

Chapter 1 - ABC

1. Why was the writer of Hebrews disappointed with his readers? (pg9)
2. Why might a Christian be slow to learn spiritual truth? (pg9)
3. What must be mastered before a Christian can grow spiritually? (pg10)
4. The author describes two types of preaching that are unhelpful, describe them. (pg10)
5. Are there two different sets of doctrine in the Bible? Meat for mature Christians and milk for immature Christians? Explain. (pg11)
6. What is the author's intention for this book? (pg12)

Chapter 2 – Big Words

7. Why should Paul's writing to the Romans encourage us about understanding big words? (pg13)
8. Why may it be a bad idea to get rid of the technical words of doctrine in the Bible? (pg14)

Chapter 3 – God

1. What will happen to all other doctrine if our thinking of God is incorrect? (pg17)
2. What is idolatry? How do we still commit idolatry today? (pg17)
3. Why do we need to know God's attributes? (pg18)
4. What truth are we told more than anything else in scripture? (pg18)

5. How does the truth of God's holiness affect his other attributes? (pg18)

6. What does it mean to say "God is sovereign"? (pg19)

7. Define the three "omni" words on page 19.

8. What does it mean to say that God is a "God of providence"? (pg19)

9. What is God's goodness not? (pg19)

10. What does God's goodness mean for his people? (pg20)

11. What is God's love not? (pg20).

12. What are three ways to describe God's love? (pg20)

Chapter 4 – Jesus

1. Based on the verses given on page 23 what do we know about who Jesus is?

2. Why is it not enough to say that Jesus is the "greatest man that ever lived"? (pg24)

3. What title did Jesus use most often to describe himself? What does this title indicate about Jesus? (pg24)

4. Why was it necessary for Jesus to become a man? (pg25)

5. What other title does Jesus give himself in the gospels? (pg25)

6. What two natures does Jesus possess?

7. Why could the salvation plan not be accomplished in Heaven? (pg26-27)

8. Why did God become man? (pg27)

9. What is the only way that God can be known? (pg27)

Chapter 5 – The Holy Spirit

1. What is a fatal mistake in our thinking of the Holy Spirit? (pg29)

2. What distinct roles did each person of the Trinity play in our salvation? (pg29)
 - a. The Father _____

 - b. The Son _____

- c. The Spirit _____

3. How does the Holy Spirit “apply” salvation to us? (pg30)

4. Based upon what Jesus said in John 6:44, what is one role that the Holy Spirit plays in our salvation?

5. What does the Holy Spirit use to bring conviction to sinners? (pg30)

6. What is conviction? What does it bring to us? (pg30)

7. List the fruit (evidence) of the Holy Spirit’s working as found in Galatians 5:22-23.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. _____ | b. _____ |
| c. _____ | d. _____ |
| e. _____ | f. _____ |
| g. _____ | h. _____ |
| i. _____ | |

8. What is the fruit of the Spirit a result of? (pg31)

Chapter 6 – The Trinity

1. The word “trinity” is not found in the Bible. But what are two passages where we see the concept alluded to? (pg33)
2. Why do all attempts at explaining the Trinity fail? (pg34)
3. There is an “order” in the Trinity, what is it? (pg34)
4. All members of the Trinity are equal, what is different about them? (pg35)
5. How was each member of the Trinity involved in creation? (pg35)
6. What was God the Father’s role in our salvation? (pg35)

7. What was God the Son’s role in our salvation? (pg35)

8. What is the Holy Spirit’s role in our salvation? (pg35-36)

9. What is a verse that mentions all three? Write it below.

Chapter 7 – Sin

1. Why is understanding Genesis 3 important in understanding the rest of the Bible? (pg38)

2. Define the following terms for “sin”:

Sin:

Transgression:

Iniquity:

3. What is “God’s wrath”? (pg40)
4. Why can God not tolerate sin? (pg40)
5. How does the cross prove that God cannot excuse sin? (pg40)
6. God cannot excuse any sin, but he does pardon sin. On what basis does he do this? (pg40)

Chapter 8 – Atonement

1. What do Acts 2:23 and 1 Peter 1:20 tell us about the death of Christ?
2. What is the supreme purpose of the Old Testament? (pg44)
3. How does the Passover picture the death of Christ? (pg44)

4. How does the Day of Atonement picture the death of Christ? (pg44-45)
5. Explain the word “substitute” in connection to our salvation. (pg45-46)
6. Explain the word “propitiation” in connection to our salvation. (pg46)
7. What point is being made by the repeated use of the word “blood” in the New Testament? (pg46)

Chapter 9 – Grace

1. What is the only alternative to God’s grace in salvation? Why is it a “non-starter”? (pg49)
2. Why is “grace” the key word in the gospel? (pg49-50)

3. What is the conflict between Man's character and God's character that makes grace absolutely necessary? (pg50)

4. Define grace. (pg51)

5. From what does God's grace flow? (pg51)

6. Why don't we deserve grace? What do we deserve? (pg51)

7. What does God's grace depend on? (pg51)

Chapter 10 – Regeneration

1. What does Ephesians 2:1 say about sinners?

2. What does Paul mean when he says that we are spiritually dead? (pg53)

3. What is the only way that our hopeless condition can change? (pg53)

4. What must we have in order to respond to spiritual truth? (pg54)

5. What must happen to us before we can respond to God? (pg54)

6. What does Spiritual new birth give us? (pg54)

7. In John 3, Jesus compares regeneration to a physical birth. How are the two similar? (pg55)

8. What will there not be, without a spiritual birth? (pg55)

9. What does the Holy Spirit use to show us our sinful condition? (pg55)

10. After the Spirit convinces us that we need to be born again, what does He do?

Chapter 11 – Repentance and Faith

1. What will inevitably follow true faith? (pg57)
2. How are faith and repentance related? (pg57)
3. What are the “two sides” of repentance? (pg57)
4. True repentance involves seeing sin for what it really is. What is it? (pg 57)
5. What desire will accompany repentance? (pg57)

6. What is faith? What is it not? (pg57-58)
7. What is the progression of faith? (pg58)
8. What is the Christian’s relationship to repentance after salvation? (pg58)

Chapter 12 – Reconciliation

1. What does the Bible say about the sinners relationship to God? (pg60)
2. What does reconciliation mean? (pg60)
3. Why do we need to be reconciled to God? (pg60)
4. 2 Corinthians 5:18-21 describes reconciliation in four steps. What are they? (pg61-63)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

Chapter 13 – Redemption

1. What is another way that the Bible describes man’s spiritual condition? (pg65)

2. What does the man who is a slave to sin need? (pg65)

3. What does “redemption” mean? (pg65)

4. How did Paul describe his relationship to sin in Romans 7:14? (pg66)

5. What has Christ redeemed us from? (pg66)
 - a. _____

- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

6. According to Mark 10:45 why did Jesus come into the world?

7. Our redemption required a ransom to be paid. What was that ransom price? (pg67)

8. What did the payment of the ransom price satisfy? (pg67)

Chapter 14 – Justification

1. What is justification?

2. In Justification we are not declared innocent. What are we declared? (pg69)

3. To be acquitted means that even though we are guilty we no longer will face the penalty for our sins. Once we are justified we are no longer condemned but declared to be what? (pg69)
4. God is perfectly holy and cannot excuse sin, so how then does he justify us? (Romans 3:26)
5. Justification not only takes away condemnation, but what does it give us? (pg70)
6. How does God justify us without overlooking our sin? (pg71)
7. On what grounds is God able to justify guilty sinners? (pg71)
8. In the salvation plan, to whom are our sins credited? (pg71)

- a. How does God treat Jesus?
- b. What happens to Jesus?
- c. What is credited to us?
- d. How does God treat us?
- e. What do we become?
- f. How does God now own us?

Chapter 15 – Adoption

1. What is one of the great failures of modern non-biblical theology? (pg73)
2. What false idea does Jesus contradict in John 8:42-27? (pg73)
3. What must happen before a sinner can become a child of God? (pg73)

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4. In the Roman legal system what right was the adopted person given? (pg73)

 5. According to Eph 1:4-5, what three things is our spiritual adoption based on? (pg74)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

 6. What is God's purpose in our adoption? (pg74)

 7. How does God go about accomplishing that purpose? (pg74)

 8. What does being a child of God make us? (pg75)

Chapter 16 – Union with Christ

1. What is the purpose of the work of salvation? (pg77)

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2. What phrase is used over 160 times in the New Testament to describe our relationship with Christ?

 3. In Christ we:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
 - f. _____

 4. According to Romans 5 what two classifications of people are there? (pg78)

 5. What does it mean to be "in Adam"? Describe that condition. (pg78)

 6. As sinners, Adam was our representative. As Christians, Christ is our representative. How does God now regard us? (pg78)

7. What was the first thing that happened to us in our union with Christ? (pg78-79)
8. Our “old self” being crucified means that we are no longer _____ to sin. (pg79)
9. Being united with Christ does not mean that sin will no longer tempt us, but it does mean that it can no longer _____ us. (pg79)
10. Now that we are united with Christ, what is the only way that sin will be able to “reign” over us? (pg79)

Chapter 17 – Sanctification

1. Sanctification is spoken of in two ways in scripture. What is the first sense in which it is used? (pg81)
2. The first sense in which sanctification is mentioned refers to an instantaneous change when we become saved. How is the other use of the term different? (pg81)

3. Explain in your own words the differences between Justification and Sanctification. (pg81-82)
4. Through the process of sanctification, what does God want to make us more like? (pg82)
5. When will our sanctification be complete? (pg82)
6. What is the evidence that someone is saved? (pg82)
7. What does sanctification look like practically in a persons life? What changes will take place? (pg82)
8. Concerning our role in the processes, how are Justification and Sanctification different? (pg82)
9. As we become more and more sanctified what is happening to sin in us? (pg83)

10. Sanctification is wrought by the Holy Spirit as he applies the word of God to our lives. Our role in sanctification is to respond to the word of God and the Spirit's influence by obedience. According to Ephesians 4 & 5, what are some of the affects of sanctification?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____

11. Sanctification is not an easy process. What is the only thing that makes sanctification possible? (pg84)

Chapter 18 – Election

1. What is election? (pg87)

- 2. According to Ephesians 1:4, what did God do before the foundation of the world?
- 3. In Romans 9:11-13 Paul uses Jacob and Esau as an illustration of God's election. Concerning Jacob and Esau, how did their works factor into God's choice?
- 4. Paul anticipated an argument against God's choosing of some and his rejection of others. How does he answer critics of this doctrine in Romans 9:14-15?
- 5. Again in Romans 9, Paul anticipates that some will have a hard time understanding this doctrine and will accuse God of being unjust by choosing some and not others. How does Paul respond in v19-21?
- 6. In 1 Corinthians 1:26-29 God describes in general terms those whom he has chosen. According to verse 29, why has he chosen men to salvation in this way?
- 7. What does "foreknowledge" mean? (pg89)

Chapter 19 – Eternal Security

1. What does eternal security mean? (pg91)
2. Does eternal security mean that we will never sin or backslide? Explain. (pg91)
3. What should we not base our eternal security on? What should we base it on?
4. In Romans 8:29-30, Paul shows us the “golden chain” of salvation. Write the five aspects of salvation below.
 - a. F _____
 - b. P _____
 - c. C _____
 - d. J _____
 - e. G _____
5. The plan for our salvation began with God’s foreknowledge of us from before the creation of the world. Those whom he foreknew,

he predestined. Those who were predestined he called. Those whom he called were justified and those whom he justified were and will be glorified. Considering that every one of these is an act of God alone, how should we view the security of our salvation?

6. Write out John 10:27-29

Chapter 20 – The Second Coming

1. The Bible says much about the second coming of Christ. What does it not tell us about his coming? (pg95)
2. In what two ways will Christ return? (pg95)
3. How will Christ’s second coming be different than his first? (pg95)
4. Why should Christ’s coming be a comfort to the Christian? (pg96)