
a *Grace Notes* course

Doctrine I

Bible Study by Correspondence

by Warren Doud

Lesson 1

The Gospel
Salvation Doctrines
Eternal Life
Union with Christ
Regeneration

Grace Notes

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Doctrine I

Lesson 1

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Introduction to Grace Notes Courses

Note: these instructions apply to all of the lessons in this course. Save this file so that you can refer back to the instruction, if necessary.

Grace Notes courses have been used since 1994, by tens of thousands of people world-wide, to help them with their personal Christian edification and growth in grace and in the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ. In addition, many people use these materials in their own preparation for Bible teaching, pulpit preaching, and missionary efforts. We realize that many people cannot go to Bible school yet would like to have an organized course of study to follow. We want to help meet that need.

Grace Notes never charges any fee or tuition for Bible study materials. There is certainly a cost involved, but we don't want anyone to hesitate to request materials because of inability to pay. The work is supported by Christians who pray for this effort and share in the expenses.

The course is sent to you one lesson at a time, and there is a Quiz with each lesson. When you finish studying Lesson 1, for example, you will complete the Quiz and send it back to Grace Notes. Then, we will send you Lesson 2. This will continue until you have submitted the Quiz for the final lesson in the course. When you complete the course, your "transcript" will be updated in the Grace Notes database, and we will mail you a certificate showing that you have completed the course.

This course is part of a larger Unit of work, and the Units are part of an overall Bible Study Curriculum which leads to a Diploma of Biblical Studies.

A Unit consists of several courses. The amount of material in a Unit is roughly equivalent what you would find in one semester's study at a Bible school.

As an example, the Grace Notes courses for Unit I are: **Ruth, Titus, Foundations I, History I, and Doctrine I.**

A **Certificate of Completion** is awarded for each course you complete. Grace Notes will send you the certificate when you submit the Quiz for the final lesson in the course.

An **Award for Achievement** will be awarded for the completion of a Unit.

And, a **Diploma in Biblical Studies** will be awarded to a person who completes Units I, II, III, and IV, equivalent to the amount of material in two years of Bible school study.

Visit the Grace Notes web site to see all of the available courses. You can request any course from any unit. We require that for the numbered courses (e.g. Doctrine I, II, III, IV) you study the courses in order; but the non-numbered courses do not have to be taken in sequence.

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The Doctrine I Curriculum

There are ten (10) lesson in the Doctrine I course. There will be questions in the Quiz for each lesson on the topics that are named here.

Lessons	Topics to Study
Lesson 1	The Gospel; Salvation Doctrines; Eternal Life; Union with Christ (Positional Truth); Regeneration
Lesson 2	The Holy Spirit; The Indwelling of the Holy Spirit; The Filling of the Holy Spirit; Confession of Sin; The Baptism of the Holy Spirit
Lesson 3	Grace
Lesson 4	The Barrier; Imputation; Justification; Propitiation; Reconciliation
Lesson 5	Redemption; The Resurrection of Christ; The Deity of Christ; The Essence of God; The Glory of God
Lesson 6	The Judgment Seat of Christ; The Blood of Christ; The Body of Christ; Communion and the Passover
Lesson 7	The Ascension and Session of Christ; The Holy Spirit's Salvation Ministries; The Holy Spirit's Sustaining Ministries
Lesson 8	The Armor of God; Blessing; Chastisement (Divine Discipline)
Lesson 9	Divine Guidance; Edification; Faith-Rest
Lesson 10	Forgiveness; Godliness; Happiness (Joy); Hope; Legalism

Instructions for Completing the Lessons

Begin each study session with prayer. It is the Holy Spirit who makes spiritual things discernable to Christians, so it is essential to be in fellowship with the Lord during Bible study.

Read the whole book of Ruth often. It is a short book, and reading it many times will help you understand the material much better.

Instructions

1. Study the topics in **Doctrine I, Lesson 1** by reading the materials and studying the notes.
 2. Take particular care to trace all of the discussion through the Bible passages which are included.
 3. Go to the Quiz page and follow the instructions to complete all the questions on the quiz. The quiz is "open book". You may refer to all the notes and to the Bible when you take the test. But you should not get help from another person.
 4. When you have completed the Quiz, be sure to SAVE your file. If the file is lost, and that can happen at Grace Notes as well, you will want to be able to reproduce your work.
 5. To send the Quiz back to Grace Notes, follow the instructions on the Quiz page.
 - 6.
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The Gospel

The word “gospel” is translated from the Greek (euaggelos), which means “good news.” Bad news, therefore, such as doctrines pertaining to evil or to personal sins, do not properly belong under the category of the gospel.

The Gospel includes all of the doctrines pertaining to salvation, including: Redemption, Expiation, Reconciliation, Propitiation, Imputation, Justification, Positional Truth, and Sanctification. It also includes the doctrines pertaining to the Lord Jesus Christ, including: the Hypostatic Union, Impeccability, the Deity of Christ, etc.

There are six uses of the term “gospel” in the New Testament:

- The gospel of Christ; Rom. 1:16,17, “I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ...” This is an emphasis on the Person of the gospel.
- “My gospel”, Rom. 2:16. This means that the gospel belongs to every believer.
- “Our gospel”, 2 Cor. 4:3,4. This verse speaks of the believer’s possession of the gospel and the importance of communicating it as God gives opportunity in witnessing.
- “The gospel of peace”, Eph. 6:15. This emphasizes the doctrine of Reconciliation in the gospel.
- “The everlasting gospel”, Rev. 14:6. This emphasizes the proximity of eternity for unbelievers during the Tribulation.
- “The gospel of the kingdom”, Matt. 24:14. This emphasizes the fulfillment of the unconditional covenant to the born-again of Israel.

The fundamentals of the gospel are given in 1 Cor. 15:1-4.

- Christ died as a substitute for our sins (His spiritual death - “It is finished!”)
- Christ died physically, and was buried
- Christ rose from the dead

The enemy of the gospel is Satan (as the ruler of this world, 2 Cor. 4:3,4.

The believer’s attitude toward the gospel is expressed in these verses:

- Rom. 1:16
- Rom. 1:20
- 1 Cor. 1:17
- 1 Cor. 9:1

Salvation Doctrines

The Christian life begins the moment a person believes the Gospel, putting his complete confidence in the Lord Jesus Christ for salvation. At that moment, God provides the new believer with a great number of unique and permanent blessings. "...and hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ." (Eph. 1:3) These blessings are a part of the inheritance of the believer, those useful doctrines and promises upon which the Christian may draw during the remainder of his lifetime on earth.

The following is a listing of Salvation Doctrines, a catalogue of the things God does for the believer at the moment of salvation. These basic ideas are the underlying principles for the mechanics of Christian living, the techniques such as Faith-Rest and Occupation with Christ. These doctrines are also foundation principles for all other Bible doctrine.

This listing can provide you with hours of quality study and meditation. You may well find other topics that could be added to the list. It is valuable and important that a Christian understand thoroughly his relationship with the Lord; and a good knowledge of these doctrines can be of great help in Christian living.

Use the items on this list with people who don't believe in eternal security. You see, in order for God to take salvation away from anyone, He would have to reverse every one of these processes. Item #18, for example, shows that a Christian is a gift from God the Father to His Son. Loss of salvation would mean that God would take back His gift to His own Son. Or, in #35, we see that the believer receives a Human Spirit as part of the salvation package. Losing salvation would mean that the Human Spirit would have to be killed, or removed in some way. In a similar way

you can argue in favor of eternal security from every one of these items.

You can also use these topics in your personal witness to novice Christians. Remember, these are "Day One" doctrines. So the new believer (or the "old baby" believer) cannot begin to mature until he begins to grasp the importance of these topics. Advanced believers are responsible to spoon feed basic teaching to untaught believers.

1. A believer is in the Eternal Plan of God, sharing the destiny of the Lord Jesus Christ. As such the believer is:

Foreknown: Acts 2:23; Rom. 8:29; 1 Pet. 1:2

Elect: Rom. 8:33; Col. 3:12; 1 Thess. 1:4; Titus 1:1; 1 Peter 1:2

Predesigned: Rom. 8:29,30; Eph. 1:5,11

Chosen in Christ: Matt. 22:14; 1 Pet. 2:4

Called: 1 Thess. 5:24

2. The believer is Reconciled

By God, 2 Cor. 5:18; Col. 1:20

To God, Rom. 5:10; 2 Cor. 5:20; Eph. 2:14f.

3. The believer is Redeemed (purchased from the slave market of sin): Rom. 3:24; Col. 1:14; 1 Pet. 1:18; Eph. 1:7.

4. The believer is Removed from

Condemnation: John 3:18; 5:24; Rom. 8:1.

5. The believer is under Grace and not under Judgment (doctrine of Propitiation): Rom. 3:24-28; 1 John 2:2.

6. The believer's sins are judged by the spiritual death of Christ on the Cross: Rom. 4:25; Eph. 1:7; 1 Pet. 2:24.

7. The believer is made dead to the old life and alive unto God. He is:

Crucified with Christ: Rom. 6:6; Gal. 2:20

Dead with Christ: Rom. 6:8; Col. 3:3; 1 Pet. 2:24

Buried with Christ: Rom. 6:4; Col. 2:12

Risen with Christ: Rom. 6:4; Col. 3:1

8. The believer is free from the law: Rom. 6:14; 7:4,6; 2 Cor. 3:11; Gal. 3:25.

9. The believer is adopted (placed as an adult heir in the family of God): Rom. 8:15; 8:23; Eph. 1:5.

10. The believer is justified (declared righteous): Rom. 3:24; 5:1,9; 8:30; 1 Cor. 6:11; Titus 3:7.

11. The believer is regenerated (born spiritually into the family of God): John 13:10; 1 Cor. 6:11; Titus 3:5. In regeneration the believers are:

Born Again: John 3:7; 1 Pet. 1:23

Children of God: Gal. 3:26

Sons of God: John 1:12; 2 Cor. 6:18; 1 John 3:2

New Creations: 2 Cor. 5:17; Gal. 6:15; Eph. 2:10

12. The believer is made acceptable to God: Eph. 1:6; 1 Pet. 2:5. To make a believer acceptable to Himself, God sees to it that the believer is:

Made righteous: Rom. 3:22; 1 Cor. 1:30; 2 Cor. 5:21; Phil. 3:9

Sanctified positionally: 1 Cor. 1:30; 6:11

Perfected forever: Heb. 10:14

Made qualified: Col. 1:12

13. The believer is forgiven all trespasses: Eph. 1:7; 4:32; Col. 1:14; 2:13; 3:13

14. The believer is made nigh (heavenly citizenship based on Reconciliation): Luke 10:20; Eph. 2:13,19; Phil. 3:20

15. The believer is delivered from the kingdom of Satan: Col. 1:13; 2:15

16. The believer is transferred into God's Kingdom: Col. 1:13

17. The believer is placed on a secure foundation: 1 Cor. 3:11; 10:4; Eph. 2:20

18. The believer is a gift from God the Father to the Lord Jesus Christ: John 10:20; 17:2,6,9,11,12,24

19. The believer is delivered from the power of the Sin Nature; Rom. 2:29; Phil. 3:3; Col. 2:11

20. The believer is appointed as a priest unto God: 1 Pet. 2:5,9; Rev. 1:6

21. The believer is under the care of God as a chosen generation and a protected people: Tit. 2:14; 1 Pet. 2:9

22. The believer is given access to God: Rom. 5:2; Eph. 2:18; Heb. 4:14,16; 10:19,20

23. The believer is within the much more care of God; as such we are:

Objects of His love: Eph. 2:4; 5:2

Objects of His Grace: for salvation, Eph. 2:8,9; for keeping, Rom. 5:2; 1 Pet. 1:5; for service, John 17:18; Eph. 4:7; for instruction, Titus 2:12

Objects of His power: Eph. 1:19; Phil. 2:13

Objects of His faithfulness: Phil. 1:6; Heb. 13:5

Objects of His peace: John 14:27

Objects of His consolation: 2 Th. 2:16

Objects of His intercession: Rom. 8:34; 7:25; 9:24

24. The believer is part of Christ's inheritance: Eph. 1:18

25. The believer is a beneficiary of the inheritance from God (an heir of God and a joint-heir with the Lord Jesus Christ): Rom. 8:17; Eph. 1:14; Col. 3:24; Heb. 9:15; 1 Pet. 1:4

26. The believer has a new position in Christ: Eph. 2:6; Col. 3:4; 1 Cor. 1:9; 3:9; 2 Cor. 3:3,6; 5:20; 6:1,4 (See the section on Positional Truth following this listing.)

27. The believer is the recipient of eternal life: John 3:15; 10:28; 20:31; 1 John 5:11,12

28. The believer is a member of the family of God: Gal. 6:10; Eph. 2:19

29. The believer is Light in the Lord: Eph. 5:8; 1 Thess. 5:4

30. The believer is united with the Father: 1 Thess. 1:1, cf. Eph. 4:6

He is united with Christ: John 14:20, cf. Col. 1:27

A member of His Body: 1 Cor. 12:13

A Branch in the Vine: John 15:5

A Stone in the Building: Eph. 2:21,22

A Sheep in the Flock: Eph. 2:21,22

A part of His Bride: Eph. 5:25-27

A Priest in His Kingdom: 1 Pet. 2:9

A Saint of the new species: 2 Cor. 5:17

He is united with the Holy Spirit Rom. 8:9; 8:29

31. The believer is the recipient of the ministry of the Holy Spirit.

Born of the Spirit: John 3:6

Baptized by the Spirit: 1 Cor. 12:13

Indwelt by the Spirit: John 7:39; Rom. 5:5; 8:9; 1 Cor. 3:16; 6:19; Gal. 4:6; 1 John 3:24

Sealed by the Spirit: 2 Cor. 1:22; Eph. 4:30

Recipient of Spiritual Gifts: 1 Cor. 12:11; 12:27-31; 13:1,2

32. The believer is glorified in Christ: Rom. 3:20

33. The believer is made complete in Christ: Col. 2:10

34. The believer is the possessor of every spiritual blessing: Eph. 1:3

35. The believer is the recipient of a human spirit: Rom. 8:16; 1 Cor. 2:12; 2 Cor. 7:13; 1 Thess. 5:23; Eph. 2:5

36. The believer has access to all Bible truth through the Grace system for Bible understanding and Christian growth: Col. 2 and Eph. 4

Eternal Life

Definition of Eternal Life

John 3:36, "He that believes on the Son has eternal life, but he who does not believe on the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abides on him."

Our attitude toward Christ (belief or unbelief) determines whether we have eternal life.

The Greek word PISTEUO in the present tense means you have eternal life the moment you believe, and you continue to have it.

A person has eternal life the moment he believes in the Lord Jesus Christ as his personal Savior.

Eternal life is imputed to the human spirit, which is created for you by God the Holy Spirit at regeneration.

Three Categories of Eternal Life.

For the believer who dies in time prior to resurrection, there are three categories of eternal life.

1. The believer has eternal life while living on the earth, having both earthly and eternal life.
2. The believer has eternal life after death while living in heaven and waiting for his resurrection body. This can be classified as having both interim life and eternal life.
3. The believer has eternal life forever in a resurrection body, which is resurrection life and eternal life.

Those believers of the Rapture generation who do not die physically have two categories of eternal life

1. Temporal life plus eternal life.
2. Resurrection life plus eternal life.

Each category of eternal life reveals a new aspect of God's perfect integrity and plan.

There is a body for each stage of eternal life.

Temporal life plus eternal life has the body of corruption with the old sin nature.

The interim life plus eternal life has the interim body, which experiences no more pain, tears, sorrow, old sin nature, or sickness. In this interim body, you are recognizable. This is the body you occupy while awaiting your resurrection body, 2 COR. 5:8; REV. 21:4.

The interim life and eternal life stage makes no distinction between winners and losers in the Christian life. It provides sublime happiness for every believer.

This gives the greatest of comfort to loved ones at a funeral. Losers and winners have it just as good in heaven in an interim body.

Resurrection life plus eternal life has the resurrection body.

Therefore eternal life exists in two or more categories of life. The person who does not die experiences two categories of eternal life; the person who does die experiences three categories of eternal life.

A person can obtain eternal life only while he is alive on earth..

A person cannot get eternal life once he dies as an unbeliever.

Eternal life begins during a believer's lifetime, 2 COR 6:2.

You cannot get eternal life in eternity; you have to get it now.

Eternal life belongs only to the believer.

The three categories of eternal life do not apply to the unbeliever, who is described by Jn 3:18.

Eternal life belongs only to the believer who is never without a body. You always have a body with your eternal life.

Union with Christ

At the time of his personal salvation, the Christian believer enters into a spiritual union with Jesus Christ and remains in that position forever. "Positional Truth" is the formal title for that wide class of Bible teaching on the subject of the Christian's position in (union with) Jesus Christ.

Union with Christ makes available to the believer a great number of spiritual benefits. These benefits can be used and enjoyed continuously during the believer's remaining lifetime and will continue into eternity.

The nature of the believer's position in Christ was foretold by the Lord Jesus Himself: (1) in the Bread of Life discourse, JOHN 6:56; (2) in the Good Shepherd discourse, JOHN 10:16; and (3) in the Upper Room discourse, JOHN 14:20.

The Christian is placed spiritually in Christ through a mechanism known as the Baptism of the Holy Spirit. These mechanics are described in 1 COR. 12:13 and GAL. 3:27,28. (A study of the seven baptisms of the Bible is a prerequisite to an understanding of the Baptism of the Holy Spirit.)

The Baptism of the Holy Spirit was foretold by Christ in ACTS 1:5,8. This occurred for the first time on the Day of Pentecost, ACTS 2:1-4 cf. 11:15,16. Therefore, Union with Christ was experienced by believers for the first time on the Day of Pentecost, making it an experience unique to Church Age believers.

Union with Christ is a fact for all believers, spiritual or carnal. 1 COR. 1:2; cf. 1:11; 3:1-4

The believer's position in Christ makes him a "new creature" in Christ, 2 COR. 5:17.

The Christian is "in Christ" and has become a "new creature" in that he has a new birth, a new human spirit, and has the ability now to have fellowship with God. "Old things have passed away", spiritual death is done away, and "all things are become new", spiritual life is begun. Union with Christ has several immediate results for every believer:

- Regeneration: TITUS 3:5; JOHN 3:5,6; EPH. 2:1-5.
- The Indwelling Holy Spirit: 1COR. 6:19
- The Sealing of the Holy Spirit: EPH. 1:13; 4:30.
- The Baptism of the Holy Spirit: 1 COR. 12:13.
- Spiritual Gifts: 1 COR. 12:11.

The following is a list of the characteristics of the believer's Union with Christ:

- Union with Christ is a fact, not an experience. One is united with Christ regardless of how he feels.
- Union with Christ is not progressive; it cannot be improved upon; we receive it in total at salvation.
- Union with Christ is not commanded by God; it is given by God at salvation.
- This Union is permanent; it will never be taken away; it does not depend upon our faithfulness; it depends on the faithfulness of God.

This doctrine can be understood only with a thorough study of the related Bible passages.

Union with the Lord Jesus Christ is a guarantee of eternal security, ROM. 8:35-39; 1 JOHN 5:11,12; ROM. 8:1.

Union with Christ is current in that the believer is identified with Christ in His life and shares with Christ in certain aspects of His life, Eph. 3:1-14.

- We share in His election, EPH. 1:4.
- We share in His destiny, EPH. 1:5,11.
- We share in His sonship, EPH. 1:5; HEB. 2:10; GAL. 3:26.
- We obtain the +Righteousness of Christ, 2 COR. 5:21.

- We share in Christ's inheritance, ROM. 8:16,17; GAL. 4:7.
- We share in His holiness, 1 COR. 1:30.
- We share His priesthood, 1 PET. 2:5,9.
- We share in His Kingdom, COL. 1:13; 2 PET. 1:11.
- We share in His resurrection, EPH. 2:6.
- We share in His life, EPH. 2:5; COL. 2:13; 1 JOHN 5:11,12.

In Him we have redemption and forgiveness of sins, EPH. 1:7; COL. 1:14.

Union with Christ makes every believer equal at the point of salvation, GAL. 3:27,28.

Union with Christ makes the believer perfect in the sight of God, COL. 2:9,10.

BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS OF UNION WITH CHRIST:

Vine and Branches, JOHN 15

Head and Body, EPH. 1:22,23

Bridegroom and Bride, REV. 19:7-9; 21:9; EPH. 5:27

Shepherd and Flock, JOHN 10:16

Chief cornerstone and building, 1 PET. 2:4,5

High Priest and Priesthood, HEB. 4:14; 5:5,6,10, cf. 1 PETER 2:5

Union with Christ is the doctrinal basis for spirituality, ROM. 6:1-13.

Union with Christ is the basis for the spiritual technique of occupation with Christ, COL. 3:1-4.

Union with Christ is illustrated by and testified to by water baptism. The believer is identified with Christ in His death, burial, and resurrection.

Regeneration

Regeneration is the theological term for the Christian's "new" or "second" birth in Christ. By definition, regeneration is the act of God by which He imparts divine life to man upon the single condition of faith in Jesus Christ as personal Savior. Several words and phrases in the Bible express the concept of regeneration. The following passages show how frequently the doctrine of regeneration is found in the Bible.

In John 3:7 the words “born again” express regeneration.

In Eph. 2:5, the words “made alive” refer to regeneration, the new life

In 2 Cor. 5:17, the words “new creation” speak of the new birth

In 1 John 3:1,2, the expression “children of God” refers to regeneration.

In Titus 3:5, the word “regeneration” itself is used.

There are several aspects about regeneration which are important to give attention to.

All People Need Regeneration

Our condition demands it. Eph. 2:1 declares us to be “dead” in sins. Death is a condition for which “life” (regeneration) is the only solution.

Our family connection demands it. Rom. 5:12 indicates that we are dead because of a family relationship. Therefore, we need a new birth, a new family, a new Father, all of which are provided by regeneration.

The Author of Regeneration: GOD

John 1:12 informs us that we must be “born of God.” The word “of” points to the source and origin of the new life - God is the origin and source of regeneration.

John 1:13 eliminates all human aspects of regeneration. The phrase “not of blood” shows that regeneration cannot be inherited. The phrase “not of the will of the flesh” shows that God’s life is not the fruit of a man’s search for God. “Not of the will of man” - man cannot generate eternal life.

The Means of Regeneration - The Word

1 Pet. 1:23 makes it clear that the written word of God is the means of the new birth, because the written word is actually the living Word (see also Heb. 4:12; John 6:63; Acts 7:38) In practice, this means knowledge must precede the new birth. The miracle of the new birth cannot occur where the Word of God is not taught in some form.

The Power of Regeneration - The Resurrection

We are “born again...by the resurrection of Jesus Christ”, 1 Pet. 1:3. This shows us the kind of power needed for regeneration. According to Eph. 1:19,20 the power that raised Christ from the dead is the greatest power ever displayed. This same power is applied in bringing regeneration to us.

The Instrument of Regeneration - Faith

Gal. 3:26 explains that faith is the hand by which we receive the gift of eternal life.

The Basis of Regeneration - Blood

Those who call on the Father, 1 Pet. 1:17-19, the family concept of regeneration. It is the blood of Christ that makes this possible (v. 19).

The Agent of Regeneration - The Holy Spirit

John 3:5,6, the necessity of birth through the agency of the Holy Spirit. “Flesh” begets “flesh”, “spirit” begets “spirit”. Divine life requires divine parents.

John 1:12 “...to them gave He power to become the children of God”

Doctrines I - Lesson 1 Quiz

Instructions

The following questions relate to your study of this lesson, including the topical studies.

To answer a question, type your response in the space provided after the word "Answer:". A question may be True/False, multiple choice, fill in the blank, or short answer type.

The last question requires you to write one or two paragraphs in "essay" form. Use the space provided; it will expand to accommodate your response.

You have choices about sending the quiz back to Grace Notes.

- The easiest way is to return your answers by email:
 1. Complete the quiz by entering your answers after the questions below.
 2. Copy the completed quiz and paste it into the body of an email message.
 3. In the email's Subject field, type the name and lesson number of the course (e.g. Titus 1).
 4. Send the email message to: **wdoud@gracenotes.info**.
- You can enter your answers on these pages, then send the whole file back to Grace Notes as a file attachment. This is handy, but these lessons will average 100K to 200K in size. As an alternative,
- After you answer the questions here, copy and paste the whole list of questions into a new MS Word document; then, send the new file to Grace Notes as an attachment. The new file will, of course, be much smaller than this main file.
- Finally, you can print the Quiz pages on your printer and send your response back to Grace Notes in the regular mail. If you do this, send the mail to:

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Whichever transmission method you use, when Grace Notes receives your completed Quiz, the next lesson will be sent to you, by the same means you received this one. EXCEPT: when you have sent in the FINAL QUIZ, we will send your certificate to you, by regular mail.

Please supply the following registration information.

Name:

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State or Province:

Postal Code:

Country (if not USA):

Email Address:

Questions on Doctrine I - Lesson 1

The Gospel

1. The word "gospel," translated from the Greek, means _____.

Answer:

2. What doctrine is being emphasized when the Bible speaks of the Gospel of Peace?

Answer:

3. All of the doctrines of the Bible that relate to a person's salvation are part of the Gospel. [True/False]

Answer:

4. If you were going to tell someone the fundamental points concerning the Gospel, what facts would you present?

Answer:

5. Memorize one verse of scripture, one that you don't already know by heart, that you could use to give the Gospel to someone. In your answer, state which verse you have memorize.

Answer:

Salvation Doctrines

6. When does the Christian life begin?

Answer:

7. When we say that a Christian has been purchased from the slave market of sin, what Bible concept, or doctrine, are we talking about?

Answer:

8. How is a Christian made dead to the old life and alive unto God?

Answer:

9. How can a person make himself acceptable to God?

Answer:

10. Write out the Scripture verse which indicates that a Christian is part of Christ's inheritance.

Answer:

Eternal Life

11. When does everlasting life begin?

Answer:

12. After you die you will live as a spirit being, without a body. [True/False]

Answer:

13. What determines whether we have eternal life?

Answer:

Union with Christ

14. How long does a Christian remain in union with Christ?

Answer:

15. What mechanism does God use to place a Christian spiritually in Christ?

Answer:

16. What are some of the immediate results of our being united with Christ?

Answer:

17. Union with Christ is progressive; we grow into Christ as we become more mature and produce more for Christ. [True/False]

Answer:

Regeneration

18. In John 3, what words are used to express "regeneration?"

Answer:

19. In regeneration, part of the work is done by God, and part is done by ourselves. [True/False]

Answer:

20. ESSAY: Put together an outline for a 5-minute presentation of the Gospel that you might give to an individual you are witnessing to. Use some of the doctrinal facts and Scripture references that you have learned in this lesson. You don't have to write out the whole speech; just outline the points you would make.
