

# LESSON 9: OTHER CHRISTIANS

## “What is My Relationship to Other Christians?”

As we learned in Lesson 1, when you got saved, you moved from the devil’s family to God’s family. Spiritually, you now have a new family with many brothers and sisters in Jesus Christ.

We saw how the church is likened to a body in the previous lesson and in this lesson we will study the special relationship which you now have with your spiritual family. This lesson is designed to give you a clear understanding of how the body of Christ operates as a family unit.

- I. You have both a family and functional relationship to other Christians.
  - A. Other Christians are your brothers and sisters in Jesus Christ. Be sure to understand, only those in Jesus Christ (saved people) are your brothers and sisters regardless of any other factors. Likewise, those NOT in Jesus Christ (lost people) are not your brothers and sisters regardless of any other factors.  
*Romans 8:29; I John 3:1-3; Romans 9:8; Hebrews 2:9-12*
  - B. Other Christians are your fellow laborers in service for Jesus Christ.  
*I Corinthians 3:5-10*
- II. You share certain responsibilities with other Christians.
  - A. We are to pray for each other. Almost every one of Paul’s letters opens with a prayer for those to whom he is writing.  
*I Thessalonians 1:2-3; II Timothy 1:3*

- B. *We are to minister to each other.*
  - 1. Physically
    - a. For those in your immediate family.  
*Galatians 6:10; Romans 12:13*
    - b. For the entire body of Christ.  
*Acts 11:27-30*
  - 2. Spiritually  
*Galatians 6:1-2; Romans 15:1-2; Hebrews 13:3*
- C. We are to encourage and edify one another.  
*1 Thessalonians 5:11*
- D. We are to serve one another with humility.  
*Philippians 2:3-4; Matthew 20:25-28*
- III. *You have a personal responsibility to maintain a biblical attitude toward other Christians.*
  - A. You should love them.  
*1 John 3:14-16; 1 Peter 4:8*
  - B. You should be patient with them.  
*Romans 15:5-7*
  - C. You should be sensitive to their needs.  
*1 John 3:17-18; James 2:15-16*
  - D. You should be forgiving of them.  
*Ephesians 4:32; Colossians 3:13*

IV. You have a part in a biblical fellowship that unites Christians.

A. Fellowship is sharing our common life in Christ.

1. “Fellowship” is a term commonly used by Christians generally referring to getting together for activities or times of sharing common interests. However, this is only a small part of true fellowship.
2. While fellowship is sharing things in common, true biblical fellowship goes **FAR BEYOND** just a meal or an activity. It is the sharing of **life** and ministry with other believers through the person of the Lord Jesus Christ.  
*Philippians 1:3-6, 2:1-2*
3. The essential elements of true biblical fellowship are not physical matters such as social status, friendship, common interests, etc.; but are the biblical essence of the common life and mission we share.

B. Fellowship involves many aspects of Christian living.

1. Prayer – *II Corinthians 1:11*
2. Faith – *Romans 1:12*
3. Ministry – *II Corinthians 8:4; Galatians 2:9*
4. Suffering – *Philippians 3:10; I Peter 4:13*
5. Doctrine – *Acts 2:42; Romans 16:17*

C. Fellowship is maintained by the practice of biblical character qualities.

1. Humility – *Philippians 2:3-8*
2. Honesty – *Ephesians 4:25; II Corinthians 4:2*
3. Love – *John 13:35; Galatians 5:13-15*
4. Hospitality – *Titus 1:8; Acts 2:42, 46-47*

D. Fellowship among believers must be based on your fellowship with Christ.

You must learn to have personal fellowship with Him before your fellowship with other believers will be proper. True biblical fellowship is rooted in the elements listed above (prayer, faith, ministry, suffering, Doctrine) as we come together in our fellowship in the person of Christ.  
*I John 1:3-7; I Corinthians 1:9-10*

V. Basic question: What if another Christian offends me?

Unfortunately, this will probably happen to you if you spend any time with your brothers and sisters in Jesus Christ. Just as your physical family, there will be times of offense, hurt, and disagreement within the body of Christ. The bible gives us directions dealing with all situations. In serious cases of offence, the following principles provide a definite progression to deal with such matters:

A. Privately take the offense directly to the other party first and try to settle it between yourselves.

*Matthew 18:15*

- B. If the matter is not resolved privately, take a mature believer with you as a mediator in the situation. This person should be able to bring an objective evaluation and give balance in dealing with the offense.

*Matthew 18:16; I Corinthians 6:1-5*

1. Do **NOT** go to the lost world to settle a spiritual problem within the body of Christ. *I Corinthians 6:6*
2. Do go to the authorities if a crime has been committed.

*Romans 13:1-5*

- C. If this matter still cannot be resolved, take it to your pastor so the offending party has the opportunity to submit to Biblical authority and respond to the structure of the church. *Matthew 18:17*

1. Be prepared to support church discipline. *Romans 16:17; I Corinthians 5:9-11; II Thessalonians 3:6, 14; I Timothy 6:5*

2. Commit the situation to the pastoral leadership of the church. They will handle it justly as the Holy Spirit leads through the structure God has established.

*Hebrews 13:7, 17*

3. While you should be ready to forgive your brother or sister if there is a true repentance, reconciliation and restoration cannot take place without this repentance on the part of the offending party. God made forgiveness possible when Christ died and rose again.

That forgiveness becomes operative only when we repent and receive His forgiveness.

*Matthew 18:21-22; Luke 17-3; Colossians 3:13*

4. Pray for your brother.

*Matthew 5:43-48; Romans 12:14*

5. Though you are ready to forgive when the offense is dealt with biblically, be certain you do not enter into sin by harboring bitterness in your heart in the meantime.

*Hebrews 12:14-15*

# OTHER CHRISTIANS

## Lesson #9

1. List the two primary aspects of your relationship with other Christians.

A.

B.

2. List four responsibilities you have toward other Christians and give a scripture reference that best defines each point.

A.

B.

C.

D.

3. List four attitudes you should have toward other Christians and give a scripture reference that best defines each point.

A.

B.

C.

D.

4. What does the term “fellowship” mean?

5 The essential elements of true biblical fellowship are not \_\_\_\_\_ matters, but pertain to the essence of the common \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ we share.

6 List five areas of true fellowship and give a scripture reference for each.

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

7 List four character qualities needed in the Christian’s life in order to participate in true fellowship with other believers.

A.

B.

C.

D.





## Key memory verses:

*Ephesians 4:32; | John 3:14-15; |  
John 1:7*

**NOTE:** Among many Christians today, the following attitudes prevail:

1. We are not to associate with Christians who do not believe exactly as we do.
2. “Fellowship” must be centered around a meal or an activity.

From the Bible principles taught in this lesson, you should understand these attitudes are false and why.

Write any questions you may have concerning the subjects in this lesson.



# LESSON 10: GIVING

**“What are the Meaning of Giving and What Are My Responsibilities in this Area?”**

Giving is an extremely controversial subject in Christianity today largely due to the severe pressures exerted on God’s people to give to so many worthy causes. This is perhaps one of the most misunderstood subjects in Christianity.

Before you can properly understand the nature of New Testament giving, you must understand one fact clearly: **God does not need your money** – He owns everything.

This lesson will deal with your responsibility in stewardship of your **life** as well as your resources.

- I. Biblical giving begins with your life.
  - A. God bought you with a price, His blood, and you belong to Him.  
*I Corinthians 6:19-20*
  - B. God commands you to present your body as a living sacrifice, not just your pocketbook.  
*Romans 12:1*
  - C. God will always bless your gift. But a willing mind and heart with a life committed to serve God must accompany financial giving in order for God to bless you.  
*II Corinthians 8:3-5, 12; Exodus 25:2*
- II. Biblical giving accomplishes several purposes.
  - A. Giving proves the sincerity of your love for Jesus Christ.  
*II Corinthians 8:8*

- B. Giving develops an attitude of grace. It takes no special talents or abilities to give, only grace.

*II Corinthians 8:6-7, 9:8*

- C. Giving is an investment in eternal riches, removing your focus from earthly riches which will eventually fade away.

*Philippians 4:17; Matthew 6:9-21*

- D. Giving shows that God is your priority.

*Exodus 22:19-30, 13:12-13, 34:19-20, 26*

- E. Giving shows your dependence upon God to bless all of your substance, not just what you give Him. Simply giving God your leftovers does not show your trust in Him.

*Proverbs 3:9-10*

III. Biblical giving has a clear destination.

- A. Biblical giving first supports God's missions through the local church.

- 1. That is what it means to bring God's tithes into the storehouse – it is God's structure through which He accomplishes His mission in the world. *Malachi 3:8-10; I Corinthians 16:1-2*

- 2. The Tithe has to be brought to the storehouse so there is meat in God's house. That is God's priority. *Galatians 6:10*

- B. Biblical giving can reach beyond the local church but must not conflict with your responsibility toward it.

- 1. Obviously, anyone is free to give to causes outside the local church. But you cannot count that as tithing because it is the local church which is central in God's plan.

2. Any giving outside of the church should never be done at the expense of the work of the church. God will lead you in all giving to the church – time and service as well as money.

*II Chronicles 31:11-12; Deuteronomy 12:5-7*

3. Bring your giving to the place where God's servants can use it to take care of the house God has bought as they follow His Spirit. Otherwise, we are robbing God.

*Malachi 3:8*

- IV. Biblical giving is how God intended to meet practical needs in and through the local church.

- A. Church leaders are supported by your biblical giving.

*I Corinthians 9:11, 13-14; Galatians 6:6; I Timothy 5:17-18*

- B. Other works of God are supported through your biblical giving to your local church.

*Philippians 4:15-16; I Corinthians 16:1-2*

- C. Those within the church body are **UNABLE** to support themselves are helped through your biblical giving to the local church.

*Acts 6:1; I Timothy 5:16, 9-10*

1. Those who receive such help should have proven themselves faithful under New Testament guidelines.

2. These needs should be confirmed by your pastor.

- D. Other needs will be met by your biblical giving as determined by the leadership of your church.

*II Corinthians 8:4; Acts 11:27-30*

V. Biblical giving is systematic and grows as you grow.

You begin by giving your life. Your living is to be out of a willing heart and because you love the Lord Jesus Christ.

*II Corinthians 8:4-5*

Let us examine types of giving from the Bible:

- A. The tithe – this is for management. Tithing was practiced by God’s people even before the law of Moses. We see this when Abraham paid tithes to Melchizedec. The tithe was one-tenth of a person’s income. In addition, it had to be taken off the top (first fruits). Even though it was such a small amount, it was given first to show that God was the priority.

*Exodus 23:16, 18; Deuteronomy 26:2*

The test of a right relationship with this church is that a person starts tithing.

*I Corinthians 16:1-2*

1. The principles of the Old Testament establish patterns for our relationship with God.

*I Corinthians 10:11; Romans 15:4*

2. The goal of tithing is to aim for transformed lives by funding the general budget of the church – the many logistical necessities to assure the smooth and uninterrupted functioning of the local church.

- B. Offerings -- this is for ministry. The goal of giving is to expand the church’s ministries by funding the special projects and ministries established through your church.

This is where a person can mature in giving and go above the tithe (ten percent of income) to give an **offering** to support the things he or she does in ministry together with others.

*II Corinthians 8:6-7, 9:1, 11-13*

- C. Sacrificial Giving – this is for missions. The goal of sacrificial giving is to provide you with spiritual vision by funding the budget of missionaries your church sends out or approves.

A person grows to go above the offering for his ministry and makes a sacrifice to support someone else in a mission endeavor of the church. Sacrificial giving is a cell-function based on a relationship with someone who is sent out. It gets missionaries to places you cannot personally go.

*Philippians 4:15-18*

A young Christian should establish discipline in his life in all areas. Structure in giving is laid out in the New Testament. These principles of biblical funding are structured in His likeness – as a trinity.

**[WARNING]** Failure to be obedient to God in giving is an indicator of a poor steward and someone who is obviously not qualified for ministry responsibility and leadership in the local church.

*I Corinthians 4:2; II Corinthians 8:7-8, 10-11*

- VI. Biblical giving is subject to biblical truth.

- A. Give as God has prospered you. Don't concern yourself with the giving of others; just give according to the amount God has blessed you.

*I Corinthians 16:2; II Corinthians 8:12*

- B. Remember at all times the law of sowing and reaping.

*II Corinthians 9:6; Galatians 6:7-9*



C. True New Testament giving goes much further than a simple “tithe.” It includes offerings and sacrificial giving. It concerns turning over complete control of your life and resources to Jesus Christ. If God has control of your life, He will fund His mission through control of your resources. All of the above principles of giving can be applied to your time and service as well as your money.

1. God’s will is that we be conformed to the image of the Lord Jesus Christ.

*Romans 8:29*

2. God’s essential nature is giving, manifested in the person of the Lord Jesus Christ.

*John 3:16; I John 4:10; II Corinthians 8:9*

3. When you give according to biblical principles, you will manifest the nature of the Lord Jesus Christ in your life resulting in God being glorified through you.

*II Corinthians 9:8-15; I Chronicles 29:8-13*

VII. Basic questions.

VIII.

A. How can I be sure I am giving to the right things and that my money (and time) is being used as God would have it?

1. Build your giving (time, service, and money) around the local church. It is Christ’s structure to accomplish His mission in the world.

2. Our pastors are accountable to our people. Since you are not mailing money to some far-off “electronic church,” you can see how the money is being spent up close. If you prayerfully sought God’s leadership in choosing a local church and you have followed

the principles in His Word, then you ought to trust the leaders of the church to handle this matter properly.

*II Corinthians 8:20-12*

B. What should I do now?

1. Make giving to and through your church a priority over any other organizations.
2. Make biblical giving your goal. Don't be an indiscriminate giver. Call the church office and request personal offering envelopes.
  - a. Offering envelopes will help you to be organized in your giving. You won't forget it you have done it or not.
  - b. Offering envelopes will provide you a record of your giving. This can lower your income taxes and leave you more money for your family and ministry.
  - c. Offering envelopes will provide the church a record of your giving. This is important for designating offerings above your tithe.
3. Make growth an objective in your giving. Learn to progressively mature in this important area of your life. The tithe is God's prescribed beginning point. An offering is growing to give above your tithe. It is a voluntary expression of your thankfulness and love.



4. The Christian should first give of his time, service, and resources to the local church. Briefly explain why this is true.
5. List four areas in which money is to be used by the local church. Give a verse that best defines each point.
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
6. Your giving should begin by?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Briefly detail the three types of giving found in the Bible.
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
8. If God has control of your \_\_\_\_\_, He will fund His mission through control of your \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Explain what true New Testament giving is:
10. Who benefits the most from giving: God, the church, the pastor, or the giver?
11. Briefly explain the primary purpose of this lesson:

## Key memory verses:

*II Corinthians 9:7;*

*Matthew 6:21;*

*II Corinthians 8:9*

**NOTE:** From many pulpits, and on many radio and television shows, you will hear the following teachings regarding giving:

1. The Christian's primary responsibility is in giving his money.
2. Christians are obligated to give to any good cause.
3. If you cannot give cheerfully, then you should not give at all.

From the Bible principles taught in this lesson, you should understand these teachings are false and why.

Write any questions you may have concerning the subjects in this lesson.



# LESSON 11: MONEY AND POSSESSIONS IN GENERAL

## “What Should Be My Attitude Toward Money and Possessions?”

One of the greatest temptations we face as Christians in America is the tremendous materialism in our culture. We are geared to think success is measured by the abundance of our material wealth. In reality, a man’s success is measured by fulfilling God’s plan for his life as we saw in a previous lesson.

The Bible has a great deal to say about your attitude toward physical possessions. The object of this lesson is to determine how God would have you deal with this matter in light of biblical principles.

- I. Wealth, or the lack of it, does not affect your relationship with God.
  - A. Money is not the issue, but rather your attitude toward money.
    1. The Bible does **NOT** say money is the root of all evil. It says “, *the LOVE of money is the root of all evil...*” 1 Timothy 6:10
    2. This is very important to understand. Spirituality is **NOT** measured by either the abundance **OR** lack of material goods. Nowhere in the bible does God specifically condemn anyone simply for having money. Instead, he heals with their heart attitude.

- B. Money was not a problem for key biblical characters who were wealthy.
  - 1. Solomon was the wealthiest man in history, yet observes his conclusion of this matter.  
*Ecclesiastes 12:13-15*
  - 2. Job was the wealthiest man of his day (*Job 1:3*); yet when all his wealth was gone, observe his attitude.  
*Job 1:20-22*
  - 3. Even the Lord Jesus Christ was accompanied by a group of wealthy women who materially provided for Him.  
*Luke 8:1-3; John 12:3*
  
- II. Wealth, or the lack of it, can interfere with your relationship with God when you make that your focus.
  - A. You must trust in God rather than wealth or possessions.  
*Mark 10:23-27; Proverbs 11:4, 28*
  - B. You must set your affection on heavenly treasures rather than earthly possessions.  
*Matthew 6:19-21; Colossians 3:14*
  - C. You must not measure your own or another's spiritual walk by material possessions.  
*Luke 12:15; I Samuel 16:7*
  - D. You must not set your objective in life to earn as much money as possible. *Proverbs 23:4; Ecclesiastes 5:10-12*



- E. You must trust God to provide for your needs rather than think you can provide for yourself.

*Philippians 4:19; Deuteronomy 8:10-18*

- III. Wealth, or the lack of it, demands proper biblical attitudes.

- A. **BE CONTENT** with what you have.

To be content is not to grudgingly resign yourself to accept your state. Being content is to realize whatever you have been given is a blessing and to rest, satisfied in God's provision. This is the most important attitude you can possess toward wealth and possessions.

- 1. We are to be content with out possessions.

*Hebrews 13:5; I Timothy 6:8*

- 2. *We are to be content in whatever stat we find ourselves, resting in the Lord Jesus Christ.*

*Philippians 4:11 – Note that Paul wrote these words while in jail!*

- B. Realize there are many things far more important than money and which money cannot buy.

- 1. Wisdom.

*Proverbs 16:16*

- 2. A righteous life.

*Proverbs 28:6; Psalm 37:17*

- 3. A good night's sleep.

*Ecclesiastes 5:12*

- 4. God's Word.

*Psalm 119:14, 72, 127*

5. Good health.

*Luke 8:43*

6. Quietness and peace.

*Ecclesiastes 4:6; Proverbs 15:16, 17:1*

C. Don't forget God if He blesses you physically.

*Deuteronomy 6:10-12; Proverbs 30:7-9; Revelation 3:17*

D. Realize if God takes all your wealth away, your relationship with Him should be the same.

*Job 1:20-22*

E. Don't be envious of someone else's wealth.

*Psalms 49:16-17; Exodus 20:17*

F. Stay away from "get rich quick" schemes.

*Proverbs 20:21, 28:20, 22*

G. Realize the media and advertising have a tremendously negative, materialistic influence on you. Guard yourself. Make sure your major desires are spiritual instead of physical.

H. Strike a proper balance in your attitude toward money and possessions.

1. *Proverbs 11:1 says, "A false balance is abomination to the Lord..."*

a. The same Bible that says not to worry about your physical provisions in *Matthew 6:25-34* also says in *1 Timothy 5:8* if a man doesn't provide for his family he is worse than an infidel.

b. The same bible that says “...the love of money is the root of all evil...” also says “...the laborer is worthy of his reward.” I Timothy 5:17-18

2. These are not contradictory statements, but balancing principles to show you how to handle physical possessions.

V. Basic question: What will God provide for me?

1. God promises to provide your **NEEDS**.  
*Philippians 4:19; Matthew 6:25-34*
2. Those needs will be physical as well as spiritual.
3. You must discern between **NEEDS** and **WANTS** . This is a very difficult thing to do, especially in our society.

Compare the following verses on needs and wants:

- a. Needs – *James 2:15-16; Hebrews 4:15-16; Mark 2:25*
- b. Wants – *Psalm 23:1; Proverbs 13:25; Philippians 4:11; James 1:4*

# MONEY & POSSESSIONS

## Lesson #11

1. Does the amount of wealth you have determine whether or not God is pleased with you? \_\_\_\_\_ Briefly explain:

2. What can we learn about man and money from I Timothy 6:10?

3. Two men in the bible who were very wealthy had an attitude that was uncommon among others. What was so different about their attitude concerning wealth?

A. Solomon

B. Job

4. List five wrong attitudes toward money that will interfere with your relationship with God. Give a scripture verse that helps you best understand each wrong attitude.
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
  - E.
5. What is the most important attitude you should develop toward physical possessions?
6. What does the apostle Paul teach us through the attitude displayed in the following verses?
  - A. *Hebrews 13:5*
  - B. *I Timothy 6:8*
  - C. *Philippians 4:11*

7. List six important things that money cannot buy and that only God can give you.
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
  - E.
  - F.
8. List five other attitudes you should develop toward money and physical possessions.
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
  - E.

9. God promises to provide your needs, not necessarily your \_\_\_\_\_. Your needs are both \_\_\_\_\_ as well as \_\_\_\_\_. Give some examples of your needs and wants. Use the verses provided for each on page 5 as well as your own personal studies.

Needs:

Wants:

10. Briefly explain the primary purpose of this lesson.

# Key memory verses”

## Philippians 4:11; Philippians 4:19; Colossians 3:2

NOTE: Some common attitudes regarding physical possessions are:

1. If you get enough material wealth, you will be satisfied.
2. God must be pleased with wealthy people for Him to have blessed them so much.
3. A wealthy person must have violated God’s laws to obtain his wealth.
4. Your worth as a person is measured by your material wealth.

From the Bible principles taught in this lesson, you should understand these attitudes are false and why.

Write any questions you may have concerning the subjects in this lesson.





# LESSON 12: DEALING WITH SIN

## “How Do I Overcome Sin in My Life?”

A famous preacher once said that when a saved person begins to battle sin in his own life, he enters a combat so intense it makes World War II look like a Sunday School picnic. This truth is not evident to a young Christian. As you grow, however, you will more completely realize the intensity of the struggle.

As we saw very briefly in lesson one, when you got saved you became two people. Your old man in Adam’s image has a sinful nature and your new man in Christ Jesus has God’s image. This lesson is designed to help you combat the sin nature of the old man.

- I. Understand the nature of sin.
  - A. Sin is breaking God’s law.  
*1 John 3:4*
  - B. Sin is any unrighteousness.  
*1 John 5:17*
  - C. Sin is anything done apart from faith.  
*Romans 14:23*
- II. Understand why you sin.
  - A. You sin because you inherited a sinful nature from Adam.  
*Romans 5:12; 1 Corinthians 15:45-49*
  - B. You sin because your old nature draws you into sin.  
*James 1:13-14; Romans 7:14-25*

- C. You sin as a result of temptation in three major areas which are outlined in *1 John 2:15-16*. Jesus was also tempted in these three areas, yet without sin as stated in *Hebrews 4:15*.
1. The lust of the flesh – Eve was tempted in this point in *Genesis 3:6* when she saw that the tree was “*good for food.*” Jesus was tempted in this point in *Matthew 4:3* when the devil tried to get Him to turn stones into bread.
  2. The lust of the eyes – Eve was tempted here when she saw the tree was “*pleasant to the eyes.*” Jesus was tempted when the devil showed Him all the kingdoms of the world and promised to give them to Him in exchange for worship.
  3. The pride of life – Eve fell into the temptation “*to be desired to make one wise.*” Jesus overcame the temptation to cast Himself down to prove the angels would take care of Him.
- III. Understand how God views your sin.
- A. God judged your sin at Calvary.  
*11 Corinthians 5:21*
  - B. God will chastise you as a father chastises his child if you continue to sin.  
*Hebrews 12:5-11*
  - C. God will allow you to reap according to what you have sown.  
*Galatians 6:7-8*
- IV. Understand how you can overcome sin.
- A. Accept responsibility for your sin. Your sin is your own fault, not anyone else’s. You will never correct anything until you face up to responsibility. *Proverbs 28:13*

- B. Don't allow sinful thoughts to control your mind. *II Corinthians 10:5*
  
- C. Don't make provisions for the flesh. *Romans 13:14*
  
- D. Realize you are dead to sin in Jesus Christ. Dead men cannot sin.  
*Romans 6:6-13; Colossians 3:1-10*
  
- E. Judge your sin. Agree with God that it is sin. *I Corinthians 11:31-32*
  
- F. Confess your sins to God. *I John 1:9*
  
- G. Hide God's Word in your heart to battle sin.
  - 1. *I Corinthians 10:13* says God has made a way of escape from temptation.
  
  - 2. That way of escape is found in *Psalms 119:9-11*. It is the Word of God.
  
  - 3. Jesus Christ overcame His temptation by quoting scripture.
  
  - 4. The only sure way of overcoming sin in your life is through the power of the Word of God as you hide it in your heart and apply it to your life.
  
- H. Trust God's promises to cleanse you and to fight your battles for you.  
*II Corinthians 7:1; Hebrews 4:15-16*
  
- I. Walk in the power of the Holy Spirit.  
*Galatians 5:16-25; Romans 8:1-8*

- J. **REPENT!** If you have true godly sorrow concerning your sin, repentance will follow naturally. After you have done all these things listed above, do not go back to your sin, but rather turn from it. Ask God to give you a hatred for that sin and then do not go back to wallowing any more.

*II Corinthians 7:10-11; II Peter 2:22; Romans 6:1-2; Proverbs 8:13*

- V. Basic questions: How do I keep the influences of a sinful world from affecting me?

- A. Don't involve yourself with sinful activities. Of course, you must associate with lost people in order to try to win them, but don't get involved in their sin.

*Ephesians 5:5-12*

- B. Separate yourself from the ways of the world and follow the Lord Jesus Christ.

*II Corinthians 6:14-18; James 4:4*

- C. Realize "separation" is also a positive thing. Not only are you to be separate from the world, but you are to separate yourself **UNTO** the Gospel.

*Romans 1:1*

# DEALING WITH SIN

## Lesson #12

1. List three definitions of sin.
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
  
2. Why do we have to battle sin?
  - A.
  - B.
  
3. Briefly explain in your own words what the apostle Paul is communicating to us in *Romans 7:14-25*.
  
4. All sin originates from one of three categories. List the three that are seen in *I John 2:16*.
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.

5. Match the above categories with the three things that Eve saw in *Genesis 3:6*.

A.

B.

C.

6. Match the above categories with the three areas in which Jesus was tempted by the devil in *Matthew 4:1-11*.

7. List three ways that God looks at your sin.

A.

B.

C.

8. Why must you accept responsibility for your sin?

9. List three ways that help minimize the influence of a sinful world in your life.

A.

B.

C.

10. Briefly explain the instruction given to us in the following verses:

A. *Romans 13:14*

B. *I Corinthians 11:31-32*

C. *I John 1:9*

D. *II Corinthians 7:1*

11. Jesus Christ overcame His temptation by quoting scripture  
(*Matthew 4:3-11*) What do the two following verses teach us about this?

A. *I Corinthians 10:13*

B. *Psalms 119:11*

12. Briefly explain the primary purpose of this lesson.



## Key memory verses:

Psalm 119:11; Hebrews 4:15;  
Romans 6:11

**NOTE:** In many churches today, some popular teachings are:

1. There are “big sins” and “little sins.”
2. Sometimes you have to sin because someone else forces you to.
3. Our sins can be forgiven by other men if we confess to them.
4. If I sin enough, I can lose my salvation.
5. There is a “sin unto death” or an “unpardonable sin” I can commit.

From the bible principles taught in this lesson, you should understand that these teachings are false and why.

Write any questions you may have concerning the subjects in this lesson.