

LifePoint Adult Discipleship

PLAN & PROMISE

Year 2: Warnings, Worship & Writings

- ¹ *I will give thanks to the Lord with my whole heart,
in the company of the upright, in the congregation.*
- ² *Great are the works of the Lord,
studied by all who delight in them.*
- ³ *Full of splendor and majesty is his work,
and his righteousness endures forever.*
- ⁴ *He has caused his wondrous works to be remembered;
the Lord is gracious and merciful.*
- ⁵ *He provides food for those who fear him;
he remembers his covenant forever.*
- ⁶ *He has shown his people the power of his works,
in giving them the inheritance of the nations.*
- ⁷ *The works of his hands are faithful and just;
all his precepts are trustworthy;*
- ⁸ *they are established forever and ever,
to be performed with faithfulness and uprightness.*
- ⁹ *He sent redemption to his people;
he has commanded his covenant forever.
Holy and awesome is his name!*
- ¹⁰ *The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom;
all those who practice it have a good understanding.
His praise endures forever!*

Psalm 111

WELCOME

to year two of LifePoint's discipleship program, Plan and Promise: Warnings, Worship and Writings. This four-year course is designed to give you an understanding of the big picture of God's Word. The weekly classes, along with this devotional, are designed to help you develop a routine and a desire to be in the Word daily. God's written Word is to be your guide and your source of blessing. The Bible reveals God, for the Bible is God's very Word. Through His Word, God makes Himself known. You cannot fully know God or grow in your faith without it. As Moses told Israel in Deuteronomy 32:47, "For it is no empty word for you, but your very life..."

This second year of Plan and Promise will continue the story of God's people in God's place under God's rule experiencing God's blessing. Beginning with the warnings given by the pre-exilic prophets and moving into wisdom literature and Psalms we will look at the worship of Israel. As the year unfolds we will do a survey of the Synoptic Gospels followed by a look at the letters written during Paul's first missionary journey. This second year will be divided into two main sections:

Old Testament Literature I: Warnings, Worship and Wisdom

The first part of year two begins with God's gracious warning through the pre-exilic prophets to Israel in response to her moral decay. As the year progresses there will be a focus on a proper theology of worship that is expressed in affirmation and action. The theme of worship will be broadened to include Israel's expressions of lament and praise in the Psalms and the practical wisdom of Proverbs.

New Testament Literature I: Synoptics and Paul's Writings

The second part of year two seeks to emphasize the person and work of the Lord Jesus Christ as proclaimed in the synoptic Gospels. As we see the promises of the OT unfolding in the inauguration of God's kingdom through Jesus we will turn our attention to the spread of the gospel message and the soteriological, ethical, ecclesiological and eschatological implications as displayed in Paul's missionary epistles.

A special thanks to the following people for helping bring this study together:

David Denny
Ethan Drent
Debbie Dunn
Becky Gluff
Mary Harris
Karen Little
Nate Meece
Sandy Mobley
David Trujillo *a friend from Covenant
Rachel Tucker

YEAR 2 SCHEDULE

<i>Week</i>	<i>Scripture</i>
1	Introduction
2	Jonah
3	Hosea 1-3
4	Hosea 4-10
5	Hosea 11-14
6	Joel
7	Nahum
8	Amos 1-6
9	Amos 7-9
10	Micah 1-4
11	Micah 5-7
12	Habakkuk
13	Zephaniah
14	Psalms
15	Psalms
16	Psalms
17	Psalms
18	Psalms
19	Psalms
20	Psalms
21	Proverbs 1-9
22	Proverbs 10-20
23	Proverbs 21-31
24	1 Thessalonians 1-3
25	1 Thessalonians 4-5
26	2 Thessalonians 1:1-2:12
27	2 Thessalonians 2:13-3:18
28	1 Corinthians 1-4
29	1 Corinthians 5-8
30	1 Corinthians 9-12
31	1 Corinthians 13-16
32	2 Corinthians 1-4
33	2 Corinthians 5-7
34	2 Corinthians 8-10
35	2 Corinthians 11-13
36	Galatians 1-2
37	Galatians 3-4

YEAR 2 SCHEDULE...continued

<i>Week</i>	<i>Scripture</i>
38	Galatians 5-6
39	Matthew 1-7
40	Matthew 8-15
41	Matthew 16-22
42	Matthew 23-28
43	Mark 1-5
44	Mark 6-10
45	Mark 11-16
46	Luke 1:1-4:15
47	Luke 4:16-9:50
48	Luke 9:51-19:27
49	Luke 19:28-24:33

INTRODUCTION

NOTES:

NOTES:

JONAH 1-4

1. What, in the following verses, indicates that Jonah is an historical book vs. an allegory?
 - a. 2 Kings 14:25
 - b. Matthew 12:39-41
2. A number of miracles are recorded in the book of Jonah. Briefly describe each one:
 - a. Jonah 1:15
 - b. Jonah 1:17
 - c. Jonah 2:10
 - d. Jonah 4:6-8
3. Why was Jonah so upset at God for sending him to Nineveh?
4. According to Jonah 2:9, where does salvation come from?
5. Even though Nineveh was not a nation of God's chosen people, what was the reaction of the king and people of Nineveh after Jonah preached to them and how does that fulfill, in part, what was promised to Abraham in Genesis 12?
6. Describe the comparison between the plant in chapter 4 and the people of Nineveh.

NOTES:

HOSEA 1-3

1. Hosea prophesied to the Northern Kingdom (Israel) during the reign of which king(s)?
2. What is the key phrase used to describe the type of woman that Hosea is to marry? In what ways is Gomer like Israel?
3. Hosea and Gomer had three children. What is the meaning and symbolism of each of their names?
 - a. Jezreel:
 - b. Lo-ruhamah:
 - c. Lo-ammi:
4. Even though Hosea predicted judgment on Israel, what does God promise His people in Hosea 1:10-11?
5. Chapter 2:1-13 describes Gomer/Israel's unfaithfulness and return to Hosea/God. Why did Gomer/Israel go after other lovers/gods and why did she/they return to Hosea/God?
6. What phrase is repeated in 2:16 and 2:21? What is the significance of the repetition?
7. According to Hosea 3:5, what will happen "in the last days"?

NOTES:

HOSEA 4-10

1. What is the overall theme of the following chapters:
Hosea 4

Hosea 5

Hosea 6

Hosea 7
2. By what other name is Israel called in the book of Hosea? See Jeremiah 31.
3. In what ways do Luke 13:32-33 and Romans 11:25-26 give clarity to Hosea 6:1-3?
4. According to Hosea 8:1, the people of Israel “have transgressed my covenant and rebelled against my law.” Give a few examples, according to Hosea’s prophecy, that Israel has transgressed and rebelled.
5. What has come to Israel according to Hosea 9:7?

NOTES:

HOSEA 11-14

1. Read Hosea 11:1.
 - a. Who was taken out of Egypt in the book of Exodus (Exodus 4)?
 - b. Who was taken out of Egypt in the book of Matthew (Matthew 2:15)?
2. What repetitive phrases do you see in chapters 12-13?
3. Compare Hosea 13:4 to the following verses:
 - a. Deuteronomy 6:4
 - b. Isaiah 43:11
 - c. 1 John 4:13-15
 - d. Titus 3:3-5
4. What does God promise in chapter 14? What other verses in Scripture support your answer?
5. According to the end of the book of Hosea, what are the characteristics of those who will “understand these things” and “know them”?

NOTES:

1. What is the dominant theme of the book?
2. What is meant by “the day of the LORD”?
3. What are the two main means of God’s judgment in this book?
4. Peter cites Joel 2:28-29 to explain what phenomenon in Acts?
5. Does Joel present any hope of restoration in this book? If so, where is it?

NOTES:

NAHUM 1-3

1. Read Jonah. (Nahum is its sequel.) How long has it been since Nineveh has repented?
2. Nahum will predict Nineveh's destruction. What does his name mean? Who is comforted?
3. List the characteristics of God and the forces of nature He controls in chapter 1.
4. What will God do to Nineveh? See Nahum 1:14.
5. Who does God use to destroy Nineveh? When does it happen in chapter 2?
6. Name the three reasons Nineveh deserves to be judged by God in Chapter 3.
7. See Nahum 3:19. God's vengeance will triumph over evil. What is the response to Nineveh's destruction?

NOTES:

AMOS 1-6

1. Read 2 Kings 14:23-15:7. Who was the king in Judah and who was the king in Israel during Amos's ministry?
2. What does God intend to convey by the phrase "for three transgressions and for four"?
3. Verses 1:2-2:5 are a pronouncement on Israel's neighbors. What was God's accusation against:
 - a. Damascus
 - b. Gaza
 - c. Tyre
 - d. Edom
 - e. Ammonites
 - f. Moab
4. What are the accusations against Israel?
5. Why might these oracles have come as such a surprise to Israel?
6. While these oracles may have been hard to hear, they were not without elements of grace. Where are grace and salvation seen in the midst of the judgment?

NOTES:

1. What does God intend to convey by using the image of the plumb line?
2. What other images does God use to describe the coming judgment?
3. Where is the hope in the pronounced judgment? What is this hope pointing toward?
4. What is the overarching message of the book of Amos?
5. What are two or three things that we can learn from Amos?

NOTES:

MICAH 1-4

1. Who were the kings during the time of Micah?
2. What is the reason for the judgment on Samaria?
3. What is the reason for the judgment on Judah?
4. There seems to be a lot of responsibility placed on leadership in this book. What groups of people are specifically addressed and what is their sin?
5. List a few verses in this section that offer hope. What are the images used to describe how God will rescue, redeem, and forgive?

NOTES:

1. What is the clear reference used in this section to point to a “Davidic king”?
2. What specifically here is ultimately fulfilled in Jesus Christ?
3. Micah 6:1-8 lists covenant violations committed by Judah. What were they?
4. List some of the consequences for those who commit treachery and rebellion.
5. How does the book end? What are two or three things we can learn from Micah?

NOTES:

HABAKKUK 1-3

1. How is this book structured and how is it different from the other prophetic books we have looked at so far?
2. What is Habakkuk's first question and how does the Lord answer him?
3. What is Habakkuk's second question and how does the Lord answer him?
4. What issue does Habakkuk have with God's plan?
5. How does Habakkuk ultimately respond to God?

NOTES:

ZEPHANIAH 1-3

1. Zephaniah is primarily a prophecy intended for whom?
2. Who is king during this prophecy and what appears to be going on during his reign? (2 Kings 21:26-23:20)
3. One of Zephaniah's main themes is the "day of the LORD." How are both judgment and blessing seen in it?
4. List the nations that are warned.
5. What are the dominant themes seen in 3:9-20?

NOTES:

PSALMS of CORPORATE LAMENT

Read: 12, 14, 44, 53, 58, 60, 74, 77, 79, 80, 82, 83, 85, 90, 106, 108, 123, 126, 137

1. What are some of the repeated themes/images used in the corporate laments?
2. Does there appear to be any noticeable pattern/formula for corporate laments?
3. What are the difficulties with reading corporate laments (structurally, theologically, emotionally, etc.)?
4. Which of the psalms that you read this week impacted you? Why?

NOTES:

PSALMS of INDIVIDUAL LAMENT

Read: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 17, 22, 26, 27, 28, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 86, 88, 94, 102, 109, 120, 130, 140, 141, 142, 143

1. What are some of the repeated themes/images used in the individual laments?
2. Does there appear to be any noticeable pattern/formula for individual laments?
3. What are the difficulties with reading the individual laments (structurally, theologically, emotionally, etc.)?
4. Which of the psalms that you read this week impacted you? Why?

NOTES:

PSALMS of THANKSGIVING

Read: 30, 66, 92, 107, 116, 118, 124, 138

1. What are some of the repeated themes/images used in the thanksgiving psalms?
2. Does there appear to be any noticeable pattern/formula for thanksgiving psalms?
3. What are the difficulties with reading thanksgiving psalms (structurally, theologically, emotionally, etc.)?
4. Which of the psalms that you read this week impacted you? Why?

NOTES:

PSALMS of ROYALTY

Read: 2, 18, 20, 21, 45, 72, 101, 110, 132, 144

1. What are some of the repeated themes/images used in royal psalms?
2. Does there appear to be any noticeable pattern/formula for royal psalms?
3. What are the difficulties with reading the royal psalms (structurally, theologically, emotionally, etc.)?
4. Which of the psalms that you read this week impacted you? Why?

NOTES:

PSALMS of WISDOM

Read: 1, 37, 49, 73, 112, 127, 128

1. What are some of the repeated themes / images used in the wisdom psalms?
2. Does there appear to be any noticeable pattern / formula for wisdom psalms?
3. What are the difficulties with reading wisdom psalms (structurally, theologically, emotionally, etc.)?
4. Which of the psalms that you read this week impacted you? Why?

NOTES:

PSALMS of PRAISE

Read: 8, 29, 33, 46, 47, 48, 76, 84, 87, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 103, 104, 105, 111, 113, 114, 117, 122, 134, 135, 136, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150

1. What are some of the repeated themes/images used in the praise psalms?
2. Does there appear to be any noticeable pattern/formula for praise psalms?
3. What are the difficulties with reading praise psalms (structurally, theologically, emotionally, etc.)?
4. Which of the psalms that you read this week impacted you? Why?

NOTES:

PSALMS - MIXED/UNCLEAR

Read: 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 34, 36, 40, 50, 52, 62, 65, 67, 68, 75, 78, 81, 89, 91, 115, 119, 121, 125, 129, 131, 133, 139

1. What are some of the repeated themes/images used in these psalms?
2. Why are these psalms hard to classify?
3. Which of the psalms that you read this week impacted you? Why?
4. What are a few things that you have learned about psalms over the past few weeks?

NOTES:

PROVERBS 1-9

1. Who wrote Proverbs?
2. What is the purpose of Proverbs? See Proverbs 1:2-4.
3. What is the fear of the Lord? List references.
4. Proverbs is written to “my son”. List references.
5. How is the Word of God like a “treasure”? List references.
6. How can God’s Word make us wise? List references.
7. What does the Lord hate? See Proverbs 6:16-19.

NOTES:

PROVERBS 22

1. What are common characteristics of the righteous?
2. What are common characteristics of the foolish?
3. What does Proverbs teach about words and use of the tongue? Why so much emphasis on what we say?
4. Why does Proverbs put so much emphasis on controlling anger? What does the inability to control anger reveal about a person?
5. What does Proverbs say about making plans for the future? Where is the balance between planning and living by faith?

NOTES:

PROVERBS 21-31

1. What are some of the differences between the wise and foolish in this section?
2. Proverbs 30:5-6 - How do these verses show the sufficiency of God's Word?
3. List the characteristics of a godly woman in Proverbs 31.
4. What are some of the dominant themes in the book of Proverbs?
5. What is the difference between a proverb and a promise?

NOTES:

1 THESSALONIANS 1-3

1. Paul refers to the Thessalonians as imitators and examples. Explain.

2. What is meant by “the wrath to come”?

3. What is the gospel? Do you use Paul’s example in sharing it?

4. What character qualities of Paul and the Thessalonians are mentioned?

5. How are afflictions and sufferings to be handled?

NOTES:

1 THESSALONIANS 4-5

1. What does Paul say to the Thessalonians regarding conduct?
2. What are the things that Paul commends them for in this letter? How does Paul encourage them to “excel still more”?
3. What is your view on the return of Christ?
4. List all the exhortations and behaviors of the Christian life that Paul mentions in this book.
5. Define sanctification.

NOTES:

2 THESSALONIANS 1:1-2:12

1. Why did Paul write Second Thessalonians?
2. Why does Paul commend this church?
3. How does Paul seek to encourage them when persecution and affliction occur?
4. What does this group of believers seem to be worried about?
5. Describe the “man of lawlessness.” What happens when he comes?
6. According to Paul, why is knowing the truth so important?

NOTES:

2 THESSALONIANS 2:13-3:18

1. What does Paul say our response to God's calling should be?
2. How does Paul pray for the Thessalonians?
3. What promises from the Lord are listed in this section?
4. Paul wants us to be examples as he is an example for us. List what we should be doing.
5. What things does Paul exhort and admonish the Thessalonians to do/be?

NOTES:

1 CORINTHIANS 1-4

1. What appears to be the issue that Paul is addressing in chapters 1-4?
2. In what ways is the cross a “stumbling block to the Jews”?
3. Where does Christian wisdom ultimately come from? Can you give some examples of when or where it appears foolish to the world?
4. What three analogies does Paul use to demonstrate the unity and growth of the church in chapter 3?
5. Why do you think Paul feels a need to defend his ministry in chapter 4?

NOTES:

1 CORINTHIANS 5-8

1. How does Paul tell the Corinthians to deal with the sexually immoral? Why?
2. What is at stake when believers go to court with one another? How should believers deal with their issues?
3. Why does Paul refer to singleness as a gift?
4. What reason does Paul give for pursuing marriage?
5. How should Christians deal with differing convictions in the church?

NOTES:

1 CORINTHIANS 9-12

1. What does Paul mean when he says, “I have become all things to all people” (vs. 22)?
2. Why does Paul tell women to cover their heads in worship? Is this admonition still in effect today? Why or why not?
3. Why are some within this church dying?
4. How does Paul’s discussion on spiritual gifts address the dominant issue facing this church?
5. What are your spiritual gifts? Are you currently using them in the body? If not, why not?

NOTES:

1 CORINTHIANS 13-16

1. Chapter 13 is not just romantic sentiment on the nature of love. How does this chapter fit with Paul's main concern in this letter?
2. What are some guidelines for using tongues properly?
3. In chapter 15, Paul mentions 'the gospel that was declared to you'. What is the gospel?
4. Why is the resurrection the lynchpin of the faith?
5. What questions do you have after reading 1 Corinthians?

NOTES:

2 CORINTHIANS 1-4

1. Why did Paul change his plans about coming to Corinth?
2. Paul makes reference to his last letter that he wrote to them. Why does he say that he wrote that letter?
3. Why do you think Paul feels the need to defend his apostolic ministry?
4. Read Exodus 32-34. What point is Paul making about the differences between the Old and New Covenant?
5. Why is Paul able to endure such affliction?

NOTES:

2 CORINTHIANS 5-7

1. Describe the two dwellings Paul discusses in 5:1-4. How do they relate to 4:16-18?
2. What does it mean to “walk by faith”?
3. Define “reconcile”. What is the ministry of reconciliation (5:18)?
4. What does it mean to “receive the grace of God in vain”?
5. What is at the root of Paul’s joy in chapter 7?
6. How did Paul feel about the first letter he had written to them?

NOTES:

2 CORINTHIANS 8-10

1. How would you describe the generosity of the Macedonians?
2. What appears to be Titus' role in Paul's ministry?
3. Why are we called to give generously?
4. Why do you think Paul feels the need to defend his ministry yet again?
What does he want to make sure they understand about his ministry?
5. On what basis did Paul believe he could rightly glory in the Corinthians?

NOTES:

2 CORINTHIANS 11-13

1. What does Paul mean by a “different gospel”?
2. What accusation does Paul appear to be answering in chapter 11?
3. What was given to Paul so that he would not be conceited or self-reliant?
4. How would you describe the relationship between Paul and the Corinthians?
5. What does it mean to “examine yourself to see if you’re in the faith” (13:5)?
How would one go about doing this?

NOTES:

GALATIANS 1-2

1. What is Paul's initial rebuke?
2. Why do you think Paul starts out defending himself?
3. What things does Paul cite to validate himself and his ministry?
4. Why did Paul oppose Peter? Who was correct? Why?
5. Summarize what Paul is saying in 2:15-21.

NOTES:

GALATIANS 3-4

1. Who are the sons of Abraham?
2. In what way were the Galatians seeking to be “perfected by the flesh” (3:3)?
3. On what basis was Abraham justified? What sign followed?
4. Who is the offspring of Abraham that Paul is pointing to?
5. What is the purpose of the law?
6. What point is Paul making in regards to the two sons of Abraham?

NOTES:

1. Why would Christ be of no advantage should the Galatians accept circumcision?
2. What does it mean to walk by the Spirit?
3. List the fruit of the Spirit.
4. What does Paul mean when he says, “whatever one sows, that will he also reap”?
5. How was Paul’s glorying different than that of the Judaizers?

NOTES:

MATTHEW 1-7

1. What are some differences you notice between the genealogy of Jesus listed in Matthew 1:1-16 and the one listed in Luke 3:23-38?
2. Why did Joseph take his family to Egypt? (Hosea 11:1)
3. According to Luke 4:16-30, why did Jesus settle in Capernaum? (Matthew 4:13)
4. What is the main point that Jesus seems to be making in the Sermon on the Mount?
5. What was the reaction to Jesus' teachings following the Sermon on the Mount?

NOTES:

1. The POWER of Jesus is displayed in Matthew 8. How was Jesus' power displayed in the following verses:
 - a. Matthew 8:3
 - b. Matthew 8:5-13 (what is the difference between the healing in 8:3 and in 8:13?)
 - c. Matthew 8:14-17
 - d. Matthew 8:23-27
 - e. Matthew 8:28-34
2. Matthew's occupation is revealed in Matthew 9:9. What was the public's general view of his profession?
3. The twelve apostles are named in Matthew 10:2-4. Read the following verses and list what the qualification are to be considered an "apostle":
 - a. Acts 1:22
 - b. 1 Corinthians 1:9
 - c. Acts 5:15-16
 - d. Hebrews 2:3-4
 - e. Matthew 10:1-2
 - f. Acts 1:26
4. Read Isaiah 40:3 and Malachi 3:1. What is the significance of Jesus' words in Matthew 11:10?
5. Jesus told many parables in Matthew 13. What reason did Jesus give for speaking in parables? Read Psalm 78:2.

NOTES:

MATTHEW 16-22

1. What word is repeated in Matthew 16:18 and 18:17 (this word is not found in Mark or Luke)?
2. What does Jesus begin to reveal will happen in Matthew 16:21, 17:22-23, and 20:18?
3. Whom did Peter, James, and John see with Jesus in Matthew 17:1-8?
4. The steps of church discipline are outlined in Matthew 18:15-17. Outline the steps. In what ways do the following verses support these steps:
 - a. Deuteronomy 19:15
 - b. John 8:17
 - c. 2 Corinthians 13:1
 - d. 1 Timothy 5:19
 - e. Hebrews 10:28
5. Read Zechariah 9:9. How was this prophecy fulfilled?
6. Rejection is one theme Jesus speaks about in chapters 21 and 22. Give examples from the parables in these chapters that emphasize the rejection of Christ.
7. Jesus is commonly referred to as the “cornerstone”. Give examples found in both the Old Testament and New Testament where Jesus is called the cornerstone.

NOTES:

1. One of the most famous of Jesus' discourses is in chapters 24-25. What questions was He answering? Who asked Him the questions?
2. What are some of the signs listed in chapter 24:4-25 that will be signs of the end times?
3. Where did Jesus go after the Passover meal? Who did He take with Him? For what did Jesus pray three separate times?
4. Why did the high priest tear his robe in Matthew 26:65? What were the implications of Jesus' reply to the high priest's question?
5. What took place immediately following Christ's death on the cross? Why is this significant?
6. How does Matthew end his Gospel-writing? What commands are given? To whom are they given?

NOTES:

MARK 1-5

1. John Mark is widely believed to be the author. It is generally agreed that Mark received much of the information in his Gospel from Peter. What do the following verses tell us about who Mark is?
 - a. Acts 12:12
 - b. Colossians 4:10
 - c. 1 Peter 5:13
 - d. Acts 15:38-40
 - e. Philemon 24
 - f. 2 Timothy 4:11
2. The Gospels of Matthew and Luke both begin with Jesus' birth. Where does Jesus first appear in Mark's Gospel?
3. "Son of Man" is a favorite title of Christ. It is used 14 times by Mark and over 80 times by Matthew. According to Daniel 7:14-16, what was given to the Son of Man? What are characteristics of His dominion? Of His kingdom?
4. In Mark chapter 3, Jesus redefines the family relationship. According to Jesus' own words, who are His brother and sister and mother? What implications does this have for non-Jews?
5. In Mark 5, a story is told of a woman who had a discharge of blood for twelve years. What was Jesus' reply to her after she had touched His garment and was healed?

NOTES:

MARK 6-10

1. Why did the townspeople, at the beginning of chapter 6, take offense at Jesus?
2. In chapter 6, who did King Herod think Jesus was after hearing about the miracles that Jesus and His disciples were performing?
3. What was unique about the way in which Jesus healed the child in chapter 7:26-30?
4. In chapter 8, Jesus asks two point blank questions. How are they answered?
 - a. Who do people say that Jesus is?
 - b. Who does Peter say that Jesus is?
5. At the Transfiguration, what did the voice out of the cloud tell Peter, James and John?
6. For many in America, chapter 10 discusses some potentially sensitive topics – divorce and wealth.
 - a. Was divorce originally part of God’s plan? Why did Moses permit a man to write a certificate of divorce?
 - b. What is easier than a rich man entering the kingdom of God? What is the point?
 - c. What is the reward for those who have left house, or family, or farms for Jesus’ sake?

NOTES:

1. What N.T. commandment is foremost of all? Which is the second?
2. Two days before the Passover, Mary poured a vial of very expensive oil over Jesus' head. (Read John 12:3.) Some of the disciples were upset. How did Jesus respond to them and what reason did He give for the anointing?
3. Jesus kept silent during much of the questioning at His trials. How did He respond to the question, "Are You the Christ, the Son of the Blessed One?"
4. After the crucifixion, how did Pilate determine whether Jesus was already dead or not? Where was His body taken?
5. Who were the first to discover the empty tomb? What did the angel tell them? What were the witnesses to do?
6. List the people to whom Jesus appeared following His resurrection.
7. According to Mark 16:19, where did Jesus go and where is He now?

NOTES:

1. To whom is Luke writing? What other book is addressed to the same recipient?
2. List 3 things that the angel revealed to Zechariah about his son.
3. List other passages throughout the Bible that compare John the Baptist to Elijah.
4. What things does Gabriel reveal to Mary and Joseph about Jesus?
5. In what ways does John prepare the way for Jesus?
6. What things stand out to you about the temptation of Jesus in the wilderness?

NOTES:

1. What is the significance of Jesus' wilderness temptation?
2. Why was Jesus rejected in Nazareth?
3. What are some common themes that we see with Jesus' miracles?
4. What are similarities and differences between the beatitudes in Luke 6 and those in Matthew 5?
5. Over what things has Jesus demonstrated authority up to this point in the book of Luke?
6. What instructions does Jesus give to the disciples when He sends them out for the first time?

NOTES:

1. Why is Jesus rejected in Samaria?
2. Summarize what Jesus presents as the cost of following Him.
3. Why do you think Jesus praises the Father for hiding things from the wise and revealing them to the children? What are these “things”?
4. What are some common themes we see in the parables of this section? How do they relate to what is going on in Jesus’ ministry at this point?
5. List the pictures Jesus uses to describe what it will be like when the kingdom of God comes.

NOTES:

1. Why does Jesus weep over Jerusalem?
2. What truths does Jesus reveal to the Sadducees about the resurrection?
3. Why do you think Jesus foretells the destruction of the temple and Jerusalem? Why does He warn of so many wars and coming persecution?
4. What accusations were levied against Jesus in His trial?
5. What verse shows us that Jesus' coming was foretold in the Old Testament?
6. Summarize what Jesus says to His disciples in Luke 24:44-48.

NOTES:

THE ATTRIBUTES OF GOD

Attentive - God hears and responds to the needs of His children.

Compassionate - God cares for His children and acts on their behalf.

Creator - God made everything. He is uncreated.

Deliverer - God rescues and saves His children.

Eternal - God is not limited by and exists outside of time.

Faithful - God always keeps His promises.

Generous - God gives what is best and beyond what is deserved.

Glorious - God displays His greatness and worth.

Good - God is what is best and gives what is best. He is incapable of doing harm.

Holy - God is perfect, pure and without sin.

Incomprehensible - God is beyond our understanding. We can comprehend Him in part but not in whole.

Infinite - God has no limits in His person or on His power.

Immutable/Unchanging - God never changes. He is the same yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Jealous - God will not share His glory with another. All glory rightfully belongs to Him.

Just - God is fair in all His actions and judgments. He cannot over-punish or under-punish.

Loving - God feels and displays infinite unconditional affection toward His children. His love for them does not depend on their worth, response or merit.

Merciful - God does not give His children the punishment they deserve.

Omnipotent/ Almighty - God holds all power. Nothing is too hard for God. What He wills He can accomplish.

Omnipresent - God is fully present everywhere.

Omniscient - God knows everything, past present and future, all potential and real outcomes, all things micro and macro.

Patient/Long-Suffering - God is untiring and bears with His children.

Provider - God meets the needs of His children.

Refuge - God is the place of safety and protection for His children.

Righteous - God is always good and right.

Self-Existent - God depends on nothing and no one to give Him life or existence.

Self-Sufficient - God is not vulnerable. He has no needs.

Sovereign - God does everything according to His plan and pleasure. He controls all things.

Transcendent - God is not like humans. He is infinitely higher in being and action.

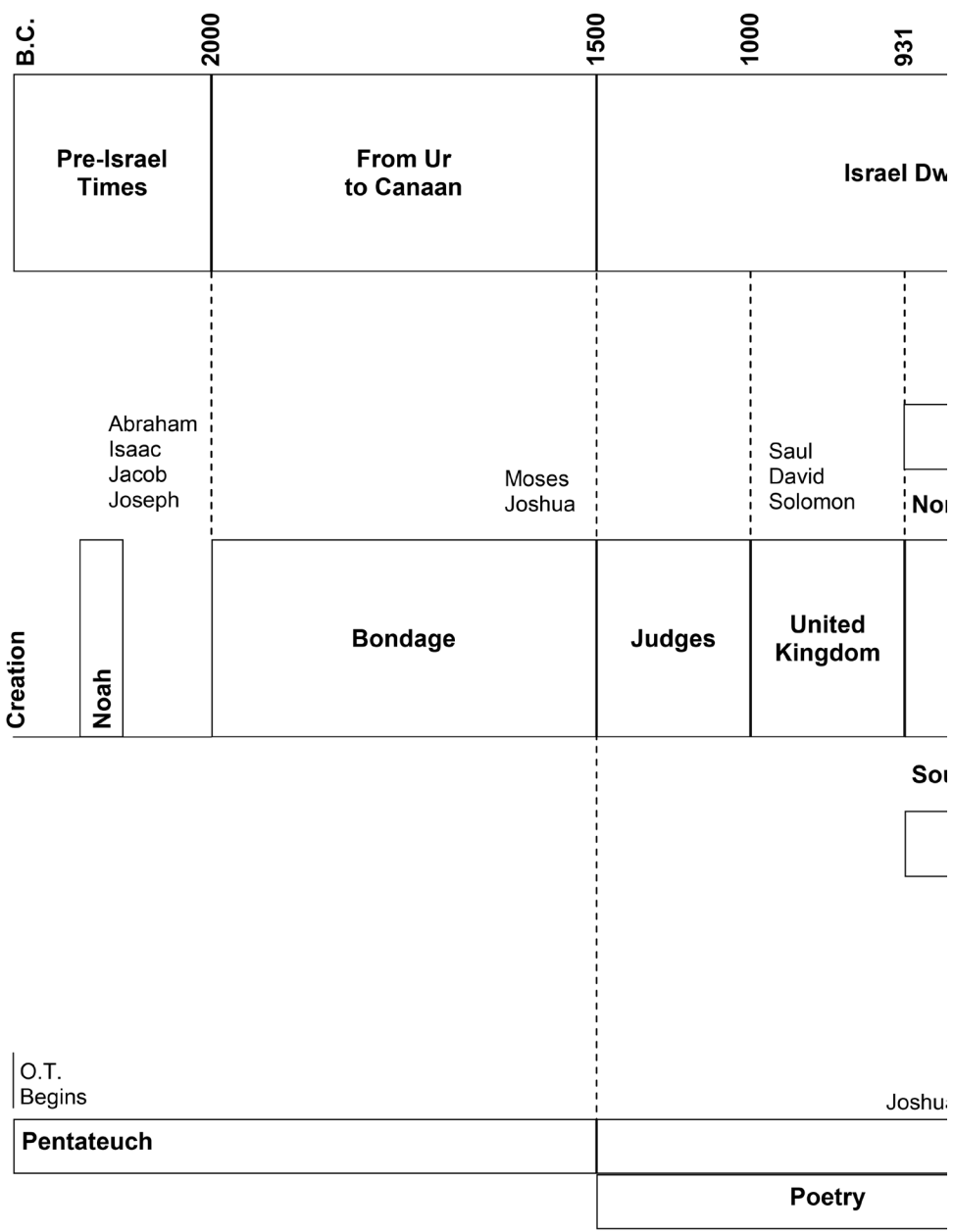
Truthful - Whatever God speaks or does is truth and reality.

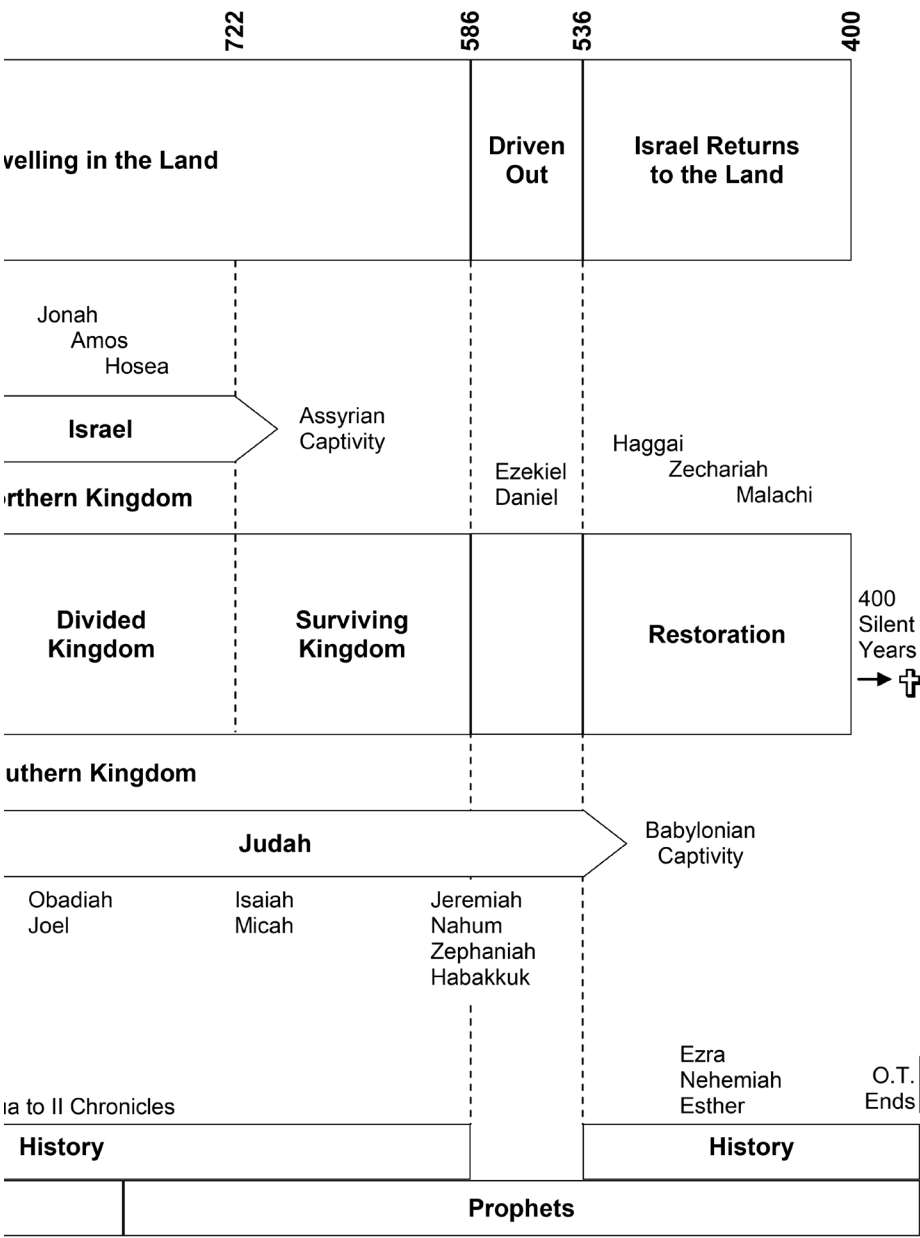
Wrathful - God hates all unrighteousness.

Wise - God knows what is best and acts accordingly. He cannot choose wrongly.

Worthy - God deserves all glory and honor and praise.

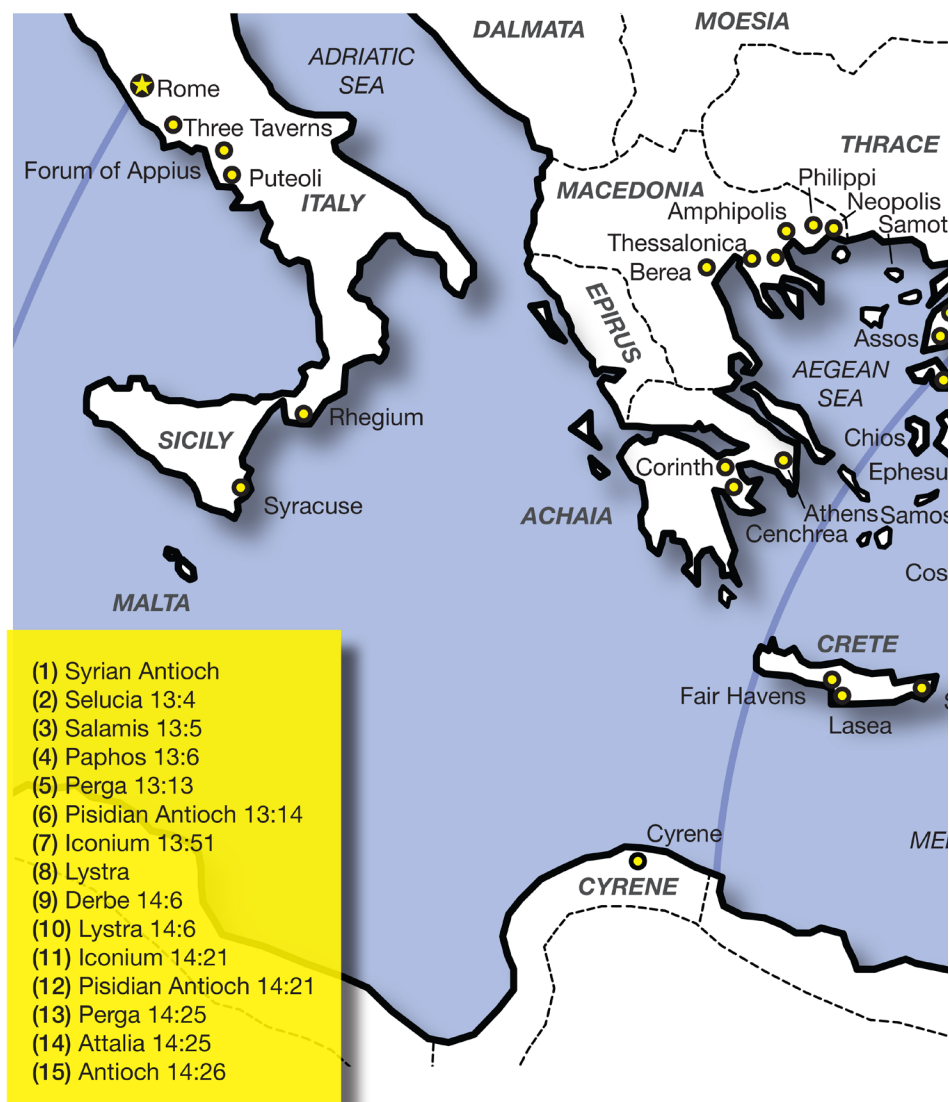
TIMELINE OF OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY

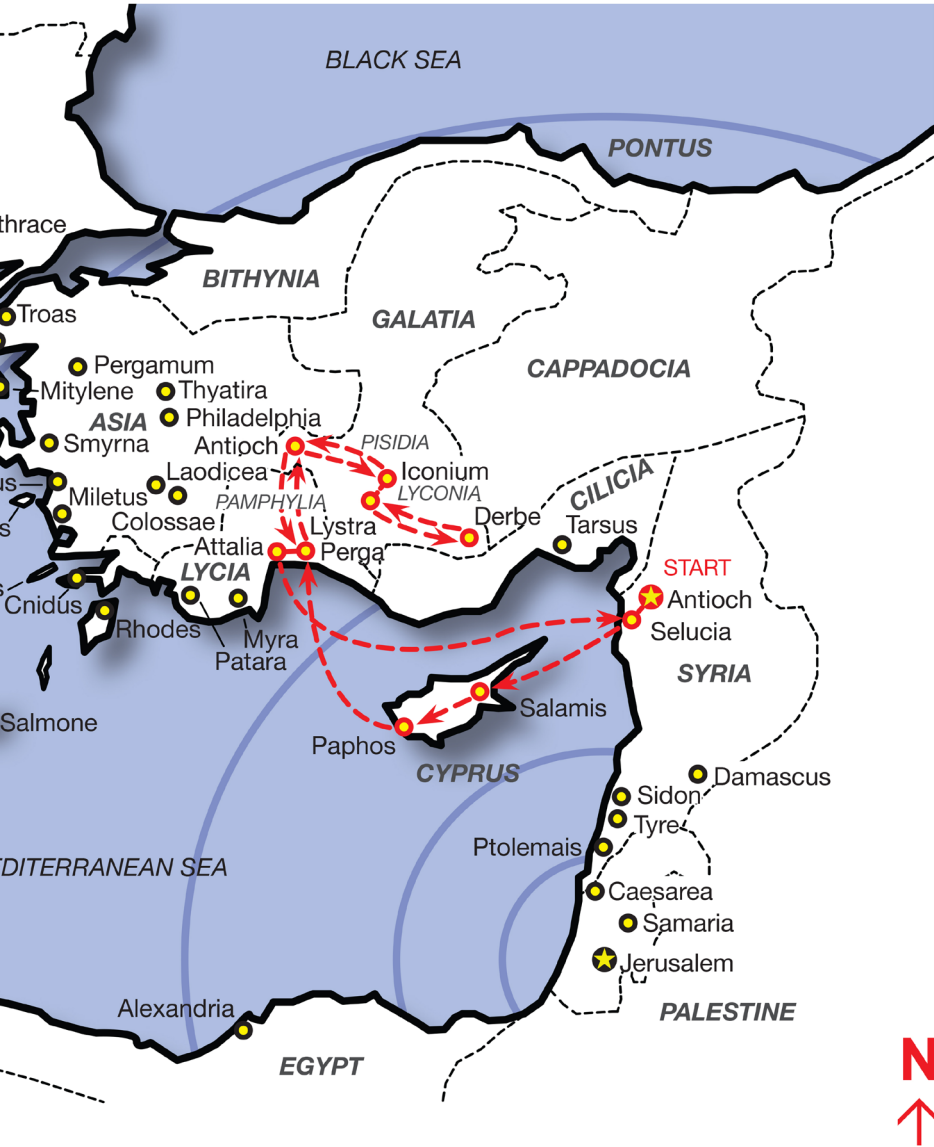




PAUL'S FIRST MISSION ACTS 13:4 - 14:26

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GLOSSARY OF BIBLICAL TERMS

adoption: an act of God whereby he makes us member of his family.

antichrist: the “man of lawlessness” who will appear prior to the second coming of Christ and will cause great suffering and persecution, only to be destroyed by Jesus. The term is also used to describe other figures who embody such an opposition to Christ and are precursors of the final antichrist.

atonement: the work Christ did in his life and death to earn our salvation.

election: an act of God before creation in which he chooses some people to be saved, not on account of any foreseen merit in them, but only because of his sovereign good pleasure.

eschatology: the study of “the last things,” or future events, such as the second coming of Christ, the millennium, and the final judgment.

faith: trust or dependence on God based on the fact that we take him at his word and believe what he has said.

fellowship: of saints with one another, in duties; in ordinances; in grace, love, joy, etc.; mutual interest, spiritual and temporal; in sufferings; and in glory.

glorification: the final steps in the application of redemption. It will happen when Christ returns and raises from the dead the bodies of all believers for all time who have died, and reunited them with their souls, and changes the bodies of all believers who remain alive, thereby giving all believers at the same time perfect resurrection bodies like his own.

justification: an instantaneous legal act of God in which he (1) thinks of our sins as forgiven and Christ’s righteousness as belonging to us, and (2) declares us to be righteous in his sight.

propitiation: a sacrifice that bears God’s wrath to the end and in so doing changes God’s wrath toward us into favor.

redemption: Christ’s saving and complete work viewed as an act of “buying back” sinners out of their bondage to sin and to Satan through the payment of a ransom.

repentance: a heartfelt sorrow for sin, a renouncing of it, and a sincere commitment to forsake it and walk in obedience to Christ.

sanctification: a progressive work of God and man that makes us more and more free from sin and more like Christ in our actual lives.

saving faith: trust in Jesus Christ as a living person

(definitions adapted from Wayne Grudem, *Systematic Theology*)





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