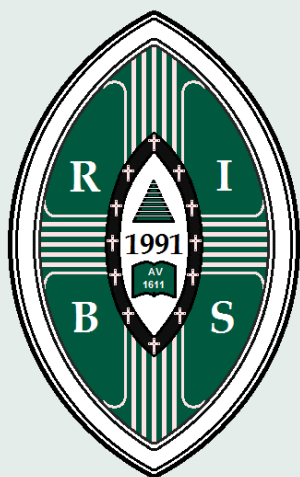


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School of the Scriptures

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Class Number

301

Class Title

BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I –
THEOLOGICAL

Prepared by

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Date

March 3, 2020

Credits

2

Level

Graduate Level

This Syllabus is Approved for
Baptist International School of the Scriptures

N. S. Desent, Ph.D., Th.D., D.D.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

This Syllabus provides the Graduate Level curriculum for part 1 of 3 of *Baptist Distinctions*. The teacher's involvement is essential, and the teaching should align with the New Testament and the student's church's doctrine. The three classes for Baptist Distinctions progress in detail from full information to topics, thus assuming the student will grow and adjust in these classes toward more self-study.

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A Syllabus Approved for Baptist International School of the Scriptures – 2 Credits.

Preston James, B.A.
Historic Baptist Church

March 3, 2020

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Lesson 29:
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 Heb.11:3
 Gen.1:5
 Gen.1:31
 Gen.2:2,3
 Gen.1:1,2
 Ex.20:11
 Ps.8:3
 Ps.33:6
 Ps.89:11
 Ps.102:25
 Ps.146:6
 Jer.10:12
 Jer.51:15
 Zec.12:1
 Act.14:15
 Act.17:24
 Col.1:16,17
 Heb.11:3
 Rev.4:11
 Rev.10:6
 Gen.1:26,27
 Gen.2:7
 Gen.2:27
 Gen.2:18,21-25.

Lesson 30:
 Gen.1:26-28
 Gen.1:26
 1The.5:23
 Mt.22:37
 Lk.10:27
 Gen.3:8
 1Pet.2:19
 Gen.5:1,2
 Gen.5:3
 Gen.3:11,12
 Rom.5:12,14,17-19
 1Cor.15:21,22
 Gen.6:5
 Isa.64:6
 Rom.5:12,14,18
 Rom.3:10-12,23.

Lesson 31:
 Isa.7:14
 Isa.9:6
 Mt.1:18,20,23
 Lk.1:35
 Gal.4:4,5
 Rom.5:8,17,19,21
 Rom.5:8,19
 Mt.1:21
 Heb.9:22
 Heb.10:4.

Lesson 32:
 Rom.5:11
 2Chr.29:24
 Rom.5:10
 2Cor.5:18-20
 Ex.30:16
 Lev.4:35
 Lev.6:7
 Lev.9:7
 Lev.16:10,18
 Lev.19:22
 Num.15:28
 Num.29:5
 Lev.17:11
 Heb.9:22
 Heb.10:4
 Heb.9:12,26,28

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Heb.10:10,12
Jn.3:16
Rom.5:8
1Cor.15:3

Lesson 33:

Rom.6:23
Eph.2:8,9
Rom.5:15,16,18
Rom.6:18,20,22
Jn.3:16
Jn.14:6
Jn.20:31
Act.4:12
Rom.10:9,10
1Cor.15:3,4
Tit.3:5
1Jn.5:13
Jn.3:15,16
Jn.5:24
Rom.10:13
1Jn.5:11-13.

Lesson 34:

Jn.10:28,29
1Pet.1:5
Mt.28:20
Heb.13:5
1Jn.5:13
2Cor.1:22
Eph.4:30
Jn.1:12
Rom.1:16
Jn.3:16
Rom.5:8
Eph.2:8,9
Tit.3:5.

Lesson 35:

Act.15:39
2Cor.6:14-17
2Cor.6:14-17
1Cor.5:9-11
2The.3:14
Gal.1:8,9
2Tim.2:16-18

2Jn.10
1Cor.6:18-20
2The.3:14
1Cor.6:18-20
2Cor.10:4,5
1Jn.2:15.

Lesson 36:

1Jn.4:8,16
1Cor.13:1-3
1Cor.13:4-8
Jn.3:16
Jn.3:16
Jn.15:9
Rom.5:8
1Jn.3:1
1Jn.4:10
1Jn.4:8,16
Jn.15:12,17
Jn.15:10
1Cor.13:13.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

General Introduction

In this set of syllabi of “What Baptists Believe About ...” (the *Distinctions*) we will cover the topic of Theology. Theology in its strictest definition is the study of God. The study of Theology is rich and rewarding. By it, a preacher of the word of God is strengthened in his beliefs. There are 36 Lessons. The *Major* topics in Theology are: The Bible, The Godhead, God the Father, God the Son, God the Spirit, Salvation, Creation, The Fall of Man, Sin, Angels and Demons, The End Times. The *Minor* topics in Theology (these are not to be viewed as being of less importance) are: The Gospel, Repentance, Regeneration, Justification, Sanctification, Faith, Grace, Mercy, Forgiveness, Death, Hell and the Lake of Fire, Heaven and the New Jerusalem, The Precious Blood of Christ, The New Testament Apostles, Kings, Priests and Saints, Old Testament Law, Prayer and Fasting, The Judgement Seat of Christ, The Virgin Birth of Christ, Atonement for Sin, Freeness of Salvation, Perseverance of the Saints. Each of these syllabi are to be taken as important studies on the Christian faith.

In using the name “Baptists” we are referring to ourselves as Independent, Fundamental, King James Bible-Believing Baptists. There are many Baptist groups today. Some believe that one can lose their salvation. While others are part of Conventions. We want to be careful to express our differences based on scripture truth, not on tradition or convention.

By using the name “Baptists” we are stating that we are not Protestants. We did not come out of the Reformation. We believe that we can trace our roots much further back than the Reformers. We believe our roots go back to the time of Christ and the formation of the first church.

In using the term “Independent” we mean that we are Autonomous (self-governing). We are not affiliated with or members of any convention or group. In this way each church is self-ruling and is only subject to itself and does not have to answer to any board or presbytery (body of elders).

By the term “Fundamental” we refer to holding to the fundamentals of the faith. The fundamental doctrines of Christianity. These being: Divine Creation, The Inspiration and Authority of the Scriptures, The Virgin Birth of Jesus Christ, The Blood Atonement of Jesus Christ, The Deity of Jesus Christ, The Bodily Resurrection of Jesus Christ, The Premillennial Return of Jesus Christ, and The Literal Existence of Heaven and Hell. Each of these fundamentals will be explained in the forthcoming syllabi.

The use of the term “King James Bible Believing” means we hold to no other version save the Authorized or King James. All other versions are inferior and inadequate. The King James Bible holds a special place in history. It is still in print after its first inception of 1611. This makes it well over 400 years old.

In respect to the use of this syllabus, because the student at this level is transitioning from a novice and a faithful man to a man preparing for separated service, the student should read the verses in each lessons and have the necessary discussions with his teacher. The teacher should get understanding of the student’s position on these distinctions to make sure his student’s understanding is aligned with the truth of the New Testament.

We do not want the men we train for the ministry to entertain error. We do not want men a few years into their ministry to say they never thoroughly studied a needful subject, and then proceed to teach error. This

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class is an opportunity for the teacher to identify and purge any misunderstanding of the scripture, especially in application to important theology.

It is a heartbreaking thing for a church to have to revoke the ordination papers of one of their preachers because they teach falsely. It is even more of a heartbreaking thing for a church to vote to dismiss their pastor because he teaches heresy. We have seen it and we want to do whatever we can to eliminate the possibility of men going astray in their theology.

It is during the training time that the teacher can identify false ideas and do his *due diligence* to study out the matter with his student, so the student is *truly* convinced of the truth. We do not want to hear – as what happened recently in a sister church – that the preacher started to teach one can lose his salvation. This man was dismissed by his church and replaced with a man of right teaching, but the erring pastor said his teachers in bible college *could not* show him (or maybe *would not* show him) how his understanding was wrong.

We know there are passages of all sorts that might confuse a student. However, it is the teacher's duty and responsibility to teach his students rightly. The teacher should not just hope the student aligns in teaching solely because of his respect for the teacher. The student needs to be shown from the scriptures what the Lord says.

We admit there are difficult passages of scripture. The teacher should ask his students to submit for themselves passages or areas of theology upon which they are not fully clear. The teacher needs to take whatever time is necessary to scripturally correct any misconception the student has.

The teacher has the duty to rightly divide the word of truth and show his students the truth. We understand that every man will have some varying views, but we are speaking of those important teachings as listed in this class and as are taught by the sending church.

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CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

LESSON 1: The Bible (Sola Scriptura)

Introduction

The Bible *IS* the word of God. The Bible is from God. The Bible was written by about 40 human authors. The Bible covers a period of approximately 1,500 years. The Bible is a Book of Books – 66 of them. The Bible is divided into two Testaments or Covenants. The Old Testament contains 39 books. It can be divided thus: The Pentateuch section includes five books (*Genesis-Deuteronomy*). The History section includes 12 books (*Joshua-Esther*). The Poetry section includes five books (*Job-Song of Solomon*). And the Prophecy section includes 17 books which can be subdivided: Major Prophets contain five books (*Isaiah-Daniel*), Minor Prophets contain 12 books (*Hosea-Malachi*). The New Testament contains 27 books. It can be divided thus: The Gospel section includes four books (Matthew-John). The first three Gospels (Matthew-Luke) are called, “Synoptic Gospels” because they view together the Gospel accounts. The History section is but one book, *The Acts*.

The Epistles or Letters section is in 21 books which also can be subdivided: Paul’s Epistles contains 14 letters (Romans-Hebrews), The General Epistles contains seven letters (James-Jude). And the Prophecy section is also but one book, *The Revelation*. There is basically 400 “Silent Years” between the two Testaments. The Old Testament predicts Christ’s first coming or advent. The New Testament predicts Christ’s second coming or advent. The Bible was written in basically two languages. The Old Testament was written in Hebrew. The New Testament was written in Greek. A Fundamental Baptist believes in the Plenary, Inerrant, Infallible, and Inspired Word of God. *Plenary* means all the words. That the Bible is complete and sufficient without a need for any other writings. *Inerrant* means without error. *Infallible* means without fault. *Inspired* means God breathed. Not all of the Bible is written *to us* as Christians, or is written *about us*, but all of the Bible is written *for us* – 2 Timothy 3:16.

As the two sayings go, “The New Testament is in the Old Testament contained, The Old Testament is in the New Testament explained.” And “The New Testament is in the Old Testament concealed; The Old Testament is in the New Testament revealed.” The central theme of the Bible is Jesus Christ. The Bible does not just contain the word of God, The Bible *is the* word of God.

THE BIBLE (BIBLIOLOGY).

I. THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD “BIBLE”:

* “Bible” Definition- “Roll” or “Scroll.”

II. THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD “SCRIPTURE”:

A. “Scripture” Definition- The books of the Old and New Testaments.

B. Verses- Dan.10:21; Mt.22:29; Mk.12:10; Lk.4:21, 24:27; Jn.10:35; Act.8:35; Rom.10:11; 1Cor.15; 3,4; Gal.3:22; 1Tim.5:18.

2Tim.3:15; Jam.2:23; 1Pet.2:6; 2Pet.3:16.

III. THE DEFINITION OF THE PHRASE “SOLA SCRIPTURA”:

* Latin term, means, “Scripture Alone or Only.”

IV. THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD “CANON”:

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- A. “Canon” Definition- “Measure” or “Rule.”
- B. Canon Explanation.

V. THE BIBLE IS GIVEN BY INSPIRATION:

- A. “Inspiration” Definition- “God breathed.”
- B. Verses- 2Tim.3:16; 2Pet.1:20,21.

VI. THE BIBLE PROVIDES ILLUMINATION BY THE HOLY SPIRIT:

- A. “Illumination” Definition- “Give light” or “Make bright.”
- B. Verses- Ps.19:8,119:105,130.

VII. THE PRESERVATION OF THE BIBLE IS PROMISED:

- A. “Preservation” Definition- Protection.
- B. Verses- Ps.12:6,7,119:89, 138:2; Isa.40:8,55:11; Mt.5:18,24:35; Lk.16:17; Jn.10:35;1Pet.1:25.

VIII. THE IMPORTANCE OF NUANCES IN THE BIBLE:

A. Marks and Letters:

1. “Jot” Definition- The smallest Hebrew alphabet letter.
* Verses- Mt. 5:18; Lk.16:17.
2. “Tittle” Definition- The smallest mark or extension on a letter to distinguish one from another.
* Verses- Mt.5:18; Lk.16:17.

B. Grammatical Forms:

1. Singular words verses Plural words.
* Verses:
Lk.5:4,5- “Net” as opposed to “Nets.”
Gal.3:16- “Seed” as opposed to “Seeds.”
2. The very words:
* Verses:
Isa.55:11- God’s Words won’t return empty.
Mt.24:35- God’s Words aren’t going away.

IX. THE BIBLE CONTAINS WARNINGS:

- A. Against Adding to or Subtracting From:
- B. Verses- Deut.4:2,12:32; Pro.30:6; Rev.22:18,19.

X. THE BIBLE CONTAINS COMMANDS:

- A. Receive- Act.17:11;1The.2:13.
- B. Search- Jn.5:39; Act.17:11.
- C. Meditate- Jos.1:8; Ps.1:2,119:97,148.
- D. Study- 2Tim.2:15.

XI. EXAMPLE OF BIBLE CHARACTERISTICS:

- A. Verse- Heb.4:12:
 1. Quick- Alive, Living.
 2. Powerful- Active, Accomplishes.
 3. Sharp- Honed, Whetted.
 4. Pierces- Cuts, Divides.
 5. Discerns- Judges.

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XII. THE PROBLEM WITH PER-VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE:

- A. Taken from corrupt manuscripts.
- B. Meddle with God's Word.
- C. Not to corrupt God's Word.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

LESSON 2: The Godhead

I. A DEFINITION OF THE GODHEAD (TRINITY):

* One Eternal Spirit Being coexisting in three distinct Personalities, equal in essence, substance, and attributes.

II. AN EXPLANATION OF THE GODHEAD (TRINITY):

A. The term “Trinity” is nowhere used in the Bible.

B. The term “God Head” is only used three times in the Bible:

* Act.17:29; Rom.1:20; Col.2:9.

C. The name LORD (JEHOVAH) means, The Self-Existent One (Isa.12:2,26:4).

D. God is GOD of gods (Deu.10:17; Jos.22:22; Ps.136:2; Dan.2:47;11:36).

E. God is Lord of kings (Dan.2:47).

III. THE PERSONS OF THE GODHEAD (TRINITY):

A. God The Father- Jn.6:27; Rom.1:7; 1Pet.1:2.

B. God The Son- Heb.1:8.

C. God The Holy Spirit- Act.5:3,4.

IV. SOME TRINITARIAN GLIMPSES:

* Mt.3:16,17,28:19; 2Cor.13:14; Gal.4:6.

V. SOME ATTRIBUTES OF THE GODHEAD (TRINITY):

A. Omnipotent (All Powerful)- Rev.19:6.

B. Omniscient (All Knowing)- Ps.139:1-4,147:5.

C. Omnipresent (Everywhere Present)- Ps.139:7-10.

D. Omni-sapient (All Wise)- Jude 24,25.

E. Immutable (Unchanging)- Mal.3:6.

F. Impeccable (Cannot Sin)- Num.23:19; Heb.6:18.

VI. SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GODHEAD (TRINITY):

A. Eternal

B. Infinite

C. Spirit

D. Powerful

E. Limitless

F. Holy

G. Love

H. Gracious

I. Merciful

J. Faithful

K. Just

VII. ALL PERSONS OF THE GODHEAD (TRINITY) WERE PRESENT AT CREATION:

* Gen.1:1,2; Jn.1:1-3; Col.1:16.

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VIII. ALL PERSONS OF THE GODHEAD (TRINITY) HAD A PART IN SALVATION:

* Jn.1:12,3:16,6:44,10:28,29,14:6,20:31; Rom.6:23,8:9,11,14,16,10:9,10; 1Jn.5:11-13.

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LESSON 3: God the Father

I. GOD THE FATHER IS THE FIRST PERSON OF THE GOD HEAD (TRINITY):

- A. The terms “God the Father”, and “God” are used interchangeably.
- B. There is only one true God- Deu.6:4; Isa.43:10,11, 44:6,8,45:5,6,18,21,22; Jn.17:3.
- C. Verses- Isa.12:2, 26:4; Mt.3:16,17, 17:5, 28:19; Jn.17:11, 25; Rom.1:7, 20; 2Cor.13:14; Gal.4:6; Eph.2:18; Col.1:2,3; 1Pet.1:2; 1Jn.2:1.

II. GOD THE FATHER IS CREATOR:

- A. Creator of the Universe- Gen.1:1; Isa.45:18; Jn.1:1-3; Col.1:16; Heb.3:4; Rev.4:11.
- B. Creator of Heaven, Hell and Earth- Ex.20:11; Pro.15:11; Mt.25:41; Jn.1:3; Act.14:15; Heb.11:3; 2Pet.2:4; Rev.20:13,14.
- C. Creator of Mankind- Gen.1:26,27.

III. GOD THE FATHER IS A SPIRIT: Jn.4:24.

IV. GOD THE FATHER IS LIGHT: 1Jn.1:5.

V. GOD THE FATHER IS LOVE: 1Jn.4:8,16.

VI. GOD THE FATHER IS ETERNAL- Ps.90:2; Jer.10:10; Jn.17:2,3,5,24.

- A. Without beginning or end.
- B. Alpha and Omega- Rev.1:8,11, 22:13.
- C. The first and last- Rev. 1:11,17, 22:13.
- D. The beginning and the ending- Rev.1:8,22:13.

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Lesson 4: Holy Spirit (Pneumatology)

I. THE HOLY SPIRIT IS THE THIRD PERSON OF THE GOD HEAD (TRINITY).

II. THE HOLY SPIRIT IS A PERSON, NOT A FORCE OR POWER:

* Verses- Jn.14:16,17,26, 15:26, 16:7,8,13.

III. THERE ARE TWO TITLES THAT REFER TO THE SAME PERSON:

A. Holy Ghost- Lk.4:1; Jn.1:33,7:39,14:26; Act.2:4,10:44,47; 1Cor.2:13,12:3; 1Jn.5:7.

B. Holy Spirit- Ps.51:11; Isa.63:10,11; Lk.11:13; Eph.1:13, 4:30; 1The.4:8.

IV. THERE ARE OTHER NAMES GIVEN FOR THE HOLY SPIRIT:

A. Comforter- Jn.14:26,15:26,16:7.

B. Spirit of Truth- Jn.15:26,16:13.

C. Spirit- Lk.4:1; Jn.1:33,7:39; Act.2:4; 1Cor.12:3; 1Jn.5:6,8.

V. THERE ARE MINISTRIES OF THE HOLY SPIRIT:

A. Helper- Jn.14:26,15:26,16:7.

B. Indweller- Jn.14:17; Rom.8:9,11.

C. Intercessor- Rom.8:26,27.

D. Sealer- Eph.1:13,4:30.

E. Filler- Eph.5:18.

F. One who Convinces- Jn.16:8,9.

G. Teacher- Jn.14:26,16:13.

H. Security- Rom.8:16.

VI. THE HOLY SPIRIT CAN BE SINNED AGAINST:

A. Blasphemed- Mt.12:31,32; Mk.3:29.

B. Grieved- Eph.4:30.

C. Quenched- 1The.5:19.

D. Resisted- Act.7:51.

E. Insulted- Heb.10:29.

VII. THE CHRISTIAN'S RELATION TO THE HOLY SPIRIT:

A. Walk in the Spirit- Rom.8:1,4; Gal.5:16,25.

B. Live in the Spirit- Rom.8:13; Gal.5:25.

C. Be Led by the Spirit- Rom.8:14; Gal.5:18.

VIII. THE BIBLE USES SOME SYMBOLS TO REFER TO THE HOLY SPIRIT:

A. Oil- Heb.1:9.

B. Water- Jn.7:38,39.

C. Wind- Jn.3:8.

D. Fire- Act.2:3.

E. Seal- Eph.4:30.

F. Dove- Mt.3:16.

G. Security- Eph.1:14.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 5: Jesus Christ (Christology)

I. JESUS CHRIST IS THE SECOND PERSON OF THE GOD HEAD (TRINITY).

II. DEFINING THE TITLE JESUS- Mt.1:21:

- A. Jesus is the Greek form.
- B. Joshua is the Hebrew form.
- C. Both terms mean, Savior.

III. DEFINING THE TITLE CHRIST- Jn.1:41:

- A. The Hebrew form is Messiah.
- B. The Greek form is Christos.
- C. Both terms mean, Anointed.

IV. THE DEFINITION OF THE PHRASE “SOLA CHRISTOS”:

- * Latin term, means, “Christ Alone or Only”.

V. THE CENTRAL THEME OF THE BIBLE IS JESUS CHRIST- Jn.5:39.

VI. JESUS CHRIST IS THE SON OF GOD- Mt.3:17,17:5; Lk.1:35; Jn.1:34,20:31; Act.8:37; 2Pet.1:17; 1Jn.5:13:

VII. THE SAVIOR’S PROPER FULL TITLE FOR THE CHRISTIAN:

- * OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST- 2Pet.1:11,2:20,3:18.

VIII. SOME MINISTRIES OF JESUS CHRIST:

- A. Savior- Mt.1:21; Jn.3:17; Act.4:12,13:23,16:31; Rom.10:13.
- B. Mediator- 1Tim.2:5.
- C. Advocate- 1Jn.2:1.
- D. High Priest- Heb.4:14.
- E. Intercessor- Rom.8:34; Heb.7:25.

IX. SOME NAMES AND TITLES OF JESUS CHRIST:

- A. LORD OF LORDS- Deu.10:17; Ps.136:3; 1Tim.6:15; Rev.17:14, 19:16.
- B. KING OF KINGS- Dan.2:37; 1Tim.6:15; Rev.17:14,19:16.
- C. Son of God- Mt.14:33,16:16,27:54; Mk.8:29,15:39; Lk.4:41; Jn.1:49,6:69,10:36,11:27; Act.9:20.
- D. Son of David- Mt.9:27.
- E. Son of Man- Mt.9:6.

X. THE OFFICES OF JESUS CHRIST:

- A. Priest- Zec.6:13; Heb.4:14,15,9:11.
- B. Prophet- Deu.18:15,18; Mt.21:11; Lk.13:33; Heb.1:1,2.
- C. King- Jer.23:5; Mt.2:2,27:11; Jn.12:13; 1Tim.1:17.

XI. THE FUNCTION OF JESUS CHRIST AS THE CHRISTIAN’S LEADER:

- A. Shepherd- 1Pet.2:25.
- B. Good Shepherd- Jn.10:11,14.

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- C. Great Shepherd- Heb.13:20.
- D. Chief Shepherd- 1Pet.5:4.

XII. JESUS CHRIST IS THE PERFECT SACRIFICE FOR MANKINDS SIN:

- A. The Old Testament's animal sacrifices only covered sin- Heb.7:27,10:11,27.
- B. The New Testament's Christ's sacrifice removes sin- Heb.7:27;9:28,10:12.

XIII. JESUS CHRIST'S SACRIFICE WAS COMPLETE:

- * Once for all- Heb.7:27,9:12,26,28,10:10.

XIV. JESUS CHRIST WAS MIRACULOUSLY BORN:

- A. Born of a virgin- Isa.7:14; Mt.1:18,20,23; Lk.1:31,34,35; Gal.4:4.
- B. Born without a human father- Mt.1:18; Lk.1:34; Lk.2:33,43,48,49.
- C. Became flesh- Jn.1:14; 1Jn.4:2; 2Jn.7.
- D. Self-Emptying- Php.2:7,8.

XV. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DEATH, BURIAL, RESURRECTION, AND ASCENSION:

- * Salvation no other way- Jn.14:6; Rom.10:9; 1Cor.15:3,4.

XVI. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BLOOD OF JESUS CHRIST:

- * No removal of sins without it- Heb.9:22,10:4,11,9:12-14; 1Jn.1:7.

XVII. THE SINLESSNESS OF JESUS CHRIST:

- A. 2Cor.5:21- He knew no sin.
- B. Heb.4:15- He was without sin.
- C. 1Pet.2:22- He did no sin.
- D. 1Jn.3:5- In Him is no sin.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 6: Salvation (Soteriology)

I. THE SALVATION OF SINNERS IS GOD’S PLAN.

II. GOD IS NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH:

- A. There had to be reconciliation between an offended God and sinning humanity.
- B. 2Pet.3:9.

III. SALVATION IS DUE TO GOD’S UNCONDITIONAL LOVE FOR SINNERS:

- A. God’s wrath against sin had to be appeased.
- B. Jn.3:16; Rom.5:8

IV. SALVATION IS AVAILABLE TO ALL:

- A. There is no respect of persons with God.
- B. Jn.3:16; Rom.10:13.

V. SALVATION IS BY GOD’S GRACE ALONE:

- A. The definition of Grace is, “Undeserved or Unmerited Favor.”
- B. Eph.2:8.

VI. SALVATION IS A FREE GIFT:

- A. The phrase goes, “Freely given, freely received.”
- B. Rom.6:23; Eph.2:8,9.

VII. THERE IS ONLY ONE PLAN FOR SALVATION:

- * Jn.14:6; Act.4:12.

VIII. SALVATION IS THROUGH JESUS CHRIST’S GREAT SACRIFICE:

- A. This great sacrifice is by the Death, Burial, Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus Christ.
- B. There had to be a sinless substitute for the atonement of sinners.
- C. Act.4:12,16:31; Rom.10:9; 1Cor.15:3,4

IX. SALVATION MEANS ETERNAL LIFE:

- * Jn.3:15,16,5:24,10:28; 1Jn.5:13.

X. SALVATION CAN NEVER BE LOST:

- * Jn.10:28,29; 1Jn.5:11-13.

XI. SALVATION IS RECEIVED BY FAITH ON THE PART OF THE SINNER:

- A. The definition of Faith is, “Belief, a confident trust”.
- B. Rom.4:16; Eph.2:8.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 7: The Gospel (Good News)

I. THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD GOSPEL:

- A. The word Gospel, means “Good News, or Good Tidings.”
- B. Isa.40:9,52:7,61:1; Nah.1:15; Lk.1:19,2:10; Rom.10:15.

II. THE GOSPEL IS THE GOOD NEWS OF JESUS CHRIST’S BIRTH, MINISTRY, DEATH, BURIAL, RESURRECTION, AND ASCENSION:

- * Lk.,2:10,24:46-48; Rom5:8,10:9; 1Cor.15:1-4.

III. SALVATION COMES ONLY BY BELIEVING THE GOSPEL:

- * Mk.1:15; Jn.1:12,5:24,20:31; Act.4:12,8:37,15:7,16:30,31; Rom.10:9,10,13; 1Cor.15:1; Eph.1:13,2:8,9; 1Jn.5:11-13.

IV. THE GOSPEL MUST BE PREACHED:

- * Mk.13:10,16:15; Lk.7:22,9:6,20:1; Act.8:25,14:21; Rom.1:15,16,10:15,15:19,20; 1Cor.1:17,9:16; 2Cor.2:12,10:16; 1Pet.1:12,25.

V. THINGS TO REMEMBER ABOUT PREACHING THE GOSPEL:

- A. Testify the Gospel- Act.20:24.
- B. Do not be ashamed of the Gospel- Rom.1:16.
- C. Minister the Gospel- Rom.15:16.
- D. Strive to preach the Gospel- Rom.15:19.
- E. Fully preach the Gospel- Rom.15:20.
- F. Do not hinder the Gospel- 1Cor.9:12.
- G. Live the Gospel- 1Cor.9:14.
- H. Preach the Gospel of necessity- 1Cor.9:16.
- I. Declare the Gospel- 1Cor.15:1.
- J. Praise the Gospel- 2Cor.8:18.
- K. Defend the Gospel- Php.1:7,17.
- L. Labor in the Gospel- Php.4:3.
- M. Speak the Gospel- 1The.2:2.
- N. It is to go further- Php.1:12.

VI. SOME THINGS THE GOSPEL IS CALLED:

- A. Truth- Gal.2:5,14; Col.1:5.
- B. Blessing- Rom.15:29.
- C. Peace- Eph.6:15.
- D. Faith- Php.1:27.
- E. Hope- Col.1:23.
- F. Power- Rom.1:16; 1The.1:5.
- G. Light- 2Tim.1:10.
- H. Glorious- 2Cor.4:4; 1Tim.1:11.
- I. Not Man’s- Gal.1:11.
- J. Fellowship- Php.1:5.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 8: Repentance

I. THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD REPENTANCE:

- A. A complete change of mind and heart concerning sin which effects a resulting change of behavior in turning from that sin (Act.26:20).
- B. Repentance has two sides:
 - 1. Turn from Sin.
 - 2. Turn to Savior.
- C. True Repentance is tied to action.

II. REPENTANCE WAS PREACHED BY THE PROPHETS, JESUS, AND THE APOSTLES:

- A. Prophets- Jer.18:8; Mt.3:8.
- B. Jesus- Mk.1:15; Lk.5:32.
- C. Apostles- Mk.6:12; Act.2:38.

III. REPENTANCE IS NECESSARY FOR SALVATION:

- A. Only God can remove sin.
- B. Lk.13:3,24:47; Act.2:38,3:19,11:18,17:30,26:18; 2Cor.7:10; 2Pet.3:9.

IV. REPENTANCE INVOLVES A HUMBLING OF SELF:

- * 2Chr.7:14.

V. REPENTANCE COMES AS A RESULT OF THE CONVICTION OF THE HOLY SPIRIT:

- * Jn.16:8,9.

VI. REPENTANCE IS NECESSARY IN THE DAILY LIFE OF THE CHRISTIAN:

- * 2Chr.7:14; Pro.28:13; Joel 2:12,13; 1Jn.1:9.

VII. DAILY REPENTANCE BRINGS ABOUT A RIGHT STANDING WITH GOD:

- * 2Chr.7:14; 1Jn.1:9.

VIII. REPENTANCE IS MORE THAN ADMITTING SIN, IT IS A TURNING FROM SIN.

IX. REPENTANCE IS MORE THAN SORROW FOR SIN, IT IS A CHANGE IN ATTITUDE TOWARD SIN.

X. ACKNOWLEDGING SIN HELPS TO SEE SIN MORE CLEARLY.

XI. DAVID'S REPENTANT BEHAVIOR IN PSALM 51:

- A. Plead Mercy- v.1.
- B. Admit Sin- v.3.
- C. Ask for Sin's Removal- v.9.
- D. Beg Cleansing and Petition Renewal- v.10.
- E. Pray for Restoration- v.12.
- F. Have Broken and Contrite Attitude- v.17.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 9: Regeneration

I. THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD REGENERATION:

* The work of the Holy Spirit in the life of the sinner, that produces a new birth once he believes to salvation, to be able to do the will of God (Tit.3:5).

II. THE WORD IS ONLY USED TWO TIMES IN SCRIPTURE:

A. Mt.19:28; Tit.3:5.

B. The idea is mentioned in Jn.3:3 with the use of the words “Born Again.”

C. The phrase “Born of God” is used in Scripture- 1Jn.2:29,3:9,4:7,5:1,4,18.

III. GOD THE FATHER BRINGS REGENERATION TO THE SINNER THROUGH THE HOLY SPIRIT.

IV. REGENERATION IS A NEW NATURE:

* It is not the old nature renewed (2Cor.5:17).

V. THE UNREGENERATED SINNER IS INCAPABLE OF PLEASING GOD (Rom.8:8).

VI. THE UNREGENERATED SINNER IS BLIND TO SPIRITUAL TRUTH.

VII. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR REGENERATION (Jn.3:3).

VIII. THE END RESULT OF REGENERATION IS FRUIT BEARING.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 10: Justification

I. THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD JUSTIFICATION:

* The act of God where He declares righteous the sinner who trusts Christ's finished work on the cross (Rom.4:5).

II. AN EXPLANATION OF JUSTIFICATION:

* A change in one's standing before God that brings about acceptance from God due to Christ's sacrifice.

III. JUSTIFICATION INVOLVES TWO PARTS:

A. Sin's forgiveness, and pardon of its guilt and penalty (Rom.4:7).

B. Reception of Christ's righteousness, and Renewal to God's favor (Rom.3:22).

IV. THE END RESULT OF JUSTIFICATION:

* God views the believer as being without sin in Christ (Rom.8:33).

V. THE EXPLANATION OF IMPUTATION:

A. The act of God where He accounts Christ's righteousness to the believing sinner (2Cor.5:21).

B. Similar words: Account, count, reckon.

C. Passages for consideration: Rom.4:1-8, 5:12-21; Phm. 18; Jam.2:23.

VI. JUSTIFICATION SOLELY AN ACT OF GOD:

* It is based alone on God's freely granting it to the believing sinner wholly apart from any work or deserving such on the part of the sinner (Rom.3:24).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 11: Sanctification

I. THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD SANCTIFICATION:

* Holy and consecrated, set apart for God's special use (Jer.1:5; 2Tim.2:21; Jude 1).

II. THE TWO PARTS OF SANCTIFICATION:

A. Separation from sin (2Cor.6:17; 1The.4:4).

B. Dedication to God (Eph.5:26; 2Tim.2:21).

III. THE THREE PHASES OF SANCTIFICATION:

A. Positional Sanctification: Past- Instantaneous- Moment of Salvation (1Cor.6:11).

B. Progressive Sanctification: Present- Continuous- For Daily Growth (2Pet.3:18).

C. Perfective Sanctification: Future- Consummation- For Completion (1The.5:23).

IV. SANCTIFICATION IS DUE TO OUR POSITION IN CHRIST (1COR.1:2).

V. SANCTIFICATION GIVES US A RIGHT RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD.

VI. IN SANCTIFICATION THE BELIEVER IS FORGIVEN FROM SIN.

VII. IN SANCTIFICATION THE BELIEVER IS SEPARATED FROM SIN IN LIFE.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 12: Faith

I. THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD FAITH:

- A. HEB. 11:1.
- B. HEB.11:6.
- C. ROM.10:17.

II. FAITH IS FUNDAMENTAL TO THE CHRISTIAN LIFE (HEB.11:6).

III. FAITH AND GRACE GO TOGETHER IN SALVATION (EPH.2:8,9).

IV. FAITH IS NOT BLIND TRUST (PRO.3:5,6; 2COR.5:7).

V. FAITH RESTS ON THE WORD OF GOD (ROM.10:17).

VI. FAITH RESTS ON THE GOD OF THE WORD (JN.3:16,18,14:6; ACT.16:31).

VII. FAITH INVOLVES BELIEF, CONFIDENCE AND TRUST (ROM.4:3; 1JN.5:14; PRO.3:5).

- * Believing what God said and acting upon it.

VIII. FAITH GROWS THROUGH TESTING (LK.17:5).

IX. FAITH IS AN ACT OF THE WILL (EPH.6:6).

X. THE BIBLE HALL OF FAITH (HEB.11).

XI. FAITH PLEASED GOD IN THE OLD TESTAMENT:

- * Abraham-

- 1) He believed God and it was counted to him for righteousness (Rom.4:3).
- 2) He was strong in faith (Rom.4:20).
- 3) Heb.11:8-19.

XII. FAITH PLEASED GOD IN THE NEW TESTAMENT:

- * Great faith- Mt.8:10; Lk.7:9.

XIII. FAITH WITHOUT WORKS IS DEAD (JAM.2:20,26).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 13: Grace

I. THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD GRACE:

- A. The unmerited (undeserved) favor of God towards sinners.
- B. God gives what we do not deserve.

II. GOD IS ABLE TO SHOW GRACE TO THE SINNER BECAUSE CHRIST DIED FOR HIM (ROM.5:8).

III. GRACE AND FAITH GO TOGETHER IN SALVATION (EPH.2:8,9).

IV. GOD'S RIGHTEOUS DEMANDS THAT SIN BE PAID FOR WERE MET BY CHRIST'S SACRIFICE (ROM.5:10).

V. A PERSON'S ETERNAL SALVATION CANNOT BE EARNED BY THE PERFORMANCE OF GOOD DEEDS (EPH.2:8,9; TIT.3:5).

VI. CHRISTIANS ARE TO GROW IN GRACE (2PET.3:18).

VII. GOD'S GRACE IS AVAILABLE TO ALL (TIT.3:11).

VIII. GRACE IS A FREE GIFT FROM GOD (ROM.3:24; EPH.2:8,9).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 14: Mercy

I. THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD MERCY:

* God withholds the punishment that we deserve (Ezra 9:13; Ps.103:10; Lam.3:22).

II. GOD IS RICH IN MERCY (NUM.14:18; PS.86:5,15,103:8,11,108:4,119:64,145:8; ISA.54:7; EPH.2:4; 1PET.1:3).

III. GOD’S MERCY ENDURES FOREVER (1CHR.16:34,41, 2CHR.7:3,6; EZRA 3:11; PS.100:5,103:17, 136:1; JER.33:11).

IV. GOD DELIGHTS IN MERCY (MIC.7:18).

V. WE ARE UNDESERVING OF GOD’S MERCY (GEN.32:10).

VI. GOD’S MERCY REFERRED TO AS BEING TENDER (PS.119:77,156,145:9).

VII. GOD’S MERCY ALSO REFERRED TO AS LOVINGKINDNESS (PS.25:6,40:11,51:1,103:4).

VIII. GOD’S MERCY TO ALL IS THROUGH JESUS CHRIST.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 15: Forgiveness

I. THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD FORGIVENESS:

- A. To send away.
- B. To remove sin.
- C. To cancel, dismiss, pardon, remit.

II. A VIVID PICTURE OF FORGIVENESS (LEV.16:5-10,20-22).

III. THE EXTENT OF GOD’S FORGIVENESS TO BELIEVERS:

- A. Removed as far as East is from West- Ps.103:12.
- B. Cast behind His back- Isa.38:17.
- C. He won’t remember- Isa.43:25; Jer.31:34; Heb.8:12,10:17.
- D. He’s cast them into the depths of the sea- Mic.7:19.

IV. GOD’S FORGIVENESS AVAILABLE BECAUSE OF CHRIST’S BLOOD (MT.26:28; EPH.1:7; COL.1:14; HEB.9:22).

V. BELIEVERS ARE TO FORGIVE OTHERS AS THEY HAVE BEEN FORGIVEN (MT.6:14,15; EPH.4:32).

VI. GOD COMPLETELY FORGIVES ALL SINS (COL.2:13).

VII. CHRIST’S SHED BLOOD REMOVES THE PENALTY OF SIN (ROM.5:8,6:23; HEB.9:26,28).

VIII. CHRISTIANS SHOULD SEEK DAILY FORGIVENESS FOR THE PRESENCE OF SIN (PS.66:18; PRO.28:13; 1JN.1:9).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 16: Sin:

I. THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD SIN.

- A. Anything that is contrary to the character and nature of God.
- B. Falling short or missing the mark of the standard of God's holiness (Rom.3:23).

II. THE TRUTH ABOUT SIN:

- A. The unfortunate fact concerning sin is that missing the right mark involves hitting the wrong mark.
- B. Thus when we miss the right mark (God's righteous standard), we invariably hit the wrong mark (sin).
- C. To sin involves a choice of the will.
- D. We are not sinners because we sin; we sin because we are sinners.
- E. All have sinned (Rom.3:23).

III. SOME BIBLICAL DEFINITIONS OF THE WORD SIN:

- A. Rom.14:23- lack of faith.
- B. Jam.4:17- wrongdoing.
- C. 1Jn.3:5- transgression.
- D. 1Jn.5:17- unrighteousness.

IV. OTHER RELATED TERMS:

- A. Rebellion
- B. Trespass
- C. Iniquity
- D. Wander
- E. Go Astray
- F. Fall Away
- G. Hypocrisy

V. GOD IS NOT THE AUTHOR OF SIN (HAB.1:13).

VI. GOD CANNOT SIN (NUM.23:19; 1SAM.15:29; TIT.1:2; HEB.6:18).

VII. THE AFFECTS OF SIN'S CONSEQUENCES:

- A. Death- Rom.6:23.
- B. The Will- Jn.8:44.
- C. The Body- Jn.5:14.
- D. Others- Lk.15:20.

VIII. IDOLATRY:

- A. A wicked sin that robs God of His rightful glory.
- B. God is jealous about His rightful place (Ex.20:5; Deu.6:15).
- C. God won't share His glory with anyone or anything (Ex.20:3-5; Deu.5:7-9).

IX. MARY-OLATRY:

- A. Ascribing to Mary worship, which belongs to God only.
- B. Mary is not to be worshiped:
 - 1. She acknowledged her humble state (Lk.1:38,48).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

2. She acknowledged the Lord, and gave Him worship (Lk.1:46).

C. Mary is not the mother of God-

* There is one God, who is infinite, eternal, and uncreated (Deu.6:4; Ps.90:2; Isa.43:10,45:5,22,46:9; Jam.2:19).

D. Mary did not remain a virgin (Mt.13:55,56).

E. Mary is not to be prayed to-

* God alone is to be prayed to (Mt.6:6,9; Jn.4:23,24; Php.4:6).

F. Mary was not sinless (Ecc.7:20; Rom.3:10,12,23).

G. Mary called, “blessed among women” because she was chosen to bear Jesus Christ (Lk.1:28).

H. Mary’s not to be elevated, but to be acknowledged as a humble servant (Lk.1:38).

X. SODOMY:

A. A disgusting sin that sickens God.

1. Called an abomination (Lev.18:22,20:13).

2. Called, “wicked” (Gen.13:13).

B. The marital relationship is reserved for a husband and his wife, alone.

C. Any deviation from this is sin in the eyes of a Holy God.

D. Gen.13:13,18:20,19:5; Lev.18:22, 20:13; Deu.23:17,18; 1Kg.14:24; Rom.1:27; 1Cor.6:9; 1Tim.1:9,10; Jude 7.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 17: Death

I. THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD “DEATH”:

- * The cessation of life.

When the spirit leaves the body (give up the ghost)

II. DEATH IS A DIRECT RESULT OF SIN (ROM.5:12, 6:23).

III. DEATH COMES UPON ALL.

IV. ONLY 2 PERSONS IN BIBLE DID NOT MEET DEATH:

A. Enoch- Gen.5:24; Heb.11:5.

B. Elijah- 2Kg.2:1,11.

V. THERE ARE 2 TYPES OF DEATH:

A. Physical- This is where the body breaks down and ceases to live.

B. Eternal- This is separation from God for all eternity in the Lake of Fire where the unsaved person never dies but suffers punishment for their refusing Christ as Savior.

VI. A UNSAVED PERSON IS BORN ONCE, BUT DIES TWICE:

* This is because the person is born physically one time, but experiences both physical and eternal death, making dying two times.

VII. A SAVED PERSON IS BORN TWICE, BUT DIES ONCE:

* This is because the person experiences both physical and spiritual birth, making being born two times, but only experiencing physical death one time.

VIII. THE FINAL DESTINATION OF THE SAVED PERSON IS HEAVEN (JN.3:16,5:24; ROM.6:23; 1JN.5:11-13).

IX. THE FINAL DESTINATION OF THE UNSAVED PERSON IS THE LAKE OF FIRE (JN.3:18; 1JN.5:12; REV.21:8).

X. THE BIBLE SPEAKS OF THE DEATH OF THE SAVED AS SLEEPING (JN.11:11,13; 1THE.4:13,14).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 18: Hell and the Lake of Fire

I. THE DEFINITIONS OF HELL AND THE LAKE OF FIRE:

A. Hell- A holding place for the unsaved which will be cast into the Lake of Fire after the Great White Throne Judgment.

B. Lake of Fire- The final destination for the Devil, his angels, the Antichrist, the False Prophet, and the unsaved for all eternity.

II. JESUS SPOKE OF HELL IN WORDS OF WARNING (LK.16:19-31).

III. THE BIBLE SPEAKS OF HELL FIRE AS NEVER BEING QUENCHED (MK.9:43-46,48).

IV. THE BIBLE SPEAKS OF HELL AS NEVER BEING FULL (PRO.27:20).

V. THE BIBLE SPEAKS OF HELL AS BEING PREPARED FOR THE DEVIL AND HIS ANGELS (MT.25:41).

VI. THE BIBLE SPEAKS OF HELL AS BEING A PLACE OF AGONY (MT.13:42,50; LK.13:28).

* Hell is a place of torment, where the worm dieth not (Lk.9:44).

VII. THE BIBLE SPEAKS OF HELL AS BEING A PLACE OF DARKNESS (MT.8:12,22:13,25:30).

VIII. THE BIBLE SPEAKS OF HELL AS BEING A PLACE OF PUNISHMENT (MT.25:46; 2THE.1:7-9).

IX. THE BIBLE SPEAKS OF THE LAKE OF FIRE AS BEING AN ETERNAL PLACE (REV.14:11,20:10).

X. THE BIBLE DOES NOT SPEAK OF THE WICKED BEING ANNIHILATED (REV.19:20,20:10).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 19: Heaven and New Jerusalem

I. THE DEFINITIONS OF HEAVEN AND THE NEW JERUSALEM:

- A. Heaven- The place where the saved go upon death.
- B. New Jerusalem- The final home of the saved where they will dwell for all eternity.

II. JESUS SPOKE OF HEAVEN AS A PREPARED PLACE (JN.14:2,3).

III. THE BIBLE SPEAKS OF HEAVEN AS A PLACE OF HAPPINESS (PS.16:11).

IV. THE BIBLE SPEAKS OF HEAVEN AS WHERE BELIEVERS GO (PHP.1:23).

V. THE BIBLE SPEAKS OF HEAVEN AS THE ABODE OF GOD (2COR.12:2-4; EPH.4:10).

VI. THE BIBLE SPEAKS OF HEAVEN AS BEING ABSENT OF NEGATIVE THINGS (REV.21:4,27,22:3).

VII. THE BIBLE SPEAKS OF HEAVEN AS BEING WHERE BELIEVERS RECEIVE THEIR REWARD:

*Scripture mentions 5 Crowns to be won:

- 1) Crown of Incorruption- 1Cor.9:25.
- 2) Crown of Rejoicing- 1The.2:19.
- 3) Crown of Righteousness- 2Tim.4:8.
- 4) Crown of Life- Jam.1:12; Rev.2:10.
- 5) Crown of Glory- 1Pet.5:4.

VIII. THE BIBLE SPEAKS OF THE NEW JERUSALEM AS A BEAUTIFUL PLACE (REV.21:11,18-21).

IX. THE BIBLE NOWHERE MENTIONS A PLACE CALLED PURGATORY.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 20: The Angels of God (Angelology)

I. THE DEFINITION OF ANGELS:

- * Created ministering spirits that carry out God's biddings (Ps.104:4; Heb.1:14).

II. ANGELS MENTIONED IN SCRIPTURE:

- A. Cherubim- (Gen.3:24; Eze.10:5,11:22).
 - * Satan was a Cherub (Eze.28:14,16).
- B. Seraphim- (Isa.6:2,6).
- C. Angel of God/Lord- Deity in angelic form (Ex.14:19; Jud.6:20; Gen.16:7,22:11; Mt.1:20,28:2).
 - * Christophany/Theophany- Preincarnate appearance of Christ.
- D. Gabriel- (Dan.8:16,9:21; Lk.1:19,26).
- E. Michael- The Archangel (Dan.10:13,21,12:1; 1Th.4:16; Jude9; Rev.12:7).
- F. Ministering Spirits- (Heb.1:14).
- G. 4 Beasts Around the Throne (Rev.4:6-9).

III. ANGELS ARE MASCULINE IN GENDER (GEN.16:7,8,32:24; JOS.5:13; LK.1:11,12,19,26,28,29).

IV. ANGELS HAVE STRENGTH GIVEN THEM FROM GOD (PS.103:20; 2THE.1:7; 2PET.2:11).

V. ANGELS ARE CREATED BEINGS (NEH.9:6; PS.148:2,5; COL.1:16).

VI. ANGELS ARE INNUMERABLE (2KG.6:16,17; MT.26:53; HEB.12:22; REV.5:11).

VII. ANGELS CANNOT PROCREATE (MT.22:30).

VIII. ANGELS CANNOT DIE (LK.20:36).

IX. THERE MAY BE ANGELS ASSIGNED TO EACH HUMAN (MT.18:10)

- A. Ministering spirits (Hebrews 1:14).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 21: The Devil and His Angels (Demonology)

I. DEFINITION OF DEVIL AND HIS ANGELS:

- A. Devil- Accuser.
- B. Satan- Adversary.
- C. Other Nauseating Names: Anointed Cherub, Covering Cherub, Dragon, Lucifer, Old Serpent, Prince of Power of Air, The god of this world, the tempter.
- D. Devils/Demons- Created unclean Spirits. Fallen angels who followed Satan in his rebellion against God.

II. SATAN IS A CREATED BEING BY GOD (Eze.28:13).

III. SATAN IS NOT ALL POWERFUL LIKE GOD (ISA.14:12,15; EZE.28:16,17; REV.20:1-3).

IV. SATAN MUST GET PERMISSION FROM GOD BEFORE HE DOES ANYTHING (JOB 1:12,2:6).

- 1. He tempts- Mt.4:1; Lk.4:2.
- 2. He steals, kills, and destroys- Jn.10:10.

V. SATAN FELL TO PRIDE (ISA.14:12-14; EZE.28:15,17).

- * This is his chief weapon of choice in seeking to defeat Believers.

VI. SATAN ACTS AS A MAGICIAN, TRANSFORMING HIMSELF (GEN.3:1; 2COR.11:14; EPH.6:11).

- * He seeks to take the place of God.

VI. SATAN IS TO BE RESISTED (JAM.4:7).

VII. SATAN IS THE GREAT ENEMY OF THE CHRISTIAN.

VIII. SATAN IS A DEFEATED ENEMY (JN.12:31,16:11; ACT.26:18; COL.1:13,2:15; 1JN.3:8).

IX. SATAN KNOWS HIS TIME IS SHORT (REV.12:12).

X. SATAN WILL BE CAST INTO THE LAKE OF FIRE TO BE TORMENTED FOREVER (MT.25:41; REV.20:10).

XI. DEMONS CARRY OUT THE DEVIL'S PLANS.

XII. DEMONS TREMBLE AT THE THOUGHT THERE'S A GOD (JAM.2:19).

XIII. DEMONS WILL JOIN SATAN IN THE LAKE OF FIRE (MT.8:29,25:41).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 22: The Precious Blood of Christ

I. DEFINITION OF CHRIST'S PRECIOUS BLOOD:

* The Savior's divine life-giving flow which is sufficient to save poor wretched sinners and cleanse their sins.

II. JESUS CHRIST WAS VIRGIN BORN WITHOUT HUMAN INTERFERENCE:

* Mary was found with child of the Holy Ghost (Mt.1:18,20; Lk.1:31,35).

III. JESUS CHRIST WAS SINLESS IN HIS HUMANITY (2COR.5:21; HEB.4:15; 1PET.2:22; 1JN.3:5).

* God was manifest in the flesh (1Tim.3:16).

IV. ANIMAL BLOOD SACRIFICES OF THE O.T. COULD ONLY COVER SINS (HEB.10:4).

A. How could an animal's blood remove a human's anyway?

B. But there had to be shedding of blood (Heb.9:22).

V. CHRIST'S ONE TIME BLOOD SACRIFICE COMPLETELY REMOVED SINS (HEB.9:12-14,26).

VI. CHRIST'S BLOOD IS PRECIOUS BECAUSE IT'S COSTLY, IT COST HIM HIS LIFE, WHICH HE GAVE FOR SINNERS (1PET.1:18,19; ACT.20:28; 1COR.6:19,20,7:23; 2PET.2:1).

VII. CHRIST'S BLOOD IS PRECIOUS BECAUSE IT WAS SHED TO BRING SINNERS FORGIVENESS OF SINS (GAL.3:13; EPH.1:7; COL.1:14; REV.5:9).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 23: The New Testament Apostles

I. DEFINITION OF APOSTLE:

* “One sent forth”. Used of the original 12 disciples, called and trained by Jesus Christ (Mt.10:1-4; Mk.3:16-19; Lk.6:13-16).

II. APOSTLE QUALIFICATIONS (ACT.1:21-22):

- A. Companied with the 12 and Jesus.
- B. Followed Jesus from John’s Baptism until Ascension.
- C. Witnessed Christ’s Resurrection.

III. OTHER APOSTLES NAMED:

- A. Matthias- Act.1:26.
- B. Paul- Rom.1:1; 1Cor.1:1; 2Cor.1:1.
- C. Barnabas- Act.14:14.

IV. THERE ARE NO MORE APOSTLES:

- A. With the strict qualifications of Act.1:21,22 there can be no more Apostles.
- B. With the death of the Apostle John the office closed.

V. THERE ARE 2 BIBLICAL OFFICES STILL OPEN TODAY:

- A. Evangelist- Eph.4:11; 2Tim.4:5.
- B. Pastor/Teacher- Eph.4:11; Jer.3:15; 1Cor.12:28.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 24: Kings, Priests, and Saints

I. DEFINITION OF TERMS:

- A. Kings- Believers will reign on the earth in the future (Rev.1:6,5:10).
- B. Priests- Each sinner once becoming a Christian has a privilege of direct access to God through prayer. This is sometimes called, “The Priesthood of the Believer” (1Pet.2:9).
- C. Saints- “Holy Ones or Set Apart Ones.” The Bible refers to all believers as saints (Rom.1:7; 1Cor.1:2).

II. EXPLANATION OF TERMS:

- A. Kings:
 - 1. Jesus Christ has made us kings.
 - 2. It is because of Jesus’ work on the cross that we will reign on the earth.
- B. Priests:
 - 1. It is by Christ’s finished work on the cross that we have direct access to God.
 - 2. The Bible tells us that there is no need for an earthly mediator to have access to God, Jesus Christ fills the mediator role (1Tim.2:5).
- C. Saints:
 - 1. As saints believers are set apart for God’s exclusive use.
 - 2. This is a high privilege and we receive it because of Christ.
 - 3. As saints we also enjoy the honor of being adopted into God’s family.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 25: Old Testament Law

I. DEFINITION OF TERM:

A. Old Testament Law- Mostly the term referred to the first five books of the Old Testament (The Mosaic Law).

B. Old Testament Law- Sometimes the term referred to the entire Old Testament.

C. Works of Law (Gal.3:2)- Basically doing good deeds to bring one into favor with God (Legalism).

II. THE O.T. LAW WAS GIVEN TO DISTINGUISH ISRAEL FROM THE OTHER SURROUNDING HEATHEN NATIONS.

III. TYPICALLY, WHEN THE LAW WAS FOUND AFTER BEING LOST, AND READ, THE EFFECT WAS SIGNIFICANT (2KGS.22:11-13; 2CHR.34:19-21).

IV. DURING THE INTERTESTAMENTAL PERIOD THE RELIGIOUS LEADERS ADDED TO AND EXPANDED THE LAW (JUDAISM)- MT.15:1-6.

V. THE PURPOSE OF THE O.T. LAW WAS TO REVEAL SIN (ROM.7:7).

VI. THE LAW WAS NEVER DEvised TO REMOVE THE PENALTY OF SIN.

VII. THE LAW WAS DESIGNED TO SHOW THAT IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE KEPT (JAM.2:10).

VIII. THE LAW PUT US IN A PLACE OF DEBT TO GOD, BUT, THE LAW COULD NOT REMOVE THAT DEBT.

IX. THE LAW POINTED OUT OUR SIN, WHICH IT CANNOT REMOVE, THEN, THE LAW LED US TO CHRIST, WHO CAN REMOVE SIN.

A. The Law is a Schoolmaster (Gal.3:24,25).

B. No longer under law when under Christ.

C. Law given by Moses, grace and truth came by Jesus Christ (Jn.1:17).

X. THE LAW IS GOOD, IN THAT IT EXPOSES SIN FOR WHAT IT IS (ROM.7:12; 1TIM.1:8).

XI. CHRIST FULFILLS THE LAW (MT.5:17).

XII. CHRIST IS THE END OF THE LAW (ROM.10:4).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 26: The End Times (Eschatology)

I. THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST:

- A. Jesus testified of it- Mt.24,25; Mk.13; Lk.21; Jn.14:3,21:22.
- B. The Apostles proclaimed it- Act.3:19,20; 1Cor.15; 1The.4:16,17; Tit.2:13; Heb.9:28; 1Jn.2:28.
- C. No one knows the time- Mt.24:36,42, 25:13; Mk.13:32.

II. THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD:

- A. Scripture Affirms it- Job 19:25-27; Jn.6:39,40,44,54; Php.3:11; Revelation 20:4-7)
- B. Two Resurrections (Dan.12:2; Lk.14:14; Jn.5:28,29; Act.24:15):
 - 1. The Just.
 - 2. The Unjust.

III. THE JUDGMENT (PS.96:13; MT.25:31-46; ACT.17:31; HEB.9:27):

- A. The Judgment Seat of Christ:
 - 1. This is for the Saints.
 - 2. Mt.25:34; Rom.14:10; 2Cor.5:10.
- B. The Great White Throne Judgment:
 - 1. This is for the Wicked.
 - 2. Mt.25:41; Rev.20:11-15.

IV. ETERNITY:

- A. Final Destiny of the Wicked:
 - 1. The Lake of Fire (Mt.25:41; Rev.20:14,21:8).
 - 2. The Wicked are not Annihilated (Mk.9:43-48; 2The.1:9; Rev.14:11,20:10).
 - 3. The Wicked are Punished (Mt.13:42,25:46; Rev.20:15).
- B. Final Destiny of the Saints:
 - 1. New Jerusalem (Rev.21:1,2).
 - 2. The Saints Never Die (Jn.8:51,11:25,26).
 - 3. The Saints are Rewarded (Mt.25:34,46; 1Cor.3:13-15).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 27: Prayer and Fasting

I. DEFINITION OF TERM:

* Prayer- At its basic meaning, prayer is talking to God.

II. PRAYER FIRST MENTIONED (GEN.4:26).

III. PRAYER RULE:

A. “We can pray, believe, and receive; or we can pray, doubt, and do without.”

B. No prayer – No Power.

Little Prayer – Little Power.

Much Prayer – Much Power.

IV. PRAYER SHOULD BE SPECIFIC (GEN.24:12-14).

V. PRAYER SHOULD BE FERVENT (1SAM.1:10-16):

* Fervent- The outpouring of one’s soul to God.

VI. PRAYER FREQUENCY:

A. Lk.18:1- Always.

B. Lk.21:36- Always.

C. Eph.6:18- Always.

D. Col.4:2- Continued.

E. 1The.5:17- Without ceasing.

VII. PRAYER ANSWERED BY GOD 3 WAYS:

A. Yes.

B. No.

C. Wait.

VIII. PRAYER REMINDERS:

A. Don’t make rash vows to God (Ecc.5:4,5).

B. Don’t make demands on God, Ask (Mt.6:9-13).

C. Be thoughtful and to the point in prayer (Ecc.5:2; Mt.6:7).

IX. PRAYER POSTURES:

A. Bowing- Ex.34:8; Neh.8:6.

B. Hands Raised- 2Chr.6:12,13; 1Tim.2:8.

C. Head Between Knees- 1Kgs 18:42.

D. Kneeling- Ezra 9:5; Dan.6:10.

E. Looking Up- Jn.17:1.

F. Prostrate- Gen.17:3; Ezra 10:1.

G. Sitting- Jud.20:26; 1Chr.17:16.

H. Standing- Neh.9:5; Lk.18:13.

X. PRAYER REASONS:

A. God’s Command- 1Sam.12:23; Col.4:2.

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- B. Christ's Example- Mt.6:9-13; Lk.11:1.
- C. Defeats Devil- Mt.17:21; Jam.4:7.
- D. Saves Sinners- Rom.10:9,10,13.
- E. Heals Sick- Jam.5:13,15.
- F. Restores Backslider- Jam.5:16.
- G. Strengthens Saints- Jude 20.

XI. PRAYER QUALIFICATIONS:

* When followed these qualifications with produce answers; when ignored these qualifications with go unanswered.

- A. Humble- Ps.10:17.
- B. Sincere- Ps.145:18.
- C. Simple- Mt.6:7.
- D. With Faith- Heb.11:6.
- E. Bold- Heb.4:16.
- F. Definite- Act.12:5.
- G. Persistent- Lk.18:1.
- H. In God's Will- 1Jn.5:14.

XII. PRAYER HINDRANCES:

- A. Unbelief- Jam.1:5-8.
- B. Pride- Lk.18:9-14.
- C. Disobedience- Deu.1:45.
- D. Selfishness- Jam.4:1-3.
- E. Stubbornness- Zec.7:13.
- F. Showiness- Mk.12:38-40.
- G. Unconfessed Sin- Ps.66:18.
- H. Insincerity- Mt.6:5.

XIII. PRAYER LABOR:

- A. Consistent- 1The.5:17.
- * The imagery used is that of a nagging cough.
- B. Fervent- Mt.7:7.
- * There are 3 imperatives used here.

XIV. BIBLE PRAYERS:

- A. Hezekiah- 2Kgs 19:15-19.
- B. Jabez- 1Chr.4:10.
- C. Manasseh- 2Chr.33:12,13.
- D. Ezra- Ezra 9:6-15.
- E. Nehemiah- Neh.1:4-11.
- F. Daniel- Dan.9:3-19.

XV. MODEL PRAYER (MT.6:9-13; LK.11:2-4):

- * This is sometimes falsely called, "The Lord's Prayer."
- * The real "Lord's Prayer" is in Jn.17.
- A. Adoration to God.
- B. Acknowledge Subjection to His Will.

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C. Ask Petitions.

D. Ascribe Praise to God.

XVI. GREAT PRAYERS OF CONFESSION:

A. Ezra 9:

1. Acknowledge Past Sins.
2. Acknowledge Present Deliverance.
3. Acknowledge Present Sins.
4. Acknowledge Deserved Punishment.
5. Acknowledge God's Righteousness.
6. Acknowledge Need of God's Mercy.

B. Neh. 9:

1. Acknowledge God's Mercy.
2. Acknowledge Backsliding.
3. Confess Sin.
4. Commitment to Obeying God.

C. Dan. 9:

1. Acknowledge God's Unconditional Love.
2. Confess Sin.
3. Acknowledge Deserved Judgement.
4. Plead God's Mercy.

XVII. PRAYER PARTS:

A. Adoration (Praise): Mt.6:9; Lk.11:2.

B. Confession (Acknowledge): Pro.28:13; 1Jn.1:9.

C. Supplication (Request): Eph.6:18.

D. Intercession (Plead): 1Tim.2:1.

E. Thanksgiving (Gratitude): Eph.5:20; Col.3:17.

F. Perseverance (Persist): Lk.18:1; 1Th.5:17.

XVIII. FASTING (ISA.58:3-6; JER.36:9; ZEC.8:19; MT.6:16-18; LK.18:12):

A. Definition of Term:

* Fasting- True Biblical fasting is the discipline of abstaining from food and drink to gain closeness to God.

B. Reasons For Fasting:

1. National Crisis (2Chr.20:3; Ezra 8:21; Est.4:16).
2. Personal Needs (Mt.17:21).
3. Stressful Times (2Sam.3:35; Ps.35:13).
4. Spiritual Decisions (Mt.4:2; Act.13:2).
5. Christ's Return (Lk.5:35).

C. Results:

1. Burdens Relieved.
2. Wisdom Achieved.
3. God's Protection.
4. Recovery from Sickness.
5. Beginning of New Ministry.
6. Revival.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 28: The Judgment Seat of Christ

I. DEFINITION OF TERM:

* The Judgment Seat of Christ- This Judgment is for believers. It is not for punishment, but for receiving, or not receiving rewards.

II. ALL BELIEVERS WILL BE PRESENT AT THIS JUDGMENT (ROM.14:10).

* Crowns (See Lesson 19, Section 7).

III. THE FIRE OF TRYING WILL TEST MAN'S WORKS (1COR.3:10-15).

IV. BELIEVERS WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR DEEDS DONE IN THE BODY (2COR.5:10).

V. GOLD, SILVER, PRECIOUS STONES VERSES WOOD, HAY, STUBBLE (1COR.3:12).

VI. JUDGMENT SEAT OF CHRIST CONTRASTED TO GREAT WHITE THRONE JUDGMENT.

A. Judgment Seat of Christ- Saved.

B. Great White Throne Judgment- Lost.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 29: The Creation

I. DEFINITION OF TERM:

* Creation is the divine act of God whereby He spoke the universe into existence creating matter from nothing (Ps.33:6; Heb.11:3).

II. MEANING OF THE WORD DAY:

A. There's no reason to view the word any other way than a 24-hour span of time (Gen.1:5).

* The evening and the morning were the first day (Gen.1:5).

B. Creation took 6 literal days (Gen.1:31).

C. God rested the Seventh day (Gen.2:2,3).

III. CREATION IS VIEWED AS A HISTORIC FACT IN SCRIPTURE:

* Gen.1:1,2; Ex.20:11; Ps.8:3,33:6,89:11,102:25,146:6; Jer.10:12,51:15; Zec.12:1; Act.14:15,17:24; Col.1:16,17; Heb.11:3;

Rev.4:11,10:6.

IV. GOD CREATED MAN:

A. God created man in His image (Gen.1:26,27, 2:7).

B. God created male and female (Gen.2:27, 2:18,21-25).

V. WHAT WAS CREATED:

A. Day One- Day and Night.

B. Day Two- Heaven.

C. Day Three- Earth, Seas, Grass and Trees.

D. Day Four- Day light, Night light and Stars.

E. Day Five- Sea life and Air life.

F. Day Six- Land life and Man.

G. Day Seven- God rested.

* A pattern for believers to labor 6 days, and rest one day.

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Lesson 30: The Fall of Man

I. MAN WAS THE CROWNING ACHEIVEMENT OF GOD’S CREATION (GEN.1:26-28).

- A. Man was created in the image and likeness of God (Gen.1:26).
- B. Man was created with a body, spirit and soul (1The.5:23).
- C. Man was created with a mind and heart (Mt.22:37; Lk.10:27).
- D. Man was created with a conscience (Gen.3:8; 1Pet.2:19).

II. GOD CREATED MAN:

- A. God created man in His image and likeness (Gen.5:1,2).
- B. This was lost after the fall (Gen.5:3).

III. MAN SINNED WILLFULLY BY DISOBEYING GOD (GEN.3:11,12; ROM.5:12,14,17-19; 1COR.15:21,22).

IV. ADAM’S DISOBEDIENCE BROUGHT SIN TO THE ENTIRE HUMAN RACE (GEN.6:5; ISA.64:6; ROM.5:12,14,18).

V. SIN IS ANYTHING DONE THAT IS CONTRARY TO GOD’S HOLY NATURE (ROM.3:10-12,23,).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 31: The Virgin Birth of Christ

I. DEFINITION OF TERM:

* The birth of Jesus Christ was by the power of God through the virgin Mary, without any human involvement.

II. PROPHECIED IN THE OLD TESTAMENT (ISA.7:14,9:6).

III. SPOKEN OF IN THE NEW TESTAMENT (MT.1:18,20,23; LK.1:35; GAL.4:4,5).

IV. FOR SALVATION TO BE POSSIBLE THE SINLESS HAD TO DIE FOR THE SINFUL (ROM.5:8,17,19,21).

* Spotless Lamb- 1Pet.1:19.

V. SIN ENTERED THE WORLD BY ONE SINFUL MAN, SIN IS PAID FOR BY ONE SINLESS MAN (ROM.5:8,19).

VI. SINS FORGIVENESS ONLY POSSIBLE BY A SINLESS MAN (MT.1:21).

VII. NOT POSSIBLE FOR ANIMALS TO REMOVE HUMANS SINS (HEB.9:22,10:4).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 32: Atonement for Sin

I. DEFINITION OF TERM:

* Atonement- The sacrificial and redemptive work of Christ whereby the repentant sinner is brought back into God's favor by trusting in the substitutionary death of Christ.

* Atonement is payment for sin, by this we are reconciled.

II. THE WORD ATONEMENT IS ONLY USED ONCE IN THE NEW TESTAMENT (ROM.5:11).

III. ATONEMENT WHEN USED IN THE NEW TESTAMENT HAS TO DO WITH RECONCILIATION (2CHR.29:24; ROM.5:10; 2COR.5:18-20).

IV. ATONEMENT WHEN USED IN THE OLD TESTAMENT HAS TO DO WITH COVERING SIN (EX.30:16; LEV.4:35,6:7, 9:7,16:10,18,19:22; NUM.15:28,29:5).

V. THE OLD TESTAMENT ANIMAL SACRIFICES COULD ONLY TEMPORARILY COVER HUMAN SINS (LEV.17:11; HEB.10:4).

* Heb.9:22- Without shedding of blood is no remission.

VI. CHRIST'S ONE TIME SELF SACRIFICE PERMANENTLY REMOVED SINS (HEB.9:12,26,28, 10:10,12).

VII. A SINLESS HUMAN HAD TO DIE FOR SINFUL HUMANS (JN.3:16; ROM.5:8; 1COR.15:3).

VIII. PROPITIATION VERSES ATONEMENT:

A. Propitiation- God's holy demands and wrath for sin were satisfied by the death of His Son Jesus Christ (1Jn.2:2,4:10).

* Expiation- Sin's removal and fellowship restored by Christ's sacrifice that satisfied God.

B. Atonement- A temporary covering for sin until the permanent removal of sin came through Christ's sacrificial death (Rom.5:11).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 33: Freeness of Salvation

I. DEFINITION OF TERM:

* Salvation is the free gift of God to sinners by His Son Jesus Christ, through His sacrificial death on the cross, burial, resurrection to life, and ascension to heaven.

II. SALVATION IS A GIFT FROM GOD (ROM.6:23; EPH.2:8,9).

III. SALVATION IS FREE FROM GOD (ROM.5:15,16,18,6:18,20,22).

IV. SALVATION IS THROUGH GOD'S SON JESUS CHRIST (JN.3:16,14:6,20:31; ACT.4:12; ROM. 10:9,10; 1COR.15:3,4; TIT.3:5; 1JN.5:13).

V. SALVATION IS AVAILABLE TO ALL (JN.3:15,16,5:24; ROM.10:13; 1JN.5:11-13).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 34: Perseverance of the Saints

I. DEFINITION OF TERM:

* Believers are “once saved, always saved.” That is, they are eternally secure in Christ’s Salvation, and can never lose their salvation. This is not because of anything they have done, But rather, because of God’s preservation.

II. ETERNAL SECURITY IS BASED ON GOD’S PROMISE (JN.10:28,29).

III. ETERNAL SECURITY IS BASED ON GOD’S KEEPING (2TIM.1:12; 1PET.1:5).

IV. ETERNAL SECURITY IS BASED ON GOD’S WORD (MT.28:20; HEB.13:5; 1JN.5:13).

V. ETERNAL SECURITY IS BASED ON GOD’S SEALING (2COR.1:22; Eph.4:30).

VI. ETERNAL SECURITY IS BASED ON GOD’S POWER (JN.1:12; ROM.1:16).

VII. ETERNAL SECURITY IS BASED ON GOD’S LOVE (JN.3:16; ROM.5:8).

VIII. ETERNAL SECURITY IS BASED ON GOD’S GRACE (EPH.2:8,9).

IX. ETERNAL SECURITY IS BASED ON GOD’S MERCY (TIT.3:5).

X. ETERNAL SECURITY IS BASED ON GOD’S JUSTIFICATION (ROM.4:25):

* Paid in full.

XI. ETERNAL SECURITY IS BASED ON GOD’S SANCTIFICATION (1COR.1:30).

XII. ETERNAL SECURITY IS BASED ON GOD’S SON JESUS:

* Once for all- Heb.10:10.

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 35: Separation

I. DEFINITION OF TERM:

- A. Biblical Separation involves avoiding what is contrary to God's holy nature.
- B. Christians should practice separation from actions, influences, and individuals that would contaminate them.

II. PERSONAL SEPARATION:

- A. Separation due to personality or practicality issues (Act.15:39).
- B. Separation in business ventures (2Cor.6:14-17).
- C. Separation in marriage, don't marry unsaved (2Cor.6:14-17).

III. ECCLESIASTICAL SEPARATION:

- A. Separation from sinning brethren (1Cor.5:9-11; 2The.3:14).
- B. Separation from false teaching (Gal.1:8,9; 2Tim.2:16-18; 2Jn.10).

IV. SEPARATE FROM IMPURITY (1COR.6:18-20; 2TIM.2:22).

V. SEPARATE FROM EVIL ASSOCIATIONS (2THE.3:14).

VI. SEPARATE FROM WHAT CAUSES BODILY HARM (1COR.6:18-20).

VII. SEPARATE FROM WHAT CAUSES A BAD CONSCIENCE (1COR.15:33; 2COR.10:4,5).

VIII. LOVE NOT THE WORLD (1JN.2:15).

CLASS 301 BAPTIST DISTINCTIONS I – THEOLOGICAL

Lesson 36: Love

I. DEFINITION OF TERM:

- A. True love must be defined by God's love- 1Jn.4:8,16.
- B. Love is not a feeling- 1Cor.13:1-3.
- C. Love is a giving action- 1Cor.13:4-8.

II. THE LOVE OF GOD:

- A. Extends to all- Jn.3:16.
- B. Gave His Son- Jn.3:16,15:9.
- C. Demonstrated- Rom.5:8; 1Jn.3:1.
- D. Unconditional- 1Jn.4:10.
- E. God is love- 1Jn.4:8,16.

III. HUMAN LOVE:

- A. Command to love others- Jn.15:12,17.
- B. Importance of obedience- Jn.15:10.

IV. LOVE IS THE SUPREME VIRTUE (1COR.13:13).

V. LOVE TYPES:

- A. God's love- Divine- Heavenly.
- B. Friend's love- Buddy- Earthly.
- C. Couples love- Passion- Sensual.