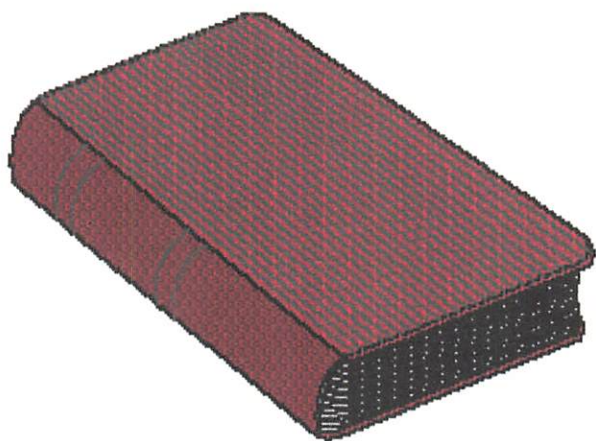


TEACH YOURSELF

# HOW TO STUDY THE BIBLE

*Book One*



Benny B. Bristow

# How To Study The Bible

*Presented to*

*By*

*Date*

## Dedicated

To all who want to learn God's will concerning eternal salvation, and the truth about the church that Jesus built and purchased with His blood. And to all who want to share God's truth with all who will study.

# Teach Yourself Series

## Introduction

W elcome to the “Teach Yourself” Bible Series! The three books in this series have been planned to help you learn the will of God for your life. This Book One is designed to teach you how to study the Bible. Even though it is an important thing for you to be taught by someone else who is true to the word of God, it is likewise important for you to study the Bible for yourself.

The apostle Paul set forth this importance principle to Timothy when he wrote: *“Study to show yourself approved to God, a workman who does not need to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth”* (2 Timothy 2:15).

Therefore, this first book will introduce you to the Bible, which is God’s eternal library, and show you how it is to be studied and applied.

This first book has been planned to lay the foundation for the study of the other two volumes.

After learning the names and summary of the various books of the Bible, please make a special effort to also learn about God’s two covenants, the Old and New Testaments, and how each one applies to our lives today.

For it is a fact that before we can fully learn God’s will for our lives, we must learn where God has drawn His eternal lines. This is the only way to “rightly divide the word of truth” as Paul mentioned to Timothy.

The second book, “Selected Scriptures” will show you God’s word as it applies to Salvation and the New Testament Church. The third volume will teach you how to grow as a Christian all the way to heaven.

Remember, these three volumes can guide you to obey God as you prepare for eternity, and this is the most important thing that you can do. —The Author



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# How To Study The Bible

[1] When we hold the Bible in our hands, we hold the world's greatest Book. The Greek word *biblos* does not appear in the text of the Bible, but when translated, it means "The Book."

Those who have faith in God and His word believe that of all the books ever made in the world, this is the BOOK of books. The Bible is called the Book, but in reality, it is the Book of many books.



[2] Some of the books in the Bible are long, and others short, but when added together, there is a total of 66 books.

[3] The question might be asked, "Who is the author of the books of the Bible?" There are two ways to look at the answer to this question. First of all, God is the supreme author of all these books. Paul sums up this truth in these words:

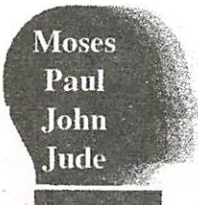
[4] *"All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work"* (2 Timothy 3:16,17).

[5] Therefore, every book of the Bible is "God breathed." However, we must also learn that as God breathed His word and will, He used approximately forty men to write these books. In the words of Peter:



[6] *"Knowing this first, that no prophecy of Scrip-*

ture is of any private interpretation, for prophecy never came by the will of man, but holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit.” (2 Peter 1:20,21).



Moses  
Paul  
John  
Jude

[7] Thus God, through these men, wrote the books of the Bible. We know the names of many of these authors, but whether known or unknown, God guided all of them to bring beautiful harmony to His word. Without a doubt, this is one of many proofs that the Bible is the inspired word of God.

[8] The writing of the Bible spans a time that stretches over approximately 1500 years — 1400 B.C. through 100 A.D. And yet, God guided harmony and continuity in His Book.

[9] Most of the Old Testament is written in the Hebrew language—a language that was spoken by the Israelites in the land of Canaan before they were carried away into Babylonian Captivity.



However, after their return from captivity, a few passages appear in the Aramaic language. This was a language that was related to the Hebrew language. For examples of Aramaic passages, see (Ezra 4:7,8,18; 7:12-26; Jer. 10:11; Dan. 2:4-7,28).

[10] The New Testament was written in the Greek language except for a few isolated words and sentences. Greek was the language used daily by the Hellenistic world. Therefore, this was a language that could be used to preach the gospel to the world as Jesus commanded His apostles to do (Mt. 28:19,20; Mk. 16:15,16; Lk. 24:46,47).



Rightly  
Dividing

[11] With this brief background, let us now focus in on the divisions and books of the Bible. Before we can “rightly divide” (2 Tim. 2:15), these 66 books, we

## How To Study The Bible — Page 7

must have a general knowledge of God's divine library.

[12] One time there was a man who visited an attorney, and was completely impressed with the large collection of books in his office. He asked the attorney, "Have you read all of these books?"

[13] The attorney answered, "No I haven't, but I know where to go to find what I need from these books."

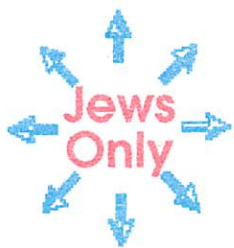
[14] Therefore we need to know God's library so well that we can find any subject that we need in our lives. Please take some time to learn about all these books. Please study carefully the library display of God's Library on page 3 of this book.



[15] Obviously, the Bible has two major divisions that represent two important covenants from God. The Old



Testament records the account of creation, history of sin, and a covenant made between God and Abraham (Gen. 12:1-3). This covenant involved: (1) A nation from Abraham's seed, (2) A land on which they would dwell, and (3) A spiritual promise to bless all nations.



[16] This first covenant was made ONLY with the seed of Abraham (later called the Jews), but it would affect (far into the future) all nations. Therefore, the Old Testament is a record about the development of this nation of Israelites in regard to their laws, their history, the promises of another covenant, the coming kingdom, the Messiah, and the many prophecies of their prophets.

[17] The New Testament records the last years of the Old Testament, the appearance of God's Son, the ministry, promises, death, burial, resurrection, and ascension of



Testament



Jesus. It also gives the beginning and history of Christ's church to the world.

[18] As sinners responded in obedience to the gospel, they were added to the church that spread rapidly in the first century. The New Testament gives teaching and admonitions so that Christians can grow in faithfulness to God and His Son.



[19] The theme that runs throughout the New Testament and culminates in the book of Revelation, is that the faithful in Christ will win the victory and enjoy eternal life.

[20] With these two general summations of both testaments, let us now learn their books and divisions.

[21] The Old Testament contains 39 books, and these books are often divided into four or five divisions: **LAW (5)**, **HISTORY (12)**, and **PROPHECY (17)**. It is important to memorize these, and especially the New Testament books. The easiest way to learn them is to also sort them into categories.

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### Law (5)

**Genesis — Exodus**

**Leviticus — Numbers**

**Deuteronomy**

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### History (12)

**Joshua**

**1&2 Samuel**

**Ezra**

**Judges**

**1&2 Kings**

**Nehemiah**

**Ruth**

**1&2 Chronicles**

**Esther**

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## Poetry (5)

Job — Psalms — Proverbs Ecclesiastes  
Song of Solomon

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## Major Prophets (5)

Isaiah — Jeremiah — Lamentations  
Ezekiel — Daniel

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## Minor Prophets (12)

Hosea	Jonah	Zephaniah
Joel	Micah	Haggi
Amos	Nahum	Zechariah
Obadiah	Habakkuk	Malachi

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## Gospel (4)

Matthew — Mark — Luke — John

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## History (1)

Book of Acts

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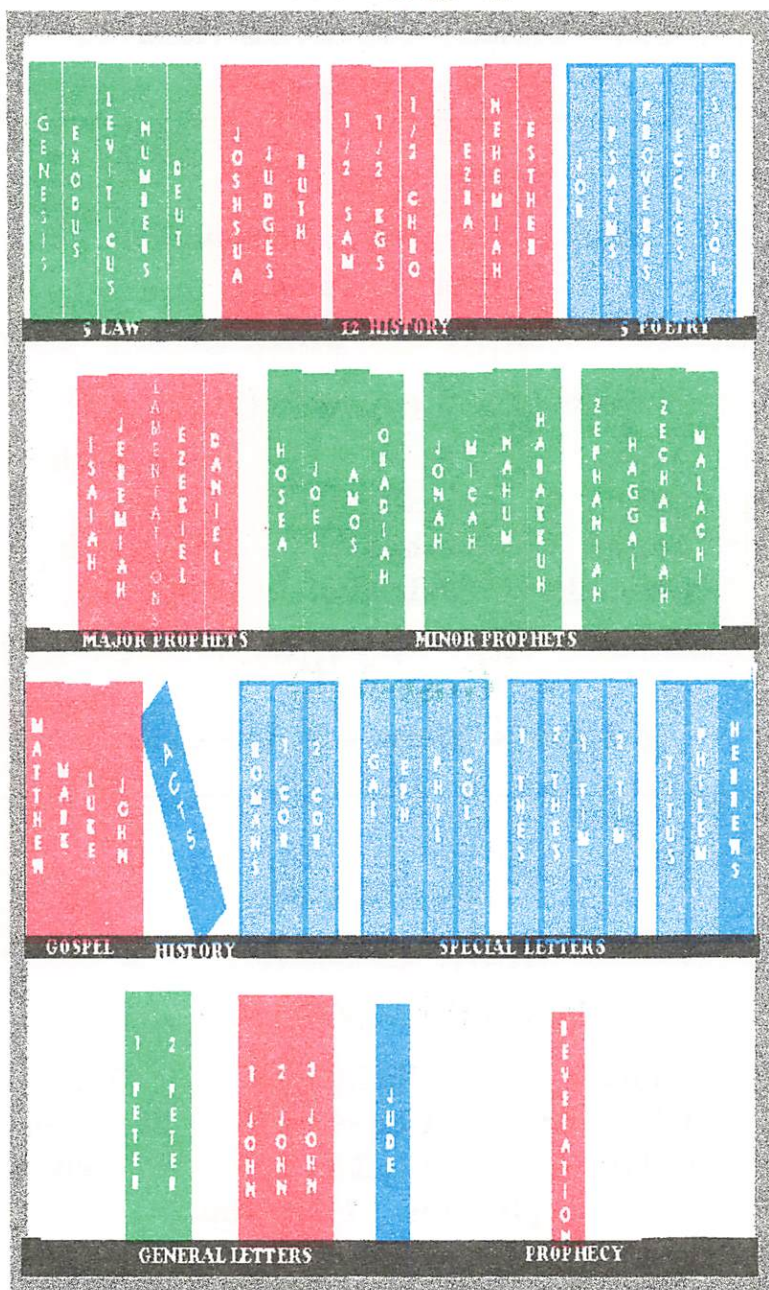
## Special Letters (14)

Romans	Philippians	Titus
1 & 2 Cor.	Colossians	Philemon
Galatians	1 & 2 Thes.	Hebrews
Ephesians	1 & 2 Tim.	

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[21-A] God's Library



# Books of the Bible

## Old Testament Defined

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### [22] Law (pentateuch)

**Genesis** (Beginnings)

**Exodus** (Going out)

**Leviticus** (Spiritual laws)

**Numbers** (Israel numbered twice)

**Deuteronomy** (Second or repeated law)

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### [23] History

<b>Joshua</b>	Conquest	<b>1&amp;2 Samuel</b>	United/Divided Kingdoms Captivities
<b>Judges</b>	of	<b>1&amp;2 Kings</b>	
<b>Ruth</b>	Canaan	<b>1 &amp; 2 Chro.</b>	

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<b>Ezra</b>	Restoration After Babylonian Captivities
<b>Nehemiah</b>	
<b>Esther</b>	

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### [24] Poetry

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**Job** (Debate on human suffering)

**Psalms** (A collection of Poems/Songs most by David)

**Proverbs** (A collection of wise sayings most by Solomon)

**Ecclesiastes** (A sermon by Solomon the Preacher on activities of life)

**Song of Solomon** (An opera love song)

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## [25] Major Prophets

**Isaiah** (From Jerusalem - taught: Righteousness / captivity warnings / return from captivity / the coming of the Messiah)

**Jeremiah** (Weeping prophet / taught about and experienced captivity / warned against the penalty of sin)

**Lamentations** (Jeremiah wept over the coming captivity of Jerusalem / punishment for sin)

**Ezekiel** (A captive in Babylon / faithful to God / rebukes sin / seeks justice)

**Daniel** (A captive in Babylon / advisor to the Babylonian King / foretold the coming empires: Persia, Greece, Rome)

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## [26] Minor Prophets

**Hosea** (Warned Israel before their fall / begged the people to seek forgiveness from God / they refused).

**Joel** (Warned Israel of their fall 100 years before it happened / he placed all the blame on sin).

**Amos** (a country prophet who came to the city to turn Israel from sin).

**Obadiah** (Foretold the destruction of Edom, an enemy nation)

**Jonah** (Rebelled against God's command to preach repentance to Nineveh / later went, and they repented, but Jonah was displeased)

**Micah** (Contemporary with Isaiah / same type message. He foretold Christ's birth in Bethlehem)

**Nahum** (Foretold the ruin of Nineveh that happened 150 years after they repented from Jonah's preaching).

**Habakkuk** (Concerned about unpunished sinners.)

God assured him, even though seemed slow, it would happen, if no repentance.

**Zephaniah** (Called for sinners to repent only a short time after Habakkuk)

**Haggi** (Taught God's people after they returned to Jerusalem from Babylonian Captivity. Encouraged the building of the temple and restoring true worship)

**Zechariah** (Same time and same message as Haggi)

**Malachi** (The last Old Testament prophet. Foretold the coming of John the baptizer and Jesus).

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## Books of the Bible

### New Testament Defined

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[27] **Gospel** (Good News - Glad tidings)

**Matthew** Account of the life of Jesus; begins with genealogy of Jesus from Abraham to Joseph, husband of Mary. A style that especially appealed to the Jews.

**Mark** Account of the life of Jesus; begins with John the baptizer preparing the way for Jesus; Moves quickly between points. This style thought to especially appeal to Romans.

**Luke** Account of the life of Jesus; A physician; he addressed this book to a man named Theophilus; Gives the genealogy of Jesus from Joseph back to Adam and God, Lk. 3:23-38. Begins with announcement of the birth of John the baptizer. Luke is thought to be a Greek, therefore, a style of writing that would appeal to Greeks.



**John** An apostle, brother to James, sons of Zebedee - begins by showing that Jesus the Word, is God, and existed in the beginning of creation and made all things. John placed great emphasis on love.

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**[28] Acts** (A book of History)

Luke continues his first book, the account of the gospel to Theophilus, and records some of the acts of some of the apostles. Gives a record of the beginning and spread of Christ's church to the world. Emphasizes how to become a Christian, and gives examples of conversions. Provides accounts of the actions of some Christians. Gives a historical record of Paul's missionary journeys.

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**[29] Romans** (A.D. 58 - A letter by Paul to the church at Rome)

Paul did not establish this church, but instructs them as to being justified by faith rather than by the law. He condemns the Gentile world and shows that both Jews and Gentiles need Christ. Paul associates obedience to the gospel with the death, burial, and resurrection. He admonishes them as Christians, and longs to visit them.

**[30] 1 Corinthians** (57 A.D. - A letter by Paul to the church at Corinth)

The household of Chloe told Paul about the problems the church in Corinth was experiencing, and he wrote this letter to correct them. They were dividing, corrupting worship, and allowing immorality in the church. Paul gives a beautiful lesson in chapter thirteen on love, and in fifteen on death and

the resurrection.

**[31] 2 Corinthians** (58 A.D. - Another letter by Paul to the church at Corinth)

A response to the acceptance of Paul's first letter to the church at Corinth. He numerates his suffering and persecution, and verifies the importance of his God appointed work. Paul emphasizes the importance of giving to God with the right spirit of love.

**[32] Galatians** (58 A.D. - A letter by Paul to churches located in the region of Galatia)

The churches of Galatia were drifting from the pure gospel taught by Paul. They were being threatened by Judaizing teachers from Palestine who wanted them to continue following the Law of Moses. These brethren, of Gaulish descent, were very fickle.

**[33] Ephesians** (63 A.D. - A letter by Paul to the church located in the city of Ephesus)

This letter emphasizes the importance of grace and faith through Jesus Christ. Paul teaches on the importance of unity in the spiritual body of Christ which is His church. This letter was delivered by the same messenger who delivered Colossians and Philemon.

**[34] Philippians** (62 or 63 A.D. - A letter by Paul to the church located in the city of Philippi)

This letter was written while Paul was in prison. The church



at Philippi had sent Paul a gift by Epaphroditus and Paul expressed his gratitude. He also included in this letter, practical Christian admonitions. He wrote about joy, rejoicing, and steadfastness. He reminded them of the exaltation of Christ, and warned them against false teachers. This church was also reminded of the hope of heaven.

**[35] Colossians** (63 A.D. - A letter by Paul to the church located in the city of Colosse)

Written by Paul from prison. Epaphras had visited Paul and told him about the conditions of the church in Colosse. Strange doctrines had been introduced involving such subjects as circumcision, ordinances, meats and drinks, feast days, new moons, worship of angels, and Sabbaths. Paul showed them how these things are false as he exalted the Christ.

**[36] 1 Thessalonians** (52 A.D. - A letter by Paul to the church located in the city of Thessalonica)

Timothy had brought Paul a report concerning the problems in this church. Some Jewish enemies had attacked Paul's character, and now he defends himself. Paul also writes about the problem of the pagan influence of immorality, about the dead when Jesus returns, and about the importance of them working until the Lord returns. These brethren were encouraged to grow as Christians.

**[37] 2 Thessalonians** (52-53 A.D. - A second letter by Paul to the church located in the city of Thessalonica)

A second letter by Paul only a few months after the first one.

He gives them encouragement to deal with persecutions. He also helps them with their apprehension that the last day is about to come. He encourages those who are idle to go to work. Paul discusses the coming of the man of sin, and assures them that God would preserve them.

**[38] 1 Timothy** (66 A.D. - A letter by Paul to the young preacher, Timothy)

A letter to Paul's true son in the faith. He admonishes Timothy as a young preacher and minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. He instructs him concerning fighting the good fight of faith, men and women in the church, qualifications of elders (also called bishops) and deacons in the church. He foretells a great falling away, and discusses error and greed. Timothy is admonished to guard the faith.

**[39] 2 Timothy** (66 A.D. - A second letter by Paul to the young preacher, Timothy)

A letter admonishing Timothy further to be a faithful preacher of the gospel. He reminds him of his faith and heritage, and the need to be loyal to the faith and strong in grace. This young man is warned against youthful lusts, and how to deal with false teachers. Perilous times were coming, and Timothy needed to faithfully preach the word. Paul announces his approaching death and how he had faithfully completed his assignments for the Lord. He's ready to receive the crown of righteousness!

**[40] Titus** (66 A.D. - A letter by Paul to the young preacher, Titus)

Another letter by Paul, addressed to "*Titus, my true son in our common faith.*" Paul also reminds this young man of the qualifications of elders (also called bishops), and responsibilities to deal with the unruly. As a preacher, he was to teach sound doctrine. He is reminded of the importance of the grace of God that brings salvation. Like Timothy, he admonishes him in all his work as a minister of God's word.

**[41] Philemon** (63 A.D. - A letter by Paul to his friend who lived in Colosse)

This letter was written from prison at the same time that Paul wrote the letter to the Colossians. It is addressed to his friend Philemon whose slave had escaped to Rome. The slave's name was Onesimus, and Paul had converted him to Christ. Therefore, Paul encourages Philemon to forgive and receive again his former slave as a brother. Then Paul said, "*But if he has wronged you or owes anything, put that on my account*" (Philemon 1:18).

Onesimus had helped Paul while Paul was in his chains. This help was evidently very important to this great apostle.

**[42] Hebrews** (62-64 A.D. - A general epistle written by an unknown author, but thought to be Paul)

The theme of this epistle is to show that Christ fulfilled the old covenant and has brought in the new one. A comparison is made between the old law of Moses and the new living way of Jesus. Many other biblical subjects are discussed in this book of the New Testament.

**[43] James** (62 A.D. - A general letter by one who is referred to as one of the “pillars” of the church in Jerusalem, (Galatians 2:9)

A very strict book that encourages Christians to remain faithful to the Lord. He calls for a working faith and condemns “faith only” as a dead faith. He deals with the source of most problems, an unbridled tongue, and defines pure religion that is undefiled before God as caring for widows and orphans, and keeping oneself pure from the world. He condemns the sins of pride, lust, murder, lying, judging, and fighting among the brethren. He reminds his readers of the importance of prayer that is prayed with faith. The rich who do not control their wealth are condemned, and the faithful Christians are encouraged to win sinners from their error (James 5:20).

**[44] 1 Peter** (60 A.D. - A letter by Peter addressed to the Dispersion in Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia)

Peter begins this letter by reminding his readers of a heavenly inheritance awaiting the faithful. They are encouraged to be holy, since they had been purified. They had been born again by the everlasting word of God. Therefore, they were encouraged as newborn babies, to desire the word. Jesus, is presented by Peter as a rejected stone by man, but God accepted Him. The readers are commanded to submit to governments, masters, and wives to their own husbands. The suffering of Christ is presented, and they are called upon to suffer for Him. Finally, Peter exhorts the elders among them, and informs them that he is also an elder. Then he closes this letter by encouraging them to have humility in their lives.



**[45] 2 Peter** (66 A.D. - A letter by Peter addressed to those who have received like precious faith)

Peter begins this letter by wanting for them grace, peace, and the knowledge of God and the Lord Jesus Christ. His readers are encouraged to add to their faith the Christian graces, so they can avoid spiritual blindness, and avoid forgetfulness of being purged from old sins. Peter discusses putting off his body as he anticipates death. He refers to his experience of the transfiguration, and also how God used holy men to give the Scriptures. Peter condemns false doctrine and false teachers as being deceptive, and says that the same God who punished Sodom and Gomorrah, would deal with them. The scoffers are declared to be false in believing that God is slack in His promises. This led Peter to describe the Day of the Lord, and the importance of steadfastness. He closes the book by admonishing his readers to grow in the grace and knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ.

**[46] 1 John** (90 A.D. - A letter by John to encourage brethren to love one another, and to love and obey God)

John encourages his readers to accept the message that he heard from the beginning—that God is light. Thus, they are to walk in the light. He reminds them that Jesus is their Advocate with the Father. The only way they can know God is to keep His commandments. John declares that brotherly love must be a priority. They are not to love the world with its lust of the flesh, lust of the eyes, and pride of life. John warns them about the Antichrist, the one who denies the Father and the Son. The ones receiving this letter are to be faithful to receive eternal life. John calls them children of God, there-

fore, they must stay out of the business of sinning. Love must always lead them. They are encouraged to love their brethren while practicing obedience and faith toward God. John leaves them with the fact that they can know that they have eternal life, and reminds them that they have been born of God.

**[47] 2 John** (90 A.D. - A letter by John addressed to the elder, the elect lady and her children)

This little letter is very personal. He expresses for her grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. John rejoiced when he heard of the faithfulness of her children, and that they were walking in truth. Then he pleads with her to love one another, and to walk in God's commandments. Then John warns her of the deceivers who do not confess Christ as coming in the flesh. These are antichrist. She must abide in the doctrine of Christ to have God. Those teaching false doctrines should not be invited into her house. John closes with the hope of visiting her, and sends greetings from her elect sister.

**[48] 3 John** (90 A.D. - A letter by John addressed to the elder, the beloved Gaius)

This is a very short letter, but filled with many beautiful thoughts. John expresses love and wants for him good health in body and in soul. He rejoices for the truth that is in Gaius, and for all his children who walk in truth. John praises him for his faithfulness to brethren, strangers, and love for the church. He was doing well by sending God's workers on their way in a way that was worthy of God. These were fellow-workers for truth. John condemns a man in the church named Diotrephes who loves preeminence and would not receive



John and others. This evil man talked nonsense against John and workers, and would not receive the brethren putting them out of the church. John promises to deal with him and his sins. John calls upon the one to whom he is writing to accept good instead of evil. John praises a man named Demetrius as having a good testimony. John has other things to say to him, but wanted to say them to him face to face rather than writing them. John hopes to see him shortly, and sends peace. He sends greetings from their friends.

**[49] Jude** (66 A.D. - A letter by Jude, a servant of Jesus Christ, and the brother of James)

**Jude** expresses peace and love to those who had been called and sanctified, by God the Father, and preserved in Jesus Christ. His readers are encouraged to contend earnestly for the faith once for all delivered to the saints. He warns against ungodly men who had crept in with ungodliness. Jude compares these evil ones who rejected authority, to unbelievers in Egypt, to sinful angels, and to the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah who were punished. The ones whom Jude is describing will be punished. He says, "Woe to them!" Then he proves this by what happened to others who disobeyed God. These mockers are fulfilling what the apostles foretold. Jude sums up these evil ones as "*sensual persons, who cause divisions, not having the Spirit*" (vs. 19). Jude praises the ones to whom this letter is addressed as beloved, and as being different from the evil ones. He closes his little book with praise and glory to God.

**[50] Revelation** (97 A.D. - A letter by John to the seven churches of the Roman province of Asia)

**John** writes this book from the Island of Patmos where he

received a vision of the Son of Man while in the Spirit on the Lord's day. In this vision, Jesus dictates seven letters to the seven churches of Asia. The book is written in the style of apocalyptic literature and features highly figurative language. It is a message that pertains "*to the things that must shortly come to pass*" (Revelation 1:1). The essence of the book describes the severe persecution of the church, and how the faithful Christians will eventually win. After the seven letters addressed to the seven churches of Asia were completed, John saw many awesome visions pictured in heaven showing the raging battle between good and evil, and the victory that will be won in Jesus the Lamb of God. The final chapters show the beauty of heaven, the new Jerusalem, prepared for the faithful in Jesus. However, there is also shown the opposite picture of the suffering and pain of those who follow Satan and are lost in sin. For the saved, John sees the tree of life bearing twelve fruits with its leaves for the healing of the nations (Revelation 22:2). Near the close of this book, John gives this beautiful message: "*Blessed are those who do His commandments, that they may have the right to the tree of life, and may enter through the gates into the city*" (Revelation 22:14).

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### Bible Study Helps

[51] As great as the Bible is, it becomes more effective when we learn to study. Since it is a library of books, we need to learn how to study and research various subjects. As we study a passage, we need to learn how to reach out to related verses. Therefore, in this section, on "How To Study The Bible," we will look at some tools that can help us study this Book from God.

Please consider the following:.

## [51-A] ✓ Reference Bibles

Many of you are already familiar with the center column references in many Bibles. This is by no means complete, but it will help you find related references. Here is an example:

John 3:3-5,

3 “Jesus answered and said to him, “Most assuredly, I say to you,<sup>a</sup> unless one is born *again*, he cannot see the kingdom of God.” 4

Nicodemus said to Him, “How can a man be born when he is old? Can he enter a second time into his mother’s womb and be born?”

5 Jesus answered, “Most assuredly, I say to you,<sup>a</sup> unless one is born of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God.”

CHAPTER 3

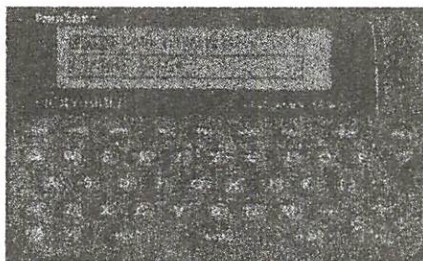
3 a (1 Pet. 1:23)

1 Or from above

5 a (Acts 2:38)

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## [51-B] ✓ Electronic Bible



[51-C] This little battery operated Bible computer can be held in your hand, but it is full of intelligence. For example, push the letters: G-R-A-C-E, then push the button Enter, and before your eyes will appear all the verses (typed out in full) where the word grace appears. Read the first one and push the button NEXT, and the second reference will appear. Just keep punching NEXT, and go through all the verses in the Bible with the word grace.



**[51-D]** If you want to see the verses with Grace, ONLY in the New Testament, press the button MENU, and then push the arrow pointing to the right → to move to the New Testament. Then when you push ENTER, it will open the first reference in the New Testament with the word GRACE. Or if you want to find GRACE, only in Romans, after pushing the Menu button and the right arrow, push the down arrow until you reach Romans. Push ENTER, and begin looking at the word GRACE in Romans.

**[52]** You can type in Romans 1:16, and this individual reference will appear on the little screen. If you know accurately only a few words of a verse, type these in, and it will find the verse. For example, suppose you don't know where to find, Romans 1:16, but you know some of its words. Just type in "not ashamed of the gospel," and it will find Romans 1:16. When this little Bible finds a word, it will flash on the screen, the number of books in the Bible where this word appears. This is a great tool, especially if you don't have a computer with a Bible program. Even if you have one on your computer, this little electronic one is convenient to take to Bible class or any other place.

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### The Interlinear Bible Greek - English

**(Coded with Strong's Concordance Numbers)**

**[53]** If you are really serious about Bible study, the Interlinear Bible is very helpful. Simply described, it has a line of the Greek text, and immediately under each Greek word is the English word or words. Also, the numbers that are coded with Strong's Concordance are included. The left column, across from each verse, is the verse quoted in English. The copy I have is by Hendrickson Publishers, Jay P.

Green, Sr. General Editor and Translator.

[54] Even if you have not studied Greek, you can compare the Greek to the English words.

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### ✓ Greek English Concordance

[55] The Greek English Concordance that I personally use is by J. B. Smith, and is composed of charts describing in detail each word in the Bible. Here is how to use it:

[56] There is a complete index in the back of the book that contains every word that appears in the book. It has the pronunciation of the Greek in English. To illustrate, let us look at the word LOVE, and remember, the same principle is used on all other words in this book.

[57] In the index we find: *love*, 25 *agapao*, 135 (then go to near the front of the book and find chart No. 25, *agapao* occurs 135 times)

26 *agape*, 86 (go to chart 26, *agape* occurs 86 times)

2309 *thelo*, 1 (go to chart 2309, *thelo* occurs 1 time)

5268 *phileo*, 22 (go to chart 5268, *phileo* occurs 22 times)

[58] Each chart gives the number of times the word occurs in each book of the New Testament, and gives the references. For example: *agape* occurs one time in Matthew. (Mt. 24:12). In John, it occurs six times: (John 5:42; 13:35; 15:9,10, 13; 15:13). The chart also indicates if the same Greek word is translated into a word other than love. This is also a great tool for learning various words in the New Testament.

## ✓ Bible Dictionaries

[59] The Bible Dictionary is especially helpful for looking up a fast reference to Bible characters, Bible cities, and major Bible events. Most of the entries not only tell about the person, city, or event, but it gives many Bible references that can be pursued for a deeper study.

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## ✓ A Bible Concordance

[60] In more expensive Bibles, you may find a brief Bible Concordance. It is very limited, but can often help you find a Scripture reference when a more detailed Concordance is not available.

[61] The more ideal Concordance is a complete Bible Concordance. This is usually a large book containing thousands of Bible names and subjects. These books are especially valuable to those who do not have access to a computer with some type of “On-Line Bible” program.

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## ✓ On-Line Bible Program

[62] Those who use a computer for Bible study and writing, find the On-line Bible program a great blessing. Basically, the program can find words, names, phrases, and references in the Bible. For example: Type in the name “David,” and you will receive the following information if you set the range for all the Bible: The name David appears 972 times. Following this information, all 972 verses are quoted with the name in each verse highlighted in **RED**.



[63] When you set the range for any book or books in the Bible, then the name David will appear ONLY in the chosen book or books. If you are studying the book of 2 Samuel, you can set the range for 2 Samuel. There will be quoted in **RED** every verse in 2 Samuel where the name **David** appears.

[64] If you are writing a Bible lesson or a Bible article, when you want to quote a verse, you don't have to type it. Just hit one or two keys and a dialog window will open. Type in the reference you want, click on OK, and the verse or verses will be placed in your lesson or article.

[65] Depending on the program you are using, all kinds of word research, Greek and Hebrew references, and many Commentaries on the Bible are available. These things and others, make this an excellent tool for Bible study.

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## ✓ Self-Teaching New Testament

[66] This is a three volume set of books by Benny B. Bristow, especially designed for Bible teachers and their students. The Bible text of these books is in bold face type with brackets of definitions, references, and short comments inserted. As teachers instruct, all this information is before their eyes. Perhaps, the best way to explain the details of this tool is to show you an example.

**1 Pet. 4:15** **But let none of you suffer as a murderer**, [one who willfully takes the life of another—shameful under the Old Testament as well as the New Testament, Ex. 20:13; Mt. 5:21,22] **or as a thief**, [one who takes without permission, that which belongs to another—it is in all ages of time, shameful, Ex. 20:15; Eph. 4:28] **or as an**

**evildoer**, [one who commits all kinds of sin] **or as a busybody in other men's** [people's] **matters** [troublesome meddler—associated with talebearing, gossiping, and lying].

1 Pet. 4:16 **Yet** [in contrast to suffering shame from these four evils] **if anyone suffers as a Christian**, [an adherent to Jesus—this word appears two other times in the New Testament, Acts 11:26; 26:28] **let him not be ashamed**, [all who wear this name should never be ashamed even if persecuted for wearing it] **but let him glorify God on this behalf** [in this name—because there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved, Acts 4:12].

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### ✓ Bible Commentaries

[67] Finally there are commentaries on the Bible.

In these books, each individual verse is usually considered and commented on. These could be compared to a teacher or preacher speaking on particular verses. The context is considered and often compared to similar verses, illustrations from both the old and new testaments are used, and many references are quoted. Obviously, commentaries are great tools for Bible study if the author is true to the teaching of the word of God. However, commentaries can be used to promote false doctrine. Therefore, one must be very selective to obtain and study the ones that are most correct. Just as the message of the preacher must be considered by God's stan-

dard, the Bible, the same is true with various Bible Commentaries.

**[68]** In all of the tools that we choose to help us study the Bible, we must always live by the rule that Paul gave to Timothy:

**[69]** *“Be diligent to present yourself approved to God, a worker who does not need to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth”* (2 Timothy 2:15).

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**See pages 45, 47, Crossword Puzzles  
No. 1 and No. 2, for this first section, pages 5-30)**

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## God's Eternal Line

Should the question be asked, “Where does the Old Testament end and the New Testament begin?” The majority who are familiar with the Bible would answer: “The Old ends with Malachi and the New begins with Matthew.” This would be true based on the layout of our Bibles. However, when a diligent study is made of this God-given Book, this is NOT where God drew the line!

### Accounts of The Gospel

All four authors, Mathew, Mark, Luke, and John, in their account of the gospel, record the end of the Old Testament when Jesus died on the cross.

**[1]** Matthew wrote: *“And Jesus cried out again with a loud voice, and yielded up His spirit”* (Matthew 27:50).

**[2]** Mark closes the Old Testament with these words: *“And Jesus cried out with a loud voice, and breathed His last”* (Mark 15:37).

**[3]** Luke wrote: *“And when Jesus had cried out with a loud voice, He said, ‘Father, into Your hands I commit My*



*spirit' Having said this, He breathed His last" (Luke 23:46).*

[4] John ended the Old Testament record when he wrote: *"So when Jesus had received the sour wine, He said, 'It is finished!' And bowing His head, He gave up His spirit" (John 19:30).*

[5] In my personal Bible, at the end of each of these four Scriptures, I have penciled in the words: **"The end of the Old Testament."**

### Nailed To The Cross

[6] Paul referred to the Old Law or the Old Covenant (made with the Jews) as a *"handwriting of requirements that was against us, which was contrary to us."* Then he added *"And He has taken it out of the way, having nailed it to the cross" (Colossians 2:14).*

[7] Therefore, up until the moment of His death, Jesus lived His life under the Old Testament Law of Moses. Yes, it is true, that He was making plans daily during His ministry for the New Testament and His kingdom, but you can be assured that He lived under the Old Testament throughout His ministry.

### Jesus Fulfilled The Law

[8] One of the goals of the ministry of Jesus was to eventually fulfill the old law or old covenant. Thus, He taught: *"Do not think that I came to destroy the Law or the Prophets. I did not come to destroy but to fulfill. For assuredly, I say to you, till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or one tittle will by no means pass from the law till all is fulfilled" (Matthew 5:17,18).*

[9] When Jesus died on the cross and shed His blood, God drew His eternal line between the Old and New Testaments, The only way to obey the command *"rightly dividing the word of truth" (2 Timothy 2:15),* is to recognize and apply God's eternal line.



## The Purpose

[10] Therefore, the purpose of this tract is to prove by the word of God, that God drew this eternal line, and that His line is essential to know, in order to understand, and obey His divine will.

Would you please observe some very important changes that followed the drawing of this eternal line.

## A Line of Change

[11] The line that God drew when Jesus died on the cross was a line of change! To prepare for this very important line, God chose to develop a nation through which His Son would be born. This prepared nation grew from the family tree of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and his twelve sons. God changed Jacob's name to Israel. *"And He said, 'Your name shall no longer be called Jacob, but Israel; for you have struggled with God and with men, and have prevailed'"* (Genesis 32:28). Therefore, this special nation was called Israel.

[12] To keep the bloodline of this nation pure, and to guide it spiritually and morally, God gave them specific laws through Moses. This explains why the Old Testament is often referred to as *"The Law of Moses"* (Luke 2:22). In fact, the foundation of the Old Testament consists of ten commandments that God gave to Moses (Exodus 34:28).

## The Law of Moses

[13] What was the purpose of the Law of Moses that was given only to the nation of Israel? There were two major purposes:

(1) To build a spiritual fence of protection around this nation to keep them from the evil influences of other nations.

(2) To make preparation for the coming of the Messiah who would bring salvation (Isaiah 9:6; 53:5).

### An Important Change

[14] When these two purposes were accomplished, there would be a change in laws—a change in covenants. Paul described this line of change when he wrote:

[15] *“What purpose then does the law serve? It was added because of transgressions, till the Seed should come to whom the promise was made; and it was appointed through angels by the hand of a mediator”* (Galatians 3:19).

[16] Then Paul described what it was like under the law before faith (brought by the Seed) came: *“But before faith came, we were kept under guard by the law, kept for the faith which would afterward be revealed”* (Galatians 3:23).

### Paul's Conclusion

[17] After this statement, and at this point, Paul gives his conclusion: *“Therefore the law was our tutor to bring us to Christ, that we might be justified by faith. But after faith has come, we are no longer under a tutor”* (Galatians 3:24,25).

What is Paul saying? He is teaching that there has been a change, and that God has drawn a line of change!

### A New Covenant Line

[18] In this study of “God’s Eternal Line,” it is also important to know that God’s line of change would be a new line. He had made a covenant with the Israelite nation from the seed of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, but God had plans for a new covenant in the future. Instead of a covenant with ONE nation, the new covenant would include ALL nations. God promised Abraham: *“....And in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed”* (Genesis 12:3).

## Jeremiah Prophecies

[19] The Lord guided the prophet Jeremiah to foretell the coming of a new covenant. *“Behold, the days are coming, says the LORD, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah—”* (Jeremiah 31:31). For a description of this covenant, read (vss. 32,34).

## The Hebrew Author

[20] The same promise of a new covenant is recorded in (Hebrews 8:7-12). After recording the prophecy of a new covenant, the Hebrew author quotes the Lord as saying: *“In that He says, ‘A new covenant,’ He has made the first obsolete. Now what is becoming obsolete and growing old is ready to vanish away”* (Hebrews 8:13).

[21] Therefore, when Jesus breathed His last breath on the cross, God’s new line was drawn. It required time to make the transition, from the old covenant to the new. However, God still drew the line at the cross. Because, after fifty days had passed, the Holy Spirit came down on the apostles during the Jewish Feast of Pentecost, and the new covenant was officially ushered into action. The blood had already been shed and the sacrifice of the *“Lamb of God”* had been made, (John 1:29). But it was not announced to the Jews until Acts 2, and not to the Gentiles until Acts 10).

## Marching Orders

[22] Before Jesus returned to His Father in heaven, He gave the marching orders to His Apostles that reflected both the power and the full extent of the new line, or the new covenant.

[23] He said, ... *“Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. He who believes and is baptized will be saved; but he who does not believe will be con-*



demned” (Mark 16:15,16).

[24] “Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age” Amen. (Matthew 28:19,20).

### A New Israel Line

[25] After God drew the line of a new covenant when Jesus died on the cross, God’s Israel became a spiritual Israel. Please observe how Paul explained the new Israel: “For in Christ Jesus neither circumcision nor uncircumcision avails anything, but a new creation. And as many as walk according to this rule, peace and mercy be upon them, and upon the Israel of God” (Galatians 6:15-16).

[26] Therefore, all who are spiritually born— “born of water and the Spirit” (John 3:5), make up God’s spiritual Israel. No partiality is shown to Jews, Greeks, men, or women.

Paul gives the following explanation to the churches of Galatia: “For you are all sons of God through faith in Christ Jesus. For as many of you as were baptized into Christ have put on Christ. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus. And if you are Christ’s, then you are Abraham’s seed, and heirs according to the promise” (Galatians 3:26,29).

What a beautiful and important birth!

### A New Priesthood Line

As we continue our study on the new line that God drew when Jesus breathed His last breath on the cross, please learn that God drew a new priesthood line. Under the old



covenant, when God chose Moses to lead the nation of Israel, He also chose Aaron, the brother of Moses, to begin a priesthood for this nation. This priesthood came from Levi, one of the twelve sons of Jacob. This tribe was responsible for all the spiritual needs of this nation.

### First High Priest

[28] Aaron served as the first High Priest, but there were many priests and workers who also served the various spiritual needs. For there were many animals that had to be offered in sacrifice in the tabernacle and later in the temple. The Levitical priesthood was responsible for carrying out all these and other spiritually related functions. In fact, there were hundreds of laws given to govern the nation's worship, moral actions, and everything that pertained to Aaron and those who served.

### Temporary

[29] However, even though this old priesthood was important, essential, and had a significant place in the lives of the nation of Israel, it was only temporary! Even the blood of animals offered for sin could not complete its work without the coming of a new priesthood.

*“For the law made nothing perfect; on the other hand, there is the bringing in of a better hope, through which we draw near to God”* (Hebrews 7:19).

[30] The Hebrew author sums up this truth in these verses:

[31] *“For the law, having a shadow of the good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with these same sacrifices, which they offer continually year by year, make those who approach perfect”* (Hebrews 10:1).

*“But in those sacrifices there is a reminder of sins every year. For it is not possible that the blood of bulls and goats could take away sins”* (Hebrews 10:3,4).

### Complete Forgiveness

[32] Thus, it is correct to say that the sacrifice of Jesus activated complete forgiveness for the faithful of God's children of the past, and of the future. This is the reason why Jesus came and fulfilled the first covenant so it could be removed. *"Then He said, 'Behold, I have come to do Your will, O God.' He takes away the first that He may establish the second"* (Hebrews 10:9).

[33] What was God's will? His will was for Jesus His Son to offer one sacrifice of Himself to sanctify sinners before God:

[34] *"And every priest stands ministering daily and offering repeatedly the same sacrifices, which can never take away sins. But this Man, after He had offered one sacrifice for sins forever, sat down at the right hand of God"* (Hebrews 10:11,12).

### Jesus The New High Priest

[35] Therefore, at the cross, a new priesthood line was drawn. Aaron, the Levitical priesthood, and all the priests who served were fulfilled, and Jesus became the new High Priest. Jesus did not become a High Priest under the Levitical priesthood, but after the order of Melchizedek:

[36] *"For He testifies: You are a priest forever according to the order of Melchizedek"* (Hebrews 7:17).

Jesus is the perfect High Priest, and we do not need any other. The Hebrew writer forever confirms this:

[37] *"Now this is the main point of the things we are saying: We have such a High Priest, who is seated at the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens, a Minister of the sanctuary and of the true tabernacle which the Lord erected, and not man"* (Hebrews 8:1,2).

## A New Tabernacle

The tabernacle in which Jesus, our High Priest, serves is in heaven. Again, the Hebrew writer sums up this truth:

[38] *“But Christ came as High Priest of the good things to come, with the greater and more perfect tabernacle not made with hands, that is, not of this creation. Not with the blood of goats and calves, but with His own blood He entered the Most Holy Place once for all, having obtained eternal redemption”* (Hebrews 9:11,12).

## A New Mediator

[39] Therefore, when Jesus closed the old law when He died on the cross, God drew the line to begin a new priesthood with Jesus serving as the new and ONLY High Priest. It was by His death that He became the Mediator of the new covenant, the New Testament:

[40] *“And for this reason He is the Mediator of the new covenant, by means of death, for the redemption of the transgressions under the first covenant, that those who are called may receive the promise of the eternal inheritance”* (Hebrews 9:15; cf. Heb. 3:1).



## A New Birth Line

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[41] Surely by now you are beginning to see that the line that God drew when Jesus died on the cross to end the Old Law and to begin the New Testament, is vitally important. Remember, without this line in place, all other truths of the Bible will not fit!

Would you please observe further that when Jesus died on the cross, God drew “A New Birth Line.”

## Physical Birth

[42] Under the Old Covenant that was given only to the nation of Israel, one could enter this nation ONLY by



physical birth. There were a few exceptions where one of another nation became a proselyte, but this was not the normal way to enter. As a general rule, each one had to be physically born of the lineage of Abraham.

### A New Birth

[43] Under the New Covenant of Christ, as Jesus prepared for the coming of His church that was also called His kingdom, He commanded, not a physical birth, but a new birth. Jesus explained this new birth to a man named Nicodemus:

[44] *“Jesus answered and said to him, ‘Most assuredly, I say to you, unless one is born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God’ ”* (John 3:3).

[45] *“Jesus answered, ‘Most assuredly, I say to you, unless one is born of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God’ ”* (John 3:5).

[46] Nicodemus was a Jewish ruler who had been physically born of the seed of Abraham. However, this did not apply under the coming of the New Covenant of Christ and His kingdom. Therefore, Jesus made a specific distinction between the two types of births:

[47] *“That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit”* (John 3:6).

### Water And The Spirit

[48] How is a sinner *“born of water and the Spirit?”* He or she must be born through the word of God. The apostle Peter explains:

[49] *“Since you have purified your souls in obeying the truth through the Spirit in sincere love of the brethren, love one another fervently with a pure heart, having been born again, not of corruptible seed but incorruptible, through the word of God which lives and abides forever,”* (1 Peter 1:22,23).



[50] The Spirit by the word instructs sinners to **have faith** from hearing the word of God: *“So then faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God”* (Romans 10:17).

[51] The word also reveals that **repentance** is essential: *“I tell you, no; but unless you repent you will all likewise perish”* (Luke 13:3).

[52] Then the word calls upon sinners to **confess** that Jesus is the Christ: *“that if you confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus and believe in your heart that God has raised Him from the dead, you will be saved. For with the heart one believes unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation”* (Romans 10:9,10).

[53] Finally, the word commands sinners to be **baptized** for the forgiveness of sins: *“Then Peter said to them, ‘Repent, and let every one of you be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins; and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit”* (Acts 2:38).

### Death, Burial, and Resurrection

[54] When these commandments, given by the Holy Spirit through the word are obeyed from the heart, a form of Christ’s death, burial, and resurrection has been obeyed. It is at this point that sinners are made free from sin.

[55] *“But God be thanked that though you were slaves of sin, yet you obeyed from the heart that form of doctrine to which you were delivered. And having been set free from sin, you became slaves of righteousness”* (Romans 6:17,18).

[56] This is “The New Birth Line” that God drew when Jesus died on the cross. Over the years (even today) many have tried to erase this “New Birth Line” that God drew, but they have failed. Because it is an eternal, permanent line!



### A New Worship Line

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[57] As we come to the last line that God has drawn

in this study, please observe that God drew a new line for worship. Before God drew this eternal line when Jesus died on the cross, worship for the chosen nation from the seed of Abraham was centered around the temple in Jerusalem. In fact, there were several feast days kept under the Law of Moses.

### Jewish Feast Days

[58] Here are three major ones: “Feast of the Passover,” “Feast of Pentecost,” and “Feast of Tabernacles.” Faithful Jews traveled from many parts of the world to keep these feasts.

[59] However, during the ministry of Jesus, He taught that a new kind of worship was coming.

### A Samaritan Woman

[60] One day Jesus was traveling through Samaria, and He became engaged in a conversation with a Samaritan woman. The conversation eventually got around to the subject of worship. There was a distinct difference between the Jews and Samaritans on this subject.

Suppose we listen in on their conversation. Let's begin with what the woman said to Jesus:

[61] *“Sir, I perceive that You are a prophet. Our fathers worshiped on this mountain, and you Jews say that in Jerusalem is the place where one ought to worship”* (John 4:19,20).

[62] *“Jesus said to her, ‘Woman, believe Me, the hour is coming when you will neither on this mountain, nor in Jerusalem, worship the Father. You worship what you do not know; we know what we worship, for salvation is of the Jews.*

[63] *But the hour is coming, and now is, when the true worshipers will worship the Father in spirit and truth; for the Father is seeking such to worship Him. God is Spirit,*

*and those who worship Him must worship in spirit and truth”* (John 4:21-24).

### A New Way To Worship

[64] As Jesus prepared for a new worship (after God would draw the dividing line at His death), He set forth God’s new way to worship. It would not be associated with a particular city or any certain mountain, but it would involve one’s heart while obeying God’s truth.

[65] Therefore, beyond the line that God would draw when Jesus died on the cross, worshiping “in spirit and in truth” would be an absolute must. Why is this true? Because Jesus emphasized, “*those who worship Him, MUST worship Him in spirit and in truth*” (John 4:24). Thus, this kind of worship is not optional, for Jesus is teaching that it is the only way to please God. How does a true worshiper, worship “*in spirit and in truth?*”

[66] First of all, the spirit involves the heart. It is useless to go through the various acts of worship that are commanded in God’s truth, without having one’s heart in the worship. For example, the Pharisees of Jesus’ day, prayed often, but their hearts were not on God, but rather on impressing men.

[67] Jesus said of them, “*Assuredly, I say to you, they have their reward*” (Matthew 6:5). Jesus was saying that their only reward was to be heard of men.

[68] When Paul taught about the proper use of spiritual gifts to the church at Corinth, he set forth a principle that must also be present when one worships “*in spirit:*”

[69] “*What is the conclusion then? I will pray with the spirit, and I will also pray with the understanding. I will sing with the spirit, and I will also sing with the understanding*” (1 Corinthians 14:15).



## IN TRUTH

[70] The “*in truth*” that Jesus specified in worship, simply means, carrying out only the various acts of worship that are specified and approved in the word of God. Just as it is important to worship with the heart, it is equally important to worship according to God’s truth.

[71] For example: God’s word specifies **singing**: “*speaking to one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord*” (Ephesians 5:19).

[72] It authorizes **praying**: quote: “*I desire therefore that the men pray everywhere, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting;*” (1 Timothy 2:8; cf. 1 Cor. 14:15).

[73] God’s truth approves the **preaching** of His word: “*And daily in the temple, and in every house, they did not cease teaching and preaching Jesus as the Christ*” (Acts 5:42). “*Preach the word! Be ready in season and out of season. Convince, rebuke, exhort, with all longsuffering and teaching* (2 Timothy 4:2).

[74] Worship in truth includes observing the **Lord’s Supper** on the first day of the week. “Now on the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul, ready to depart the next day, spoke to them and continued his message until midnight” (Acts 20:7).

[75] Also, God’s truth gives authority to **give** on the first day of the week from one’s earnings based on the amount that one has been prospered: “*Now concerning the collection for the saints, as I have given orders to the churches of Galatia, so you must do also: On the first day of the week let each one of you lay something aside, storing up as he may prosper, that there be no collections when I come*” (1 Corinthians 16:1,2).

## Vain Worship

[76] What about worship that is based on something other than God’s truth? Jesus answers this question: “*And in*



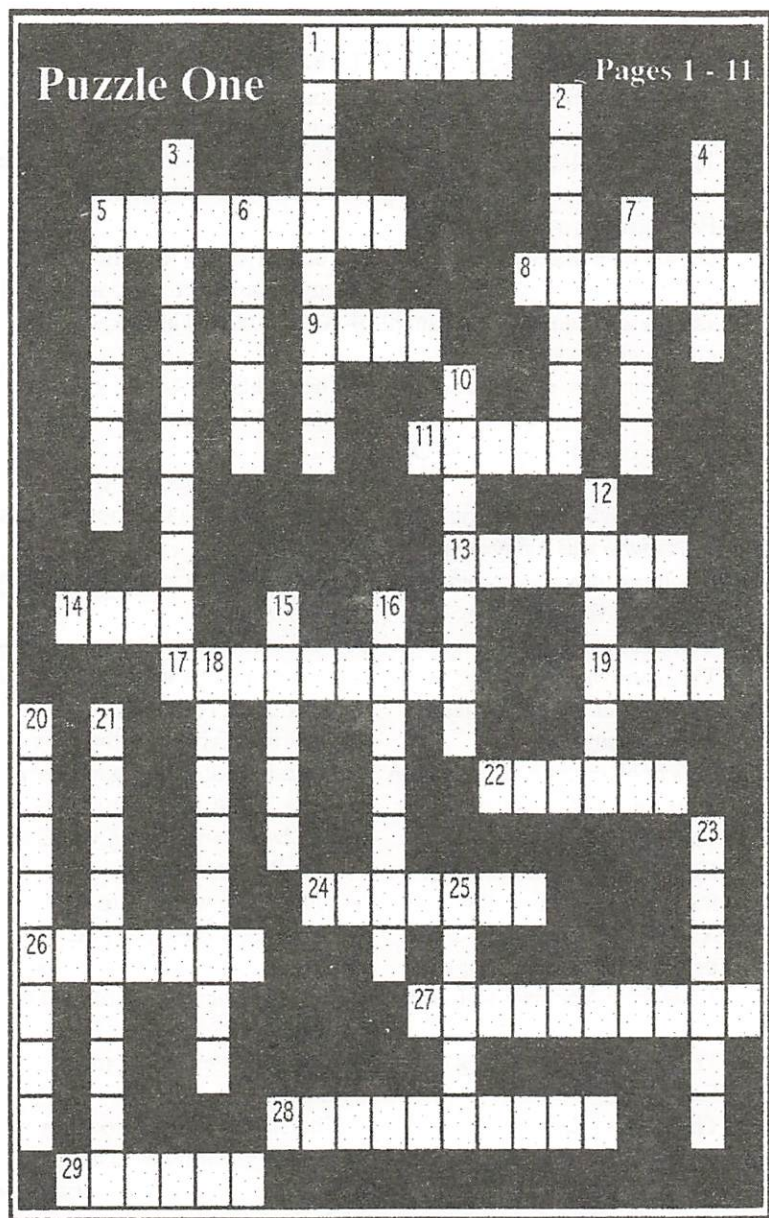
*vain they worship Me, Teaching as doctrines the commandments of men” (Matthew 15:9).*

[77] Over the years in worship, man has added many things that are not found in God’s truth. However, to do this is to lose both the Father and the Son. In the words of the apostle John: *“Whoever transgresses (footnote: goes ahead) and does not abide in the doctrine of Christ does not have God. He who abides in the doctrine of Christ has both the Father and the Son. (2 John 1:9).*

### Conclusion

[78] Hopefully you have been able to see in this study that God’s eternal line is important to understand His word and to be pleasing to Him. Therefore, in all of your Bible study and in your efforts to obey Him, please make every effort to honor the eternal line that God drew when His Son died on the cross at Calvary!

**See page 49, Crossword Puzzles No. 3,  
for this section, pages 30-44)**



**Next Page For Clues**

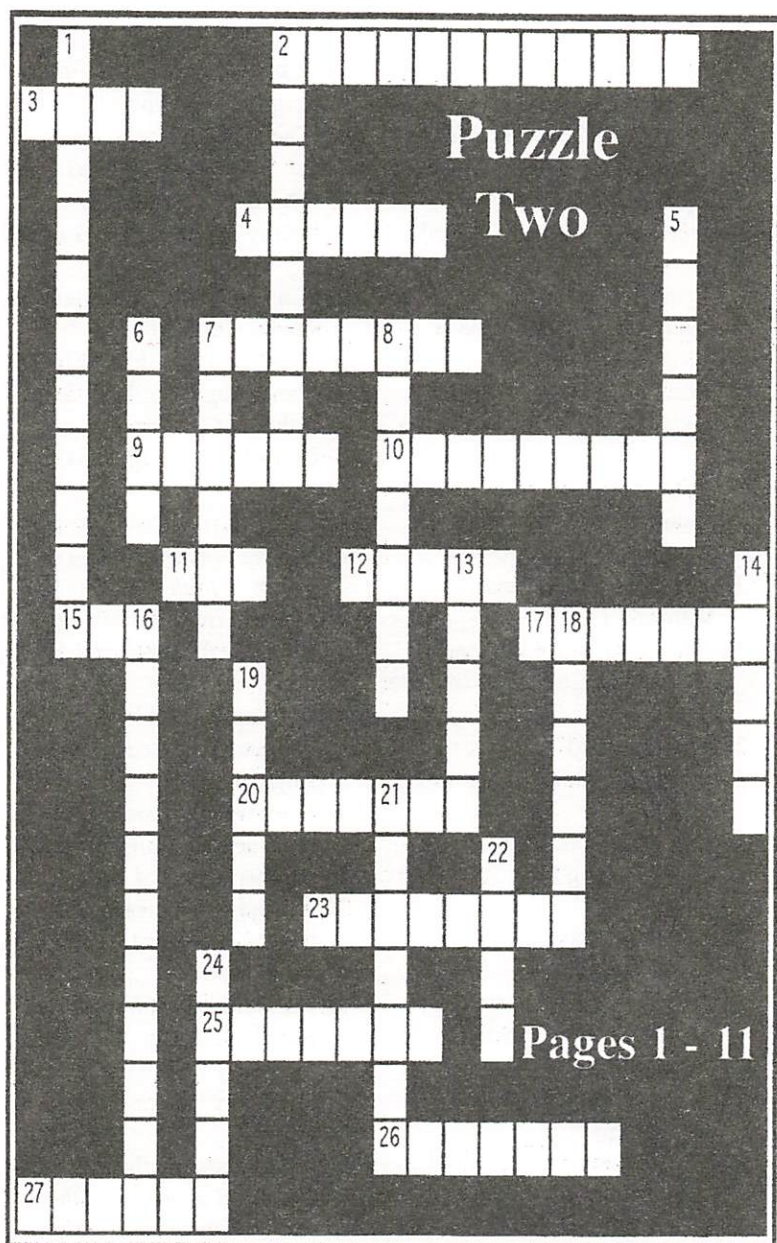
**ACROSS**

- 1 The New Testament gives the history of something belonging to Christ [17]
- 5 The New Testament records the last years of something old [17]
- 8 Paul wrote two letters to a church with many problems [30,31]
- 9 The book in the New Testament known as history [28]
- 11 There are ----- six books in the Bible [11]
- 13 The second division of the Old Testament [21]
- 14 The man who wrote about Jesus who was a physician [27]
- 17 The most important promise of three that God made to Abraham [15]
- 19 The man who wrote the majority of the books in the New Testament [29-41]
- 22 This book contains a collection of poems and songs [24]
- 24 That which the theme of the New Testament declares that faithful Christians will win [19]
- 26 A New Testament book that begins with the genealogy of Jesus from Abraham to Joseph [27]
- 27 The meaning of the book of Genesis [22]
- 28 The book of the New Testament representing prophecy [21-A]
- 29 A prophet who foretold the coming of the Messiah [25].

**DOWN**

- 1 The Old Testament records something made between God and Abraham [15]
- 2 Two New Testament letters were written to a young preacher [38,39]
- 3 The nation that the Old Testament records its development [16]
- 4 A book named after a woman [23]
- 5 The number of books found in the Old Testament ----- nine [21]
- 6 How sinners who obeyed the gospel got into the church (Acts 2:47) [18]
- 7 This prophet was a contemporary with Isaiah [26]
- 10 Paul commanded Timothy to “----- divide the word of truth” (2 Timothy 2:15) [11]
- 12 The first division of the New Testament containing Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John [21-A]
- 15 The basic language in which the New Testament was written [10]
- 16 That which we need to find in God’s library for our lives [14]
- 18 The division representing the last seventeen books of the Old Testament [21-A]
- 20 This man was a weeping prophet [25]
- 21 This New Testament book was written to churches in a region with the problem of returning to the Law of Moses [32]
- 23 The second Old Testament book under history [23]
- 25 A word describing Solomon’s/ “love song” [24].





Next Page For Clues



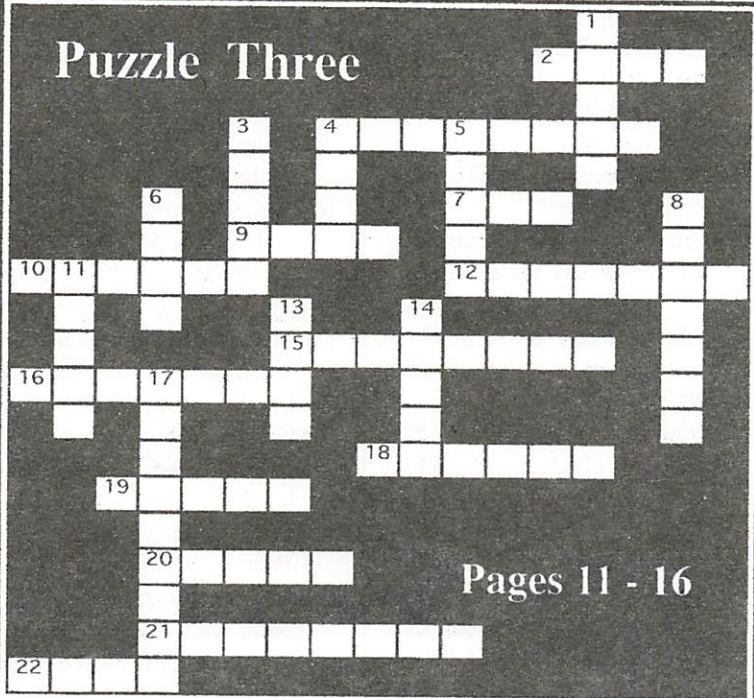
**ACROSS**

- 2 Books that explain the books and verses of the Bible [67-69]
- 3 A prophet who warned Israel of their fall 100 years before it happened [26]
- 4 Something holy who moved holy men of God to speak all Scripture [6]
- 7 Every book of the Bible is "God -----" [5]
- 9 The basic language in which the Old Testament was written [9]
- 10 A kind of Bible with help found in the center columns [51-A]
- 11 A man who had human suffering [24]
- 12 The approximate number of men whom God chose to write the Bible [5]
- 15 A famous Old Testament character found in 1 Samuel 1:9 [23]
- 17 One who especially can use the Self-Teaching New Testament [66]
- 20 This book may have been written by Paul [42]
- 23 A converted slave who was sent home to his master [41]
- 25 A language in which a few passages of the Old Testament are written [9]
- 26 A word describing all the books of the Bible [21-A]
- 27 That which the Greek English Concordance uses to describe Greek and English words in the Bible [55,56,57].

**DOWN**

- 1 A book that can help find Scripture references [60,61]
- 2 The way that the Scriptures can make a man of God [4]
- 5 This man's two books of history follow the book of Ruth [23]
- 6 This man wrote three letters of encouragement [46,47,48]
- 7 The Greek word for Bible [11]
- 8 Something beautiful that the authors of the Bible (with God's help) brought to God's word [7]
- 13 Paul referred to this young man as "*my true son in our common faith*" [40]
- 14 A word from the Bible used to illustrate the electronic Bible [51-C]
- 16 This kind of Bible helps one compare the Greek to the English [53]
- 18 Peter was an apostle, but he also identified himself with another group of men [44]
- 19 A prophet who foretold the ruin of Nineveh 150 years after Jonah [26]
- 21 This faithful captive in Babylon rebuked sin [25]
- 22 A country prophet who came to the city to turn Israel from sin [26]
- 24 A book bearing the name of a man referred to as one of the "*pillars*" of the church in Jerusalem [43].

## Puzzle Three



Pages 11 - 16

### ACROSS

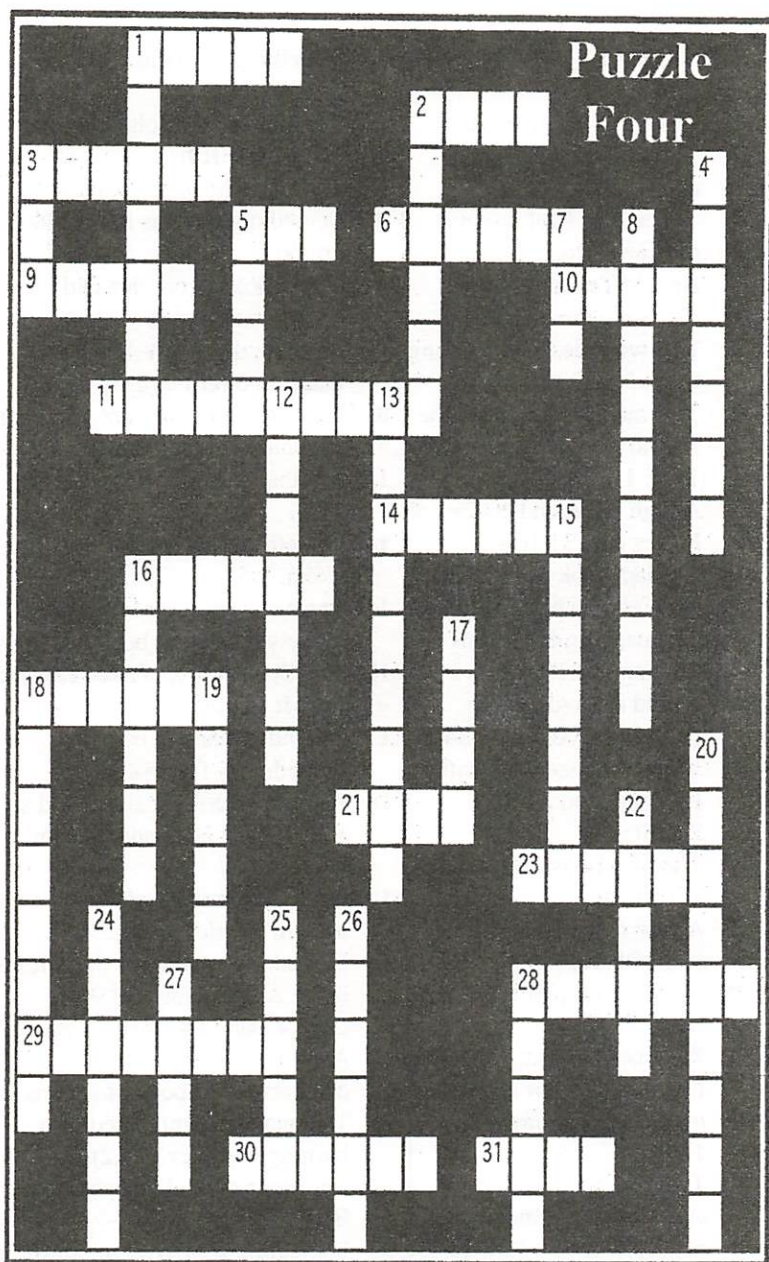
- 2 "Behold! The ---- of God who takes away the sin of the world!" (John 1:29). [21]
- 4 "He who believes and is ----- will be saved; but he who does not believe will be condemned" (Mark 16:16). [23]
- 7 "And He wrote on the tablets the words of the covenant, the --- Commandments. (Exodus 34:28) [12]
- 9 "I will ---- with the spirit, and I will also sing with the understanding" (1 Corinthians 14:15). [69]
- 10 "Therefore the law was our tutor to bring us to -----, that we might be justified by faith. But after faith has come, we are

### DOWN

- 1 "He who believes and is baptized will be -----; but he who does not believe will be condemned" (Mark 16:16). [23]
- 3 "For if that ----- covenant had been faultless, then no place would have been sought for a second" (Hebrews 8:7). [20]
- 4 Jesus answered, "Most assuredly, I say to you, unless one is ---of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God" (John 3:5). [45]
- 5 "Therefore the law was our ----- to bring us to Christ, that we might be justified by faith. But after faith has come, we are no longer under a tutor" (Galatians 3:24-25). [17] (Next Page)

- no longer under a tutor” (Galatians 3:24-25). [17]
- 12 “Be diligent to present yourself approved to God, a worker who does not need to be ashamed, -- ---- dividing the word of truth. (2 Timothy 2:15). [9]
- 15 “In that He says, ‘A new covenant,’ He has made the first -- ----. Now what is becoming obsolete and growing old is ready to vanish away. (Hebrews 8:13). [20]
- 16 “On the first day of the week let each one of you lay something aside, storing up as he may ----, that there be no collections when I come. (1 Corinthians 16:2). [75]
- 18 “And He said, ‘Your name shall no longer be called Jacob, but -----’ (Genesis 32:28). [11]
- 19 “having wiped out the handwriting of requirements that was against us, which was contrary to us. And He has taken it out of the way, having nailed it to the -----” (Colossians 2:14). [6]
- 20 “But after ----- has come, we are no longer under a tutor” (Galatians 3:25). [17]
- 21 “Behold, the days are coming, says the LORD, when I will make a new ----- with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah-- (Jeremiah 31:31). [19]
- 22 “for the law made nothing perfect; on the other hand, there is the bringing in of a better ----, through which we draw near to God. (Hebrews 7:19). [29].
- 6 “And in ---- they worship Me, Teaching as doctrines the commandments of men” (Matthew 15:9). [76]
- 8 “Do not think that I came to destroy the Law or the Prophets. I did not come to destroy but to ----” (Matthew 5:17). [8]
- 11 “But God be thanked that though you were slaves of sin, yet you obeyed from the ---- that form of doctrine to which you were delivered” (Romans 6:17). [55]
- 13 “having been born again, not of corruptible seed but incorruptible, through the ---- of God which lives and abides forever,” (1 Peter 1:23). [49]
- 14 “Now when the days of her purification according to the law of ---- were completed, they brought Him to Jerusalem to present Him to the Lord (Luke 2:22). [12]
- 17 “And every priest stands ministering daily and offering repeatedly the same sacrifices, which can never take away sins. But this Man, after He had offered one ----- for sins forever, sat down at the right hand of God,” (Hebrews 10:11-12). [34].





**Next Page For Clues**



**ACROSS**

- 1 God's book is call the Holy -----.
- 2 The name of the fourth book of the New Testament.
- 3 That which Paul was not ashamed (Rom. 1:16)
- 5 An Old Testament book with only three letters
- 6 This word describes talking to God (Philippians 4:6)
- 9 This man was anointed the second king of Israel (Prov. 1:1)
- 10 A high priest and brother of Moses (Ex. 31:10)
- 11 The last book of the Bible
- 14 God fed this prophet by commanding the ravens (1 Kings 17:1-4)
- 16 A land received by the people of God (Num. 34:2)
- 18 Jesus purchased this with His own blood (Acts 20:28)
- 21 The fifth book of the New Testament
- 23 A new name for Jacob (Gen. 35:10)
- 28 This title is applied to God (Ex. 6:3 KJV)
- 29 The one of whom Paul said he had "*begotten while in my chains,*" (Philemon 1:10):
- 30 This Old Testament book contains poems and songs, mostly written by David
- 31 Next to the last book in the Bible.

**DOWN**

- 1 Something John did with water (Mat. 3:11)
- 2 The river where John baptized Jesus (Mk. 1:9)
- 3 A father who is one (Eph. 4:6)
- 4 Something that has keys (Mt. 16:19)
- 5 Peter quoted from this Old Testament prophet (Acts 2:16)
- 7 An animal used by Abraham to make an offering (Gen. 22:13)
- 8 The way Christians are to give in the church (1 Cor. 16:2 KJV)
- 12 Another name for Abram (Gen. 17:5)
- 13 Something associated with faith (Rom. 1:5)
- 15 The New Testament book immediately before the book of James
- 16 The One Peter confessed Jesus to be (Mt. 16:16)
- 17 An Old Testament book that immediately follows Joel
- 18 A word describing all of God's works when He made the world (Rom. 1:20)
- 19 One of three types of songs to be used in worship (Eph. 5:19)
- 20 Something eternal of which Jesus is the author (Heb. 5:8,9)
- 22 One of Isaac's sons (Gen. 25:26)
- 24 A word often applied to the chapters of the book of Psalms
- 25 This man was impressed by a burning bush (Ex. 3:1,2)
- 26 The name of God's house in the Bible 2 Chro. 2:4)
- 27 Something done with the spirit or heart (1 Cor. 14:15)
- 28 A name applied to God's Son (Mt. 1:21).

**3-B Publications**

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