

The Gospel's Power & Message

Recovering the Gospel

Lesson #1: “A Gospel to Know, to Receive and Make Known”

□ Read **Preface** and chapters **One** & **Two** and answer the following questions from pages VII-16.

1 Corinthians 15:1-4 “Moreover, brethren, I declare to you the gospel which I preached to you, which also you received and in which you stand, **2** by which also you are saved, if you hold fast that word which I preached to you — unless you believed in vain. **3** For I delivered to you first of all that which I also received: that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, **4** and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day according to the Scriptures.”

1. If we are to be faithful _____, we must be absorbed in the _____ of the gospel, take great _____ to understand its truths, and _____ ourselves to _____ its contents.”
2. What are the essential themes that make up the core of the gospel?
3. How does a reduced gospel deform the church?
4. How does a condensed gospel affect evangelism and missions?
5. Why does the theme of the gospel rise above other Biblical truths?
6. How can we gain deep enduring passion for God like other saints of the past?
7. What is a distinctive mark of a church that has lost her way?

8. Why is it dangerous to seek advice from unconverted people on how to organize worship services?

9. What must happen for an unregenerate person to have any interest in the gospel?

10. Why do people laugh, scorn and mock those who declare the true gospel?

11. What five things happen when we 'receive' the gospel?

12. "The true _____ does not receive the _____ as an _____ to his previous life, but in _____ for it. To receive one is to _____ the other."

13. What two ways are we to 'stand' in the gospel?

14. What happens when we do not stand firm in the gospel?

15. Is every doctrine of equal importance? Why or why not?

Quote: "The gospel of Jesus Christ is the greatest of all treasures given to the church and the individual Christian. It is not '*a*' message among many but '*the*' message above them all."

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Lesson #2: “Gospel of First Importance”

□ Read chapters **Three** & **Four** and answer the following questions from pages 17- 30.

1 Corinthians 15:2-3 “by which also you are saved, if you hold fast that word which I preached to you — unless you believed in vain. **3** For I delivered to you first of all that which I also received: that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures,

1. Why is the gospel the greatest revelation of God to man?
2. List Bible descriptions of salvation in the past, present, and future tense.
3. What has to happen for us to have an elevated view of the gospel?
4. List two reasons modern man has lost interest in the gospel?
5. “... as _____ of the gospel, we must _____ the temptation to _____ hearers and congregants with any _____ or prop other than _____ Christ and eternal life.”
6. How has the doctrine of the perseverance of the saints been twisted in the church today?

7. What are the marks of a person that ‘holds fast to the gospel?’

8. If a person _____ faith in Christ and yet _____ away or makes _____ progress in godliness, it does not _____ that he has _____ his salvation. It _____ that he was never _____ converted.”

9. Why did Paul urge the church at Corinth to examine themselves?

10. Why should we spend every effort to comprehending the gospel?

11. List the four reasons why true passion for the gospel is rare in the church today?

12. Why is memorizing a few facts about the gospel not enough?

13. Why will our understanding of the gospel go beyond our time here on earth?

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Lesson #3: “Gospel Handed Down and Delivered”

□ Read chapters **Five** & **Six** and answer the following questions from pages 31- 47.

1 Corinthians 15:3-4 “For I delivered to you first of all that which I also received: that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, **4** and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day according to the Scriptures,

1. List two important truths about the gospel found in **1 Corinthians 15:3-4**?
2. Where did the gospel originate?
3. What are we commanded to do in **Jude 3**?
4. Why are we to shun the gospel of the modern evangelical church?
5. What two pillars does the gospel rest upon?
6. What are the four marks of gospel-centered witnessing?

7. What must we know to understand the importance of the death of Christ?

8. What is the significance of “the” gospel in **Romans 1:16**?

9. Did Paul have various version of the gospel for the different people he witness to?

10. “In the gospel of Jesus, _____ and _____ discipleship _____ accompanies _____ conversion.”

11. What was Jesus adamant about as a proof of salvation?

12. What did Paul warn about in **2 Timothy 3:5** and **Titus 1:16**?

13. “There is but _____ gospel, which stands above the _____ and the _____, and which must not be changed, _____, or repackaged. Any attempt to do so, regardless of the _____ or motivation, will _____ in a different gospel which is no gospel at all.”

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Lesson #4: “A Scandalous but Powerful Gospel”

- Read chapters **Seven** & **Eight** and answer the following questions from pages 49- 63.

Romans 1:16 “For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God to salvation for everyone who believes, for the Jew first and also for the Greek.”

1. Humanly speaking why would Paul have a reason for being ashamed of the gospel?
2. “Paul _____ that whenever he opened his mouth to _____ the gospel he would be utterly _____ and ridiculed to _____ unless the Holy _____ intervened and moved upon the _____ and minds of his hearers.”
3. Why does the author believe we live in a self-imposed Dark Age?
4. What do fallen people naturally do with the truth about God?
5. Why is the Christian gospel a scandal to people?
6. What is religious pluralism?

7. What makes the gospel radically exclusive?

8. What is one of the darkest truths in Scripture and its purpose for our learning?

9. Why is so much power needed for the salvation of a soul?

10. What helps us to appreciate the power of the gospel?

11. What happens when we try to make the gospel relevant in a godless culture?

12. Why are we tempted to give additional promises to the gospel to appeal to people today?

13. What is meant by the gospel saves us from our past, present and future sins?

14. What is the greatest evidence of being justified?

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Lesson #5: “The Gospel and Human Sin”

□ Read chapters **Nine** & **Ten** and answer the following questions from pages 65- 80.

Jeremiah 17:9 “The heart is deceitful above all things, And desperately wicked; Who can know it?”

1. List the two reasons salvation is not of works?
2. What are the evidences of true saving faith?
3. What did the author mean the gospel is a ‘two-sided coin’?
4. Why would God be just if He let everyone go to hell after they die?
5. How can we come to appreciate God’s grace in the gospel?
6. Who should shape the message of the gospel and why?

7. How can we regain our conviction that the gospel alone is the power of God for salvation?

8. What is the one problem that all people have?

9. What is the purpose of the Law of God?

10. To what purpose is showing people they are condemned people before God?

11. Regarding the gospel what is Biblical love and compassion?

12. “Modern man has _____ the feeble character that his is because he is _____
and _____ in _____ against God”

13. When will a person seek salvation and Christ?

14. What is the role of the Holy Spirit in our sharing of the gospel?

Quote: “Salvation by works is nothing more than humanism clothed in religion. It is the mythological man raising himself from the dust by his own strength of will to overcome all odds and earn the prize.”

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Lesson #6: “Making Much of God”

□ Read chapters **Eleven** and answer the following questions from pages 81- 93.

Psalms 51:4 “Against You, You only, have I sinned, And done this evil in Your sight — That You may be found just when You speak, And blameless when You judge.”

1. Regarding sin what does our world rarely do today?
2. What two important truths regarding sin do we learn from **Psalms 51:4**?
3. What are most people deceived about?
4. “Although _____ of the teaching about _____ is orthodox, His _____ has been made subservient to _____ felt needs so that _____ now exists for man rather than the reverse.”
5. What trend in the church is having a disastrous effect on the gospel and why?
6. How does a Christian overcome the confusion in the world today?
7. “We _____ proclaim with the greatest _____ and precision that _____ is the God against whom _____ have sinned, and it is because He is so _____ that _____ sin is so _____”

8. Define the sovereignty of God.

9. How can we do a great injustice to those we share the gospel with?

10. What happens when people lack knowledge of God's holiness?

11. Name two important truths regarding the holiness of God.

12. Explain the logical progression of salvation.

13. What can God not do being perfectly righteous?

14. List four reasons people are not concerned about the coming judgment of God.

15. Why must we make much of the 'patience' and 'long suffering' of God?

16. Why is all sin ultimately and primarily evil?

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Lesson #7: "One and All"

□ Read chapters **Twelve** and answer the following questions from pages 95-105.

Romans 3:23 "for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God,"

1. What are man's two greatest needs?
2. How do people gain a Biblical view of their sins?
3. "From a _____ viewpoint the mark toward which a man is to _____ and the _____ in which he is to _____ are the _____ of God. Any thought, word or deed that does not _____ conform to this _____ is sin."
4. To reject that sin and rebellion against God is universal is to deny what?
5. How can we have a false compassion when presenting the gospel?
6. Define our sin as a 'transgression' against God.
7. In **1 Samuel 15:23** the sin of rebellion is the same as what?

8. Define our sin as 'rebellion' against God.

9. Define our sin as 'lawlessness' before God.

10. How do we practice lawlessness?

11. Define our sin as 'hostility' against God.

12. If there is no religious act or duty that can change the hostility in our heart, what hope do we have?

13. Define our sin as 'treachery' towards God.

14. Define our sin as an 'abomination' to God.

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Lesson #8: “Sinner Falling Short”

□ Read chapters **Thirteen** and answer the following questions from pages 107-113.

Romans 3:23 “for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God,”

1. What was God’s purpose and goal in creating man?
2. How has man fallen short of this purpose for his existence?
3. List the one sin as the beginning of all other sins that follow?
4. Why is the atheist’s problem with God not intellectual?
5. Why is it not possible to be a moral atheist?
6. Why is condemning a moral atheist not unjust?
7. How does an atheist sinfully claim glory to themselves that rightfully only belongs to God?

8. What is the one unbelievable privilege man has over all other creatures?

9. How was that privilege lost in Adam?

10. How does a Christian become empty?

11. Where does a person find true and lasting satisfaction?

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Lesson #9: “Sinners Through and Through”

□ Read chapters **Fourteen** and answer the following questions from pages 115-127.

Jeremiah 17:9 “The heart is deceitful above all things, And desperately wicked; Who can know it?”

1. The doctrine of being ‘totally depraved’ addresses what two main truths about our sin?
2. List the five things ‘total depravity’ is not.
3. Explain why all people are ‘spiritually dead’?
4. What does the phrase mean that people have “moral inability”?
5. Though man has ‘moral inability,’ why is he still responsible for his sinful choices and actions?
6. Why do people not do morally pure acts?
7. What is the biblical understanding of ‘free will’?

8. Explain why fallen man cannot know God.
9. Why can fallen man claim to love God?
10. Why do fallen people not truly 'seek' God?
11. Why can fallen man not change spiritually or morally?
12. What does the Bible say about fallen man's relationship to Satan?
13. What does **Genesis 6:5 & 8:21** say about the human heart?
14. What is the meaning of 'evil from his youth' in **Genesis 8:21**?
15. Why do people do evil things?
16. Why does it matter if man is basically good or evil in our understanding of the gospel?

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Lesson #10: “Righteous Indignation”

□ Read chapters **Fifteen** and answer the following questions from pages 129-137.

Psalms 5:5 “The boastful shall not stand in Your sight; You hate all workers of iniquity.”

Psalms 7:11 “God is a just judge, And God is angry with the wicked every day.”

1. “The righteous _____ of God is a _____ in the Scriptures and an _____ part of all true _____ proclamation.”
2. Why is there risk in proclaiming the righteous indignation of God?
3. Why is it a nightmare to have a god who is unjust and unrighteous?
4. “Though all have _____ committed the _____ atrocities, all have _____, and all are _____ the condemnation of _____ and _____ separation from a holy and righteous God.”
5. What causes the display of God’s wrath and indignation?
6. Define the Old Testament meaning of ‘wrath’ in reference to God.
7. What is the Scripture’s over-all meaning of divine wrath?

8. How does God's love address evil?

9. Why do some Christians reject the doctrine of divine wrath?

10. Why is there no comfort in a god who is neutral toward sin and evil?

11. Scriptures _____ us that the _____ holy, _____, and loving God is a God of _____. He is _____ apathetic _____ evil;"

12. Is there two separate categories for sin with God?

13. Who is the hatred of God directed to?

14. What is the relationship between God's attributes with His hatred?

15. "Although _____ is long-suffering toward the _____ of His _____ and holds salvation out to them, there will _____ a time when He will _____ His _____ and reconciliation will no longer be _____."

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Lesson #11: “Holy War”

- Read chapters **Sixteen** and answer the following questions from pages 139-145.

Nahum 1:2 God is jealous, and the LORD avenges; The LORD avenges and is furious. The LORD will take vengeance on His adversaries, And He reserves wrath for His enemies;

1. What is meant by ‘Holy War’ in this chapter?
2. What did the author mean by hostilities between God and the sinner is mutual?
3. Who does God consider as His enemy?
4. List two truths from **Nahum 1:2** of God’s relationship to His adversaries?
5. “Man had _____, and God was the _____ party. For reconciliation to _____, man’s offense had to be _____, the _____ of God had to be _____, and the _____ of God against _____ had to be appeased.”
6. What satisfies the righteous demands of God?

7. As witnesses of the gospel, what must we not do?

8. Are the strong passages in the Old Testament on God's holy war with sinners true today?

9. What is the difference between the vengeance of God and man's vengeance?

10. When does God have the right to exercise His wrath?

11. What happens when pulpits no longer proclaim the doctrine of divine wrath?

12. What truths should cause sinful people to fear and tremble before God?

13. What happens in churches where the pulpit fails to declare the whole counsel of God?

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Lesson #12: "A Most Costly Gift"

□ Read chapters **Seventeen** and answer the following questions from pages 147-158.

Romans 3:24 being justified freely by His grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus;

1. What is the great theological dilemma throughout human history?
2. What is required for a person to have a right standing with God?
3. Why can man not earn a right standing with God?
4. What does it mean for justification being forensic in nature?
5. "It is important to _____ that the term justified does _____ mean that the _____ a man _____ God he is _____ righteous."
6. How is a person declared righteous before God?

7. “Those whom God effectually calls, He also _____ justifies: not by _____ righteousness _____ them, but by _____ their sins, and by _____ and accepting their persons as righteous, _____ for anything wrought in them, or _____ by them, but for Christ’s sake alone...”

8. What are the four benefits of justification?

9. “God did not _____ us right with Him because of us, but rather in _____ of us. Neither inherent _____ nor personal merit _____ God to save us. It was _____ and grace alone!”

10. What happens when we do not have a right understanding of who God is and who we are?

11. Why do we need redemption?

12. What is the proper motivation for Christian living?

13. Why does the world perceive Christians as idiots and bigots?

Quote: “Every man on this planet is either in Adam and condemned, or in Christ and justified.”

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Lesson #13: “The Divine Dilemma”

□ Read chapter **Eighteen** and answer the following questions from pages 159-165.

Romans 3:25 whom God set forth as a propitiation by His blood, through faith, to demonstrate His righteousness, because in His forbearance God had passed over the sins that were previously committed,

1. Why do many believe **Romans 3:25** is one of the most important of all of Scripture?
2. What does the phrase ‘set forth’ mean in **Romans 3:25**?
3. Why did God publically display the sufferings of His Son?
4. What is the ‘divine dilemma’?
5. What does God abhor in **Proverbs 17:15**?
6. List three reasons God cannot simply sweep sin under the rug and forgive.
7. List two reasons why God cannot allow any offense to His person.

8. What is the marvel of the gospel?

9. What happens when justice is not enforced?

10. How can God be just and still justify ungodly people?

11. What is the meaning of the word 'propitiation'?

12. In the Old Testament what was accomplished at the mercy seat on the Day of Atonement?

13. What does propitiation point to in the New Testament?

14. "On the _____ He stood in the _____ of His _____ people, and their _____ was _____ to Him."

15. What did Jesus become as the 'sin-bearer'?

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Lesson #14: “A Qualified Redeemer”

- Read chapter **Nineteen** and answer the following questions from pages 167-175.

Romans 3:24-25 being justified freely by His grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus, 25 whom God set forth as a propitiation by His blood, through faith, to demonstrate His righteousness, because in His forbearance God had passed over the sins that were previously committed,

1. How could the sacrifice of Christ be meaningless?
2. What qualifications must Christ meet to accomplish the salvation of His people?
3. What do many heresies deny regarding the divine and human nature of Christ?
4. Who did the work of salvation for sinners?
5. “To be the _____ of the world it was _____ that Christ be _____ and yet it is also true that the _____ of God required sin to be _____ in the same _____ in which it had been committed.”
6. Why was Christ able to bear the full wrath of God?

7. Why is it important that Christ suffered as a 'man'?

8. Why was Christ able to suffer a few hours and pay for the sins of many people?

9. How was Christ able to impute His righteousness to sinners?

10. What is the meaning of Christ's active and passive obedience?

11. Why is the removal of our sin guilt not enough for salvation?

12. What we _____ understand is that Christ not only _____ for His people He also _____ a _____ life for them. And this perfect life is _____ to, or placed in, the account of everyone who _____.”

13. Explain the doctrine of 'imputation' in relation to the 'First' Adam and the 'Second' Adam?

14. What was necessary for Jesus to be a qualified mediator between God and man?

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Lesson #15: "The Cross of Jesus Christ"

- Read chapter **Twenty** and answer the following questions from pages 177-183.

Matthew 27:45-46 Now from the sixth hour until the ninth hour there was darkness over all the land.
46 And about the ninth hour Jesus cried out with a loud voice, saying, "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani?" that is, "My God, My God, why have You forsaken Me?"

1. Why is it not enough to say Christ died a noble death or as a martyr?
2. What was Christ directing us to in His cry on the cross in **Mark 15:34**?
3. What is the theme of **Psalms 22**?
4. What is the truth of **Psalms 22:3**?
5. Why was Christ forsaken and treated like a worm?
6. What is the meaning of the metaphor of 'serpent' applied to Christ?

7. What was the meaning of the two goats in reference to Christ?

8. How was Christ 'made to be sin for us'?

9. How is a believer made the "righteousness of God?"

10. "... Christ was made sin _____ because of some _____ degeneration in His _____ through which He actually _____ corrupt or unrighteous, but as a _____ of the _____ that made Him _____ before the judgment seat of God in _____ place."

11. How did Christ not become sinful being made sin for us?

12. What did the author mean when Christ bore 'real guilt'?

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Lesson #16: “The Cross of Jesus Christ #2”

- Read chapter **Twenty** and answer the following questions from pages 183-194.

Galatians 3:10 For as many as are of the works of the law are under the curse; for it is written, "Cursed is everyone who does not continue in all things which are written in the book of the law, to do them."

Galatians 3:13 Christ has redeemed us from the curse of the law, having become a curse for us (for it is written, "Cursed is everyone who hangs on a tree"),

1. What does it mean to be ‘cursed’ by God?
2. What happens when we shy away from explaining the hard sayings of Scripture?
3. How can we fully appreciate Christ becoming a curse for us?
4. Why was it necessary for Christ to become a curse for us?
5. The curse fell on Christ, "... not because of some _____ in His character or _____ in His deeds, but because He _____ the sins of _____ people and _____ their iniquity before the _____ bar of God."
6. What did Christ have to do to liberate all of creation from the curse of the Fall in **Genesis 3**?

7. What did Christ dread more than anything in his work on the cross?

8. What did the cup represent that Christ prayed about in the garden?

9. “The Divine _____ that should have been _____ would be exhausted upon the _____, and by _____, it would be extinguished.”

10. Why did it please the Son to submit to being crushed by the Father?

11. How did Christ satisfy divine justice?

12. What did Abraham say when Isaac asked where is the lamb?

Quote: “Yet on the cross, the sin imputed to Christ was exposed before God and the host of heavens. He was placarded before men and made a spectacle to angels and devils alike.”

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Lesson #17: "The Vindication of God"

□ Read chapter **Twenty-one** and answer the following questions from pages 195-202.

1 John 4:9-10 In this the love of God was manifested toward us, that God has sent His only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through Him. **10** In this is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins.

1. Why did God publicly display His Son on the cross for all to see?
2. "God laid the _____ of His _____ upon the head of His only _____. There, the _____ of God that was _____ the people of God in _____ ages past, present, and future was _____ out upon Jesus of Nazareth."
3. How does the cross stop all accusations against God?
4. How was God vindicated at the cross?
5. Where was the greatest demonstration of God's wrath?
6. "As He _____ upon the cross, the _____ measure of divine _____ against the people of God was focused upon Him _____, and the _____ measure of God's _____ burned against Him."

7. How did God show His hatred for sin?

8. Why are indifference and unbelief such great sins?

9. When believers doubt God's love, where are they to look?

10. Where do we find proof of God's great love for His people?

11. How is the love of God magnified beyond giving His Son for us as a propitiation for our sins?

12. What truly captivated the Apostle Paul?

13. Paul...“knew that the _____ of God could _____ be comprehended and appreciated to the _____ that we understand how _____ we are of that love.”

14. How do we become blind to the glory of Christ?

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Lesson #18: “The Resurrection of Jesus Christ”

- Read chapter **Twenty-two** and answer the following questions from pages 203-211.

Romans 6:9-10 knowing that Christ, having been raised from the dead, dies no more. Death no longer has dominion over Him. **10** For the death that He died, He died to sin once for all; but the life that He lives, He lives to God.

1. “The _____ resurrection of Jesus Christ is one of the great _____ of the Christian _____. Without _____ in this _____, a person is _____ a Christians.”
2. Why does Satan attack the doctrine of the resurrection of Jesus Christ?
3. What was the main theme of the messages recorded in the book of Acts?
4. What is the biblical meaning of ‘resurrection?’
5. What did the author mean by ‘revivification?’
6. What was unique about Christ’s resurrection compared to others who were raised from the dead?
7. What are two important implications of Christ’ resurrection?

8. How did the Father declare the deity of Christ?

9. What passages of Scripture prove Christ is the Messiah by the resurrection?

10. "The resurrection of Jesus is that one _____ and invincible _____ of _____. He is and _____ He has accomplished on behalf of _____ people."

11. How does the resurrection of Christ confirm the Christian faith?

12. How do we know for certain Christ's work on the cross truly atones for the sins of His people?

13. When does a person become justified before God?

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Lesson #19: “The Foundation of Faith in the Resurrection”

□ Read chapter **Twenty-three** and answer the following questions from pages 213-229.

Acts 26:8 “Why should it be thought incredible by you that God raises the dead?”

1. How was the enemy of Christianity right regarding the resurrection of Christ?
2. How did the early church present the resurrection of Christ?
3. How does a believer know that Christ has been raised from the dead?
4. What must happen for our labor in the gospel to bear fruit?
5. Why do people reject the resurrection?
6. “Man will _____ the claims he can ignore, _____ the claims he cannot ignore, and _____ the claims he cannot distort.”
7. What do prophecies for the resurrection prove?

8. What was needed to disprove the resurrection forever?

9. List the three theories skeptics have invented in response to the historical resurrection of Christ.

10. What three things are needed for a credible witness?

11. What are some of the facts that stand against the theories regarding the resurrection?

12. Why does inventing a lie for the resurrection not hold up?

13. Why is the transformation of the disciples such a compelling argument?

14. Why is the testimony of James, Jude, and Paul a compelling argument for the resurrection?

15. What is one of the greatest proofs for the resurrection of Jesus Christ?

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Lesson #20: “Christ’s Ascension as the High Priest of His People”

- Read chapter **Twenty-four** and answer the following questions from pages 231-246.

Hebrews 4:14-15 Seeing then that we have a great High Priest who has passed through the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our confession. **15** For we do not have a High Priest who cannot sympathize with our weaknesses, but was in all points tempted as we are, yet without sin.

1. Why was Christ’s glory greater after the ascension than before His incarnation?
2. How did Christ cancel our sin debt in **Colossians 2:14**?
3. “Christ’s _____ as _____ is a manifestation in time and creation of a _____ between the _____ and the Son that has _____ throughout eternity.”
4. How was the Father pleased to reveal Himself to His creation through the Son’s mediation?
5. How will the work of Christ as mediator be viewed throughout eternity?
6. How did Christ’s incarnation bring a new aspect to His mediation?
7. Why was the Son made a little lower than the angels?

8. How has Christ's work of intercession been misrepresented?

9. List the four truths regarding Christ making intercession for His people.

10. "Christ's intercession _____ His one-and-for-all appearing before God on our _____ as the _____ for our sins. We _____ not think that Christ's _____ intercession is necessary to complete something _____ in the atonement, or to procure _____ for the sins of His people."

11. What did the death of Christ settle once and for all?

12. What does Christ's intercession have to do with us?

13. Why is Christ as the God/Man important in His ministry of intercession?

14. "Christ's intercession includes His _____ of the believer _____ the accusation of the _____ and any who would align themselves with him."

15. How can a sinner have an immutable right standing with God?

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Lesson #21: “Christ’s Ascension as the Lord of All”

- Read chapter **Twenty-five** and answer the following questions from pages 247-262.

Philippians 2:9-11 Therefore God also has highly exalted Him and given Him the name which is above every name, **10** that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of those in heaven, and of those on earth, and of those under the earth, **11** and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

1. “The theme of Christ’s _____ is prevalent in _____ the Old Testament prophecies concerning the _____ and the New Testament proclamation of the apostles. Jesus is not only the _____ of the world, but He is _____ its _____ Sovereign.”
2. Why is the doctrine of Christ’s lordship played down in churches today?
3. What does **Psalms 2:9-12** say about Christ as Lord?
4. What is the natural man’s response to Christ’s lordship?
5. According to the author, what are some of the sacred cows of modern man today?
6. “... we _____ remember that we are _____ pleading with men to _____ Jesus Lord of their lives. Instead, we are _____ with them to acknowledge and _____ to the Lord that God have made!”

7. What is the extent of Christ's lordship?

8. How does **Colossians 1:16** explain the extent of the lordship of Christ?

9. What is man's duty to Christ's lordship?

10. How has God dealt with man's rebellion to His lordship?

11. List three reasons for giving honor to Christ.

12. Why is the question 'why does He allow good things to happen to bad people?' appropriate?

13. What are the two main benefits that flow from the cross?

14. List three things God demands from people in **Psalms 2:10-12**.

15. "God has _____ set Christ's name before men as an _____ for them to review and debate. He has _____ requested that they weigh His _____ and render an opinion. God has _____ Christ's worth and rendered His _____ opinion concerning Him."

The Gospel's Power & Message

Recovering the Gospel

Lesson #22: “Christ’s Ascension as the Judge of All”

□ Read chapter **Twenty-six** and answer the following questions from pages 263-274.

Acts 17:30-31 "Truly, these times of ignorance God overlooked, but now commands all men everywhere to repent, **31** "because He has appointed a day on which He will judge the world in righteousness by the Man whom He has ordained. He has given assurance of this to all by raising Him from the dead."

1. “One of the greatest _____ of the _____ of Jesus Christ is that He will _____ the world.”
2. How does the Bible view man’s existence on earth?
3. How will God judge each person?
4. What are the three clear realities that confirm people are without excuse before God?
5. “... God can rightly _____ all men everywhere because they are _____ guilty. Although they have received differing _____ of revelation, they have _____ rebelled _____ the revelation that they have _____.”
6. How will God judge those who follow false religions?
7. How will Christ judge according to **1 Corinthians 4:5, Matthew 12:32, and 16:27?**

8. What is the church's responsibility regarding the coming judgment?

9. What was Paul saying in **Romans 2:16** regarding the gospel?

10. What did Peter warn us regarding man's reaction to the coming judgment?

11. What must happen for a fallen man to rightly respond to the gospel?

12. How does the unregenerate person respond to those who remind them of the coming judgment?

13. "We _____ keep to heart that we are not seeking a _____ with the world, but we are _____ the world's allegiance to _____."

14. What did God command in **Acts 17:30-31** and why?

15. What two motivations should we have in declaring the gospel with others?