

Life of Christ – Introduction

- 1.) What gospel was written to the Romans?
Mark
- 2.) What did Matthew show Jesus as?
Man of Authority
- 3.) Who was the gospel of Luke written to?
Greeks
- 4.) What sacrifice was required in Luke?
Goat
- 5.) Who was the gospel of Matthew written to?
Jews
- 6.) Which gospel was written to the world in general?
John
- 7.) What did John show Jesus as?
God in flesh
- 8.) What gospel showed Jesus as a man of wisdom?
Luke
- 9.) What was the message of Mark?
Jesus as a servant
- 10.) What was the key word in the book of Matthew?
Fulfilled
- 11.) What gospel's message proclaimed Jesus as the Son of God?
John
- 12.) What was the message of Luke?
Jesus as Ideal Man
- 13.) What gospel's key word was "son of man?"
Luke
- 14.) What gospel's message proclaimed the Jesus was the Messiah-King?
Matthew
- 15.) What gospel's key word was "straightway?"
Mark
- 16.) What was the key word in the book of John?
Believe
- 17.) What sacrifice was required in Matthew?
Turtle doves or pigeons
- 18.) What gospel required the sacrifice of a lamb?
John
- 19.) What gospel showed Jesus as a man of action?
Mark
- 20.) What gospel required the sacrifice of a bullock or ox?

Mark

- 21.) Give the Scripture reference for the verse promising that Eve's seed would bruise the serpent's head.

Genesis 3:15

- 22.) What tribe was the Messiah foretold to be from?

Judah

- 23.) What does Isaiah chapters 40-46 describe Jesus as?

A suffering servant

- 24.) What did Israel mistakenly hope for?

A king.

- 25.) What four titles do the gospels give Jesus?

Son of David, Son of Abraham, Son of Man, and Son of God.

- 26.) What does Jesus have as Son of David?

The title to David's throne

- 27.) What does Jesus have as Son of Abraham?

The right to the land of Palestine and anything included in the royal grant to Abraham.

- 28.) What does Jesus have as Son of Man?

Claim to the earth and the world.

- 29.) What does Jesus have as Son of God?

The ability to be the heir of all things.

- 30.) What are the first three gospels called?

The synoptic gospels.

- 31.) Which gospel was written first and serves chronological framework for the other two?

Mark

- 32.) How much of the book of Mark is also found in Luke?

$\frac{3}{4}$

- 33.) What is the purpose of the gospels?

To reveal the great price Jesus paid to purchase a church.

- 34.) What nine events does this revelation include?

1. The birth and ministry of John the Baptist
2. The birth of Jesus
3. The life of Jesus
4. The ministry of Jesus

5. The calling of His disciples
 6. His miracles
 7. His sufferings
 8. His death, burial, and resurrection.
- 35.) Why do we find no churches being established in the gospels?
Because the church was purchased on Calvary by the shed blood of Christ.

What is the key to the complete construction of the Bible?

Jesus

37.) What does any attempt to study the Bible without respect to Jesus result in?

Confusion

38.) What is the oldest of the four Gospels?

Mark

39.) When was the gospel of Mark written?

AD 65

40.) What five points show Peter's influence on the gospel of Mark?

- 1.) The many graphic details that indicate an eyewitness.
- 2.) The nervous energy of the narrative – characteristic of Peter's temperament.
- 3.) The two passages that directly reflect Peter's own thoughts.
- 4.) The fact that Mark wrote both from the standpoint of the Twelve, and more frequently than Matthew, from the standpoint of the three honored apostles, one of whom was Peter
- 5.) The omission of some things creditable to Peter (Matthew 16:16-19) and the inclusion of other things not creditable (Mark 8:33; 14:30, 68-72), indicating Peter's influence

41.) What did Mark emphasize rather than the words of the Lord?

His deeds.

42.) How many miracles of Jesus were cited in the book of Mark?

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43.) How many parables were cited in the book of Mark?

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44.) What is the key verse of Mark?

Mark 10:45

45.) What are the five divisions in the book of Mark?

1. *The Arrival and Identity of the Servant (Mark 1:1-11).*
2. *The Fidelity of the Servant (Mark 1:12-13).*
3. *The Servant at Work (Mark 1:14-13:37).*
4. *The Servant Obedient to Death (Mark 14:1-15:47).*
5. *The Risen and Glorified One Still a Servant (Mark 16:1-20).*

46.) What does the book of Matthew link the New Testament with?

Old Testament law, prophecy, and wisdom.

47.) What has the book of Matthew often been called?

The most important book in Christendom.

48.) How many of the Old Testament writings are fulfilled in Christ?

No less than sixty.

49.) What are the key verses in the book of Matthew?

Matthew 1:1 and Matthew 27:37

- 50.) What did Matthew emphasize about Jesus?
His prophetic and miraculous power.
- 51.) What was the immediate purpose of the gospel of Matthew?
To save the faith of the Jewish Christians at a particular crisis.
- 52.) Name the nine basic sections in the book of Matthew.
1. *The King's Birth (Matthew 1:1-2:23).*
 2. *The King's Forerunner (Matthew 3:1-17).*
 3. *The King's Testing (Matthew 4:1-11).*
 4. *The King's Proclamation (Matthew 4:12-25).*
 5. *The King's Laws (Matthew 5:1-7:29).*
 6. *The King's Ministry (Matthew 8:1-11:19).*
 7. *The King's Rejection (Matthew 11:20-20:34).*
 8. *The King's Entry (Matthew 21:1-25:46).*
 9. *The King's Death and Resurrection (Matthew 26:1-28:20).*
- 53.) What has the gospel of Luke been called?
The most beautiful gospel ever written.
- 54.) Luke contains more references to what than any other book?
Prayer
- 55.) Luke is a gospel preeminently directed toward what age group?
The young
- 56.) What are the three parables of restoration?
The Lost Coin. The Lost Sheep. The Prodigal Son.
- 57.) What is the difference between how the Romans and the Greeks felt about man?
The Romans felt it to be their mission to govern man; the Greeks considered it their responsibility to educate, elevate, and perfect man.
- 58.) What is the key verse of Luke?
Luke 23:47
- 59.) What are the five parts of the book of Luke?
1. *The Man Made Like Unto His Brethren (Luke 1:1-3:38; Hebrews 11:17).*
 2. *The Man Tempted Like as We Are (Hebrews 4:15; Luke 4:1-13).*
 3. *The Man Touched with the Feelings of Our Infirmities (Hebrews 4:15; Luke 4:14-19:28).*
 4. *The Man as Our Kinsman-Redeemer (Luke 19:28-23:56).*
 5. *The Man Still as Man in Resurrection, Ascension, and Glory (Luke 24:1-53).*
- 60.) What does the gospel of Luke begin and end with?
Rejoicing
- 61.) Where was the gospel of John written and published?
Ephesus
- 62.) What is the key verse in John?
- 63.) What word, appearing only a few times in the other gospels, is used over sixty times in John?
Jew
- 64.) What are the five sections John can be divided into?
1. *Jesus, God Manifested in, the Flesh, Becoming the Son of God in Redemption (John 1:1-14).*

2. *Jesus, Revealed as Son of God, the Mighty God, by His Deeds and Words (John 1:15-12:50).*
 3. *Jesus, the Son of God, the Mighty God Revealing Himself More Fully to His Own (John 13:1-17:26).*
 4. *Jesus, the Son of God, Slain (John 18:1-19:42).*
 5. *Jesus, His Claim to Deity Fully Established by His Resurrection (John 20:1-21:25).*
- 65.) How did Christ refer to God over 100 times in the book of John?
As Father

Life of Christ – Chapter 1 – The Birth and Childhood of Jesus Christ

- 1.) In the Bible, what is a “mystery” defined as?
A truth God reveals, which is beyond the power of natural reason to find or comprehend.
- 2.) What does a “mystery” signify in the New Testament particularly?
A distinguishing feature that was a secret from the world until an appointed time.
- 3.) What is the great mystery revealed through Christ?
That God is manifest in the flesh.
- 4.) What does the term “logos” mean in the book of John?
“That which comprehended the first principle and the prime cause of every-thing.”
- 5.) The Jews agreed with the Greeks in their interpretation of “logos” but they also went a step further saying what?
“It is true that behind everything there is a thought, but behind every thought there must be a thinker!”
- 6.) What word could we substitute for “word”, “logos”, or “thought?”
Plan
- 7.) What are the three reasons the genealogies are introduced in the gospel narratives?
To show His royal descent from David. To show Him as the Messiah of Hebrew prophecy. To show His wider human relation with the whole race, going back to the beginning.
- 8.) What did Matthew validate at the beginning of his gospel before establishing any other facts about Jesus’ life?
That He was of royal Hebrew origin.
- 9.) Who are the four women named in the genealogy of Jesus Christ?
Tamar, Rahab, Ruth, and Bathsheba.
- 10.) What do the names of these women identify Christ with?
The female gender, with national and racial groups, and with sinful humanity as its Savior.
- 11.) What is the heredity of Jesus?
A bond for hope for the sinful human race
- 12.) What gospel did not post a genealogy of Christ because the author was more concerned with the Romans?
Mark
- 13.) What was considered the highest duty of a priest and could only happen once in a lifetime?
The offering of incense
- 14.) What does the name “John” mean?

- The Lord is gracious.
- 15.) What was the sign of confirmation given to Zacharias because he doubted the angels words?
He would be speechless until the child was born.
- 16.) What did the angel relate to Mary as a sign that she could believe him?
The fact that her old cousin Elisabeth was with child.
- 17.) How long did Mary stay with Elisabeth?
Three months.
- 18.) How was God “with us?”
Incarnated in human flesh.
- 19.) What did Matthew interpret Jesus’ birth and name as a fulfillment of?
Isaiah 7:14
- 20.) What were the three annunciations that heralded the Messiah’s coming?
The Annunciation to Zacharias of the Birth of John.
The Annunciation to Mary of the Birth of Jesus.
The Annunciation to Joseph.
- 21.) Where is the annunciation to Zacharias found in Scripture?
Luke 1:5-25
- 22.) Where is the annunciation to Mary found in Scripture?
Luke 1:26-38
- 23.) Where is the annunciation to Joseph found in Scripture?
Matthew 1:18-25
- 24.) Why do the gospels omit many biographical facts about Jesus Christ?
The Gospels were written to reveal God manifested in flesh. Height, weight, hair coloring, and physical features were unimportant to their goal.
- 25.) What is the most important fact concerning the birth of Jesus?
His virgin birth
- 26.) List the four reasons to believe that Jesus was born in 5 BC.
1. Emperor Augustus ordered a census to be taken throughout the Roman Empire. This was scheduled for 8 BC, but it is known that this numbering was taken in Egypt in 6 BC and very likely was conducted the following year in Palestine.
2. Herod died in 4 BC, but he was alive at the birth of Christ.
3. John began his ministry in the fifteenth year of Tiberius’s reign at the age of thirty, making his birth occur in 5 BC. Very likely John was born in the spring of 5 BC and Jesus was born six months later in the fall of the same year.
4. We do not know the day and the month of Jesus’ birth. It occurred, however, while the flocks were still in open pasture. Therefore, it had to be late summer or early fall, probably no later than October.
- 27.) What was the first divine message to Israel in over 400 years?
The message to the shepherds.
- Why were shepherds despised by their fellow Jews?
Because their everyday sheep-tending made them unclean, preventing them from observing the customary laws of ceremonial purification.
- 29.) When did Jesus’ parents bring him to the temple?
On the 41st day.
- 30.) What two aged people prophesied over Jesus at the temple?

Simeon and Anna.

31.) While others saw Jesus as a temporal Messiah King, what did Simeon see Him as?

The suffering redeemer.

32.) Instead of kings, what were the wise men in all likelihood?

Priest-sages from Persia, Arabia, or Babylonia.

33.) What was the first gift the wise men gave?

Themselves in worship.

Where did Mary and Joseph flee when Joseph was warned in a dream?

35.) What does Luke 2:40 say?

“And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him.”

36.) What was basic to every Jewish child?

Education

37.) When did Jewish children begin formal education?

At the age of six.

38.) How many children did Mary and Joseph have?

Four sons and at least two daughters.

39.) Which of Jesus’ brothers became His followers and later penned some General Epistles?

James and Jude.

40.) How old was Jesus when He was found conversing with the elders in the temple?
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41.) What commentary concerning Jesus childhood is found in Luke 2:52?

“And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man.”

Life of Christ – Chapter 2 – The Ministry of John the Baptist

1.) When did John the Baptist appear on the scene?

The 15th year of the reign of Tiberius Ceaser.

2.) What were the 8 signs that the time was right for John’s appearance?

1. Rome had reached her zenith under Augustus and was now on the decline as an empire that held sway over the world.

2. Epicureanism (“pleasure, based on self-control, moderation, and honorable behavior, is the proper end of man’s effort”) and Stoicism (“virtue is the high-est good and men should be free from passion and unmoved by life’s happenings”) vied for supremacy of man’s thoughts. The first led to sensuality, the second to pride, and both to despair.

3. All religions were tolerated, but none could satisfy.

4. Slavery abounded and indescribable cruelty everywhere marked their treatment.

5. Might was substituted for right and justice fled the land.

6. The people had degenerate tastes as exemplified by the butchery in the arenas.

7. Charity disappeared.

8. Honest labor was looked upon with contempt.

3.) Which group of religious leaders did not believe in life after death?

Sadducees

At what age did John probably begin his ministry?

The age of thirty.

- 5.) What was John's mission?
To be a forerunner of the Messiah.
- 6.) John was a voice crying out in the wilderness. What was the voice saying?
"Make straight the way of the Lord."
- 7.) What did John the Baptist preach?
Repentance unto the remission of sin.
- 8.) What did he reply to those who asked "what shall we do?"
"He that has two coats, let him give to him that has none; and to him that has meat, let him do likewise."

Life of Christ – Chapter 3 – The Beginning of the Ministry of Jesus

- 1.) Where do we find that Jesus was about thirty years of age when He began His ministry?
Luke 3:23
- 2.) What are the four reasons Jesus was baptized?
 1. In response to the law that those entering the priesthood must be ceremonially cleansed with water.
 2. As a sign to John.
 3. To identify Jesus with the believing remnant of Israel.
 4. To identify Jesus with sinners.
- 3.) What are the three common misconceptions regarding Jesus' baptism?
Misconception 1: "A trinity of divine persons is taught here."
Misconception 2: "Jesus became the fullness of the Godhead bodily at His baptism."
Misconception 3: "All the persons of the Trinity are, for the first time in the New Testament, seen together at the baptism. The voice of the Father is added as a separate seal of His ministry, after the descent of the Holy Spirit."
- 4.) What does the word "tempt" mean?
To test or try one's character.
- 5.) What was the first temptation?
"If thou be the Son of God, command this stone that it become bread."
- 6.) How did Jesus answer it?
"It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God"
- 7.) What was the second temptation?
"If thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down: for it is written, He shall give his angels charge concerning thee: and in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone."
- 8.) How did Jesus answer it?
"It is written again, Thou shall not tempt the Lord thy God."
- 9.) What was the third temptation?
Satan took Jesus to a very high mountain and showed Him the splendor and majesty of all the kingdoms of the world. He would give this all to Jesus, if the Son of God would only bow down and worship him.
- 10.) How did Jesus answer it?

“Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve”

- 11.) Could the man Jesus Christ have yielded to the temptations in the wilderness the same as any other mortal?
Yes. In His humanity He could have sinned.
- 12.) In what passage of Scripture does John identify the root of all temptation?
1 John 2:15-16
- 13.) Is temptation ever a sin?
No. Not unless you yield to it.
- 14.) The manifestation of the Messiah to Israel came through what four things?
The twofold testimony of John the Baptist, the testimony of the first disciples, the first miracle, and the first cleansing of the temple.
- 15.) Who did the Pharisees think John the Baptist was since he wasn't the Christ?
Elijah or Moses
- 16.) How did John answer the Pharisees question about baptism?
“I baptize with water: but there standeth one among you, whom ye know not; He it is, who coming after me is preferred before me, whose shoe's latchet I am not worthy to unloose” (John 1:26-27).
- 17.) Who prophesied about the sinless lamb of God who would take away the sins of the world?
Isaiah
- 18.) What was the title of highest respect given to Jews who interpret the law?
Rabbi
- 19.) What verse brings us to the conclusion that the Messiah would be able to interpret the law to the nations?
Genesis 49:10
- 20.) What did Jesus change Simon's name to?
Cephas or Peter
- 21.) What does the name “Peter” mean?
Stone
- 22.) What was Nathanael's response to Philip's enthusiasm about Jesus?
“Can anything good come out of Nazareth?”
- 23.) Where did Jesus say that he saw Nathanael before Philip called him?
The fig tree.
- 24.) Where was Cana located?
About four miles northwest of Nazareth.
- 25.) Were the disciples present with Jesus at the wedding in Cana?
Most likely not.
- 26.) What was the first miracle Jesus performed?
He turned water into wine.
- 27.) Wine in Jesus' time was one part wine and two parts what other liquid?
Water
- 28.) What are the five lessons that Jesus' first miracle teaches?
1. The miracle is a revelation of Jesus' interest in us—the whole of humanity.
(Note that neither the bride nor the groom is named.) A wedding transcends the

whole human experience and speaks of God's concern and interest in all of our affairs.

2. The miracle is a sign of the purpose of Jesus' coming into the world: He came to transform and transfigure. Just as He changed the water into wine, Jesus came to transform sinful lives into righteous lives.

3. The miracle shows Jesus' method of working. The water became wine with the aid of human hands and divine authority.

4. The miracle shows that He supplies in abundance. When the servants cooperated with Him, there was wine enough to spare.

5. The miracle shows that Jesus saved the best to the last. The New Testament dispensation is the greatest of all ages God has yet given. To receive the Holy Ghost and to be baptized in Jesus' name is the greatest experience yet offered to mankind.

29.) Who went with Jesus' to Capernaum?

His mother, His half brothers, and His disciples.

What place became Jesus' headquarters in Galilee?

Capernaum.

31.) At what age did Jesus start attending Passover celebrations in Jerusalem?

At the age of twelve.

32.) What was the yearly temple tax each Jew and proselyte was required to pay to the temple?

One half shekel.

33.) What was any foreign money referred to as

Unclean

34.) What did Jesus use to "cleansing" the temple?

Several chords woven together to create a whip.

35.) If the Jews did not question the action of cleansing the temple or the fact that it should have been taken care of – what did they question?

His authority to take action

36.) What does John 2:19 say?

Destroy this temple and in three days I will raise it up.

37.) What did Jesus use the cleansing of the temple to do

Initiate His ministry in Judea?

38.) What are the two reasons Nicodemus might have come to Jesus tonight?

1. Nicodemus was a Pharisee and would have been censured by his colleagues of the Sanhedrin had they known he was visiting Jesus. They were greatly offended by the cleansing of the Temple.

2. Nicodemus chose a time when Jesus would be more accessible for a private conversation. He came, seeking to know for himself the secrets of the miracles and asking Jesus about the coming kingdom, which constituted one of the main themes of the preaching of Jesus and John.

39.) How did Jesus sidestep the question of when the kingdom of God would be established when Nicodemus came to Him to ask Him?

By saying to him, "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God" (John 3:3).

40.) What are four preconceived ideas that Nicodemus may have had about the kingdom?

1. As descendants of Abraham, the Jews had a hereditary claim to the messianic realm.
2. Participation in the kingdom meant conformity to a moral code and ritual system.
3. Obedience to a complex code of observances and restrictions would result in rewards in the coming kingdom.
4. Gentiles could enter the kingdom only through becoming Jewish proselytes.

41.) As far as the Pharisees went, there was no connection made between the rigorous outward observances of the law and what?

The disposition of the heart.

The “believing” in John 3:16 is the counterpart to “looking” in what verse?

Numbers 21:8-9

43.) What are the four important facts that Christ presented when He called attention to Himself?

1. God loves the world. This truth diametrically opposed the Pharisaic mentality that said God hates sinners and delights in their death.
2. God demonstrated His love by giving His only begotten Son. This was love translated into action. Love that is expressed only verbally is of little benefit to the one being loved; only when love is tangibly manifested can benefits accrue to the object of affection.
3. The world is under condemnation. This condemnation is the result of Adam’s sin, not the coming of Christ into the world.
4. Release from this condemnation comes only through belief in the Son of God. Mankind is already lost; he does not become lost by refusing to believe in Christ.

44.) What do those who build their entire salvation doctrine around John 3:15-18 interpret “believe” as?

“Mental assent.”

45. Where was John the Baptist as Jesus was preaching and teaching in the Judean countryside?

Aenon

46. Why Aenon?

Because there was “much water” there.

47. Why did the Jews seek to drive a wedge between Jesus and John?

They were preaching the same doctrines and the Jews were concerned that a joint effort would be invincible and spread across the nation.

48. What were the three doctrines Jesus and John were teaching that were the same?

Repentance, baptism, prepare for the coming of the kingdom.

49.) What was the controversy that arose between the disciples of Jesus and John?

Rite of purification

50.) What were the five truths that John imparted about Jesus?

1. Christ was from heaven.
2. He knew the Father.
3. The Father had sent Him.
4. He had the Father’s words.
5. He was empowered by the Holy Spirit.

51.) About how many months did Jesus minister in Judea?

Six

52. How did Jesus prevent the division between Himself and the disciples of John the Baptist?
By returning to Galilee
53. Whose marriage did John publically denounce?
That of Herod Antipas and Herodias.
54. What people intermarried with the Israelites to form the Samaritans?
People from the Assyrian Empire
55. Out of all of their differences, what did Nicodemus and the woman at the well have in common?
The same need of spiritual transformation.
56. What did Jesus do by asking for a drink of water?
Captured her attention and established a point of contact.
57. How did Jesus awaken her consciousness?
By putting His finger on the cause of her unhappiness.
58. What did the woman's testimony lead to?
The evangelization of Sychar.

Life of Christ – Chapter Four – The Galilean Ministry

- 1.) How long did Jesus spend in Samaria?
Two days
- 2.) What word was the central point of the ministry of John the Baptist?
Repent
- 3.) What words keynoted the ministry of Jesus?
Good news.
- 4.) Where did Jesus initiate His work of healing?
Cana
- 5.) Why was Jesus reluctant at first, to heal the nobleman's son?
Because the fame of Jesus as a healer had spread whereas His message of salvation was not nearly as popular.
- 6.) What was Jesus' rebuke to the nobleman?
"Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe."
- 7.) After Galilee, where did Jesus return to?
Nazareth
- 8.) What passage did He read in the synagogue?
Isaiah 61:1-2
- 9.) How did the people wish for Jesus to prove that He was the son of God?
With signs and wonders.
- 10.) Why did they choose the method of pushing Jesus off a cliff to kill Him?
Because if He died of "natural causes" they couldn't be charged with murder.
- 11.) Where did Jesus relocate His headquarters to after this incident?
Capernaum
- 12.) Were the disciples with Jesus during His time in Nazareth?
No

- 13.) What were James and John doing when Jesus called them?
Mending their nets.
- 14.) How would a normal Rabbi have explained Scriptures?
By citing interpretations and ideas handed down through the years from earlier teachings.
- 15.) How did Jesus teach?
As one who held in His own power the authority and right to speak the final word to hungry hearts.
- 16.) How many preaching tours did Jesus have in Galilee?
Three
- 17.) What was the only recorded miracle Jesus performed during the second preaching tour?
Healing the leper
- 18.) Why is it so significant that Jesus reached out and touched the leper?
Because it was against the law to have any contact with lepers as the disease was so contagious.
- 19.) What were people with leprosy required to shout if they were going to be anywhere near others?
Unclean! Unclean!
- 20.) In keeping with Mosaic law, what did Jesus command the leper to do after He healed him?
Show himself to a priest.
- 21.) Why (besides the fact that it was the law) did Jesus tell him to do this?
To validate his testimony and to give witness of Jesus' power to the priests.
- 22.) How did the paralytic's friends finally get him in to see Jesus?
Lowering him through the roof.
- 23.) What did Jesus say in response to this great act of faith?
"Son, thy sins are forgiven thee.
- 24.) What did rabbinical theology teach about physical infirmity?
That it was a result of divine displeasure and came as punishment from God for specific sin.
- 25.) What was the punishment for blasphemy?
Death
- 26.) What did Jesus demonstrate when He healed the man whose friends had lowered him through the roof?
His power to forgive sin.
- 27.) What profession (included in the same class as harlots, gamblers, and thieves) excluded those who worked in that field from religious fellowship?
Tax collecting
- 28.) What was the tax collector Matthew's other name?
Levi
- 29.) What did Jesus say in response to the query: "Why does He eat with sinners?"
(List reference)
"They that are whole need not a physician; but they that are sick. I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance" (Luke 5:31-32).
- 30.) Who did Jesus teach that the door of new life was open to?
Everyone

- 31.) What question was asked in Matthew 9:14?
“Why do we and the Pharisees fast oft, but thy disciples fast not?”
- 32.) What three parables did Jesus use to answer the question?
The Sons of the Bride Chamber
The New Patch on an Old Garment
The New Wine in Old Wineskins

Life of Christ – Chapter Five – The Sabbath Controversy

- 1.) What was the unnamed feast that marked the beginning of Jesus’ second year of ministry most likely?
The Passover
- 2.) Why was the antagonism of the Pharisees contained mostly in Galilee?
Because of Jesus’ popularity in the North.
- 3.) What did the conflict of Christ and the Pharisees center on?
The observance of the Sabbath.
- 4.) How many works, if done on the Sabbath, could result in death by stoning?
39
- 5.) Where was the paralytic lying?
The pool of Bethesda
- 6.) What question did Jesus ask the paralytic in John 5:6?
“Wilt thou be made whole?”
- 7.) What was the command of Jesus to the paralytic?
Rise, take up thy bed, and walk.
- 8.) Instead of rejoicing in his healing, what was the reaction of those who witnessed it?
To accuse him of violating the Sabbath
- 9.) What was the paralytic doing when Jesus found him in the temple?
Offering a sacrifice for his desecration of the Sabbath.
- 10.) What could have been the sin to which Jesus was referring when He rebuked Him?
Lack of gratitude
- 11.) What did the identification of Jesus as a miracle worker lead to?
Him being summoned before the Sanhedrin to give an account for His disregard for the Sabbath.
- 12.) What was Jesus’ reply to their questions?
That His father continued to work and so did He.
- 13.) It was bad enough that Jesus disregarded the Sabbath, but what was far worse in the Pharisees opinion?
The blasphemy of counting Himself equal with God.
- 14.) What two things did Jesus use this opportunity to do?
Give a broader explanation of His relationship to the Father.
Add insight to His relationship with mankind.
- 15.) What three prerogatives that God has did Jesus also claim?
The power and right to give life and judgment.

The same right to the worship of men that they gave the Father. The one who does not honor the Son does not honor the Father. The critic who denies the deity of Jesus dishonors the Father, for we find that Father in Jesus.

The power to give eternal life to anyone who hears obediently and believes.

- 16.) Jesus' claim to deity so enraged the Pharisees that they began to plot to do what?
Kill Him
- 17.) Name the five witnesses Jesus gave to substantiate His claim.
The witness of John the Baptist
The testimony of His works
The witness of the Father
The witness of the Scriptures
The testimony of Moses
- 18.) What blinded the eyes of Jesus' enemies?
Their own stubborn unbelief.
- 19.) What was the real reason for their rejection?
They were unwilling to come to Jesus to accept life.
- 20.) What five points did Jesus defend the disciples with when they picked corn on the Sabbath?
The example of David eating the Tabernacle's shewbread, which was normally reserved only for the priests.
The priests who labored in the Temple on the Sabbath were blameless in their service. How much more should His disciples be blameless in His service since He was greater than the Temple and hence greater than the Sabbath?
The words of the prophet Hosea (Hosea 6:6).
The superiority of man to the Sabbath since God made the Sabbath for man.
Jesus' lordship of the Sabbath.
- 21.) How did Jesus trap the Pharisees in their own laws in the case of the withered hand?
What man shall there be among you, that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the sabbath day, will he not lay hold on it, and lift it out? How much then is a man better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the sabbath days (Matthew 12:11-12).
(They taught that it was lawful to save a life or prevent death on the Sabbath.
- 22.) What two people groups did Christ's acts in Jerusalem enrage?
The Pharisees
Herodians
- 23.) Where did Jesus go after Jerusalem?
Galilee
- 24.) What Scripture does Matthew say that Christ's ministry to the gentiles fulfills?
Isaiah 42:1-4
- 25.) What three things did the Jews expect the Messiah to do?
Appear
Overthrow the Roman yoke of bondage
Reestablish the throne of David
- 26.) When He did appear, what did He proclaim about His kingdom?
That it was a spiritual kingdom in the hearts of men.
- 27.) In order for Jesus' kingdom to continue – what would have to happen?
He would have to commit it to the hands of mortal men.

- 28.) What four chapters of Scripture list the twelve apostles?
 Mark 3
 Matthew 10
 Luke 6
 Acts 1
- 29.) List the twelve apostles.
 Peter (always mentioned first)
 Andrew
 James
 John
 Philip
 Nathanael (Bartholomew)
 Thomas
 Matthew (Levi)
 James the Less
 Judas (Thaddeus)
 Simon Zelotes
 Judas Iscariot (always mentioned last).
- 30.) How many of the twelve apostles were most likely cousins of Jesus?
 Five
- 31.) What was the greatest of all sermons ever recorded in History?
 The Sermon on the Mount
- 32.) Where was The Sermon on the Mount located in Scripture?
 Matthew 5-7 and Luke 6:17-49
- 33.) What did Christ do in the Sermon on the Mount?
 He defined the ideals and objectives of His kingdom and set forth some of its fundamental requirements and principles.
- 34.) How many sections can the Sermon on the Mount be divided into?
 Eight

List each section of the outline, along with the sub point for each section. (35-42)

- 35.) *Introduction (Matthew 5:3-12)*
 (a) Beatitudes and woes
 (b) Privileges of the subjects of the kingdom
- 36.) *The Theme of the Sermon (Matthew 5:13-20)*
 Christ's standard of righteousness contrasted with that of the scribes and Pharisees
- 37.) *Christ's Ethical Teachings (Matthew 5:21-48)*
 Christ's ethical standards were superior to that of the scribes and Pharisees as illustrated by His teachings regarding the following:
 (a) Murder
 (b) Adultery
 (c) Divorce
 (d) Oaths
 (e) Retaliations
 (f) Love of enemies
- 38.) *The Practice of Real Righteousness (Matthew 6:1-8)*
 Christ contrasted the practice of the kingdom to that of the ostentatious hypocrisy of the Pharisees in three areas:
 (a) Almsgiving

(b) Prayer

(c) Fasting

39.) *Single-hearted devotion to God (Matthew 6:19-34)*

40.) *Captious Criticism or Judging Others (Matthew 7:1-6; Luke 6:37-42)*

41.) *Prayer and the Golden Rule (Matthew 7:7-12; Luke 6:31)*

42.) *Conclusion (Matthew 7:13-8:1; Luke 6:43-49)*

The examples from parables drove home the lesson of personal righteousness.

43. Where did Jesus go after completing the Sermon on the Mount?

Capernaum

44. Who met Him there?

A delegation of Jewish leaders.

45. What did the centurion show by sending the leaders to Jesus instead of himself?

Humility

46. What was the Gentiles request?

The Jesus heal his paralytic and tormented servant.

47. The centurion had great faith in Jesus and also understood what?

His authority

What was Jesus' reply to the centurion? (List reference)

"Go thy way; and as thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee" (Matthew 8:13).

49. What village, located 25 miles from Capernaum, did Jesus visit next?

The village of Nain.

50. What were Jesus and those with Him met with at the town gate?

A funeral procession

51. What did Jesus say to the mother of the deceased?

Weep not

52. What was the fact that Jesus raised the young man from the dead evidence of?

That Jesus was, in fact, the resurrection and the life.

53. Who had imprisoned John the Baptist?

Herod

54. Where had he imprisoned him?

Machaerus

55. What question did John send his disciples to ask Jesus?

"Are you the Messiah or should we look for another?"

56. Instead of being considered a loss of faith that Jesus was the Messiah – what should we view John's question to be?

An expression of faith that the Messiah would appear.

57. What was Jesus' answer to John's disciples.

Tell John what you have seen.

58. Near what sea did Jesus do most of His works?

The sea of Tiberius.

59. What three cities did Jesus begin to upbraid because of their lack of repentance?

Chorazin, Bethsaida, and Capernaum

60. Why were the people in these cities subject to greater judgment than the Gentiles?

Because they had the light of Christ's words and works.

61. Why did the Jews reject Christ?

Because of their spiritual blindness.

62. What did Jesus end His upbraiding of the cities with?

An invitation to come to Him and find rest.

63. What was the name of the Pharisee that invited Jesus home for dinner?

Simon

64. What (supposedly) was Simon's motivation behind this invitation?

A chance to examine Jesus more closely.

65. What did a woman's unbound hair testify to?

Her soiled reputation and profession.

66. What illustration did Jesus use to speak to Simon's thoughts?

The parable of the creditor and the debtors.

67. What was Jesus' tour of Galilee underwritten by?

The first "ladies auxiliary."

68. What three women headed this "ladies auxiliary."

Mary Magdalene, Joanna, and Susanna.

69. What slander were the people from Jerusalem spreading about Jesus?

That He was crazy.

70. What three afflictions was the man the Pharisees brought to Jesus facing?

Demon possession, blindness, and muteness.

71. What question did the miracle cause the people to ask?

"Is not this the Son of David?"

72. What accusation did the Pharisees make to Jesus?

"This fellow does not cast out devils, but by Beelzebub, the prince of the devils."

73. What three explanations did Jesus offer to prove this accusation false?

1. Division leads to destruction and unity is necessary for preservation. If Jesus had received power from Satan and used that power against him, then Satan's kingdom would fall. Naturally, Satan would not grant power that would result in his own destruction.

2. Exorcists existed in Israel, and the Jews deemed them God's gift to the nation. If the Pharisees recognized the ability to cast out demons as being from God, then they should not accuse Jesus of being demon possessed. If He used the Spirit of God to cast out demons, then the Pharisees must conclude that His offer of the kingdom was genuine and He was its bona fide King.

A robber cannot enter a guarded citadel without having subdued the guard. Therefore, if Christ could enter Satan's stronghold, then His power was greater than Satan's. Satan could not grant power stronger than what he possessed. Since Christ's power was greater than Satan's, then the conclusion had to be that Christ's power was from God. If that were true, then the kingdom of God had come unto the people. Consequently, the answer to their earlier question had to be, "Yes, this is the Son of David, the promised Messiah."

74. What was Jesus' word of caution to the Pharisees?

To be careful of their attitude concerning Him.

75. What did their attitude toward Him determine?

Whether they were following Him or Satan.

76. Who probably pushed the local Pharisees to ask Jesus to substantiate His claims with miracles?

Visiting emissaries from Jerusalem.

77. What did Jesus give them instead of the miracle they had requested?

A spiritual sign of His sacrificial life, terminating in His atoning death and three days in the tomb.

78. How did Jesus declare His future judgment on them?

By contrasting the Ninevites and the Queen of Sheba.

79. What was the name Jesus' siblings called him in John 7:5?

Secret Messiah

80. What did Jesus indicate about human relationships?

That all human relationships must be subordinated to higher spiritual relationships of the kingdom.

Life of Christ – Chapter 6 – The First Group of Parables

1. When did Jesus adapt His style of teaching and begin to use parables a lot more frequently?

After the visit of His Mother and her children?

2. What is the description of a parable?

An earthly story with a heavenly meaning.

3. Why did Jesus teach in parables?

Because it is given unto you to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given. For whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance: but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath. Therefore speak I to them in parables: because they seeing see not; and hearing they hear not, neither do they understand (Matthew 13:11-13).

4. What does it take to understand the truth brought out in parables?

Divine revelation

5. What four things did Jesus accomplish by giving simple stories that were easily understood?

1. He gained and held the attention of the people and instilled vital truths in a concrete form that would be easily remembered.

2. He helped His disciples understand the failure of His ministry to reach and convert vast multitudes. For the sake of their own future ministries, the disciples had to understand that the message and messenger are not responsible for the lack of response; the fault lies with the condition of the hearer. Without this realization, they would be devastated by their disappointments.

3. He sifted the hearers. Those spiritually sensitive would understand the truths being imparted; the spiritually dull would be left in darkness.

4. He avoided the offensiveness, but not the effectiveness of direct rebuke.

6. What are the two things one must be cautioned about regarding parables?

1. Doctrines must not be formed on the basis of parables alone. Parables illustrate doctrines and make them clear, but are not a foundation for formulating dogma.

2. Never make a parable out of a literal, historic story. An example would be the story of the beggar named Lazarus and the rich man (Luke 16:19-31). Jesus never gave the names of the characters in parables. Therefore, stories such as the one about Lazarus must be accepted as literal accounts of something that actually happened.

7. What five truths do the kingdom parables communicate?

1. Jesus paid a great price to purchase the church.

2. The sinner must surrender all in order to be saved.

3. Jesus is the one pearl of great price.

4. In the kingdom there will be many false members who will remain there until the judgment day.

5. The church will have a small beginning but will enjoy tremendous growth.

8. What would perhaps be a better name for the Parable of the Sower?
The Parable of the Soil.
9. What did Christ liken the soil to?
The heart of the individual.
10. What did the seed represent?
The word of God.
11. What were the four types of soil mentioned?
Rocky
Shallow
Thorny
Good
12. What factor determines the harvest?
The condition of the ground.
13. What parable does Mark record that is supplemental to the parable of the Sower?
The parable of the seed.
14. What is the kingdom likened to in the Parable of the Tares?
Wheat that the enemy has sowed tares in.
15. The tares look just like wheat until what happens?
The real grain appears.
16. What did Jesus do with this parable that made it different from the rest?
He interpreted it for His listeners.
17. What does the field represent?
The world.
18. What does the good seed represent?
The children of the kingdom.
19. What do the tares represent?
The children of the devil.
20. What is the harvest?
The end of the world.
21. What do the reapers represent?
The angels.
22. What does the parable of the mustard seed show?
That the kingdom of God will grow from a small beginning until it fills the whole earth.

