAMENT MINISTRY**I. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES****2 Marks**

1. Into how many parts can the journey of the children of Israel from Egypt to Canaan be divided?

A. The journey of the children of Israel from Egypt to Canaan can be divided into two parts :

- i) The journey made from the time the Israelites were delivered from Egypt until they reached the foot of Mount Sinai.
- ii) The journey made from the foot of Mount Sinai upto Canaan. (Syllabus)

2. How many groups did God ordain to do the Old Testament ministry? Who are they? Who was their head ?

A. God ordained three groups of people to do the Old Testament ministry.
They are:

- i) the high priest
- ii) the priests
- iii) the Levites.

The High priest was the head. (Syllabus)

3. Who was the first high priest? To which tribe and family should the priests belong?

A.

- i) The First High Priest : Aaron.
- ii) Priests : Should belong to the family of Aaron.

4. To which tribe and family did the High Priest Aaron belong?

A. High Priest Aaron belonged to the family of the Kohathites and the tribe of Levi.

5. Whom did God choose to do Priestly ministry unto him?

A. God chose Aaron and his sons who belonged to the tribe of Levi and the family of Kohathites to do the priestly ministry. (I Chro 6 : 1 – 3)

6. When and for whom will the High Priest enter the most Holy place?

A. One day in a year, on the tenth day of the seventh month, the high priest entered into the most holy place in order to make atonement for himself, for the priests and for all the people of the congregation. (Lev 16 : 29 – 34)

7. When did God choose all the firstborn of the Israelites for Himself ?

- A. On the day the Lord smote all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, He chose all the firstborn in Israel both man and beast unto Himself. (Num 3 : 13)

8. Who is the inheritance of the Levites?

- A. 1. The Lord God was their inheritance (Deut 10 : 9).
2. The tithes of all things of the children of Israel were given to them as their inheritance by God. (Num 18 : 21)

9. Instead of whom did God choose the Levites? To whom were they given as gifts?

- A. God chose the Levites instead of all the firstborn of the children of Israel (Num3:45)
The Levites were given as a gift to Aaron and his sons (Num3:9 ; 18:6)

10. What are the three groups of the Levites?

- A. Levi had three sons namely Kohathites, Gershonites and Merarites. (I Chro 6:1). They ministered unto the Lord as three groups according to their families.

11. What was the ministry of bearing of the Kohathites in the tabernacle? To whom are they a type of in the New Testament ministry?

- A. **Kohathites** are those who bore the most holy things of the tabernacle upon their shoulders (Num 4 : 1 – 4 ; 7 : 9).
They are a type of the ‘**teachers**’ in the New Testament who pour out their life in the ministry.

12. What was the ministry of bearing of the Gershonites in the tabernacle? To whom are they a type of in the New Testament ministry?

- A. **Gershonites** are those who bore the curtains, the coverings and the cords (Num 4 : 24 – 26). They bore them in two wagons drawn by four oxen.
They point to the ‘**prophets**’ in the New Testament who minister through prayer.

13. What was the ministry of bearing of the Merarites in the tabernacle? To whom are they a type of in the New Testament ministry?

- A. **Merarites** are those who bore the boards, the bars, the pillars, the sockets and the pins of the tabernacle (Num 4 : 31 – 33).
They are a type of the ‘**evangelists**’ in the New Testament.

14. How did the Israelites pitch the tabernacle in the places where they camped when they journeyed in the wilderness from one place to another?

- A. In the journey of the Israelites, the Gershonites and the Merarites went ahead and pitched the tabernacle. Then the Kohathites who bore the instruments on their shoulders gave them to Aaron, and Aaron and his sons arranged them according to the order of service. (Syllabus)

15. Where in the tabernacle did the High Priest, Priest and the Levites minister?

- A. Levites - Outer Court.
 Priests - Holy Place.
 High Priests - Ministered in 3 places namely Most Holy place,
 Holy place and the Outer Court.

II. ANSWER BRIEFLY

5 Marks

1. What are the two types of the ministry that was performed while the Israelites undertook their journey?

- A. The two types of ministries that was performed while the Israelites undertook their journey are:
- i) The ministry which delivered the children of Israel from the bondage in Egypt enabling them to cross the Red Sea and which brought them to the foot of mount Sinai (Exo 12 : 40, 41 ; 19 : 1, 2). It was a ministry of deliverance done by Moses and Aaron.
 - ii) The ministry after the Aaronic order ordained of God and performed in the tabernacle in order to lead the people to Canaan (Num 10 : 11 – 13 ; Josh 4 : 11). It was an anointed ministry done with consecration.

2. What are the qualifications of the High Priest?

- A. The high priest was:
- i) A circumcised Israelite.
 - ii) A Levite who had no inheritance or part in the land of Canaan.
 - iii) One who was anointed.
 - iv) One who was Sanctified .
 - v) One who was Separated (Num 18 : 20 ; Lev 8 : 6 – 12 ; Exo 40 : 12 – 16).

3. Whom did the Lord God choose instead of all the firstborn of the children of Israel? Why ?

- A.
- i) God chose the Levites instead of the firstborn . (Num 3 : 45)
 - ii) Israelites made and worshipped the golden calf and kindled the wrath of God. Then when Moses asked who is on the Lord's side? (Exo 32 : 27), all the sons of Levi stood on the Lord's side.
 - iii) They being zealous for the Lord, obeyed Moses and slew all those whose hands were forward in the sin, concerning the making of the golden calf, without seeing whether they were their brother or friend or neighbour.
 - iv) Since they showed their Zealousness for the name of the Lord, the Lord chose them instead of all the firstborn. (Exo 32 : 29 ; Num 3 : 12)

4. Prove that a Levite is precious in the sight of the Lord more than ordinary Israelites?

A.

- i) An ordinary Israelite had to give half a shekel for atonement for his sin.(Exo30:15)
- ii) The Levites were separated instead of all the firstborn of the children of Israel.
- iii) The 273 firstborn of the Israelites who were more than the Levites had to give five shekel a piece as redemption money. (Num 3 : 46, 47)
- iv) Thus in this manner the Lord exalted the Levites, to a place of honour and responsibility and strength.

5. How is the Old Testament ministry a shadow to the New Testament ministry?

A. The Old Testament ministry was ordained by God as a type of the New Testament ministry. (Heb 10 : 1)

Old Testament Ministry	New Testament Ministry
i) High Priest and Moses	Christ (Heb 9 : 11 ; 10 : 28, 29)
ii) bulls and goats	Body and blood of Jesus Christ (Heb 9 : 10 – 14)
iii) Earthly tabernacle	A shadow of Heaven (Heb 8 : 1, 2)
iv) Meats, drinks, washings, garments and rituals The sacrifices and the blood of	Shadow of the true ministry in the New Testament.

That is why in Hebrews 8 : 5 we read that the ministry they did was “the example and shadow of heavenly things.”

6. Write about the 3 groups of the Levites.

A. The Levites were of three groups. namely, the Kohathites the Gershonites and the Merarites.

Kohathites : They bore the most holy things of the tabernacle on their shoulders (Num 4 : 1 – 4 ; 7 : 9). They are a type of the ‘teachers’ in the New Testament who pour out their life in the ministry.

Gershonites : They bore the curtains, the coverings and the cords (Num 4:24–26). They bore them in two wagons drawn by four oxen. They point to the ‘prophets’ in the New Testament who minister through their prayer.

Merarites : They bore the boards, the bars, the pillars, the sockets and the pins of the tabernacle (Num 4 : 31 – 33). They are a type of the ‘evangelists’ in the New Testament.

In the journey of the Israelites, the Gershonites and the Merarites went ahead and pitched the tabernacle. Then the Kohathites who bore the instruments on their

shoulders gave them to Aaron, and Aaron and his sons arranged them according to the order of service. (Syllabus)

III. ANSWER IN DETAIL**10 Marks****1. What are the duties of the High Priest and the Priest?**

A. The duties of the High Priest and the Priests:

- i) Keeping the charge of the tabernacle (Num 18 : 3-5)
- ii) Offering sacrifices for the people (Lev 7 : 8)
- iii) Burning incense (Exo 30 : 7,8)
- iv) Keeping the lamps burning (Exo 27 : 20, 21 ; Lev 24 : 2 – 4).
- v) Making atonement for the unclean (Lev 14 : 19, 20).
- vi) Teaching the law (Deut 33 : 8 – 10)
- vii) Setting the shewbread in order (Lev 24 : 5 – 9).
- viii) Bearing the ark of the covenant (Josh 3 : 6)
- ix) Blowing the trumpet on different occasions (Num 10 : 1 – 10).

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LESSON-13

THE NEW TESTAMENT MINISTRY**I. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES****2 Marks****1. Who can do the glorious ministry?**

- A. The servants of God who are called, anointed and consecrated having forsaken their all can only do this glorious ministry. (Luke 14 : 26, 33 ; Mk 10 : 28, 29)

2. What brought the deliverance for the children of Israel from the bondage in Egypt? To what is it a shadow of in the New Testament?

- A. The ministry of Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, accompanied by signs and wonders, brought deliverance to the children of Israel from their bondage. This is a shadow of the first aspect of the New Testament ministry, the ministry of deliverance – healing the broken hearted and settling the captives free from their bondage to sin, sickness, satan, fear of death etc. (Lk 4 : 18 ; Mk 3 : 14, 15).

3. What does the children of Israel being led through the Red Sea and brought to the foot of Mount Sinai denote in the New Testament?

- A. The children of Israel led through the Red Sea and brought to the foot of mount Sinai speaks of souls joining to the church after their deliverance, being baptized in water and getting filled with the Holy Spirit in the New Testament. (Acts 2 : 41, 47)

4. To what is the ministry, which led the children of Israel from the foot of mount Sinai to Canaan a shadow of?

- A. The ministry which led the children of Israel from the foot of mount Sinai to Canaan is a shadow of the second aspect of the New Testament ministry, the glorious ministry – leading the Spirit-baptized Church to perfection (II Cor 3 : 8 ; 4 : 1).

5. What should we do to attain the excellency of the knowledge of Christ?

- A. We should count all things that are gain unto us as loss and also count them as dung to attain the excellency of the knowledge of Christ. (Phil 3 : 7 – 11)

6. Who are the gifts of Christ to the Church to lead it to perfection?

- A. For the perfecting of the saints, work of the ministry and for the edifying of the body of Christ the apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers are given as the gifts of Christ to the Church, to bring it to perfection. (Eph 4 : 7 – 13)

7. What did Jesus do to fulfill the perfect will of the Father?

- A. To do the perfect will of the Father, Jesus forsook all the glories of heaven and emptied Himself taking the form of a servant. (Phil 2 : 5 – 8)

8. **Who was the saint who testified that for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ he suffered the loss of all things? What protects the servants of God from being entangled with the affairs of this life?**

A.

- i) Apostle Paul (Phil 3 : 7 – 11)
- ii) Life of consecration.

9. **To whom are all the mysteries of heaven revealed? To whom are the deeper truths revealed?**

A.

- i) The mysteries of heaven are revealed to the consecrated servants of God. (Matt 13 : 10, 11)
- ii) The deeper truths are revealed to the holy apostles and prophets in the New Testament. (Eph 3 : 5, 6)

II. **ANSWER BRIEFLY**

5 Marks

1. **To what is the Old Testament ministry a shadow of in the New Testament. Compare.**

Old Testament Ministry	New Testament Ministry
1. The ministry of Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, accompanied by signs and wonders, brought deliverance to the children of Israel from their bondage.	The ministry of deliverance – healing the broken hearted and setting the captives free from their bondage to sin, sickness, satan, fear of death etc. (Lk 4 : 18 ; Mk 3 : 14, 15)
2. The children of Israel were led through the Red Sea and brought to the foot of Mount Sinai.	Souls joining the church after their deliverance, being baptized in water and filled with the Holy spirit. (Acts 2 : 41, 47)
3. The ministry which led the children of Israel from the foot of mount Sinai to Canaan	A shadow of the second aspect of the New Testament ministry, the glorious ministry – leading the Spirit-baptized Church to perfection (II Cor 3 : 8 ; 4 : 1)

III. **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

10 Marks

1. **Explain with reference that a life of consecration is essential for the New Testament ministers.**

A.

- i) Jesus told His disciples, “As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you” (Jn 20 : 21). In order to do the perfect will of the Father, Jesus forsook all the glories

- of heaven and emptied Himself taking the form of a servant (Phil 2 : 5 – 8).
He expects the same from His servants.
- ii) This consecration keeps one from getting entangled with the affairs of this life and helps him to live by faith, relying on God for all his needs. (II Tim 2 : 4)
 - iii) It helps to follow the Lamb wheresoever He goes (Rev 14 : 4).
 - iv) Even as St. Paul testifies, that he, suffered the loss of all things and counted them as dung for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ, this consecration helps one to attain the excellency of this knowledge. (Phil 3 : 7–11).
 - v) All the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven are revealed only to the consecrated servants of God (Matt 13 : 10, 11). The deeper truths which were not revealed to the sons of men in other ages are now revealed to the holy apostles and prophets in the New Testament (Eph 3 : 5, 6).
 - vi) Through this consecration, servants of God unconditionally give themselves to Christ. In turn they become the gifts of Christ to the Church, to bring it to perfection, as it is written that He gave some apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers for the perfecting of the saints (Eph 4 : 7 – 13)

Therefore a life of consecration is essential for the New Testament ministers.

2. Write with references the different names given to the New Testament servants of God.

A. The New Testament servants of God are known by various names :

- i) Master builders (I Cor 3 : 10)
- ii) Ambassadors for Christ (II Cor 5 : 20)
- iii) Stewards of the mysteries of God (I Cor 4 : 1)
- iv) A father and mother to the church (I Thess 2 : 7, 11)
- v) Those who have the rule over the church (Heb 13 : 17)
- vi) Those who watch for the souls in the church (Heb 13 : 17)
- vii) Overseers (Acts 20 : 28)
- viii) Shepherds (I Pet 5 : 1 – 4)
- ix) Elders (I Pet 5 : 1)
- x) Labourers in the vineyard (Matt 20 : 1)
- xi) Ministers of the New Testament (II Cor 3 : 6)
- xii) Labourers together with God (I Cor 3 : 9)

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LESSON-14

THE ORDER OF MELCHISEDEC**I. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES****2 Marks****1. Why was the Levitical Priesthood established?**

- A. In the days of Moses, the Levitical priesthood was established in order to lead the people to the holiness that God expected from them at that time.

2. What could not the Levitical priesthood do?

- A. The Levitical priesthood could not totally sanctify and perfect the conscience and character of the people.

3. What do the 12 tribes of the Old Testament signify in the New Testament?

- A. The 12 tribes of the Old Testament signifies in the New Testament, the saved people of God who join the family of God, by receiving the experience of repentance which is the circumcision of the heart.

4. Whom do the Levites of the Old Testament denote in the New Testament?

- A. The Levites of the Old Testament, denote in the New Testament, the believers who continue steadfastly in the doctrine and fellowship of the apostles (the New Testament priests) and who live by faith, not being attached to earthly things.

5. To whom are the priests of the Old Testament, a type of, in the New Testament?

- A. The priests of the Old Testament are a type of the anointed and consecrated servants of God in the New Testament, who have hated all carnal relationships and have forsaken their all.

6. Whom do the High Priest of the Old Testament signify in the New Testament?

- A. The High Priest of the Old Testament speaks of the office of the apostles which has the pre-eminence in the New Testament priesthood (Heb 3 : 1 ; I Cor 12 : 28)

7. What is the meaning of the words of the Lord Jesus Christ, “.... lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world?”

- A. This speaks not only of those who lived during the days of the former rain, but also of sacrificial saints like them, who will rise up even in the time of the latter rain.
(Matt 28 : 20)

8. Upon which foundation is the church being built, fitly framed together?

- A. The church is being built fitly framed, upon the foundation of apostles and prophets.
(Eph 2 : 20)

II. ANSWER BRIEFLY**5 Marks**

1. Why did the Levitical priesthood could not make man perfect? (or) What is the reason for changing the levitical priesthood and to bring in another priesthood in the order of Melchisedec? (or) Why could not the Levitical priesthood totally sanctify and perfect the conscience and character of the people?

- A. The Levitical priesthood could not totally sanctify and perfect their conscience and character. The reasons for if were:
- i) The animal sacrifices were not sufficient and perfect. Therefore they were unable to take away sin (Heb 10: 1 – 4)
 - ii) The law given by Moses made nothing perfect (Heb 7: 19).
 - iii) The priesthood had its limitations and it could not lead others to perfection (Heb 7: 11)
 - iv) The sacrifices, which the priests offered, could not perfect their own conscience (Heb 9: 9)

2. Who is Melchisedec? How is it clear that the ‘Holy Spirit is Melchisedec’?

- A.
- i) Melchisedec is the king of righteousness, king of Salem-king of peace.
 - ii) He is without father, mother or descent.
 - iii) Since He has no descent, He cannot be Adam, (Heb 7: 2) because Adam has descent. (Gen 5 : 1)
 - iv) Since He has neither beginning of days nor end of life, He cannot be an angel. For angels and man have ‘beginning of days’.(Eze 28 : 5) . Therefore He is neither a man nor an angel.
 - v) Because He is the priest of God, He cannot be God the Father.
 - vi) He is not Christ, because He is ‘like unto the Son of God.’

When we consider the above mentioned reasons it is clear that the Holy Spirit who has neither beginning of days nor end of life is Melchisedec.

3. Why is the ministry according to the order of Melchisedec higher than the order of Levitical priesthood?

- A. In Genesis 14 we read that when Abraham was returning after having defeated four kings, Melchisedec came to meet him and gave him bread and wine. At that time Abraham gave him tithes. As Levi was then in Abraham’s loins – (shows Levi will be revealed as Abraham’s generation), we can say that he also gave Him tithes. (Heb 7 : 9, 10). Only the less is blessed of the better (Heb 7 : 7). Therefore the priesthood after the order of Melchisedec is greater than the Levitical Priesthood.

4. What is the order of Melchisedec ?

A. Melchisedec is without father, mother, descent, having neither beginning of days nor end of life, is like unto the son of God and abides for ever. The Lord Jesus did not acknowledge His mother and His brothers, thereby denying all carnal relationships (Matt 12 : 48). From this we understand that the priesthood that the Lord ordains on the earth in the New Testament period is after an order in which the priest is without father, mother and descent through consecration.

III. ANSWER IN DETAIL

10 Marks

1. Compare the Aaronic order and the order of Melchisedec.

Aaronic order	Order of Melchisedec
i) The first high priest in the Aaronic order was Aaron.	The first High priest in the order of Melchisedec is Christ.
ii) The priesthood was given only to Aaron's family. It was by birth.	The priesthood is not by birth but by calling (Heb 7 : 11)
iii) The order of Aaron did not continue for ever. It was changed by reason of death. (Heb 7 : 23)	Christ who became the High Priest, died and yet rose again and abides a priest for ever (Heb 7 : 24, 25). The New Testament ministry which belongs to this order continues even in Eternity.
iv) The Aaronic order was not given with an oath.	The New Testament priesthood is given with an oath (Heb 7 : 20, 21 ; Psa 110 : 4)
v) The Aaronic order was made after the law of a carnal commandment.	The law was after the power of an endless life (Heb 7 : 16, 17)
vi) The priests were anointed with the anointing oil. This oil had to be prepared with ingredients of prescribed quantities (Exo 30 : 23 – 25, 30).	We are anointed not with oil but with the Holy Spirit which is given 'without measure' (Jn 3 : 34).
vii) The priesthood after the order of Aaron does not perfect any man, because the priests in that order were men with infirmity.	The priesthood after the order of Melchisedec perfects man because Jesus is not weak. He was tempted and was found without sin (Heb 7 : 28 ; 4 : 15).
viii) The priesthood performed a ministry in the tabernacle made with hands.	The priesthood is done in a greater and more perfect tabernacle (Heb 9 : 11, 12).
ix) Men who die received tithes.	Those who have the witness that they live (those who live a victorious life) receive tithes (Heb 7 : 8).

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LESSON-15

FAITH LIFE**I. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES****2 Marks**

1. How should true people of God receive all their need for body and soul? (Or) What should true people of God receive by faith?

A. True people of God must receive all their need for body and soul by faith .

2. According to which measure could each child of God experience faith?

A. Each child of God can experience faith according to the state of one's spiritual life.

3. Write four names of the Old Testament saints who led a faith life?

A. Noah, Abraham, Joseph, Elijah

4. Who are called to do a perfect faith life?

A. The New Testament saints have been called to live a perfect life of faith.

5. When does God give the faith, the fruit of the Spirit unto his children?

A. When a child of God receives the baptism in the Holy Spirit, God gives him the faith which is the fruit of the Spirit (Gal 5 : 22).

6. When does God causes the gift of faith in the Children of God to operate?

A. Whenever God wants to perform something extraordinary through a child of God, He causes this gift of faith in that person to operate at that particular time.

7. Who follows this order of faith life in these days? How do they receive their needs?

A. The servants of God of the Pentecostal Mission follow this order of faith life. They receive all that they need for their livelihood such as food, drink, clothing, faith homes and travelling fare by faith.

8. How many are the steps of faith? What are they?

A. The steps of faith are five. They are :

1. Little Faith 2. Great Faith 3. Faith like a mustard seed 4. Most Holy Faith
5. Faith of the Son of God.

9. What is Great faith?

A. Great faith is faith that is seen in an extraordinary measure in certain people and on certain occasions, when one would not normally expect it from them.

10. What does Faith like a mustard seed show?

- A. Unlike the other seeds, the mustard seed is whole and has no air holes in it. Therefore, faith like a mustard seed, speaks of a firm faith.

11. What is Faith of the Son of God?

- A. Faith of the Son of God is the faith that Jesus the Son of God had when He offered Himself as a sacrifice to transform the sinful man into the likeness of God. (Syllabus)

12. To what is the Faith compared? Why?

- A. Faith is compared to gold. Just as gold is purified and refined, faith too is made precious through fiery trials (I Pet 1 : 7)

13. What is to be done for the faith in various states to become precious?

- A. The faith in different stages, to become precious has to go through a trial.

II. ANSWER BRIEFLY**5 Marks****1. Write notes on natural faith.**

- A. **Natural Faith** : This is the faith that is in every man. This is seen in varying measures in each one and without it men cannot survive in this world. For example, when a man sets out to his office, he needs the faith that he would reach his office and come back safely. The natural man has natural faith to accomplish whatever he decides to do in this world. This faith has its own limits. However, God expects man to make use of this faith to receive spiritual blessings.

2. What is faith life?

- A. When the Lord Jesus finished His ministry on earth, He ascended to heaven commanding His disciples to continue His work, He did not leave behind any material blessing for them. In John 14 : 1, 27, He gave them only the riches of faith and peace. After the New Testament Church was established on the day of Pentecost, by the baptism in the Holy spirit, the New Testament servants of God (servants of God who lived during the apostolic times) continued to abide in this life of faith. No pay or allowance was given to the apostles or disciples who lived during that time. (I Cor 9 : 9,10). The Lord's commandment was that they who preach the gospel should live of the gospel (I Cor 9 : 14 ; Lk 10 : 7).

Thus the faith life is called as the life lead by the servants of God who receive all that they need for their livelihood, such as food, drink, clothing, faith homes and travelling fare, by faith.

3. **How are those of little faith?**

4.

A. **Little Faith** : First of all, those who have little faith are always worried about their personal needs (Matt 6 : 30, 31).

Secondly, they are afraid of trials and temptations (Matt 8 : 23 – 27).

Thirdly, they doubt whether they will be able to follow Jesus all the way in His footsteps all the way until the end (Matt 14 : 28 – 32).

Fourthly, they are unable to understand the sound doctrines and discern the erroneous teachings (Matt 16 : 8, 12).

5. **Why is the faith of a mustard seed essential to us?**

A. Unlike the other seeds, the mustard seed is whole and has no air holes in it. Therefore, faith like a mustard seed, speaks of a firm faith. This faith is needed firstly to minister, to cast out devils and to lead others to salvation (Matt 17 : 14 – 21).

Secondly, such a faith is needed to forgive and forget the wrongs of others, to love our enemies, to bless those who persecute us and to grow in the character of Christ. (Lk 17 : 3-6 ; 23 : 34).

6. **How does the Most Holy Faith help the growth of our spiritual life?**

A. Most Holy Faith is needed for one to enter the Most Holy Place, that is, Zion and New Jerusalem. This faith helps us to live a victorious life, overcoming sins, evil habits and thoughts. It helps us to rest without conflict in our mind. It also gives us the hope that we can become the Bride of Christ and be holy even as He is holy. (Jude 20 ; I Pet 1 : 15, 16).

III. **ANSWER IN DETAIL****10 Marks**1. **Into how many types can faith be classified? What are they? Write with reference.**

A. Faith can be classified into 3 types

1. Natural Faith 2. Faith which is the fruit of the Spirit 3. Gift of faith.

- i) **Natural Faith** : This is the faith that is in every man. This is seen in varying measures in each one and without it men cannot survive in this world. For example, when a man sets out to his office, he needs the faith that he would reach his office and come back safely. The natural man has natural faith to accomplish whatever he decides to do in this world. This faith has its own limits. However, God expects man to make use of this faith to receive spiritual blessings.

- ii) **Faith which is the fruit of the Spirit** : When a child of God receives the baptism in the Holy Spirit, God gives him the faith which is the fruit of the Spirit (Gal 5 : 22). This aspect of faith is implanted in him by God and it helps to nurture the growth of his spiritual life.
- iii) **Gift of faith** : Whenever God wants to perform something extraordinary through a child of God, He causes this gift of faith in that person to operate at that particular time. God can not perform miracles and healings through the natural faith of that person. It was with this faith that Peter said to the cripple, “Rise up and walk” (Acts 3 : 6 - 8).

2. Write with references the aspects of faith?

A.

- i) Faith unto salvation (Acts 16 : 31)
- ii) Faith for daily needs (Rom 1 : 17)
- iii) Healing faith (Jam 5 : 15)
- iv) Faith which quickens the dead (Rom 4 : 17-19).
- v) Faith which gives deliverance from temptations, trials, tribulations, dangers etc. (Heb 11 : 32 – 34).
- vi) Faith which foresees future events (Heb 11 : 22).
- vii) Faith which helps one to live a victorious life (I Jn 5 : 4).

IV. ANSWER ELABORATELY AND EXPLICITLY

15 Marks

1. Write with reference about the different stages or steps of faith.

A. Several Steps of faith are

i) Little Faith

First of all, those who have little faith are always worried about their personal needs (Matt 6 : 30, 31).

Secondly, they are afraid of trials and temptations (Matt 8 : 23 – 27).

Thirdly, they doubt whether they will be able to follow Jesus all the way in His footsteps all the way until the end (Matt 14 : 28 – 32).

Fourthly, they are unable to understand the sound doctrines and discern the erroneous teachings (Matt 16 : 8, 12).

Great faith : Great faith is faith that is seen in an extraordinary measure in certain people and on certain occasions, when one would not normally expect it from them. The Centurion who was a Gentile, saying that his servant could be healed, if only Jesus gave a command, depicts his great faith

(Matt 8 : 10). It was because this great faith was in the Canaanite woman, that she persisted in healing for her daughter (Matt 15 : 28).

ii) Faith like a mustard seed

Unlike the other seeds, the mustard seed is whole and has no air holes in it. Therefore, faith like a mustard seed, speaks of a firm faith.

This faith is needed firstly to minister, to cast out devils and to lead others to salvation (Matt 17 : 14 – 21).

Secondly, such a faith is needed to forgive and forget the wrongs of others, to love our enemies, to bless those who persecute us and to grow in the character of Christ.

(Lk 17 : 3-6 ; 23 : 34).

iii) Most Holy Faith

Most Holy Faith is needed for one to enter the Most Holy Place, that is, Zion and New Jerusalem. This faith helps us to live a victorious life, overcoming sins, evil habits and thoughts. It helps us to rest without conflict in our mind. It also gives us the hope that we can become the Bride of Christ and be holy even as He is holy (Jude 20; I Pet 1: 15, 16).

iv) Faith of the son of God

Faith of the son of God is the faith that Jesus the son of God had when He offered Himself as a sacrifice to transform the sinful man into the likeness of God. He believed He can form a Bride for Himself or a perfected group of saints grown unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ. Through this faith we believe that both we, as well as others can grow to the perfection of Christ and be transformed (Col 1 : 28).

There are different stages of faith. Yet for faith to become precious, it has to go through a trial. Faith is compared to gold. Just as gold is purified and refined, faith too is made precious through fiery trials (I Pet 1 : 7)

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LESSON-16

**SANCTIFICATION THROUGH THE
HOLY SPIRIT****I. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES****2 Marks****1. What is the meaning of ‘Sanctification’?**

A. Sanctification means “Separation”.

2. What is the Sanctification got through the blood? When does it begin in our life?

A. Separation from sins and sinners is the sanctification got through the blood. This begins at salvation. .

3. What is the Sanctification through the Word? When does it begin in our life?

A. To be separated from the world and the things of the world we need sanctification through the Word. This begins at water baptism, when we obey the Word of God.

4. What is the Sanctification through the Spirit? When does it begin in our life ?

To attain entire sanctification, we must obtain deliverance from self. For this, we must be sanctified through the Spirit. This begins with the baptism in the Holy Spirit.

5. Of what all is the spirit the seat? How must these be sanctified?

A. The spirit is the seat of thoughts, imaginations, intentions, planning, knowledge etc. These must be sanctified by the Holy Spirit.

6. Whom does St. Paul writing to the Philippians call as ‘the true circumcision’?

A. St. Paul says “We are the circumcision, which worship God in the Spirit, and rejoice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the flesh” (Phil 3:3).

7. What must we do so that Christ is all and in all for us?

A.

- i) We must give up all the boastings of the self called glorying in the flesh (I Cor 1:29).
- ii) We rejoice in Christ Jesus putting on the new man who is renewed in knowledge after the image of Him that created him. (Col 3:10).

8. “Henceforth know we no man after the flesh”. What does this refer to?

A. This refers to our not knowing any man after the flesh in our mind or in our spirit, that is, not knowing anyone according to his caste, colour, language, nationality or his weakness. This is being sanctified in the mind or in the spirit .

9. When will we abound in life and peace?

- A. Willing to count all that is carnal and of the self as dung, when we exercise this daily in our spirit, we will abound in life and peace (Rom 8:6).

10. To whom will getting sanctified in the spirit not be a burden?

- A. When we, overcome self, not knowing anyone after the flesh, we may have to go through certain unexpected sufferings. But those who surrender themselves to be sanctified in the spirit will arm themselves with the mind of suffering. Getting sanctified in the spirit will not seem a burden to them.

11. Of what all is the soul the seat?

- A. The soul is the seat of emotion, affection, desire, ambition, feeling etc.

12. Why was the soul created? By what is the unsanctified soul easily drawn away?

- A. The soul was created for love, holy emotions and desires. The unsanctified soul is easily drawn away by its own lust and is enticed by strange love and the things of the world..

13. When the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit, what happens to our soul?

- A. Our soul is sanctified from selfish desires and carnal love.

14. When is there no room in us for self or carnal love?

- A. Being sanctified by the Holy Spirit, when we begin to grow into the breadth, length, depth and height of His love(Eph3:18),there is no room in us for self or carnal love.

15. Of what is the whole burnt offering in the Old Testament a shadow of?

- A. The whole burnt offering in the Old Testament is a shadow of the experience received when our body, which is offered up as a living sacrifice, is sanctified by the Holy Spirit..

16. Why should we daily surrender every member of our body to the Holy Spirit?

- A. Every day we have to surrender every member of our body to the Holy Spirit, so that sin, sickness, curse and death might not reign in our body..

17. Through the sanctification of the Holy Spirit how are we able to go on to perfection?

- A. Through the sanctification of the spirit, we put off the old man and put on the new man created in righteousness and true holiness. (Eph 4:24). After this, we are able to go on to perfection, being changed into the likeness of Christ, from glory to glory. (II Cor 3:18).

18. What must we do to be preserved unto the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ?

- A. Our body, soul and spirit must be entirely sanctified by the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, by the Word of God and by the Holy Spirit and be preserved unto the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. (I Thess 5:23).

II. ANSWER BRIEFLY**5 Marks****1. Write about the sanctification of our soul wrought through the Holy Spirit?**

- A. The soul is the seat of emotion, affection, desire, ambition, feeling etc. It was created for love, holy emotions and desires. The unsanctified soul is easily drawn away by its own lust and is enticed by strange love and the things of the world. The love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit (Rom 5:5) and our soul is sanctified from selfish desires and carnal love. Writing to the Ephesians, St. Paul speaks about the love which passeth all knowledge (Eph 3:19). Being sanctified by the Holy Spirit, when we begin to grow into the breadth, length, depth and height of His love (Eph 3:18), there is no room in us for self or carnal love. As our soul has been wholly committed to the love of God, we can attain entire sanctification, loving the Lord with all our heart, with all our soul and with all our strength.

III. ANSWER IN DETAIL**10 Marks****1. Write about the sanctification of our spirit wrought through the Holy Spirit?**

- A. The spirit is the seat of thoughts, imaginations, intentions, planning, knowledge etc. These must be sanctified by the Holy Spirit. These must be sanctified by the Holy Spirit. Writing to the Philippians, St. Paul says, “We are the circumcision, which worship God in the Spirit, and rejoice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the flesh” (Phil 3:3). The ‘flesh’ referred to in this portion of the Scripture, is the ‘self’ in man. When we are sanctified by the Holy Spirit in our spirit, we give up all the boastings of the self called glorying in the flesh (I Cor 1:29), and we rejoice in Christ Jesus, putting on the new man, (Col 3:10) who is renewed in knowledge after the image of Him that created him. Christ is all and in all for us (Col 3:11).

St. Paul says, “Henceforth know we no man after the flesh” (II Cor 5:16). This refers to our not knowing any man after the flesh in our mind or in our spirit, that is, not knowing anyone according to his caste, colour, language, nationality or his weakness. This is being sanctified in the mind or in the spirit. When we are sanctified in the spirit, the light of the knowledge of the glory of God shines in our hearts (II Cor 4:6). This is the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus. Owing to this, we are willing to count all that is carnal and of the self as dung. When we exercise this daily in our spirit, we will abound in life and peace (Rom 8:6). When we, in like manner, overcome self, not knowing anyone after the flesh, we may have to go through certain unexpected sufferings. But those who surrender themselves to be sanctified in the spirit will arm themselves with the mind of suffering. Getting sanctified in the spirit will not seem a burden to them.

2. Write about the sanctification of our body through the Holy Spirit?**A.**

The whole burnt offering in the Old Testament is a shadow of the experience received when our body, which is offered up as a living sacrifice, is sanctified by the Holy Spirit. In the burnt offering, the fire that proceeded from the presence of God burnt the entire sacrifice, reducing it to ashes. Similarly, the fire of the Holy Spirit, which is as fire on our tongue (tongues of fire), is able to sanctify our whole body as we yield every member of our body. This fire can burn away all carnal natures and passions of the body and sanctify even the tongue which no man can tame and which otherwise can defile our whole body. (Jms 3:6-8; Rom 12:1; 15:16)

Through the Spirit, we have to mortify the deeds of the flesh, that our body might be entirely sanctified. If we do so this, we shall live (Rom 8:13). Every day we have to surrender every member of our body to the Holy Spirit, so that sin, sickness, curse and death might not reign in our body. If we do so, He will quicken the members of our mortal body. The Lord's strength will be made perfect in our weakness.

Through the sanctification of the Spirit, we put off the old man and put on the new man created in righteousness and true holiness (Eph 4:24). After this, we are able to go on to perfection, being changed into the likeness of Christ, from glory to glory. (II Cor 3:18)

IV. ANSWER IN DETAIL**15 Marks****1. Write in detail about the sanctification of our spirit ,soul and body through the Holy Spirit?****A. a) Sanctification of our spirit:**

The spirit is the seat of thoughts, imaginations, intentions, planning, knowledge etc. These must be sanctified by the Holy Spirit. These must be sanctified by the Holy Spirit. Writing to the Philippians, St. Paul says, "We are the circumcision, which worship God in the Spirit, and rejoice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the flesh" (Phil 3:3). The 'flesh' referred to in this portion of the Scripture, is the 'self' in man. When we are sanctified by the Holy Spirit in our spirit, we give up all the boastings of the self called glorying in the flesh (I Cor 1:29), and we rejoice in Christ Jesus, putting on the new man,(Col 3:10) who is renewed in knowledge after the image of Him that created him. Christ is all and in all for us (Col 3:11).

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spirit will arm themselves with the mind of suffering. Getting sanctified in the spirit will not seem a burden to them.

b) Sanctification of our Soul:

The soul is the seat of emotion, affection, desire, ambition, feeling etc. It was created for love, holy emotions and desires. The unsanctified soul is easily drawn away by its own lust and is enticed by strange love and the things of the world. The love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit (Rom 5:5) and our soul is sanctified from selfish desires and carnal love. Writing to the Ephesians, St. Paul speaks about the love which passeth all knowledge (Eph 3:19). Being sanctified by the Holy Spirit, when we begin to grow into the breadth, length, depth and height of His love (Eph 3:18), there is no room in us for self or carnal love. As our soul has been wholly committed to the love of God, we can attain entire sanctification, loving the Lord with all our heart, with all our soul and with all our strength.

c) Sanctification of our body:

The whole burnt offering in the Old Testament is a shadow of the experience received when our body, which is offered up as a living sacrifice, is sanctified by the Holy Spirit. In the burnt offering, the fire that proceeded from the presence of God burnt the entire sacrifice, reducing it to ashes. Similarly, the fire of the Holy Spirit, which is as fire on our tongue (tongues of fire), is able to sanctify our whole body as we yield every member of our body. This fire can burn away all carnal natures and passions of the body and sanctify even the tongue which no man can tame and which otherwise can defile our whole body. (Jms 3:6-8; Rom 12:1; 15:16)

Through the Spirit, we have to mortify the deeds of the flesh, that our body might be entirely sanctified. If we do so this, we shall live (Rom 8:13). Every day we have to surrender every member of our body to the Holy Spirit, so that sin, sickness, curse and death might not reign in our body. If we do so, He will quicken the members of our mortal body. The Lord's strength will be made perfect in our weakness.

Through the sanctification of the Spirit, we put off the old man and put on the new man created in righteousness and true holiness (Eph 4:24). After this, we are able to go on to perfection, being changed into the likeness of Christ, from glory to glory. (II Cor 3:18).

From this we understand that our body, soul and spirit must be entirely sanctified by the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, by the Word of God and by the Holy Spirit and be preserved unto the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. (I Thess 5:23).

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LESSON-17

VICTORIOUS LIFE**I. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES****2 Marks****1. What is the goal of Christian living? Why do God continue to work in the fallen man?**

- A. A perfect victorious life is the goal of Christian living. Even today God continues to work to restore a victorious life to the fallen man, that he may be found worthy to reign with Him in eternity.(syllabus).

2. What is victorious life?

- A. Victorious life is overcoming all the trials and temptations that come against one's spiritual life and ministry through sin, Satan and the world and emerging as a conqueror through them all.(syllabus)

3. How and when was Jesus tempted?

- A. Jesus was tempted, tried and tested in all points that is in thought, word, will and deed. He overcome them all. (Heb 4 : 15)
From the beginning of His ministry until His death on the cross, Jesus was tried. Nevertheless He was victorious in all these trials (Rev3 : 21).

4. Why should we be tried? Who would help us when we are tried?

- A. We must be tried in every aspect of our life in order to prove that we are overcomers. As we go through manifold temptations, Jesus is with us to help us overcome them (Heb 2 : 18).

5. What are the seven nations and the thirty one kings whom the children of Israel had to fight against and overcome before they possessed the land of Canaan a shadow of?

- A. They are a shadow of the trials we have to overcome in order to possess our heavenly inheritance.(syllabus)

6. The trials and temptations that come against us are primarily from which three sources?

- A.
- i) sin
 - ii) Satan
 - iii) The world

7. What must we do to be delivered from the nature of sin?

A. We have to identify ourselves with the death of Jesus at water baptism. (Rom 6:4,5)

8. Where does victorious life actually begin? Whom should we be led by to live a victorious life?

A. It is at baptism that sin, or the nature of sin is condemned in the flesh (Rom 6:6,7,12,14 ; 8:3) and victorious life actually begins.
To live such a victorious life, we need to be led by the Holy Spirit (Rom 8:14).

9. By what other names is Satan called?

A.
i) An accuser
ii) A tempter
iii) The author of death
iv) A murderer

10. How can we overcome Satan?

A.
i) By the Blood of the Lamb
ii) By the word of our testimony
iii) By not loving our lives unto the death (Rev 12:11)

11. When can we boldly challenge the devil who accuses us?

A. When we truly repent of our shortcomings with a broken and a contrite heart, the blood of Jesus pleads for us, forgives us, cleanses us and justifies us. Then we can boldly challenge the devil (Rom 8:33)

12. How can we overcome Satan, the tempter, by the word of our testimony?

A. We can overcome Satan, the tempter when we make the Word of God our experience and learn to use it as the sword of the Spirit to resist Satan. (I Jn 2:14 -16).

13. How can we overcome Satan, the author of death?

A. When we are prepared to lose our life, not loving our lives, we can overcome Satan, the author of death by putting our trust, not in ourselves, but in God Who raises the dead and in Jesus Who destroyed Satan by His death, and is alive forevermore to give us life and abundant life (Jn 10:10)

14. When do we become the children of God? When do we become the sons of God by faith?

A. When we are saved, and receive the forgiveness of sins, we become the children of God (Jn 1:12). At baptism we put on Christ and become sons of God by faith. (Gal 3:26 – 28)

15. By what other name is the spirit of the world called? What evil does it bring about in people?

- A. The spirit of the world is called by the other name ‘worldliness’ It is this spirit that makes people imitate others and follow evil habits, traditions, rudiments and fashions of this world.

16. How are we wholly delivered from the spirit of the world or worldliness?

- A. We are called to have fellowship with God and the saints, and as we grow in the love of God, the fire of His love burns up every trace of worldliness in us and wholly delivers us from the spirit of the world.

17. How can we live a victorious life?

- A.
- i) By the blood of Jesus
 - ii) Word of God
 - iii) Faith
 - iv) The love of God
 - v) The power of the anointing
 - vi) Abiding in prayer
 - vii) Being hid in Christ
 - viii) Putting on a mind to suffer
 - ix) Doing the Will of God (Syllabus)

II. ANSWER BRIEFLY

5 Marks

1. How can we overcome sin?

- A. Behind every sin is an evil spirit that is at work. This spirit brings us under bondage (Jn 8:34). When we confess our sins, Jesus cleanses and redeems us by His blood and sets us free (Jn 8:36). Again in order to be delivered from the nature of sin we have to identify ourselves with the death of Jesus at water baptism (Rom 6:4,5). It is here (at baptism) that sin, or the nature of sin is condemned in the flesh (Rom 6:6,7, 12,14; 8:3) and victorious life actually begins. Thereafter we are to keep on reckoning that we are dead to sin and alive unto God, and yield our members unto God as instruments of righteousness (Rom 6:11,13), in order to resist sin in our mind and to fulfil righteousness or to do the will of God in our body (Heb 12:4; Rom 6:16). To live such a victorious life, we need to be led by the Holy Spirit (Rom 8:14)

2. What are the blessings we receive when we live a victorious life?

- A.
- i) When we live a victorious life we become good soldiers for Christ
 - ii) The heavenly inheritances and rewards, the throne of God and the right to rule all nations with a rod of iron are granted (promised) only to the over comers (Rev 2:7,11,17,26-28;3:5,12,21)
 - iii) Victorious life helps us to always triumph in Jesus Christ (II Cor 2:14)
 - iv) Makes us fight the good fight of faith

- v) Helps us to lay hold on eternal life
- vi) Be found ready to be transformed in the twinkling of an eye when Jesus comes.

III. ANSWER IN DETAIL**10 Marks****1. How can we overcome Satan? Explain in detail.**

A.

i) By the Blood of the Lamb:

It is by the blood of the Lamb that we overcome Satan the ‘accuser of the brethren’ (Rev 12:10,11). When we truly repent of our shortcomings with a broken and a contrite heart, the blood of Jesus pleads for us, forgives us, cleanses us and justifies us. Then we can boldly challenge the devil. (Rom 8:33)

ii) By the word of our testimony:

We can overcome Satan, the tempter when we make the Word of God our experience and learn to use it as the sword of the Spirit to resist Satan. (I Jn 2:14-16)

iii) By not loving our lives unto the death:

When we are prepared to lose our life, not loving our lives, we can overcome Satan, the author of death by putting our trust, not in ourselves, but in God Who raises the dead and in Jesus Who destroyed Satan by His death, and is alive forevermore to give us life and abundant life (Jn 10:10). Jesus said, ‘He that loveth his life shall lose it; and he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it unto life eternal’ (Jn 12:25)

To resist Satan we also need a life of submitting to God in all things (Jms 4:7), a life of fasting and prayer (Matt 17:21), steadfastness of faith (I Pet 5:9), and finally, faith in the power that is in the name of Jesus. (Mk 16:17).

2. How to overcome the World?

- A. In the world we see all kinds of distinctions of caste, colour, nationality, language etc. When we are saved, and receive the forgiveness of sins, we become the children of God (Jn 1:12). Then these distinctions begin to leave us (Rom 2:28,29). At baptism we put on Christ and become sons of God by faith and such differences are again dealt with (Gal 3:26-28), and at the baptism in the Holy Spirit we are all made one body, the body of Christ (I Cor 12:13) and Christ becomes all and in all for us. (Col 3:11).

There is something called the spirit of the world or worldliness which we should be wary of. It is this spirit that makes people imitate others and follow evil habits, traditions, rudiments and fashions of this world. Jesus died in order to deliver us from this evil world (Gal 1:4). It is written, “The friendship of the world is enmity with God” (Jms 4:4).

We are called to have fellowship with God and the saints, and as we grow in the love of God, the fire of His love burns up every trace of worldliness in us and wholly delivers us from the spirit of the world.

IV. EXPLAIN IN DETAIL

15 Marks

1. How can we overcome Satan and the world? Explain in detail.

A. Overcoming Satan

(a) **By the Blood of the Lamb**

It is by the blood of the Lamb that we overcome Satan the ‘accuser of the brethren’ (Rev 12:10,11). When we truly repent of our shortcomings with a broken and a contrite heart, the blood of Jesus pleads for us, gives us, cleanses us and justifies us. Then we can boldly challenge the devil (Rom 8:33)

(b) **By the word of our testimony**

We can overcome Satan, the tempter when we make the Word of God our experience and learn to use it as the sword of the Spirit to resist Satan. (I Jn 2:14-16)

(c) **By not loving our lives unto the death**

When we are prepared to lose our life, not loving our lives, we can overcome Satan, the author of death by putting our trust, not in ourselves, but in God Who raises the dead and in Jesus Who destroyed Satan by His death, and is alive forevermore to give us life and abundant life (Jn 10:10). Jesus said, ‘He that loveth his life shall lose it; and he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it unto life eternal’ (Jn 12:25)

To resist Satan we also need a life of submitting to God in all things (Jms 4:7), a life of fasting and prayer (Matt 17:21), steadfastness of faith (I Pet 5:9), and finally, faith in the power that is in the name of Jesus. (Mk 16:17).

Overcoming the world

In the world we see all kinds of distinctions of caste, colour, nationality, language etc. When we are saved, and receive the forgiveness of sins, we become the children of God (Jn 1:12). Then these distinctions begin to leave us (Rom 2:28,29). At baptism we put on Christ and become sons of God by faith and such difference are again dealt with (Gal 3:26-28), and at the baptism in the Holy Spirit we are all made one body, the body of Christ (I Cor 12:13) and Christ becomes all and in all for us. (Col 3:11).

There is something called the spirit of the world or worldliness which we should be wary of. It is this spirit that makes people imitate others and follow evil habits, traditions, rudiments and fashions of this world. Jesus died in order to deliver us from this evil world (Gal 1:4). It is written, “The friendship of the world is enmity with God” (Jms 4:4).

We are called to have fellowship with God and the saints, and as we grow in the love of God, the fire of His love burns up every trace of worldliness in us and wholly delivers us from the spirit of the world.

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LESSON-18

NEW JERUSALAM

(PART - I)

I. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES**2 Marks****1. For whom is New Jerusalem their eternal habitation?**

- A. New Jerusalem is the eternal habitation of the perfected New Testament Church or the Bride of Christ. (Rev 21:2)

2. Which is the place that Jesus said He would prepare for His bride and ‘the hope’ laid up for us in heaven? Write with scripture reference.

- A. New Jerusalem is the place, which Jesus said He would prepare for His Bride (Jn 14:2,3). This is ‘the hope’ laid up for us in heaven. (Col. 1:5).

3. Which were the three places found in the Old Testament tabernacle? Which place is the shadow of New Jerusalem?

- A. i) Outer Court
ii) Holy Place
iii) Most Holy Place

The Most Holy Place is a shadow of New Jerusalem.

4. When Jesus died on the cross, the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom. What does this show? When do we enter the Most Holy Place spiritually?

- A. This shows that we now have access into the Most Holy Place in heaven. This is that is explained in Hebrews 10:19,20. We enter the Most Holy Place spiritually when we are baptized in the Holy Spirit (Eph 2:18).

5. What must those who are Spirit-baptized do to inherit New Jerusalem?.

- A. They must grow to the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ (Eph. 4:13).

6. In which book should the names of those who will be found in New Jerusalem be written?

- A. Lamb’s book of Life (Rev. 21 :27)

7. By what is God preparing New Jerusalem with?

- A. God is preparing New Jerusalem with the sanctified character and tried faith of the saints.

8. What does the city being of pure gold reveal? What does the precious stones reveal spiritually?

A. The city being of pure gold (Rev 21:18) reveals the tried and precious faith of the saints and the precious stones in the foundations reveal the spiritually developed, divine character of the saints.

9. What is the shape of New Jerusalem? Where is the corner stone of New Jerusalem laid?

A. New Jerusalem is cubical in shape. The corner stone of New Jerusalem is laid in Zion (Eph 2:19,20; Isa 28:16; I Pet 2:6).

10. What are the other names by which New Jerusalem is known?

A. i) Holy City (Rev 21:2)
ii) prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. (Rev 21:2)
iii) Lamb's Wife (Rev 21:9)

11. How many gates did the city of New Jerusalem have in each direction?

A. On the east three gates; on the north three gates; on the south three gates; and on the west three gates. (Rev 21:13)

12. How many foundations did the wall of the city have? Whose names and how many names were in them?

A. i) twelve foundations
ii) the names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb (Rev 21:14)

13. How does the city of New Jerusalem lie? What are its measurements?

A. i) the city lieth foursquare
ii) the length and breadth and the height of it are equal. (Rev. 21:16) and measure twelve thousand furlongs.

14. What is the measurement of the wall of the city of New Jerusalem?

A. It measured an hundred and forty and four cubits, according to the measure of a man, that is, of the angel. (Rev 21:17)

15. The wall of the city was built with which stones?

A. The wall of the city was built of Jasper (Rev 21:18)

16. With what were the foundations of the wall of the city garnished?

A. The wall of the city was garnished with all manner of precious stones. (Rev 21:19)

17. Write the names of the twelve foundation stones?

- A. The first foundation was jasper; the second, sapphire; the third a chalcedony; the fourth, an emerald; the fifth, sardonyx; the sixth, sardius; the seventh, chrysolite, the eighth, beryl; the ninth, a topaz; the tenth, a chrysoprasus; the eleventh, a jacinth; the twelfth, an amethyst. (Rev 21:19,20)

17. What was of pure gold like transparent glass?

- A. Street of the city (Rev 21:21)

18. What were the twelve pearls in the city of New Jerusalem?

- A. The twelve gates were twelve pearls; every several gate was of one pearl; (Rev 21:21)

19. Why shall not the gates of the city of New Jerusalem be shut at all?,

- A. The gates of the city shall not be shut at all by day: for there shall be no night there.

20. How was the river which proceeded out of the throne of God and of the Lamb?

- A. A pure river of water of life, clear as crystal (Rev 22: 1)

21. What was the name of the tree which was in the midst of the street and on either side of the river? How many manner of fruits did it bear?

- A. The Tree of life which bare twelve manner of fruits. (Rev 22 : 2)

23. With what frequency did the tree of life yield her fruit?

- A. The tree of life yielded her fruit every month. (Rev 22:2)

24. What were the leaves of the tree of life for?

- A. For the healing of the nations (Rev 22:2)

25. What was the light of the city of New Jerusalem like?

- A. The light of the city of New Jerusalem was like unto a stone most precious, even like a jasper stone, clear as crystal. (Rev 21 : 11)

26. What did lighten the city of New Jerusalem? Who is it's light?

- A. For the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof. (Rev 21:23)

27. **Who are they that walk in the light of New Jerusalem ? Who are they that bring their glory and honour into it?**

A. The nations of them which are saved shall walk in the light of it; and the kings of the earth do bring their glory and honour into it. (Rev 21:24)

IV. EXPLAIN IN DETAIL

15 Marks

1. Write the features of New Jerusalem and its general description in detail.

A.

1. The light and glory of the city

- i) her light was like unto a stone most precious, even like a jasper stone, clear as crystal; (Rev 21:11)
- ii) the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it; for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof. (Rev 21:23)
- iii) the nations of them which are saved shall walk in the light of it; and the kings of the earth do bring their glory and honour into it. (Rev 21:24)
- iv) there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light; and they shall reign for ever and ever. (Rev 22:5)

2. Its adornment

- i) I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. (Rev 21:2)

3. Its other names

- i) Holy City (Rev 21:2)
- ii) prepared as a bride adorned for her husband (Rev 21:2)
- iii) the bride, the Lamb's wife (Rev 21:9)

4. Its Wall

- i) The city had a wall great and high (Rev 21:12)
- ii) The wall of the city had twelve foundations, and in them the names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb. (Rev 21:14)
- iii) He that talked with me had a golden reed to measure the city, and the gates thereof, and the wall thereof. (Rev 21:15)
- iv) He measured the wall thereof, an hundred and forty and four cubits, according to the measure of a man, that is, of the angel. (Rev 21:17)
- v) the building of the wall of it was of jasper (Rev 21:18)

5. Its Street

The street of the city was pure gold, as it were transparent glass. (Rev 21:21)

6. Its gates

- i) On the east three gates; on the north three gates; on the south three gates; and on the west three gates and had a twelve gates (Rev 21:13)
- ii) the twelve gates were twelve pearls; every several gate was of one pearl; (Rev 21:21)
- iii) the gates of it shall not be shut at all by day; for there shall be no night there (Rev 21:25)

7. It dimensions

- i) the city lieth foursquare, and the length is as large as the breadth: twelve thousand furlongs. The length and breadth and the height of it are equal. (Rev 21:16)
- ii) he measured the wall thereof, an hundred and forty and four cubits, according to the measure of a man, that is, of the angel. (Rev 21:17)

8. Its foundations

- i) the wall of the city had twelve foundations, and in them the names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb. (Rev 21: 14)
- ii) The first foundation was jasper; the second, sapphire; the third a chalcedony; the fourth, an emerald; the fifth, sardonyx; the sixth, sardius; the seventh, chrysolyte, the eighth, beryl; the ninth, a topaz; the tenth, a chrysoprasus; the eleventh, a jacinth; the twelfth, an amethyst. (Rev 21:19,20)

9. The river of the water of Life

- i) And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb (Rev 22:1)
- ii) In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit ever month: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations. (Rev 22:2).

10. The throne of God

- i) The throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it; (Rev 22:3)

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LESSON-19

NEW JERUSALAM

(PART - II)

I. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES**2 Marks****1. Who will be the bride of Christ in eternity?**

- A. Only those who are saved, baptized in water by immersion, receive the baptism in the Holy Spirit and grow to the perfection of Christ, will be the Bride of Christ in eternity. (Syllabus)

2. What must those who are to inherit New Jerusalem continue steadfastly in?

- A. They must continue steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship (syllabus).

3. To whom should they who are to inherit New Jerusalem be obedient?

- A. They must be obedient to the Spirit of God, the Word of God, and to the servants of God who watch for their souls (Rom 8:14; Acts 20:32; Heb 13:17)

4. What is necessary in the life of those who are preparing to be the bride of Christ?**OR****What does the great and high wall of New Jerusalem speak of?**

- A. A life of separation and prayer. (Isa 62:6) (syllabus)

5. Why is New Jerusalem called a 'holy city'?

- A. Those who inherit New Jerusalem must be wholly sanctified in spirit, soul and body (I Thess 5:23). That is why it is called a holy City.

6. "There shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth " Explain.

- A. This means that we must separate ourselves from all uncleanness, be cleansed from all impurity (II Cor 7:1) and be consecrated to the Lord, if we want to enter into New Jerusalem . Therefore it is written, "There shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth"

7. What are those things which we have to wage a battle against? What will those who overcome these things inherit?

- A. We have a battle to wage against sin, sickness, Satan, the world and death. Those who overcome all these will inherit the throne of God in New Jerusalem (Rev 3:21)

8. The Bride of Christ must be perfected in the character of Christ. what are the four aspects?

- A. The Bride of Christ must be perfected in four aspects - Faith, love, holiness and in doing the will of God (James 2:22; I John 4:17,18; II Cor 7:1; Col 4:12)

9. Why is New Jerusalem said to be four-square?

- A. The Bride of Christ must be perfected in four aspects - Faith, love, holiness and in doing the will of God (James 2:22; I John 4:17,18; II Cor 7:1; Col 4:12) That is why New Jerusalem is said to be four square.

10. What is meant by 'Rapture'?

- A. The Bride of Christ is caught up at the Secret Coming of Christ. This is called the "Rapture".

11. How must the Church of Christ wait for the Secret Coming of Jesus?

- A. As a bride ardently waits for her bridegroom, the Church of Christ must be filled with the love of God and ardently wait for the Secret Coming of the Lord Jesus, her Bridegroom.

II. ANSWER IN BRIEFLY**5 Marks****1. Why must those who inherit New Jerusalem continue steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship?**

- A. All Spirit-baptized churches cannot prepare the Bride of Christ. As seen in Ephesians 2:20, we have to be built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets. These offices are gifts of Christ to the Church for her perfection (Eph 4:11-13). All who call themselves apostles are not apostles. Only the called, chosen and consecrated servants of God can become the foundation (Lk 14:26,33). The twelve foundations of New Jerusalem have the names of the apostles written on them. So those who are to inherit New Jerusalem must continue steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship.

2. What are the names given to the Bride of Christ who will inherit New Jerusalem?

- A.
- i) A perfect Man (Eph 4:13)
 - ii) Man Child (Rev 12:5)
 - iii) The Lamb's wife (Rev 21:9)
 - iv) Habitation of God (Eph 2:22)
 - v) Chaste virgin (II Cor 11:2)
 - vi) A glorious Church (Eph 5:27)
 - vii) The heirs of God (Rom 8:17)
 - viii) Precious fruit (Jms 5:7)
 - ix) A holy temple (Eph 2:21)

III. EXPLAIN IN DETAIL**15 Marks****1. What are the characteristics of those who inherit New Jerusalem? Explain in detail.**

- i) Only those who are saved, baptized in water by immersion, receive the baptism in the Holy Spirit and grow to the perfection of Christ, will be the Bride of Christ in eternity.
- ii) We who are many are made members of the one body of Christ when we are baptized in the Holy Spirit (I Cor 12:13). After that we have to be perfected, not just individually but collectively as well (Eph 4:15,16; 2:19 -22)
- iii) All Spirit-baptized churches cannot prepare the Bride of Christ. As seen in Ephesians 2:20, we have to be built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets. These offices are gifts of Christ to the Church for her perfection (Eph 4:11-13). All who call themselves apostles are not apostles. Only the called, chosen and consecrated servants of God can become the foundation (Lk 14:26,33). The twelve foundations of New Jerusalem have the names of the apostles written on them. So those who are to inherit New Jerusalem must continue steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship. They must be obedient to the Spirit of God, the Word of God, and to the Servants of God, who watch for their souls (Rom 8:14; Acts 20:32; Heb 13:17)
- iv) We read that Jerusalem is built as a city that is compact together (Psa 122:3). This is what is expressed in Ephesians 2:21,22 and 4:16. We are built upon the corner stone Jesus and upon the foundations of the apostles and prophets and are fitly framed together.
- v) Moreover, those who are preparing to be the Bride of Christ must have a life of separation and prayer. New Jerusalem is said to have a great and high wall. This wall speaks of a life of separation and prayer (Isa 62:6) , which we must have if we are to inherit New Jerusalem.
- vi) The Bride of Christ is prepared altogether by grace. The woman with the moon under her feet in Revelation 12:1 is the Church and the moon speak of grace about which it is referred to in I Peter 5:12 as 'grace wherein we stand'
- vii) Those who inherit New Jerusalem must be wholly sanctified in spirit, soul and body (I Thess 5:23). That is why it is called a holy city and it is said that, "there shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth" (Rev 21:2,27). This means that we must separate ourselves from all uncleanness, be cleansed from all impurity (II Cor 7:1) and be consecrated to the Lord.
- viii) In Revelation Chapters 2 and 3 we read that all rewards are for the over comers. We have a battle to wage against sin, sickness, Satan, the world and death. Those who overcome all these will inherit the throne of God in New Jerusalem (Rev 3:21). Only the overcoming church will become the Bride of Christ. (Rev 12:5).

- ix) The Church must be perfected in the character of Christ to become His Bride (Eph 4:13). She must be perfected in four aspects – faith, love, holiness and in doing the will of God (Jms 2:22) I Jn 4:17,18; II Cor 7:1; Col 4:12). That is why New Jerusalem is said to be four – square. To put on the character of Christ, the Bride of Christ has to go through many paths of suffering just as Christ did and attain perfection (Heb 2:10)
- x) The Bride of Christ is caught up at the Secret Coming of Christ. This is called the “Rapture”. The perfected saints who are dead in Christ will rise first. Those who are alive and ready for His Coming will be changed or transformed in the twinkling of an eye and caught up (I Thess 4:15-17; I Cor 15:51,52). The Lord is coming for those who ardently wait for Him. As a bride ardently waits for her bridegroom, the Church of Christ must be filled with the love of God and ardently wait for the Secret Coming of the Lord Jesus, her Bridegroom.

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LESSON-20

ZION**I. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES****2 Marks**

1. What was a part of the city of Jerusalem, in the Old Testament? What was it known as?

A. In the Old Testament, Zion was a part of the city of Jerusalem and was known as the “City of David” (II Sam. 5:7).

2. For whom is Zion their reward and inheritance?

A. In the Old Testament, Zion is the reward and inheritance of the consecrated and perfected servants of God. (Rev 14:1-5; 21:14; Eph 2:20).

3. In the Old Testament tabernacle where did God dwell in the most Holy place? To what is this place a shadow of?

A. God dwelt in the most holy place above the mercy seat between the Cherubim on the ark of the testimony (Exo. 25:22). This place above the mercy seat between the two cherubim is a shadow of Zion.

4. What proceeds from Zion?

A. All blessings proceed from Zion (Psa. 128:5; 134:3).
The law proceeds from Zion (Isa. 2:3 ;Mic 4:2)
Judgment and righteousness proceed from Zion (Isa. 33:5)
Power proceeds from Zion (Joel 3:16; Mic.4:13; Psa. 110:2)

5. What are the names that will be written in the foreheads of them who shall inherit Zion. Before whom will they sing a new song?

A. The Name of the Father and the Son (according to the original tongue) will be written in their foreheads. They will sing a new song, which no man can learn, before the throne, and before the four beasts and the elders. (Rev 14:1,3)

II. ANSWER BRIEFLY**5 Marks**

1. What are the General features of Zion?

A. In the Old Testament, Zion was a part of the city of Jerusalem and was known as the ‘city of David’ (II Sam 5:7). The term Zion was also applied to the congregation of Israel (Isa 1:8; 49:14). We read of the New Testament Zion in Isaiah 28:16. I Peter 2:6 shows that this refers to the heavenly Zion. We read that the Lord Jesus Christ rose from the dead and ascended far above all heavens and became the

corner stone in Zion (Eph. 4:8-10; Isa 28:16; Matt 21:42; Eph 2:20; I Pet 2:4-7). Zion is the highest place in heaven.

Zion is the reward and inheritance of the consecrated and perfected servants of God (Rev. 14:1-5; 21:14; Eph. 2:20)

2. What are the qualifications of those who inherit Zion as referred to in Revelation 14:1-5

- A.
1. The name of the Father and the Son (according to the original tongue) will be written in their foreheads.
 2. They will sing a new song, which no man can learn, before the throne, and before the four beasts and the elders.
 3. They are redeemed from the earth.
 4. They were not defiled with women.
 5. They are virgins
 6. They follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth.
 7. They were redeemed from among men.
 8. They are firstfruits unto God and to the Lamb.
 9. In their mouth is found no guile.
 10. They are without fault before the throne of God.

They are 144,000 in number and will stand together with the Lamb on mount Zion

III. EXPLAIN IN DETAIL

10 Marks

1. Write about the Greatness of Zion.

- A.
1. God dwells in Zion (Psa. 9:11; 132:13,14)
 2. God has chosen Zion and desired it for His habitation (Psa 132:13).
 3. Zion is the 'perfection of beauty'. It is from here that God hath shined. (Psa50:2)
 4. God reigns from Zion (Psa. 146:10).
 5. It is the source of all joy (Psa. 48:2).
 6. All praises ascend to God in Zion (Psa 65:1).
 7. All blessings proceed from Zion (Psa. 128:5;134:3).
 8. The law proceeds from Zion (Isa 2:3; Mic 4:2).
The law that proceeds from Zion is revealed:
 - (a) as song (life)
 - (b) as glory (light)
 9. Judgment and righteousness proceed from Zion (Isa. 33:5).
 10. Power proceeds from Zion (Joel 3:16; Mic.4:13; Psa. 110:2).

IV. EXPLAIN CLEARLY AND IN DETAIL

15 Marks

1. Write On The Greatness of Zion and the qualification of those who inherit Zion.

A. The Greatness of Zion:

1. God dwells in Zion (Psa. 9:11; 132:13,14)
2. God has chosen Zion and desired it for His habitation (Psa 132:13).
3. Zion is the 'perfection of beauty'. It is from here that God hath shine.(Psa50:2)
4. God reigns from Zion (Psa. 146:10).
5. It is the source of all joy (Psa. 48:2).
6. All praises ascend to God in Zion (Psa 65:1).
7. All blessings proceed from Zion (Psa. 128:5;134:3).
8. The law proceeds from Zion (Isa 2:3; Mic 4:2).
The law that proceeds from Zion is revealed:
(a) as song (life) (b) as glory (light)
9. Judgment and righteousness proceed from Zion (Isa. 33:5).
10. Power proceeds from Zion (Joel 3:16; Mic.4:13; Psa. 110:2).

The qualifications of those who inherit Zion:

1. The name of the Father and the Son (according to the original tongue) will be written in their foreheads.
2. They will sing a new song, which no man can learn, before the throne, and before the four beasts and the elders.
3. They are redeemed from the earth.
4. They were not defiled with women.
5. They are virgins
6. They follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth.
7. They were redeemed from among men.
8. They are first fruits unto God and to the Lamb.
9. In their mouth is found no guile.
10. They are without fault before the throne of God.

They are 144,000 in number and will stand together with the Lamb on mount Zion

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