FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES

ebook compiled by

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FOUNDATIONAL DOCTRINES

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LESSON 1: SALVATION ASSURANCE

Simply put, the assurance of salvation is knowing for sure that you are saved. The problem is that we tend to seek assurance of salvation in the things God is doing in our lives, in our spiritual growth, in the good works and obedience to God's Word that is evident in our Christian walk. While these things can be evidence of salvation, they are not what we should base the assurance of our salvation on. Rather, we should find the assurance of our salvation in the objective truth of God's Word. We should have confident trust that we are saved based on the promises God has declared, not because of our subjective experiences.

How can you have assurance of salvation? Consider 1 John 5:11–13: "And this is the testimony: God has given us eternal life, and this life is in his Son. He who has the Son has life; he who does not have the Son of God does not have life. I write these things to you who believe in the name of the Son of God so that you may know that you have eternal life". Who is it that has the Son? It is those who have believed in Him (John 1:12). If you have Jesus, you have life. Not temporary life, but eternal. And, according to 1 John 5:13, you can know that you have this eternal life.

We should not live our Christian lives wondering and worrying each day whether we are truly saved. That is why the Bible makes the plan of salvation so clear. Believe in Jesus Christ (John 3:16; Acts 16:31). Do you believe that Jesus died to pay the penalty for your sins and rose again from the dead (John 3:16; Romans 5:8; 2 Corinthians 5:21)? Do you trust Him alone for salvation? If your answer to these questions is "yes," you are saved!

Assurance means freedom from doubt. By taking God's Word to heart, you can have no doubt about the reality of your eternal salvation. Jesus Himself assures those who believe in Him: "I give them eternal life, and they shall never perish; no one can snatch them out of my hand. My Father, who has given them to me, is greater than all; no one can snatch them out of my Father's hand" (John 10:28–29). Eternal life is just that—eternal. There is no one, not even yourself, who can take Christ's God-given gift of salvation away from you.

Are you trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ as your Savior? If the answer is "yes," rest assured, you are saved.

KEY POINTS ABOUT SALVATION

- 1. Jesus Christ, God's only begotten Son, was offered as the Lamb of God and as a propitiation for the sins of fallen man (John 1:29-36; Romans 3:25-26; 1 John 2:1-2, 4:10).
- 2. On the cross of Calvary He fully paid, with His blood, the redemption price for the sins of humanity (Luke 24:47; Acts 2:38, 10:43; Romans 3:25; Hebrews 9:22, 10:18).
- 3. As the Lamb and High Priest, Jesus presented the offering of His life for the blotting out of the sin of all people, and as the mediator, reconciled them into the family of God (Colossians 2:13-14; Hebrews 9:26-28).
- 4. Through the establishment of the New Covenant, all who receive Jesus Christ enjoy the legal position (justification) of being sons of God and living in accordance with the royal law of sonship (sanctification) (Romans 3:24, 5:1,9; 1 Corinthians 1:2, 6:11; Galatians 2:16, 5:16-18; 2 Thessalonians 2:13; Hebrews 2:11, 10:10).
- 5. Salvation allows us to share in His death and resurrection. Those who accept Jesus Christ identify with His death, resurrection and ascension, thus enjoying deliverance from the power of sin and death (Romans 6:1-11; 2 Corinthians 4:10-11; Philippians 4:8-10). 4.11.
- 6. In and through the work of salvation by Jesus Christ, all believers enjoy the privilege of firstborn status in the family of God and thereby, into the high priestly ministry of Jesus Christ according to the order of Melchizedek, thus functioning as kings and priests unto God (Revelation 1:5-6).
- 7. Through the finished work of Christ, humanity is invited to receive salvation by the grace of God through faith in Jesus Christ, "for by grace you have been saved through faith; and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God; not as a result of works, so that no one may boast" (Ephesians 2:5-9).
- 8. Salvation is God's free gift to man and cannot be earned or merited by the works of man.
- 9. Salvation includes the progressive regeneration of the spirit, soul and body of men from the corruption of sin and evil. The perennial end of the salvation process is realised when all those who are in Christ are restored to the position of incorruptibility and overcome the last enemy, 'death' (Romans 7:24-25, 8:23; 1 Corinthians 15:26; Hebrews 12:22-24).

LESSON 2: REPENTANCE FROM DEAD WORKS

A wrong concept of repentance comes from a false conception of sin, and a false conception of sin comes from a false conception of the nature and character of a righteous, holy and loving God.

The first word of the Gospel is repent! The second word is believe and we have made the mistake of believing often without repentance.

WHAT REPENTANCE IS NOT

It is not a conviction of sin.

conviction precedes repentance, but it is not repentance. No one repents until they are convicted of sin, but not all who are convicted repent.

• genesis 6:3 - the Spirit convicted in Noah's day, but no repentance.

Many are deceived into believing they are saved, or born again because they believe in God, in the Lord Jesus Christ, in the bible or heaven and hell. Note that (James 2:19-20) says that the devils and demons also believe and tremble.

They believe in the scriptures and in God, heaven and hell, Jesus and the Holy Spirit but it is all mental knowledge, there is no repentance or faith towards God.

Repentance must precede faith, a person can go to hell believing all these things.

WHAT TRUE REPENTANCE IS

The root of repentance is a change of mind.

The meaning of the word repentance is a change of mind or a change of attitude and purpose, and this is in particular concerning sin in relationship to God! It is a complete change of mind, heart and attitude towards God and towards sin.

Before sin, Adam and Eve had of mind towards God, towards His word, towards His will, and His way. Living for Him, pleasing Him, fellowshipping with Him and glorifying him.

Film, partaking in the forbidden tree was Saint, disobedience, and every child of Adam's race has been born with:

- A mind to sin
- A mind against God
- A mind in rebellion against God and His law, against the word and will of God and
- A mind to disobey God and go it's own way.

Scriptures that describe the state of the natural man and the natural mind in regard to God and sin.

- Romans 8:5-7 the carnal mind is enmity against God. Not subject to the law of God. Cannot and does not want to be subject to God's law.
- Colossians 1:21;2:18 Man is alienated and an enemy in his mind by wicked works. An alien is a foreigner, different in nature, estranged, and cut off from God.
- Ephesians 2:1-3 Satan, the god of this world, has blinded the minds of men through the fall, and sin.

God cannot receive one sinner into His eternal presence, who has a mind in rebellion against Him or His word. Man must repent, man must change his mind concerning sin and God.

It is sin that man must repent of, and sin is lawlessness and rebellion against God (1 John 3:4).

THE FRUIT OF REPENTANCE - A CHANGE OF LIVING

As we judge a tree by its food, and fruit is according to the route; so, we can only recognise genuine and true repentance by the fruits of repentance. What are these fruits of repentance? What are the characteristics of genuine Bible repentance?

Fruit speaks of the manifestation of inward growth, inner, unseen, and the hidden root life.

Works speak of action, demonstration of inward life and thought and activity.

Fruits/works of repentance:

Godly sorrow for sin - (2 Cor 7:10)

- It is confession of sin (Psa 32:5; 51:1-4; Prov 28:13)
- It is forsaking sin (Prov 28:13 Isa 55:6-7)
- It brings a hatred of sin (Ezekiel 20:43-44)

Repentance is actually a doorway, or the Gate that brings one into the Kingdom of God.

REPENTANCE FROM DEAD WORKS

Scripture speaks of two types of "works"

- 1) Dead works
- 2) Good works

Scripture teaches that dead works need to be repented of, while good works need to be maintained.

Dead works

Mankind is spiritually dead, dead in sin, and thus can only produce dead works - works devoid of life.

These dead works can only be repented of under the conviction of the Holy Spirit. (Rpm 9:11,32; Rom 13:2)

Good works

Good works of the believer need to be maintained. These good works may be defined as:

- Works inspired by the Spirit of God
- Works according to the word of God
- Works motivated by the Love of God.

LESSON 3: FAITH TOWARDS GOD

'Faith' or 'believe' is the second word of the gospel, even as repent, is the first word of the gospel note, the following Scriptures Mark 1:15 & Acts 20:21 The emphasis is to repent and believe the gospel.

WHAT IS BIBLICAL FAITH?

1. What the word faith means

The word faith simply means 'trust', 'assurance', confidence in another ... with a God or man.

Faith towards God is simply to trust God, trust his word, and to have assurance in him that his word is true, and that he will keep and perform his weight. It is too woolly, rely on God and his word.

2. The Bible's definition of faith.

"Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

Hebrews 11:1 NKJV

- Faith is the ground, the foundation that stands under the upholder of the believer's life.
- It is the evidence, the inner conviction of the reality of things and seen and things eternal

3. Faith towards God

The object and subject of faith must always be God himself. Let it be emphatically stated that the principle of the doctrine of Christ is faith towards God. The cry today is to have faith in yourself, to believe in yourself, but this faith in yourself is unscriptural and anti-scripture, no one verse teaches this, this doctrine makes man his own saviour. It is the very opposite of faith towards God

Sinners believe in themselves and will not believe in Christ. False religions emphasize faith in self effort, but do not have faith towards God through Christ. false religions teach that a man is his own saviour and teaches self salvation.

The test of all preaching on faith is whether it teaches people to have faith towards self or faith towards God. Believers have to be put through the stripping process of this faith towards self, and be led by God along the hard, weary and dusty road of self effort, and failure, until they come to the end of themselves and meet God and God meet them, and then they learn faith towards God.

Moses is an example (Exodus chapter 1-2-3; Acts 7:17-39; Hebrews 11:24-27)

- Failure of self-effort and then faith in God
 Israel, as a nation is an example also (Exodus chapter 20-24; Romans 9:31-12)
- Failure to keep the law failure to keep the law in order to eventually bring the nation of Israel to faith in God through Christ Jesus.

Other examples are Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; Peter and Paul, and all Saints, have to learn to have no confidence in the flesh, but have confidence and faith toward God.

Where biblical faith begins

"But without faith it is impossible to please Him, for he who comes to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of those who diligently seek Him."

Hebrews 11:6 NKJV

"Must believe that He is"

Faith must begin with the fact that God is - that God exists! And secondly, that God reveals himself to those who diligently seek him. Nothing can be known or received of God and unless we first believe in his existence.

Scriptural faith is trusting the invisible God. God is- He exists! This is a fact proven by (A) creation, (B.) revelation. Faith and belief does not make it a fact or not a fact. Faith, simply believes it faith, believes that God is!

God is unseen. God is invisible. God is spirit (1 Timothy 4: 17; John 1:18; 2 Timothy 6: 15–16). Faith is the inner conviction of the reality of God, though he is invisible and unseen. The son of God, Jesus Christ became the visible manifestation of the invisible God.

"He is a rewarder of those who diligently seek Him"

Next is the fact that God is a rewarder of them who seek Him diligently. God rewards them that diligently seek him by revealing himself to them. The way in which God reviews himself to Faith has been multiplied in ways and avenues,

but basically this revelation is by the word, and by the spirit of God. From Adam to Abraham, to Moses, even to the prophets, judges, kings and priests, God always revealed himself in some visible manner, even by angelic ministration by vision by voice or wait by the Spirit in multiplied manifestations.

The full manifestation of the invisible Godhead was revealed in the Lord Jesus (Col 1: 19; 2.9). God had spoken by signs, symbols, parables, theophany, prophecy and promise, etc, but in the last Days He spoke by and in His Son. The WORD was made flesh, by the power of the holy SPIRIT. Since the visible manifestation of God in human form, in the Person of Jesus, God reveals Himself pre-eminently by the Spirit. This is the Dispensation of the Holy Spirit. But impressed upon the eminently by the Spirit. This is the Dispensation of the holy spin but impressed upon the Dispensations of Time, and the Ages of Man, God has revealed Himself BY HIS WORD!

- 1. The Creative Word (Gen 1; Jhn 1:1-3; Psa 19; Rom 1:19-20).
- 2. The Spoken Word The revelation of God to the Patriarchs (Gen 15:1; Gen 17:1; Gen 6-7-8).
- 3. The Prophetic Word The Word inspired in the mouth of the Prophets (Heb 1:1).
- 4. The Written Word The inspired Word of God, the Law, Psalms and the Prophets (Lk 24:27, 44).
- 5. The Incarnate Word The Lord Jesus Christ Himself (Jhn 1:1-3, 14-18)
- 6. The living word of the Lord in the church (Acts 12:24)
- 7. The infallible word the New Testament revelation of God, in Christ.

LESSON 4: THE DOCTRINE OF BAPTISM

There are several Baptisms referred to in the Word of God, and the word used here in Hebrews 6:2 is plural; but together these form the 'One Baptism' - that is spoken of in Ephesians 4:5.

The following is the list of baptisms referred to in the New Testament.

1. Baptism in water

- a. The Baptism of John (Acts 10:37)
- b. Baptism unto Moses (1 Cor 10:1-3)
- c. Believer's Baptism (Mk 16:16)
- d. Baptism for the dead (1 Cor 15:29).
- 2. Baptism in the Holy Spirit (Acts 1:5, 8)
- 3. Baptism into the body of Christ (1 Cor 12:13)

This chapter will specifically deal with Water Baptism.

There are more specific references to water baptism than to any other baptism mentioned in scripture.

Water baptism is an ordinance of God; foreshadowed in the Old Testament and commanded in the New Testament. It comprehends in its fullest meaning, the death, burial and resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ. And this involves. The believers identification and union with Christ in this truth (Rom 6:1-4).

Every type and shadow of water Baptist in the Old Testament pointed forward to the work of Christ in His death, burial and resurrection.

There are three particular scriptures pertaining to water baptism in the New Testament

- The command of Jesus in Matthew 28:19, where baptism is commanded to be in the Name of the Father L, The Som and The Holy Spirit.
- 2. The revelation of the Holy Spirit, to Peter (Acts 2:36-38)
- 3. The Spiritual truth of Baptism (Romans 6:1-4; Colossians 2:12; Galatians 3:27)

Water Baptism is not:

- Sprinkling and pouring of water on a person.
- It is not infant baptism
- It is not regeneration

Water baptism is:

- Baptising (immersing) in the river Jordan (mark 1:5)
- Burial in water (Romans 6:1-4)
- The mode of baptism by immersion fulfills the symbolic and spiritual truth and meaning of baptism, which is, into the death, burial and resurrection of Christ.
- The essentials for water baptism are repentance and faith.
 Repentance from dead works and faith in Him.

Scripture references.

- Mark 16:16
- Acts 9: 17-18; 10:47-48

The Spiritual Truth Signified in Baptism

- Death
- Burial
- Resurrection

1. Baptism into His Death

"Or do you not know that as many of us as were baptized into Christ Jesus were baptized into His death?"

Romans 6:3 NKJV

Every type of water baptism pointed to death, the end of the life in the flesh. Baptism in water is symbolic of baptism into the death of Christ into the cross of Calvary.

It means that Christ died to the world, all its claims, desires, affections, and attractions. The world found no response in Him to its calls, offers, praise, opposition, or persecution. In our identification with his death, the world is crucified to us, and we to it as per Galatians 6:16.

Christ died to the flesh and all its claims, affects and desires. (Galatians 5:24)

Baptism is a separation from the world, the flesh & sin. It means sanctification, to be set apart, unto the Lord for His holy service. The word baptism also means consecration; we give ourselves wholly over to the Lord and his will in baptism.

2. Baptism is burial with Christ

"we are buried with him by baptism into death" (Rom 6:4) & (Col 2:12)

Water baptism is also a burial of the dead. All (spiritually) dead must be buried, and the believer is accepting Christ, wholly in His substitutional work. He sees that Christ died for him, and that he died with Christ (Rom 6-7 chapters). Through the Cross, the believer, in union and identification with Christ, is dead. Dead to the world, the flesh, and sin. He is to reckon himself dead indeed unto sin (Rom 6:11-14). The only place for the dead is the grave, the place of burial. This burial of the "Old man", the 'old life and old nature' after the flesh is symbolized in water baptism.

The water becomes a 'watery grave'. The immersion of the body in water is the symbol of being buried in this watery grave. Thus, water baptism involves death, and also burial - with Christ.

3. Baptism is resurrection with Christ

Rising from the water speaks of the believers' resurrection with Christ.

"Therefore we were buried with Him through baptism into death, that just as Christ was raised from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in the newness of life. For if we have been united together in the likeness of His death, certainly we also shall be in the likeness of His resurrection," - Romans 6:4-5 NKJV

"Likewise you also, reckon yourselves to be dead indeed to sin, but alive to God in Christ Jesus our Lord." - Romans 6:11 NKJV "buried with Him in baptism, in which you also were raised with Him through faith in the working of God, who raised Him from the dead." - Colossians 2:12 NKJV

"If then you were raised with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ is, sitting at the right hand of God." - Colossians 3:1 NKJV

It becomes in its completeness, a death-burial-resurrection union and identification with Christ. We are dead with Christ, buried with Christ, and risen with Christ, the old life and old nature is left in that watery grave and we rise in the new man, to walk in the newness of life, even resurrection life.

4. Baptism into the Triune Name

Baptism is also in the name of the eternal Godhead as capital Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. (Matt 28:19). To be baptised into the name of the father, emphasises the truth of the believers' Sonship, as a child of God. To be baptised into the name of the son emphasises the truth of the believers union of God through the son of God through his redemptive work, the atonement. To be baptised into the name of the Holy Spirit emphasises the believers' resurrection of Christ union with Christ through the spirit.

So the believer is baptised into the tribune name of the Lord Jesus Christ, which is the nature and character of God. The new name belongs to the new nature.

LESSON 5: LAYING ON OF HANDS

Hands have always had significance in scripture, and there was consistent spiritual and symbolic use of the hand. (1 Kings 18:41-46)

The hand has the number five on it, and speaks of the grace of God in and through the atonement; all other fives being expressions of the grace of God.

Use of the hand (examples)

- 1. Signs and wonders done by the hand Moses had the word of God in his hand, and by this signs and wonders and judgement, were made manifest in Egypt. (Ex 3:20; 7:4; 13; 14; 17)
- 2. The lifting up of the hand.

 The lifting above the hand is often spoken of relative to the Lord in worship and prayer to God. (2. Chron 6:28-31; Psa 18:2; 134:2)

WHAT IT MEANS

The doctrine of Laying on of Hands, found in both Old and New Testaments, is a real and blessed ministry, ordained of God in the Church for the benefit of the Body of Christ and the witness of the Church in the world. It is a Scriptural ordinance and a Divine impartation of grace, glory and blessing.

- a. **Identification** "To treat as oneself, "To be one with", "identified with another"
- b. **Impartation** "To bestow or share a part or portion of, "to let another partake of.
- c. **Substitution** "To take the place of and be instead of another" (Gen 22:13).
- d. **Imposition** "Act of imposing, laying on, or inflicting a charge or burden"
- e. **Imputation** 'To reckon, to attribute, to reckon to one what is not properly his". (2 Cor 5:19- 21; Rom 5:13; 4:22).

The truth is above may be applied in the following uses of this ministry of the league of hands. This is one of the means or channels that God has ordained or blessed. He has laid his hand on the church, so that I believe may lay his hand on those in need.

THE MINISTRY OF LAYING ON OF HANDS

1. In the ministry of healing

They shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover (Mark 16:18). Diseases, sicknesses and infirmities left the bodies of the afflicted through the Ministry of laying on of hands. This could not happen if this ministry was an empty form or a powerless ceremony. (Hab 3:4)

As a result, we see Jesus Christ used the means of laying on of hands as a channel of healing, the sick and suffering.

The church, which is his body, follows in the same Ministry of healing through the laying on of hands. (Acts 3:7; 4:30; John 3:35; 10:28-29)

By the hands of the apostles, many signs, wonders and healings were performed in and through the name of Jesus Christ.

2. In the baptism in the holy spirit

God also uses the Ministry of laying on of hands to import the spirit to new believers. The holy spirit was poured out sovereignly upon the Jews on the day of Pentecost, and then on the Gentiles later, but in nearly all of the records in the book of acts, the Holy Spirit was given through the laying on of Hands. This is one of the channels which God uses. It is a ministry of the spirit.

LESSON 6: RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD

It is the foundation stone of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. If Christ is not risen from the dead, then there is absolutely no gospel of salvation. The Gospel of the resurrection is a Gospel of Life, Resurrection, and Immortality through Jesus Christ (Acts 4:1-3; Acts 23:1-11).

This Principle of Christ's Doctrine will be considered basically in two ways:

- 1. Spiritually a resurrection of the spirit.
- 2. Bodily a resurrection of the body.

Resurrection means 'to be quickened, made alive, raised to life from the state of death', and is applied in the Scripture both spiritually and physically. There can be no resurrection without death. In order to appreciate the resurrection it is necessary to experience death. Death is the absence of life, whether spiritual or physical life.

1. THE ENTRANCE OF DEATH

God placed man in Eden (Gen 2:8-17; 3:1-4). Before him were Two Trees. These Trees spoke of Eternal Life, or Eternal Death. The Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil signified death, and the Tree of Life signified Eternal Life. Life and Death were in the choice of the Trees (Deut 30:15-20; Gen 2:22-24).

"In the Day you eat you shall surely die". Or, "In dying thou shalt die" (Gen 2:17). The moment man sinned death began to work (Rom 5:12-21). By one man SIN entered, and DEATH by sin, and so death passed upon all men, for in Adam all sinned. By man came death, for in Adam all die (1 Cor 15:21-22).

Scripture gives a three-fold aspect of death. Death is not a state of non-existence, or annihilation, or a state of unconsciousness (Rev 6:9-11; Lk 16:19-31), It is a state of separation!

Note these three aspects of death.

A. SPIRITUAL DEATH

This is the separation of the soul from God by sin. Adam died as a living soul in the 24-hour day he sinned. He was cut off, separated himself from God by sin (Gen 2:17; Ezek 18:4-32,20; Eph

2:1-6; 1 Tim 5:6; Col 2:13; Whn3:14). These Scriptures reveal that all men are dead in trespasses and sin, while they live. That is, spiritually dead!

B. PHYSICAL DEATH

Physical death is the separation of the Soul and Spirit from the body. Adam died physically 930 years later than he died spiritually, yet he died within the Day' that the Lord had spoken. The 1000-year day (Psa 90:4). Physical death pertains to the body of man (Rom 5:12, 14-21; 6:3-23;

8:2, 6; 7:5-13, 24; He 9:27). All men are appointed once to die and after this the judgment. All men have a mortal (death-doomed) body.

C. ETERNAL DEATH

This is called the Second Death, and it pertains to eternal separation of the spirit (and soul) of man, unredeemed man; as a naked, unclothed (disembodied) being for all eternity. Separated from God and His Eternal Presence and all that that means. God is the source of all life, light and love. This is 'the worm that never dies' (Isa 66:24; Mk 9:44-48). Undying spirit of men, unredeemed and unredeemable.

D. FOUNDATION OF THE GOSPEL

The Book of Acts clearly shows that the resurrected Christ was the very foundation and heart of all the teaching and preaching of the Word of God. It was the very cornerstone of their preaching. There is absolutely no Gospel if there is no resurrection of Christ. The resurrection is a gospel of life, resurrection and immortality, through Jesus Christ.

The whole plan of redemption is founded on the resurrection of Christ. The resurrection is the atonement completed. And not only so, but the resurrection of Christ is the witness and surety that God will resurrect all men unto JUDGMENT and judge all men by THAT MAN whom He raised from the dead. If there is no resurrection, then there is no coming judgment of mankind (Acts 17:30-31).

THE TWO RESURRECTIONS

The Scriptures plainly teach that there are but TWO Resurrections of the dead. Their time has been fixed by the Lord. These are called the First and the Second Resurrections. And all who have ever lived and died will find their place in either of these resurrections (Rev 20:1-15).

1. The First Resurrection

It is called:

- a. The First Resurrection (Rev 20:4-6)
- b. The Resurrection of the Just (Acts 24:15; Lk 14:14).
- c. The Resurrection of Life (Jhn 5:29)
- d. The Awakening to Everlasting Life (Dan 12:2)
- e. The Better Resurrection (Heb 11:35)

The first resurrection takes place at the end of the tribulation period and at the personal appearing of the Lord Jesus Christ.

At this time the (a) dead in Christ rise first, and (b) the living saints which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord shall be immortalised and roses together with the resurrected dead to meet the Lord in the air. (1Thess 4:13–17; 1 Cor 15:22-24; 51-57)

2. The Second Resurrection

It is called:

- a. The Second Resurrection (Rev 20:4-6)
- b. The Resurrection of the Unjust (Acts 24:15)
- c. The Resurrection of Damnation (Jhn 5:29)
- d. The Awakening to Shame and Everlasting Contempt (Dan 12:2)

The Second Resurrection takes place at the close of the 1000-year Kingdom Age (Rev 20:5a, 7-15). At the release of Satan from the Bottomless Pit, the vast hordes of the wicked dead come forth to the resurrection of damnation.

They will be deceived for the last time by the Devil and attempt to assail the Camp of the Saints and the City of God. Fire falls from heaven. All are then found before the Great White Throne Judgment and from thence are judged to the Lake of Fire (Matt 10:28; Lk 12:4). The wicked dead will come forth in a resurrected body to receive this judgment. This judgment will be to the Lake of Fire.

LESSON 7: ETERNAL JUDGEMENT

There are several aspects of Divine Judgment in the Word of God, as will be set forth in this study, but there is a final Judgment which is declared to be Eternal Judgment.

The very fact that God is just and righteous and holy in His Being and nature demands that God must judge all unrighteousness in His creatures (Acts 24:25). The purpose of resurrection is judgment (Acts 17:30-31).

THE DIVINE JUDGE OF ALL

All things foreign to God and things pertaining to sin and Satan are judged eternally by God. A Judge is one who speaks with authority because of discerning right from wrong. One who hears, sees, perceives, discerns, and has the ability to judge. God Himself is the true and final Judge of all.

There is no possible chance of mistaken judgment, for all the facts of every case are clearly before Him. There is no possible chance of deception. God is just. God is righteous, holy. God is love. He is omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient. He can do all things, He is everywhere present at all times, He sees all things.

His justice and judgments are perfect. Judge of all, He knows all, sees all, discerns all. He will do what is right with His creatures. He will not judge or deal with His creatures in any manner that is inconsistent with His character (Gen 18:25; Heb 12:23; Psa 94:2; 9:8; 96:13; 98:9; Jer 11:20; 1 Pet 1:17; Psa 89:14; 19:7-9).

TWO ASPECTS OF DIVINE JUDGMENT

Two Scriptures teach that there are two aspects of Divine Judgment.

1. Judgment unto Restoration

This judgment is corrective, Divine discipline, with a view to restoration. God judges us with a view to our restoration unto Himself through redemption. God chastises, punishes and corrects, even as a father does his own children, in order that He may restore man to fellowship with Himself (Note 1 Cor 5:1-5,12-13; 6:1; 11:31-32; 1 Pet 4:17; Gal6:1).

2. Judgment unto Damnation

This judgment is punitive, final and unto damnation. If man refuses God's judgment in this world and continues willfully in sin and lawlessness, then there is only one alternative in judgment, and that, eternal judgment unto damnation in the world to come.

This judgment is eternal and fixed. It is unchangeable when once executed by God (1 Pet 4:17-18; Jhn 5:24-29; 1 Cor 11:31-32 Amp NT; Jhn 3:36; Isa 66:24; Rev 14:9-11). This judgment is executed particularly on the Day of Judgment, as noted at the close of this study of this Principle of Christ's Doctrine.

Examples of Divine Judgment

1. In Eden's Garden

The first judgment of God here. (Gen 3:1-24). Note the Divine order here.

- a. On the Serpent the curse uttered upon Satan. The serpent in creation is evidence spiritually of the Divine Judgment. Curse and judgment uttered on the very source and fountainhead of sin (Rev 20:1-15).
- b. On the Man the head of the human race. Not a curse, but the judgment of sweat and toil and labor unto death.
- c. On the Woman the first sinner, deceived into sin. Judgment by sorrow, subjection and multiplied conception.
- d. On the Earth earth is cursed with thorns and thistles. The animal creation is affected also.

2. In Noah's Day

Judgement upon the whole world of ungodly people by the flood. End of all life (except those in the ark)

3. Tower of Babel

Judgement upon lawlessness. Confusion of tongues and scattering (Gen 10-11 chapters).

4. Sodom and Gomorrah

The vengeance of eternal fire. Judgement upon the cities of sin (Gen 18; Jude 7)

LESSON 8: ATTRIBUTES OF GOD

Attributes are the qualities that make God different from any one else. The attributes of God are generally a collection of descriptions from Scripture of who God is. An can be defined as something God has revealed himself to be. The Bible, God's Word, tells us what God is like and what He is not like.

Without the authority of the Bible, any attempt to explain God's attributes would be no better than an opinion, which by itself is often incorrect, especially in understanding God. To say that it is important for us to try to understand what God is like is a huge understatement. Failure to do so can cause us to chase after, and worship false gods contrary to His will. Only what God has chosen to reveal of Himself can be known.

1 - ALL POWERFUL, ALL PRESENT, ALL KNOWING

1.1. ALL POWERFUL

- Matt.19:26 "But Jesus looked at them and said to them, " With men this is impossible, but with God all things are possible."
- See: Rev.15:3; Rev.19:6

What does it mean that God is omnipotent?

The word omnipotent comes from omni- meaning "all" and potent meaning "power." As with the attributes of omniscience and omnipresence, it follows that, if God is infinite, and if He is sovereign, which we know He is, then He must also be omnipotent. He has all power over all things at all times and in all ways. Job spoke of God's power in Job 42:2: "I know that you can do all things and that no plan of yours can be thwarted."

1.2. ALL KNOWING

• 1 John 3:20 "For if our heart condemns us, God is greater than our heart, and knows all things." (Jer.23:23-24; Acts 15:18)

1.3. ALL PRESENT

 Matt.18:20 "For where two or three are gathered together in My name, I am there in the midst of them." (Eph.1:23)

2 - TRANSCENDENT

To transcend means "to exist above and independent from; to rise above, surpass, succeed." By this definition, God is the only truly transcendent Being. The "LORD God Almighty" (in Hebrew, El Shaddai) created all things on the earth, beneath the earth and in the heavens above, yet He exists above and independent from them. All things are upheld by His mighty power, yet He is upheld by Himself alone.

- The whole universe exists in Him and for Him that He may receive glory, honour and praise.
- Not a part of creation but separate from creation and Higher than all his creation

2.1. SEPARATE FROM CREATION

- Col.1:16 "For by Him all things were created that are in heaven and that are on earth, visible and invisible, whether thrones or dominions or principalities or powers. All things were created through Him and for Him."
- Gen.1:1; Acts 14:15; Neh.9:6

3 - TRIUNE

God is a triune Being. This truth is a mystery, yet the whole of Scripture and life in general speaks to this fact. The Bible clearly articulates that there is but one God: (Deut. 6:4). "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God, the Lord is one" But the Bible also declares that there is a plurality to God. Before Jesus ascended to heaven, He commanded His disciples: "Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit" (Matthew 28:19).

Notice the singular "name" in the verse; it does not say "names," which would convey three gods. There is one name belonging to the three Persons who make up the Godhead. Scripture in various places clearly calls the Father God, Jesus God, and the Holy Spirit God. For example, the fact that Jesus possesses self-existence and is the first cause of everything is stated in the first verses of John: "All things came into being through Him, and apart from Him nothing came into being that has come into being. In Him was life" (John 1:3–4).

The Bible also says that Jesus is a necessary being: "He is before all things, and in Him all things hold together" (Colossians 1:17). 1 John 5:7 "For there are three who bear witness in heaven: The Father, the Word, and the Holy Spirit; and these three are one."

4 - RULER OF ALL CREATION

2 Chro. 20:6 and said: "O Lord God of our fathers, are You not God in heaven, and do You not rule over all the kingdoms of the nations, and in Your hand is there not power and might, so that no one is able to withstand You?"

Ex.15:18; "The Lord shall reign forever and ever." Heb.1:3 "who being the brightness of His glory and the express image of His person, and upholding all things by the word of His power, when He had by Himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high,"

5 - IMMUTABLE (UNCHANGING)

Mal.3:6 "For I am the Lord, I do not change; therefore, you are not consumed, O sons of Jacob"

James 1:17 "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and comes down from

the Father of lights, with whom there is no variation or shadow of turning." God is unchangeable in all His attributes. Heb.13:8 "Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today, and forever."

6 - BLAMELESS (PERFECT)

Blameless refers to the moral attributes of God. He is without fault and perfect (complete)

in every way. (Matt.5:48) "Therefore you shall be perfect, just as your Father in heaven is

perfect. "He is blameless (perfect) in: holiness, faithfulness, righteousness, wisdom, love, truth"

7 - UNIQUE

- Job 23:13 "But He is unique, and who can make Him change? And whatever His soul
- desires, that He does."
- Deut.6:4 "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God, the Lord is one!"
- Mark 12:29 "Jesus answered him, " The first of all the commandments is: `Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is one."
- 1 Cor.8:5-6 "For even if there are so-called gods, whether in heaven or on earth (as there are many gods and many lords), 6 yet for us there is only one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we for Him; and one Lord Jesus Christ, through whom are all things, and through whom we live."
- 1 Tim.2:5 "For there is one God and one Mediator between God and men, the Man Christ Jesus,"

8 - TEMPTATION-PROOF

James 1:13 "Let no one say when he is tempted, "I am tempted by God for God cannot

be tempted by evil, nor does He Himself tempt anyone."

9 - ETERNAL

This is having no beginning or ending. [Timelessness of God] John 8:58 "Jesus said to them, "Most assuredly, I say to you, before Abraham was, I AM."

Ex.3:14 "And God said to Moses, "I AM WHO I AM." And he said, "Thus you shall say to the children of Israel, `I AM has sent me to you." (Gen.21:33; Deut.33:27)

10 - SELF-EXISTENT

This means that He does not depend on anyone or anything for his existence. Gen.17:1 "When Abram was ninety-nine years old; the Lord appeared to Abram and said to him, I am Almighty God; walk before Me and be blameless."

N.B. The words "Almighty God" in the Hebrew is EL SHADDAI which means All Sufficient One.

John 5:26 "For as the Father has life in Himself; so He has granted the Son to have life in Himself."

John 1:4 "In Him was life, and the life was the light of men."
God does not depend on anyone or anything for His existence.

LESSON 9: THE DIVINE NATURE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

The Holy Spirit Is co-equally God for the following reasons:

- 1. Name of God
- 2. Acts of Divinity
- 3. Titles of Divinity
- 4. Unique Ministry
- 5. Relationship in The Trinity
- 6. Essential and Moral Attributes

1.1 N - NAME OF GOD - THE HOLY SPIRIT IS CALLED GOD

Acts 5:3-4 "But Peter said, " Ananias, why has Satan filled your heart to lie to the Holy Spirit and keep back part of the price of the land for yourself? 4 While it remained, was it not your own? And after it was sold, was it not in your own control? Why have you conceived this thing in your heart? You have not lied to men, but to God."

I Cor. 3:16 "Do you not know that you are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwells in you?"

1.2 A - ACTS OF DIVINITY (The Quality of Being Devine, Deity)

a. Sanctification

What is sanctification?

Sanctification is a translation of a Greek word hagiasmos, meaning "holiness" or a

separation.

To sanctify something is to set it apart for special use; to sanctify a person is to make him holy. In Christian theology sanctification is a state of separation unto god

Sanctification is a special work of the Holy Spirit.

- 1. Romans 15:16 "that I might be a minister of Jesus Christ to the Gentiles, ministering the gospel of God, that the offering up of the Gentiles might be acceptable, sanctified by the Holy Spirit."
- 2. Il Thessalonians 2:13, "13 But we are bound to give thanks to God always for you,

brethren beloved by the Lord, because God from the beginning chose you for salvation through sanctification by the Spirit and belief in the truth,"

b. Indwelling

What is the indwelling of the Holy Spirit?

The indwelling of the Holy Spirit is the action by which God takes up permanent residence in the body of a believer in Jesus Christ.

I Cor. 3:16 "Do you not know that you are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwells in you?"

1Cor.6:19 "Or do you not know that your body is the temple of the Holy Spirit who is in you, whom you have from God, and you are not your own?"

c. Resurrection

Romans 8:11 "But if the Spirit of Him who raised Jesus from the dead dwells in you, He who raised Christ from the dead will also give life to your mortal bodies through His Spirit who dwells in you."

d. Creation

Ps.104:30a "You send forth Your spirit, they are created; ..."

Job 33:4 "The Spirit of God has made me, and the breath of the Almighty gives me life."

e. Regeneration

What is regeneration according to the Bible?

Answer: Another word for regeneration is rebirth, related to the biblical phrase "born again." Our rebirth is distinguished from our first birth, when we were conceived physically and inherited our sin nature.

The new birth is a spiritual, holy, birth that results in our being made alive spiritually.

Man in his natural state is "dead in trespasses and sins" until he is "made alive"

(regenerated) by Christ. This happens when he places his faith in Christ.

John 3:3-6 "Jesus answered and said to him, "Most assuredly, I say to you, 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, unless one is born of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God. 6 That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit."

f. Inspiration

What is the doctrine of inspiration?

Answer: The doctrine of inspiration is the teaching that the Bible is God-breathed and is therefore our infallible (trustworthy, watertight, unfailing) rule for faith and practice. If the Bible is simply the work of the human imagination, then there is no compelling reason to follow its doctrines and moral guidelines.

The Bible itself makes the bold claim to be God-breathed: "All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness; so that the man of God may be adequate, equipped for every good work" (2 Timothy 3:16 –17).

We notice two things regarding Scripture in this verse:

- 1) it is "inspired by God,"
- 2) it is "profitable" for Christian living.

Another example of inspiration is demonstrated in II Peter 1:21 "for prophecy never came by the will of man, but holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit.

g. Giver of Life

Rom.8:11 "But if the Spirit of Him who raised Jesus from the dead dwells in you, He who raised Christ from the dead will also give life to your mortal bodies through His Spirit who dwells in you."

1.3 T - TITLES OF DIVINITY

a. He is Called Lord

Il Corinthians 3:17-18 "Now the Lord is the Spirit; and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty. 18 But we all, with unveiled face beholding as in a mirror the glory of the Lord, are being transformed into the same image from glory to glory, just as by the Spirit of the Lord."

In Bible times only deity was addressed as Lord.

1.4 U - UNIQUE MINISTRY

See The Ministry of the Holy Spirit

1.5 R - RELATIONSHIP IN THE TRINITY

The Holy Spirit exercises divine authority in His association with the Father and the Son in baptism. (Matt.28:19) "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,"

The Holy Spirit exercises divine authority in His association with the Father and the Son in benediction. (II Cor.13:14) "The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Spirit be with you all. Amen."

• This relationship exists on the basis of co-equality with the Father and the Son.

Deut.6:4 states that God is one. " Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God, the Lord is one"

According to 1 John 5:7, the Father, Son and the Holy Spirit are one. "For there are three who bear witness in heaven: The Father, the Word, and the Holy Spirit; and these three are one."

• By this relationship that the Holy Spirit has in the ONENESS of God we conclude that He is TRUE GOD.

1.6 E - ESSENTIAL AND MORAL ATTRIBUTES

1.6.1 Essential Attributes

a. Omnipotent

What does it mean that God is omnipotent?

Answer: The word omnipotent comes from omni- meaning "all" and potent meaning

"power." He has all power over all things at all times and in all ways. Luke 1:35 "And the angel answered and said to her, "The Holy Ghost will come upon you, and the power of the Highest will overshadow you; therefore, also, that Holy One who is to be born will be called the Son of God."

b. Omnipresent

What does it mean that God is omnipresent?

Answer: The prefix omni- comes from the Latin meaning "all." So, to say that God is omnipresent is to say that God is present everywhere. He is present everywhere at all times.

Ps.139:7-10 "Where can I go from Your spirit? or where can I flee from Your presence? 8 If I ascend up into heaven, You are there; if I make my bed in hell, behold You are there. 9 If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; 10 Even there Your hand shall lead me, and Your right hand shall hold me."

c. Omniscience

What does it mean that God is omniscient?

Answer: Omniscience is defined as "the state of having total knowledge, the quality of knowing everything."

John 14:26 ";But the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in My name, He will teach you all things and bring to your remembrance all things that I said to you."

I Cor.2:10 "But God has revealed them to us through His Spirit. For the Spirit searches all things, yes, the deep things of God."

d. Eternal

God is Eternal – What does that mean?

Answer: The Bible consistently states that God is eternal. Before earth and time began, God existed. God was not created.

Heb.9:14 "How much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered Himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?"

 These are unique attributes of God that cannot be the attributes of man.

1.6.2 MORAL ATTRIBUTES

a. Truth

John 16:13: "However, when He, the Spirit of truth, has come, He will guide you into all truth; for He will not speak on His own authority, but whatever He hears, He will speak; and He will tell you things to come."

b. Holiness

Rom.1:4 "and declared to be the Son of God with power, according to the Spirit of holiness, by the resurrection from the dead."

c. Love

Rom.15:30 "Now I beg you, brethren, through the Lord Jesus Christ, and through the love of

the Spirit, that you strive together with me in your prayers to God for me."

 These are attributes that belong to God and are imparted by god to man.

LESSON 10: KINGDOM ECONOMICS

Giving: Reasons for Giving

Outlined below are some reasons for giving:

1. Greater to Give Than Receive

Acts 20:35 "I have shown you in every way, by labouring like this, that you must support the

weak. And remember the words of the Lord Jesus, that He said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive." (NKJ)

2. Imitating Jesus Christ

Eph 5:25 Husbands, love your wives, just as Christ also loved the church and gave Himself for

her, (NKJ)

1 Pet 2:21 "For to this you were called, because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an

example, that you should follow His steps" (NKJ)

- Galatians 1:4
- Titus 2:14

3. Validates One's Faith

I John 3:17-19 "But whoever has this world's goods, and sees his brother in need, and shuts up his heart from him, how does the love of God abide in him? 18 My little children, let us not love in word or in tongue, but indeed and in truth. 19 And by this we know that we are of the truth, and shall assure our hearts before Him. (NKJ)

James 2:14-17 "What does it profit, my brethren, if someone says he has faith but does not have works? Can faith save him? 15 If a brother or sister is naked and destitute of daily food, 16 and one of you says to them, Depart in peace, be warmed and filled; but you do not give them the things which are needed for the body, what does it profit? 17 Thus also faith by itself, if it does not have works, is dead. (NKJ)

4. Invites God's Blessings

- This is the principle of sowing and reaping.
- God loves a cheerful giver.

2 Cor 9:10-11 "Now may He who supplies seed to the sower, and bread for food, supply and multiply the seed you have sown and increase the fruits of your righteousness, 11 while you are enriched in everything for all liberality, which causes thanksgiving through us to God." (NKJ)

Luke 6:38 "Give, and it will be given to you: good measure, pressed down, shaken together,

and running over will be put into your bosom. For with the same measure that you use, it will

be measured back to you." (NKJ)

- Mal 3:8-12

5. Necessary Part of Worship and Glorifies God

Ps 96:8-9 "Give to the LORD the glory due His name; bring an offering, and come into His

courts. 9 Oh, worship the LORD in the beauty of holiness! Tremble before Him, all the earth."
(NKJ)

2 Cor 9:12-13 "For the administration of this service not only supplies the needs of the saints, but also is abounding through many thanksgivings to God, 13 while, through the proof of this ministry, they glorify God for the obedience of your confession to the gospel of Christ, and for your liberal sharing with them and all men," (NKJ)

- Prov 3:9

6 - God Is Glorified Because:

- Giving declares who your master is.
- It neutralizes the spirit of mammon.
- It demonstrates that money does not control you. (Luke 16:13) "No servant can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will be loyal to the one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and mammon." (NKJ)

- Giving locates the position of your treasure. It declares that your treasure is in Him. It acknowledges the supremacy of God in your life. (Matt 6:19-21) 19 "Do not lay up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust destroy and where thieves break in and steal; 20 "but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust destroys and where thieves do not break in and steal. 21 "For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also. (NKJ)
- Giving neutralizes the "mark of the beast" which controls Babylonian economics. It declares that your forehead (thought) and right hand (deed) are under God's jurisdiction. (Rev 3:16-18) "He causes all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and slave, to receive a mark on their right hand or on their foreheads, 17 and that no one may buy or sell except one who has the mark or the name of the beast, or the number of his name. 18 Here is wisdom. Let him who has understanding calculate the number of the beast, for it is the number of a man: His number is 666." (NKJ)