

Handout #1-Theology

1. A _____ is the way you view the world.
2. For an African, life is lived within _____, therefore the clan or extended community is very important. People find their identity through their tribe or family or clan.
3. In African life there is a relationship between the living and the dead, between the living and the spirits of the ancestors. The ancestors are called the “_____.”
4. For an African, _____ and _____ are more important than material resources.
5. Africans view life _____, you don't separate your life into different parts- eg your spiritual life, your social life, your family and your job.
6. In Africa the _____ is more important than the time.
7. _____ is the study of God and His relationship with man.
8. _____ realism says that God created the world. They don't deny the physical things around us, but view the world as God's creation, everything in God's creation is to be celebrated.
9. _____ is man's search for God but _____ is God's search for man.
10. Biblical faith is ultimately based on a person, _____.
11. _____ is the prevailing view in many primitive societies. It believes in a multitude of divine powers - spirits, demons which inhabit trees, rivers, mountains and even humans. Witch doctors, voodoo, charms are part of it.
12. _____ is the belief in many gods.
13. In both animism and polytheism there is no _____ content - the gods are not concerned with moral righteousness on the part of man.
14. The belief in one God is _____.
15. The 3 monotheistic religions are _____, _____ & _____.
16. _____ says that God made the universe and then left it to run its own course. It emphasizes His transcendence.
17. _____ believes that God and the universe or nature are one.
18. _____ believes in a personal God who is creator and sustainer of the universe. God is transcendent and immanent.
19. _____ evidence - looks at the cosmos -it was caused by something, and that someone is God.
20. _____ evidence- there is a purpose in the world - design and purpose reflect a purposer or designer. Eg- a watch - means there is a watch maker.
21. _____ evidence - God is that being of which nothing greater can be conceived - therefore God is.

22. _____ evidences - the moral law in man, the need for right and not do wrong, indicates that there is a moral being behind it.
23. _____ is one of three religions in China, - It teaches that everything in the universe is designed to move in an ordered and harmonic way, man can find harmony by returning to simplicity and humility.
24. _____ - is a system of ethics, education and religion. It teaches the importance of duty and responsibility of 5 basic relationships - ruler-subject, father-son, husband-wife, elder-younger brother, friend-friend.
25. _____ - they worship many gods and emphasize rituals and moral standards - it does not emphasize life after death. It is primarily found in Japan.
26. _____ - faith in Buddha - a person - his teachings - he left his wife and infant son to develop this religion. Existence is a continuing cycle of death and rebirth.
27. _____ began with Mohammed - They believe in one God and His prophet Mohammed. A muslim is "one who submits". The Koran - is their holy book.
28. _____ worships thousands of gods, they worship animals as gods and believe in reincarnation.

Handout #2- Contextualization and Theology-African Theology

1. We need to try to understand the _____ of the Bible in order to correctly interpret the Bible and therefore understand Biblical theology.
2. Remember that every culture has some _____ - and _____ in it.
3. _____ in theology means that we want to understand Bible doctrine and then ask how to translate its meaning into this culture in a practical and understandable way.
4. The _____ is the foundation for our doctrine-that never changes, but what that means and how it affects a culture in a practical way may be different from culture to culture.
5. _____ is the human pattern of life in response to man's environment-displayed in agriculture, law, customs, etc. It is the sum total of the learned behavioral patterns and attitudes of a given community.
6. When the _____ comes it should change parts of the culture that are wrong but not change the parts that are good or neither good nor bad.
7. Be careful not to present the Gospel with _____ cultural forms-foreign styles of _____, attitudes of _____ superiority-this creates the impression that Christianity is a foreign religion.
8. The Gospel brings _____. If the Gospel only modifies or changes a person or a community's observable behavior without producing an equivalent change in the fundamental _____ view-something is wrong.
9. Too many times, there is no _____ between the lifestyle and goals of Christian and the non- Christian, and that is a tragedy.
10. To practice good theology in your culture you must understand your _____, your customs and esp ATR.
11. No culture is _____. The Gospel does not presuppose the superiority of one culture over another, but it evaluates all cultures according to its own criteria of truth and righteousness which are moral absolutes.
12. God chose a _____ through which to bring His nation thru Abraham, but He had to remove the undesirable elements of that culture, eg idolatry, pagan sexual immorality.
13. The _____ must judge the culture, the culture does not judge the _____.
14. African Religion historically has recognized _____ as the source of all life, esp human life. Historically most tribes worshipped one God alone.
15. The African sees all of life as a _____, not as parts, eg physical, spiritual and social.
16. "The focus of African Religion is _____. Life is the greatest _____ which God has given Africans.
17. There is a hierarchy in ATR, below God comes the founding fathers of clans, tribes, the tribal heroes and other deceased members of the family. There is a continuous exchange between the _____ and the _____-every person must maintain contact with the living and the dead. Ancestors live on in their descendants.

18. In ATR when the living conduct themselves according to the pattern set down by their _____, they are strengthening their clan and each member in it. Following laws and customs is imperative. They believe that the society will be ruined if they do not follow those _____.

19. In ATR the good life depends not only on the ancestors but also on the degree of _____ which a person shows for parents and the elders in the clan.

20. _____ is important for the African- the dead live on in their descendants. Childlessness is almost a crime.

21. In African culture, _____ is allowed in African Culture especially if the first wife can't have children. Also the more children one has the better chance the clan has to survive.

22. "Anyone who wants to construct an African theology must take the basic elements of the African tradition and interpret them in light of the _____."

23. African theology must be _____, it must take into full account the actual African situation. Make theology relevant to your people where they live.

a. That might be done by calling Jesus the Proto _____. Jesus not only met the ideal of the God-fearing African ancestor - he infinitely transcended it and brought it to a new level.

b. Jesus is the _____ giver. He is also the life force- "In Him was life". He is the life giver.

c.. Jesus is the _____ above all healers.

d. Jesus personified African _____ and a sense of the family, the care for the elderly, the orphaned, the poor and the unfortunate.

Handout #3 – Bible Doctrine

1. Scripture assumes God's _____.
2. The arguments for God's existence are inadequate because they lead only to the existence of God not to the _____ of the Lord _____.
3. We believe in God because He has spoken to us in _____ and through _____ and He still speaks to us by the _____.
4. He is a _____ God. This is the predominate characteristic of God in the OT.
5. Holiness denotes _____. He lives in unapproachable _____ - He wraps Himself in light- Ps 104:2.
6. He is without _____.
7. He is a _____ God. He calls for justice because He is just, he demands goodness because He is good, for integrity because He is full of integrity.
8. He is a personal God, like a shepherd and is a _____ God. This is the most typical word for describing God in the OT. He confronts people in a living encounter, he reveals himself in a living person.
9. He is our Father and a _____ God. This is the predominate characteristic of God in the NT.
10. _____ is the other side of love, the unfailing opposition of God towards that which destroys those he loves.
11. He is the _____ God- Heb. 13:8; Mal 3:6. God does not change in His faithfulness but he does change in a sense in the way He related to man- eg- the incarnation
12. He is _____ - God has all power to do what his infinite goodness and wisdom see to be desirable- Mt 19:26, Isaiah 50:2 .
13. He is _____ - God is anywhere and everywhere- He is anywhere he needs to be, anywhere we might need His help- we can go nowhere and not find Him.- Ps 139:7-10
14. He is _____ - Ps 119:168, Is 40:13-14. God knows all things, our past, our present and our future.
15. God is _____ - Deut 6:4, Mk 12:28-30 God is the creator and sustainer of all. Jn 1:3, Gen 1:1
16. God is the _____ God- Yahweh Ps 90:2: 41:13 God IS.
17. God is _____ and He is Immanent- Is 57:15, I Kings 8:27. He is here and at the other side of the universe.
18. The names of God reveal His characteristics also. a. _____ b. _____
c. _____, d. _____ e. _____,
f. _____, g. _____, h. _____.

Handout #4- Bible Doctrine (The doctrine of the Trinity)

1. God is three _____ existing eternally in one _____ or essence.
2. While the Scripture never specifically says that the 3 are 1, (I Jn 5:7 is not in the oldest Greek Manuscripts) but the Bible refers to each of the Trinity as _____.
3. Jesus is called _____ which is the word used to translate Yahweh and Adonai, two names of God in the OT
4. The _____ Creed summarizes the Apostles' teachings. It was written somewhere between 100-150 AD.
5. The _____ Creed was a result of the AD 325 Nicene Council which was called by the Emperor Constantine to help overcome the Arian controversy. The Nicene Creed dealt with the divinity of Christ and stated that Christ was of the same substance as the Father.
6. The _____ Creed - around 449 AD this creed was developed and had a strong emphasis on The Trinity.
7. Each of the three persons who are one in nature in the Trinity have a role to play in redemption and creation.
The Father is our _____,
The Son is our _____,
the Holy Spirit is our _____.
8. There has been opposition to the Trinity.
 - a. _____ - He taught that the Father, Son and the Spirit are actually one and the same. The Father alone is God. This is called Unitarianism. (He said that they are not also three separate persons.)
 - b. _____ - He taught that the Father, Son and Spirit are one God, one person who has manifested Himself in three successive modes or fashions. (Modalism or monarchianism- God is one like a Monarch- the sole ruler- not 3.
 - c. _____ - This was the greatest threat to the Doctrine of the Trinity. The Nicene Council in 325 AD was convened because of this heresy. The Nicene Council decided that Christ was homoousia of the same substance of the Father, not homoiousia- of like substance of the Father. Arius taught that Christ was a created being and that through Him the rest of the universe was made. He was not eternal, he was not of divine nature or substance- That is what Arius taught. He also taught that the Holy Spirit was less exalted than Christ and that the Son created Him.
 - d. _____ or modernist/ _____ deny the doctrine also. They teach that Jesus was only a man, a great man and that the Holy Spirit is an influence not a divine person.
9. Understanding the Trinity helps us to worship- We _____ to the Father, Christ _____ for us and the Spirit helps us _____. To have correct worship we must have correct theology.
10. Understanding the Trinity helps in evangelism- The Father _____ the Son- He _____ us because of Christ, dying on our behalf and the Holy Spirit _____ us of sin and _____ us into truth.

Handout #5- Bible Doctrine (The Doctrine of Christ)

1. _____ said that matter is evil. A flesh and blood man would be sinful because matter (flesh blood) is evil. It denied the incarnation. It denied Christ's true deity.
2. _____ taught that Christ was the natural son of Joseph and Mary who so completely fulfilled the Jewish law that God chose him to be Messiah. Christ was human only and not divine, he was empowered in a special way at his baptism.
3. _____ taught that Christ was the creation of God.
4. _____ said that Christ was a good man, even a great man, he had a higher form of goodness than other men, but he wasn't God.
5. _____ denied Christ's humanity- his humanity was incomplete and passive. Apollinarius could not understand how God could become a man completely. He thought that to become a man would be to take on sin.
6. Christ's _____ was His official induction into the office of Messiahship. Mt 3:16.
7. Christ was born to the virgin Mary. 1:18-25, Luke 1:5-2:52, 3:22. This is an indication of Christ's _____. And it assures us of Christ's _____.
8. Christ set an example before us of how to defeat the _____.
9. Christ's death was because of our _____. He was the sinless lamb of God.
10. His _____ gives us a guarantee of our own personal resurrection.
11. Jesus was 100% _____ and 100% _____.
12. The Holy Spirit is _____.
13. He is _____. He thinks, feels, acts, and makes moral choices.
14. The following are some ministries of the Holy Spirit.
 - a. . He _____ - Lk 12:12, Jn 14:26
 - b. He _____ - Acts 16:6-7, Romans 8:14
 - c.. He makes _____ for God's people-Rom 8:26,27
 - d. He _____ of sin- Jn 16:7-8
 - e. He _____ - I Jn 2:20,27
 - f. He fills, _____ and _____ people - Mt 3:11, Acts 1:4, 8
 - g. In the NT The Holy Spirit is given to all _____ people.

Handout #6 Bible Doctrine (Doctrine of the Bible)

1. The Bible is _____ by God.
2. _____ or mechanical theory - God gave holy writings to people with precision - He dictated it to them.
3. _____ theory - God inspired the writers with thoughts, but let them choose the words to express those thoughts. The Holy Spirit protected those writings from error - especially faith and practice matters. II Peter 1:16-21, I Thess 2:13.
4. _____ inspiration of Scripture teaches that the Bible contains the Word of God, and parts of it become the Word of God as the Spirit speaks to the individual.
5. _____ inspiration- which means full or complete inspiration. The Bible is completely inspired by God.
6. God has revealed Himself in 3 ways: a. God has revealed Himself in history, a revelation by the _____, b. In Christ -a revelation by the _____ and c. In the Scriptures a revelation by the _____ - His revelation came in history through the call of the patriarchs- the deliverance of His people Israel from Egypt-the covenant, the conquest of Canaan and the government of David and His descendants.
7. Our primary task is not to defend the Bible but to _____ its truths to the World.
8. The _____ were the documents first written by the Bible authors, but we don't have the original autographs, we only have copies of them called manuscripts.
9. The _____ of the Bible is made up on 66 sacred books of Scripture and was decided on also by men who were led by the Holy Spirit. We are confident that the original writers were inspired and that the Holy Spirit continued to protect the text. The Holy Spirit guided the church to form a canon. Canon means a straight rod or a measuring rod. It is the official list of books accepted by the church as constituting the Bible.
10. The _____ was written over a period of 1000 years from 1400- 400 BC. By the time of the Council of Jamnia in AD 90 the OT Canon was already established.
11. The Roman Catholic Canon includes 14 books or parts of books that are not included in the Protestant OT, that are called "the _____".
12. The Jews divided their Hebrew Canon into 3 parts- 1) _____, 2) _____, and 3) the _____.
13. The Law or Torah- are the first _____ books of the OT.
14. The prophets were divided by the Jews into two parts- The _____ prophets-Joshua, Judges, Samuel and Kings and the _____ prophets - Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the 12, (Minor Prophets).
15. The writings included a) The three _____ books, (Psalms, Proverbs, Job), b) The Five _____ (Song of Sol, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther) and c) The three _____ books- Daniel, Ezra-Nehemiah and Chronicles.
16. The _____ is the Hebrew OT which was translated into Greek between 250-150 BC.

17. It was decided at the Council of _____ in 397 AD no other books but the 27 books in our current NT were to be read in churches as Scripture.
18. The total _____ view- the Bible is inerrant (without error) in its original autographs (the actual letters, manuscripts written by the prophets and the apostles).
19. _____ and _____ inerrancy- The Bible is inerrant in faith and practice matters.
20. The Old Testament- looks forward to the coming of the _____.
21. The New Testament tells the story of the _____ and looks back at Him and proclaims that He will _____ again.

Handout #7 Bible Doctrine (Doctrine of eschatology (last things))

1. Christ will _____ again. Wesleyan holiness theology has emphasized that Christ will return, meanwhile we are to live holy lives It will be literal and physical - I Thess 4:16-17.
2. We do not know _____ - He will return.-Mt 24:36 but there will be _____ - Mt 24:32-33.
3. First the Gospel will be preached to the whole _____-Mk 13:10, Matt 24:14
 - b. _____ will come II Thess 2:1-12,
 - c. There will be _____ within Christendom- Matt 24:12; 2 Thess 2:3
 - d. There will be _____ - Matt 24:21-22; Rev. 6:9; 7:14,
 - e. There will be _____ events in the natural order- Matt 24:29, Acts 2:20, Rev. 6:12-17; creation will be impacted - Rom 8:19-21, 2 Peter 3:10.
4. We must always be _____ for His return.
5. He could come back at any _____.
6. Christ is returning to:
 - a. to reveal His _____ . Phil 2:10-11, Matt 16:27, Rev. 1:7,13-18;14:14
 - b. to divide _____ - the sheep from the goats- Matt 13:41,49; Matt 24:40-41; 25:31-32,
 - c. to bring to an end man's chance of _____ - Matt 25:46- there will be no 2nd chance. Matt 25:10ff, Luke 13:25,
 - d. to judge the _____ - Mt 16:27. Matt 25-judgment is implied, Jude 14-15,
 - e. to _____ His people.
7. . When Christ returns those who are Christians will be _____ - and will be with Him forever. Believers will be taken up in the air -I Thess 4:17
8. At the same time those who _____ in Christ will rise again to be with Him forever. Matt 24:36-44, I Cor 15:50-57, I Thess 4:13ff.
9. The _____ is a time of deep distress and trouble before Christ returns- probably a period of 7 years.
10. The church will be raptured and Christ will return before the tribulation, in the middle of the tribulation or at the end of the tribulation. Different scholars hold different views.
11. We as Christians must be prepared to go through the _____.
12. The day of the _____ is spoken of in the Old Testament as a time of judgment because of the disobedience of Israel and a promise of God's coming in mercy and blessing for the righteous.
13. It probably is a prophecy of the second _____ of the Lord to judge the world.
14. Oftentimes prophecies of the OT have a _____ fulfillment, once when Christ first came and secondly when he will come again.
15. _____ - which is only found once in the Bible- Rev. 16:16, is when the nations of the world gather to fight against Israel.
16. _____ is a referent to someone who is opposed to Christ who will appear in the last days and will be the embodiment of Satan. Only John uses the term antichrist. - I Jn 2:18,22;4:3 2 Jn 7.
17. The _____ of God/heaven has come in the person of Jesus. Its blessings can now we enjoyed through faith. But it is not fully come. But it will come fully when Jesus returns. Rev. 22:17.

Handout #8 Bible Doctrine –Eschatology Part II

1. The _____ is found in Rev 20:1-7 and represents Christ's reign on earth.
2. _____ teaches that Christ returns before the millenium. for the purpose of establishing his kingdom literally on earth. Rev. 11:15.
 - a. They believe _____ will be restored, Jerusalem will be the capital of the whole earth, and Christianity will be the only religion.
 - b. Christ will literally _____ on earth for 1000 years with His resurrected and glorified people.
 - c. After the millennium the non-Christian _____ are raised and the eternal states of heaven and hell will be established.
3. _____ teaches that there will not be a literal 1000 years reign of Christ on earth after the 2nd coming.
 - a. They believe that Rev 20 is _____, not literal. They believe that the millennium mentioned in Rev. 20 refers to the present reign of the souls of deceased believers with Christ in heaven.
 - b. Most believe the 1000 years refers to _____, the time between the 1st and 2nd coming.
 - c. They say Christ's _____ bound Satan.
 - d. _____ will take place immediately after Christ's 2nd coming.
4. _____ teaches that after some time Christ will return to subdue antichrist and judge all humans.
 - a. They believe things will get _____ and _____ then Christ will return.
 - b. The kingdom of God is now being extended through _____ teaching and preaching.
 - c. This will cause the world to be christianized and result in a long period of peace and prosperity called the _____.
 - d. Then Jesus Christ will _____ again, the dead will be resurrected and the final judgment will happen.
 - e. _____
 - f. _____
 - g. The kingdom according to them is wholly spiritual and the OT promises are fulfilled spiritually.
5. _____ millenianism - the millennium is the time between 1st and 2nd coming - Christ reigns over the dead and the world, more or less, because Satan is defeated - we are in a real millennium now. There is not much difference between this view and amill.
 - a. They believe Christ is already _____.
 - b. It encourages _____ action.
 - c. Christ can come at any _____.
 - d. The Church is the true _____ - it inherits the promises given to Israel.
6. The _____ will be experienced by the redeemed and the wicked-Acts 24:14. There will be two resurrections one of the righteous and one of the dead. ?? I Cor 15:20-25.
7. Our new _____-will not be flesh and blood- I Cor 15:50. They may be like Christ's resurrected body- he could walk through locked doors. Our new bodies will not experience pain, disease, decay or death. We will be resurrected and we will know ourselves and others.
8. When we die we go to an _____-state with Christ or separated from Him, awaiting our final resurrection and the judgment where man is sent to Heaven or Hell. Rom 14:8-9. Matt 22: 31-32. II Cor 12:1-4, 2 Tim 2:18, Lazarus and the rich man.
9. The righteous go to _____ after death.
10. _____ is the place where the wicked and righteous people go. Luke 16:19-31- Lazarus and the rich man. Sheol- OT equivalent of Hades (NT).

11. Roman Catholic teaches a place 3rd –limbo for the unbaptized in their unaccountable years. They call it _____.
12. All mankind will someday be _____ at the great white throne judgment. Rev 20:12-.
13. There is no court of _____ beyond the Great White Throne Judgment.
14. Our destiny after death is final and irrevocable- there are no _____ chances after death.
15. On the day of judgment the following will be judged: 1) Our _____ - Mt 12:36-37. 2) Our _____ - Mt 5:22. 3) Secret _____ Mt 5:28-30 4) our _____ 5) Our _____ of life will also be judged- Mt 25:29 esp.
16. The place God has prepare for the wicked – unbelievers is called _____.
17. _____ is the place God is preparing for those who are saved.

Handout #9 Bible Doctrine (The Spirit world)

1. The Bible says that _____ was created by Christ Jesus and is under His power. Col 1:16. God created the heavenly host- angels.
2. Originally the angels were holy beings with a freedom of the will-they could have chosen voluntarily to serve God and therefore to _____ the heirs of salvation or to _____ against Him.
3. There are the _____ angels who are servants of God- Psalm 103:20-21. Mark 8:38.
 - a. They _____ the people of God- Ps 91:11. An angel helped the apostles get out of jail. Acts 5:17-19. Angels are able to help believers. Heb 1:14; 13:2. Elijah- I Kings 19:5-8. Ps 34:7. But God doesn't always deliver people from difficulty or from the fiery furnace.
 - b. They are used in _____. They can be used by God to attack armies/people. II Sam 24:15-16, Is 37:36. They will come with Jesus at His 2nd coming. Matt 13:41-42. They will be used to bring judgment on the world. Rev. 7:1, 16:3-4, 18.
 - c. They love to _____ God. Rev. 5:11-14.
 - d. Angels can _____ to man. Dan 10:4-8. Sometimes angels can be seen by man- they can appear in human form (Gen 18:1,22).
 - e. God alone _____ the angels- not man.
 - f. They are not to be _____ or to receive sacrifices.
 - g. Angels were created by God, they are not the spirits of the _____.
4. The holy angels are the majority but there are also the fallen angels- those who rebelled against God. Rev. 12:4 and Matt 25:41. The fallen angels may be _____ of the angels.
5. Satan was probably an archangel . He fell because of his _____ a. Ezk 28:13,17; Matt 4:9, Isaiah 14:12.- Lucifer may refer to Satan. Pride is the root from which sin comes. When Satan rebelled, God sent him out of heaven.
 - a. Satan is the _____ of the power of the air- Eph 2:2 and his hosts are called spiritual wickedness in high places -Eph 6:12.
 - b. He is called the _____ of this world- II Cor 4:4. He controls much of the present world and its values and "religions". (But not Christianity)
 - c. Satan is a personal _____, the head of the kingdom of evil spirits. He is THE Anti Christ- he called Satan, the devil, the adversary, Belial, Beelzebub. Another name for him is Lucifer- Is 14:12-17. "O Lucifer, son of the morning..." (KJV) In the immediate context that may also refer to a king.
 - d. Satan is a fallen high ranked _____ of God- Gen 3, Luke 10:17-18, Jude 6, Rev 12:1-17. Satan apparently was filled with pride and tried to take the place of God or Jesus. He is a personal being but is not more powerful or equal to God. I Jn 4:4
 - e. He is a _____ and the father of all liars, he is a murderer- John 8:44
 - f. He roams about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may _____. I Peter 5:8
 - g. He comes to _____, _____ and _____. John 10:10; I Peter 5:8
6. Demons are fallen _____. They have the character of Satan.
 - a. They oppress and _____ people. Jesus and His disciples cast out demons that were troubling people. Matt 8:28ff; 17:14ff.
 - b. Ancestors- Evil spirits are believed to be spirits of evil dead ancestors- but they are actually _____. The belief that the spirits of the ancestors are there to help or trouble man is unbiblical.
 - c. God does not want man to speak to the dead _____. Deut 18:10-11. I Sam 28:8-19.
 - d. The Bible says that at death there will be a _____ between the righteous and the unrighteous. Luke 16:19-31.

Handout #10- Bible Doctrine (The Problem of Evil)

1. Part of the problem of evil arises from the assumption of the Christian that the world is _____ by an all good , all wise, and all powerful God.
2. There are two kinds of evil- _____ evil and _____ evil.
3. _____ evil we would call sin, where someone breaks the moral law of God- murder, stealing, profanity, etc. a. Moral evil that we ourselves have committed or _____ evil that others commit against us.
4. _____ evil- bad things that happen naturally- earthquakes, deafness, hurricanes, auto accidents where people are killed or injured, a child dying of malaria or another disease.
5. _____ evil is a greater problem for us than _____ evil, because we can grapple with the fact that moral evil happens because people are bad and therefore do bad things.
6. There are 3 different ways to respond to evil- _____, _____ and _____.
7. _____ says that life is full of despair, there is no God and sorrow and pain are simply a part of life.
8. _____ says that God evil is an illusion, or evil is positive and good because that is God's will. God will do what He wills regardless of what man does. Who are we to question God?
9. _____ admits the reality of both good and evil and urges a willingness to work toward the promotion of the good and a lessening of the evil.
10. _____ meliorism says that 1) God created the world perfectly- Gen 1:31. 2) With creation came the possibility for suffering and sin. Because of sin there was a curse- Gen 3:16, 17-18. 3) God has given man the free will to do His will or oppose His will. We believe God is on the side of the sufferer, He is our refuge in times of trouble. 4) God is not limited. We can work with God to alleviate or exterminate the evils of nature. He is not troubled by an eternal evil opposite.
11. How should we face evil?
 - a) It is our _____ opportunity.
 - b) It can develop our _____ or _____ us- depending on what we do with it.
 - c) If we suffer remember it may be because of _____ evil, not because of moral evil.
12. _____ is the answer to both moral and natural evil-we are redeemed from moral evil through His death on the cross and redeemed from natural evil by His resurrection. Natural evil may do the worst possible thing- take our life, but Christ's resurrection defeats it because through His resurrection we shall also be raised to life-never to suffer the problem of evil again- be it natural or moral evil. The resurrection takes the worst that natural evil can do to us- death and conquers it.

Handout #11 Bible Doctrine (Doctrine of the Family & Means of Grace)

1. _____ is God's plan- it began with Adam and Eve. God created it for mutual encouragement, companionship, love, procreation and sexual satisfaction. Gen 2:18; I Cor 7:2-3.
2. God's original plan was one _____ for one _____. Gen 2:22-24. Matt 19:6-8. Both the man and woman have emotional needs that need to be met.
3. The woman cannot have her emotional needs properly met in a _____ home. Polygamy creates jealousy and bitterness among the wives and children. There was polygamy in the OT but that wasn't God's first choice.
4. God's plan for marriage is for _____ unity, _____ unity and _____ unity. Spiritual unity is where the couple with their children can pray together and help their children together to come to know Christ and grow in Him. Mental unity is where the couple can sit together and discuss their plans for the future, where there can be mutual respect. Physical unity is the beauty of sex in marriage where the couple can have sex for enjoyment and to produce children. That kind of unity can only properly happen when there is one wife and one husband in a marriage covenant.
5. God wants the husband to love his _____ as Christ loved the church and the wife to respect her _____. Ephesians 5:22ff; Colossians 3:18ff. There should also be a mutual submission between them. Eph 5:21. In the sight of God men and women are equal. Gal 3:28.
6. God hates _____. God desires that a man and woman marry for life. The only Biblical grounds for divorce is adultery. But even then the goal should be forgiveness, repentance and counseling. Only if there is no repentance and the counseling fails is divorce allowed. Malachi 2:16; Matthew 5:32; I Cor 7:27.
7. As parents the couple should work together to raise the _____.
8. Parents should both love _____ first above everything else.
9. Parents should _____ their children and _____ for them. The practical application of loving your children may differ in various cultures, but in every culture the children will feel the love of the parents and the parents will purposely love their children in ways their children understand. Christian parents should seek to love their children according to the Word of God not simply according to their culture.
10. Parents should _____ their children about God, how to live a godly life and help to guide them through life. Proverbs 22:6; Deuteronomy 6:4ff
11. Parents should _____ their children in love. Proverbs 13:24; 19:18; 22:15; 23:13.
12. Parents should set a good _____ before their children. They should teach by being a good example. Whether we like it or not our children will become like us!
13. The Father should _____ the mother of the children. Someone once said that one of the best things a father can do for his children is to love their mother. There is no room for verbal or physical abuse in a Christian home.
14. There are different means of grace.
 - a. These are the means or things we can do to help develop our Christian life. They help us maintain our Christian life and live a holy life. We call these the _____ of grace.
 - b. _____ We pray to the father in Christ's name. Prayer is the way of aligning us with God's will.
 - c. _____ -a time of seeking for the real meaning of your life and purpose. It is to think deeply about something, especially a passage of scripture.
 - d. _____ intake through reading, memorizing, etc.

- e. _____ - _____ - It helps to increase and deepen our faith.
- f. _____ - Singing, Reading the Bible, Public prayer, Preaching, saying the Creeds. During the Middle Ages some individuals practiced worship individually but that wasn't the best. They became monks and sometimes formed monasteries.
- g. Other means of grace are _____, _____ - ACTS 15 (leaders Conference)- Going to women's and men's meetings, district conference, etc. , _____, finding a _____, practicing _____ and _____ powerful Christian books.
- h. We can also _____ ourselves, practice _____ and endure in times of _____. Even suffering can help us grow. I Peter 1:7-9. James 1:2-4. The suffering should not be sought but comes as a result of one's faith in Christ. Matthew 5:11-12