

SABBATH SCHOOL LESSON QUARTERLY

"TAKE heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue in them: for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself, and them that hear thee." 1 Tim. 4:16.

W. R. French

BIBLE DOCTRINES

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SABBATH SCHOOL LESSON QUARTERLY

BIBLE DOCTRINES

Lesson 1 for January 1, 1938

DAILY LESSON STUDY: Place a check mark in the proper space.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SABBATH
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Man's Nature—His Condition in Death

MEMORY VERSE: "When this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory." 1 Cor. 15:54, 55.

STUDY HELP: "The Other Side of Death," pp. 11-18.

MAN'S CREATION

1. From what was man made? How did he receive life? Gen. 2:7.
2. What is the breath of life called in Job? Job 27:3.

NOTE.—"When God had made man in His image, the human form was perfect in all its arrangements, but it was without life. Then a personal, self-existing God breathed into that form the breath of life, and man became a living, breathing, intelligent being. All parts of the human organism were put in action. The heart, the arteries, the veins, the tongue, the hands, the feet, the senses, the perceptions of the mind,—all began their work, and all were placed under law. Man became a living soul. Through Jesus Christ, a personal God created man, and endowed him with intelligence and power."—*Testimonies*," vol. 8, p. 264.

3. What was man's position after his creation? Ps. 8:4, 5.

THE RESULT OF THE FALL

4. As the result of sin, to what did man become subject? Gen. 2:17; 3:19; Rom. 6:23, first clause.

5. How does Job define the nature of fallen man? Job 4:17.

NOTE.—Webster defines "mortal" as "subject to death."

6. On how many of God's creation did the death sentence pass? Eccl. 3:19; Gen. 7:21, 22.

NOTE.—"That is, here men, as well as beasts, die. This present life, with them, as with the rest of the animal creation, is dependent upon their breath. When this is gone; they, the same as beasts, die. In this respect they have no pre-eminence over beasts. But men have a future unending life held out

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before them, and may, if they will, die in hope of eternal life, which is a very great pre-eminence over the rest of the animal creation."—"Bible Readings," p. 507.

THE NATURE OF DEATH

7. At death to whom does the breath of life return? Eccl. 12:7.

NOTE.—"That is, the spirit of life by which man lives, and which is only lent him of God, at death goes back to the great Author of life. Having come from Him, it belongs to God, and man can have it eternally only as a gift from God, through Jesus Christ. Rom. 6:23. When the spirit goes back to God, the dust, from which man was made a 'living soul' in the beginning, goes back as it was, to the earth, and the individual no longer exists as a living, conscious, thinking being, except as he exists in the mind, plan, and purpose of God through Christ and the resurrection. In this sense 'all live unto Him' (Luke 20:38), for all are to be raised from the dead. See John 5:28, 29; Acts 24:15; Rom. 4:17."—"Bible Readings," p. 507.

8. How is death spoken of by the apostle? 1 Thess. 4:13.

9. Under what circumstances did Christ use similar words? John 11:11-14.

10. Where do the dead sleep? Dan. 12:2; Job 17:13.

11. What relation do the dead sustain to the present world? Ps. 146:4; Eccl. 9:5, 6; Job 14:12, 21.

NOTE.—"If one continued in consciousness after death, he would know of the promotion or dishonor of his sons. But Job says he does not know this. Not only so, but in death one loses all the attributes of mind,—love, hatred, envy, etc. Thus it is plain that his thoughts have perished, and that he can have nothing more to do with the things of this world. But if, as taught and held by some, man's powers of thought continue after death, he *lives*; and if he lives, he must be *somewhere*. Where is he? Is he in heaven, or in hell? If he goes to either place at death, what then is the need of a future judgment, or of a resurrection, or of the second coming of Christ? If the judgment does not take place at death, but men go to their reward at death, then their *rewards* precede their *awards*, and there would arise the possibility that some have at death gone to the wrong place, and must needs be sent to the other, after having been in bliss or torment for ages, perhaps."—"Bible Readings," p. 512.

12. In whom alone is there hope for the righteous dead? John 11:25. 26; Col. 3:3, 4.

13. To whom only is the hope of a resurrection and eternal life possible? Rom. 2:7.

14. How and when will the righteous realize the fulfillment of this hope? 1 Thess. 4:14-17; 1 Cor. 15:51-55.

NOTE.—Beyond the fondest hopes of the human heart, more glorious than the human mind can conceive, grander than faith has ever been able to picture or human language to express, is God's plan and His provision for the faithful. Sin brought death in its train, but Christ brought life and immortality to light; He, the resurrection and the life, has for His loyal ones, a future, immortal existence which will banish forever the memory of sin,

sorrow, and death. It is well worth patient seeking for. Our hearts should leap with joyful anticipation for its fulfillment.

LESSON OUTLINE

I. MAN'S CREATION

1. Man from dust becomes a living soul. Gen. 2:7.
2. Man was created a little lower than the angels. Ps. 8:4, 5.

II. THE RESULT OF THE FALL

1. Death resulted from man's transgression. Gen. 2:17; 3:19; Rom. 6:23, first clause.
2. Death through Adam passed upon all mankind. Eccl. 3:19; Gen. 7:21, 22.

III. THE NATURE OF DEATH

1. At death the breath of life returns to God. Eccl. 12:7.
2. Death is a sleep. 1 Thess. 4:13; John 11:11-14.
3. The dead sleep in the dusty grave. Dan. 12:2; Job 17:13.
4. The dead know nothing of earthly happenings. Ps. 146:4; Eccl. 9:5, 6.
5. Hope of future life lies in Christ. John 11:25, 26; Col. 3:3, 4.
6. This hope is possible only to the faithful and obedient. Rom. 2:7.

Lesson 2 for January 8, 1938

DAILY LESSON STUDY: Place a check mark in the proper space.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SABBATH
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Spiritism, Ancient and Modern

MEMORY VERSE: "We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." Eph. 6:12. (See margin.)

STUDY HELP: "The Other Side of Death," pp. 75-91.

ANCIENT SPIRITISM

1. Against what do Christians wrestle? Eph. 6:12, margin.
2. In what manner do Satan and his angels frequently reveal themselves? 2 Cor. 11:13-15.
3. What was chosen by Satan as the first medium? Gen. 3:1-15.
4. Against what manifestations of spiritism were God's people in ancient times warned? Deut. 18:10, 11.

NOTE.—Divination, witchery, wizards, familiar spirits, and necromancers were some of the forms under which spiritism manifested itself in ancient times. Each of these different forms had a variety of ways of manifesting itself to the people.

5. On one occasion, how did the king of Babylon practice divination? Ezek. 21:21; Hosea 4:12.

6. When sorely pressed by the enemy, for what purpose did Saul consult a woman with a familiar spirit? 1 Sam. 28:7, 8.

NOTE.—"It was not God's holy prophet that came forth at the spell of a

sorcerer's incantation. Samuel was not present in that haunt of evil spirits. That supernatural appearance was produced solely by the power of Satan. He could as easily assume the form of Samuel as he could assume that of an angel of light, when he tempted Christ in the wilderness."—*"Patriarchs and Prophets,"* p. 679.

7. What power was supposed to reside in Beelzebub? Who was he? 2 Kings 1:2; Matt. 12:24.

8. How were any and all of these forms of spiritism regarded by God? Deut. 18:12; Ex. 22:18; Lev. 19:31.

9. What came upon Saul because he consulted a woman who had a familiar spirit? 1 Chron. 10:13, 14.

NOTE.—"By consulting that spirit of darkness, Saul had destroyed himself. Oppressed by the horror of despair, it would be impossible for him to inspire his army with courage. Separated from the Source of strength, he could not lead the minds of Israel to look to God as their helper. Thus the prediction of evil would work its own accomplishment."—*"Patriarchs and Prophets,"* p. 681.

10. What similar punishment came to Ahaziah and Manasseh? 2 Kings 1:15-17; 2 Chron. 33:1, 6, 11.

MODERN SPIRITISM

11. What agencies are said to be active in the last days in preparing the world for Armageddon? Rev. 16:13, 14, 16.

12. What Bible teaching proves that the dead cannot communicate with the living? Eccl. 9:5, 6, 10; Ps. 146:4.

13. What do the Scriptures teach concerning the condition of the dead? Job 7:9, 10; 14:12, 21; Eccl. 9:6.

14. By what tests may false teachers and prophets be recognized? Matt. 7:20; Isa. 8:19, 20; 1 John 4:1, 2.

LESSON OUTLINE

I. ANCIENT SPIRITISM

1. Christians wrestle with the powers of darkness. Eph. 6:12; 2 Cor. 11:13-15.
2. The first "medium" was the serpent. Gen. 3:1-15.
3. Divination, witchcraft, etc., were common spiritist cults of ancient times. Deut. 18:10, 11; Ezek. 21:21.
4. All spiritist cults were abhorrent to God. Deut. 18:12; Ex. 22:18; Lev. 19:31.
5. God punished those who sought after familiar spirits. 1 Chron. 10:13, 14; 2 Kings 1:15-17; 2 Chron. 33:1, 6, 11.

II. MODERN SPIRITISM

1. In the last days the nations will be deceived by the spirits of devils. Rev. 16:13, 14, 16.
2. The claims of spiritism impossible. Eccl. 9:5, 6, 10; Ps. 146:4.
3. False teachers are clearly recognizable. Matt. 7:20; Isa. 8:19, 20; 1 John 4:1, 2.

Lesson 3 for January 15, 1938

DAILY LESSON STUDY: Place a check mark in the proper space.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SABBATH
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Immortality, and the Destruction of the Wicked

MEMORY VERSE: "God so loved the world, that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John 3:16.

LESSON HELPS: "Here and Hereafter," pp. 263-275, 286, 287; "Our Day in the Light of Prophecy," pp. 287-293.

FOR LIFE OR DEATH

1. For what purpose did God send Jesus into the world? Matt. 1:21; 9:12, 13.
2. How many have sinned? Rom. 3:23.
3. What came upon men as a result of sin? Gen. 2:17; Rom. 5:12.
4. In what state are all sinners? Eph. 2:1; Col. 2:13.
5. What transformation takes place in the one who is converted and accepts Christ? John 5:24; 1 John 3:14.
6. In what condition do those remain who do not believe on Christ? 1 John 5:12.
7. In whom is the life of the Christian? 1 John 5:11; Col. 3:3, 4.
8. When will the Christian actually receive immortality? 1 Cor. 15:51-54.

NOTE.—Faith in Christ translates the believer out of the kingdom of darkness (Col. 1:13), out of the land of the valley of the shadow of death into the kingdom of His dear Son, out of death unto life; but man does not actually receive immortality until the resurrection.

THE DEATH PENALTY—ITS EFFECTIVENESS

9. How is the final death penalty executed upon the wicked? Rev. 21:8; 20:13-15.
10. With what kind of fire is the eternal death executed? Matt. 25:41; 3:12.
11. What will this fire do to the wicked? Mal. 4:1-3; Ps. 37:20.

NOTE.—"With unquenchable fire." Unquenchable fire is fire that cannot be put out till it consumes utterly that which it is burning. In many texts of Scripture the entire destruction of sin and sinners is illustrated by the withered branches to be burned (John 15:6), by bad fish cast away to corruption (Matt. 13:47, 48), by the destruction of Sodom by fire (Luke 17:29; 2 Peter 2:5, 6). In the reference in Matthew 3:12 the unquenchable fire is to burn up the chaff, to completely wipe it out. So it will be with the wicked when the Lord purges the earth and cleanses it from sin. Malachi speaks of the wicked reduced to ashes, the revelator says they shall be devoured, while the psalmist

speaks of them as consumed away into smoke. Each of these Bible writers gives one impression to the mind—that of the complete destruction or annihilation of the wicked.

12. In contrast to the reward of the righteous, what do the wicked receive? Matt. 25:46.

NOTE.—“Everlasting punishment” may, and in this case does, mean a punishment that is complete, and will never have to be repeated. Sin and sinners will be wiped out, destroyed to arise no more. Hence punishment will never again be necessary.

13. What is the end of the wicked? 2 Thess. 1:9; Rev. 21:8.

14. How complete will be their destruction? Ps. 37:10; Mal. 4:1; Nahum 1:9.

15. In what manner will Satan be destroyed? Ezek. 28:18.

NOTE.—“Said the angel, ‘Satan is the root, his children are the branches. They are now consumed root and branch. They have died an everlasting death. They are never to have a resurrection, and God will have a clean universe.’” —“*Early Writings*,” p. 295.

16. In view of the human tendency to turn to worldliness and evil, what counsel does the prophet Hosea give? Hosea 12:6.

17. What will be the result of such repentance and continued loyalty? Rom. 2:7.

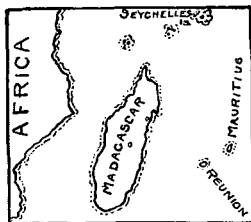
LESSON OUTLINE

I. FOR LIFE OR DEATH

1. God sent Christ into the world to save men. Matt. 1:21.
2. All have sinned—death is the penalty. Rom. 5:12.
3. The man converted by the gospel is transformed. John 5:24; 1 John 3:14.
4. Eternal life, immortality, comes to us only in Christ. 1 John 5:11; 1 Cor. 15:51-54.

II. THE DEATH PENALTY—ITS EFFECTIVENESS

1. Death's final penalty executed. Rev. 21:8; 20:13-15.
2. Death and destruction of evildoers will be complete and final. Mal. 4:1-3; Ps. 37:20; Matt. 25:46.
3. Satan will be included in the final destruction of evil. Ezek. 28:18.
4. God desires man's return to Him and his continual loyalty. Hosea 12:6; Rom. 2:7.



The mission territory of the Southern European Division to which the overflow of the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering will be devoted is these islands in the Indian Ocean:

**Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion,
the Seychelles**

Plan for a generous gift to these islands
March 26.

Lesson 4 for January 22, 1938

DAILY LESSON STUDY: Place a check mark in the proper space.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SABBATH
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The Ministry of Angels

MEMORY VERSE: "To which of the angels said He at any time, Sit on My right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool? Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?" Heb. 1:13, 14.

STUDY HELP: "Our Day in the Light of Prophecy," pp. 295-301.

MESSENGERS OF GOD

1. Who are the angels? Heb. 1:7, 14.

NOTE.—The word "angel" is from a Greek word which means "messenger." Angels are God's messengers to men, but they are more than messengers; they minister to man's needs, are the agents of God for man's protection, and record keepers of the lives of human beings.

2. By what are angels known in the Scriptures?

ANSWER.—Seraphims (Isa. 6:2); cherub (Ezek. 28:14); ministering spirits (Heb. 1:14); and angel of the Lord (Matt. 28:2).

3. What is the position of man as related to angels? Heb. 2:7.

4. By whom were the angels created? Col. 1:16, 17; John 1:1-3.

NOTE.—The Saviour is here said to be the creator of all things in heaven and earth, visible and invisible. Christ Himself, in John 3:16, is stated to be the "only-begotten Son." The angels are therefore a part of the creation of God, and of Christ, the agent of creation. Of Christ's work in creation we read in "The Desire of Ages," page 20:

"In the beginning, God was revealed in all the works of creation. It was Christ that spread the heavens, and laid the foundations of the earth. . . . Upon all things in earth, and air, and sky, He wrote the message of the Father's love."

5. On what occasion were angels first mentioned? Gen. 3:24.

6. Name other early occasions in earth's history when angels appeared to men. Gen. 16:7-9; 19:1-3; 22:11, 12.

7. In Jacob's dream, what illustration of angel ministry is given? How did this vision meet its fulfillment in Christ? Gen. 28:12; John 1:51.

NOTE.—In a dream, Jacob beheld earth and heaven connected by a ladder on which angels of God went about their work of ministering to men. Christ told Nathaniel that He would be the communicating link between heaven and earth. Through all time Christ has been the connecting link between fallen humanity and God. "The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world" alone could, through His sacrifice, His provision for man's salvation, keep open the one way, in the gift of Himself. He is the ladder that reaches from earth to heaven.

ANGEL MINISTRY TO CHRIST

8. How did angels co-operate with Christ in His ministry? Rev. 1:1; 22:16.

9. What did angels do for Jesus while on earth? Matt. 4:11; Luke 22:43.

NOTE.—“From His earliest years Jesus was guarded by heavenly angels, yet His life was one long struggle against the powers of darkness.”—*The Desire of Ages*, p. 71.

“These angels had been with Christ as guardian angels throughout His life on earth. They had witnessed His trial and crucifixion.”—*Id.*, p. 793.

“God could not trust His beloved Son with men, even while carrying forward His work for their salvation. He commissioned angels to attend Jesus and protect Him till He should accomplish His mission on earth, and die by the hands of those whom He came to save.”—*Id.*, p. 67.

ANGEL MINISTRY TO MEN

10. What have angels done for servants of God in ages past?

ANSWER.—Ministered to Elijah (1 Kings 19:4-8); shut lions' mouths for Daniel (Dan. 6:22); protected Elisha and his servant (2 Kings 6:14-17).

NOTE.—“Between the servant of God and the hosts of armed foemen was an encircling band of heavenly angels. They had come down in mighty power, not to destroy, not to exact homage, but to encamp round about and minister to the Lord's weak and helpless ones.”—*Prophets and Kings*, p. 257.

Other instances might be noted, for the Old Testament records many experiences of angel ministry to God's servants.

11. What have angels done to those who transgress God's law? Isa. 37:36; Acts 12:23.

NOTE.—In many cases of flagrant transgression and rebellion against Him, God has sent His angels as the messengers of wrath. Yet He does not love to cause suffering to the evildoer, but pleads with him to repent. Even in that day when His wrath is poured out in final punishment of those who do wickedly, it will be because of continued unrepentant rebellion. Of the work of angels in behalf of the evildoer we read:

“Under God the angels are all powerful. On one occasion, in obedience to the command of Christ, they slew of the Assyrian army in one night one hundred and eighty-five thousand men.”—*The Desire of Ages*, p. 700.

“God does not send messengers to flatter the sinner. . . . He lays heavy burdens upon the conscience of the wrongdoer, and pierces the soul with arrows of conviction. The ministering angels present to him the fearful judgments of God to deepen the sense of need, and prompt the cry, ‘What must I do to be saved?’”—*Id.*, p. 104.

“The angels of glory find their joy in giving,—giving love and tireless watchcare to souls that are fallen and unholy. Heavenly beings woo the hearts of men; they bring to this dark world light from the courts above; by gentle and patient ministry they move upon the human spirit, to bring the lost into a fellowship with Christ which is even closer than they themselves can know.”—*Id.*, p. 21.

12. Who is the commander of the heavenly messengers? Ps. 68:17.

NOTE.—“The Bible shows us God in His high and holy place, not in a

state of inactivity, not in silence and solitude, but surrounded by ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands of holy beings, all waiting to do His will. Through these messengers He is in active communication with every part of His dominion. By His Spirit He is everywhere present. Through the agency of His Spirit and His angels, He ministers to the children of men."—*"The Ministry of Healing,"* p. 417.

"They [God's people] are to contend with supernatural forces, but they are assured of supernatural help. All the intelligences of heaven are in this army. And more than angels are in the ranks. The Holy Spirit, the representative of the Captain of the Lord's host, comes down to direct the battle."—*"The Desire of Ages,"* p. 352.

"One part of the ministry of heavenly angels is to visit our world and oversee the work of the Lord in the hands of His stewards."—*"Testimonies,"* vol. 6, p. 456.

13. Give instances in the New Testament which illustrate the ministry of angels to human souls. Acts 8:26, 29-39; 12:6-11.

NOTE.—"This Ethiopian was a man of good standing and of wide influence. God saw that when converted, he would give others the light he had received, and would exert a strong influence in favor of the gospel. Angels of God were attending this seeker for light, and he was being drawn to the Saviour. By the ministration of the Holy Spirit, the Lord brought him into touch with one who could lead him to the light."—*"Acts of the Apostles,"* p. 107.

"When the angel had gone, the centurion 'called two of his household servants, and a devout soldier of them that waited on him continually; and when he had declared all these things unto them, he sent them to Joppa.' The angel, after his interview with Cornelius, went to Peter, in Joppa."—*Id.*, pp. 134, 135.

14. How do angels serve to care for and protect God's children? Ps. 34:7; 91:11.

NOTE.—"It is impossible to give any idea of the experience of the people of God who shall be alive upon the earth when celestial glory and a repetition of the persecutions of the past are blended. They will walk in the light proceeding from the throne of God. By means of the angels there will be constant communication between heaven and earth."—*"Testimonies,"* vol. 9, p. 16.

"My attention was then turned to the company I had seen, who were mightily shaken. I was shown those whom I had before seen weeping and praying in agony of spirit. The company of guardian angels around them had been doubled, and they were clothed with an armor from their head to their feet."—*"Early Writings,"* p. 271.

LESSON OUTLINE

I. MESSENGERS OF GOD

1. Angels are messengers of heaven. Heb. 1:7, 14.
2. Created by God they stand slightly above humanity. Heb. 2:7; Col. 1:16, 17.
3. Angels have ministered to man's need since the creation. Gen. 3:24; 28:12; John 1:51.
4. They are the messengers of Christ to His saints. Rev. 1:1; 22:16.
5. While Christ was on earth angels ministered to Him. Matt. 4:11; Luke 22:43.

II. ANGEL MINISTRY TO MEN

1. In ancient times angels met man's needs. 1 Kings 19:4-8; Dan. 6:22; 2 Kings 6:14-17.
2. Angels bring warning and punishment to evildoers. Isa. 37:36; Acts 12:23.
3. The Lord is commander of the angel hosts. Ps. 68:17.
4. Angel ministry is available to each of God's children. Ps. 34:7; 91:11.

Lesson 5 for January 29, 1938

DAILY LESSON STUDY: Place a check mark in the proper space.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SABBATH

The Church of God

MEMORY VERSE: "Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God; and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone." Eph. 2:19, 20.

STUDY HELP: "Acts of the Apostles," pp. 9-16; "The Desire of Ages," pp. 105, 106.

THE CHURCH

1. What are some of the terms used in the Scriptures to represent the church?

ANSWER.—The body (Col. 1:18); family (Eph. 3:14, 15); pillar and ground of the truth (1 Tim. 3:15); holy temple (Eph. 2:21).

2. How many churches, or bodies, does God have? Rom. 12:5; 1 Cor. 12:13.

3. Who is the head of the church? Col. 1:18; Eph. 1:22.

4. What term does the martyr Stephen use in speaking of the Exodus movement? Acts 7:38.

CHRIST THE TRUE FOUNDATION

5. Who is the chief foundation stone of the church? 1 Cor. 3:11; 1 Peter 2:5-9.

NOTE.—Christ is the chief foundation stone of the church of God. On Him and in Him the church is built,—apostles, prophets, and the assembly of the saints. No other foundation than Christ is possible to the true church, the Israel of God.

6. Upon what rock was the church in the wilderness founded? 1 Cor. 10:4; Deut. 32:4.

THE SIGN OF GOD'S TRUE CHURCH

7. What is the law of the church?

ANSWER.—The Decalogue. Ex. 19:5, 6; Ezek. 20:10, 11. (Compare Romans 3:31 and James 2:10-12.)

NOTE.—The Decalogue, the Ten Commandments, is the fundamental law of the church of God. It presents the chief ruler—God, the Creator of heaven

and earth. It states our duty to Him, and it lays down the fundamental principles of the relationship between members of His family.

8. What is God's mark of identification between Himself and His people? Ex. 31:13-17; Ezek. 20:12.

9. What was the attitude of Christ to the law and the Sabbath? Matt. 5:17, 18; Mark 2:28.

THE CONDITION OF MEMBERSHIP

10. Through what service must one enter the church? 1 Cor. 12:13; John 3:5; Gal. 3:27.

11. What covenant does the Lord make with His people? Heb. 8:10.

NOTE.—“The same law that was engraved upon the tables of stone is written by the Holy Spirit upon the tables of the heart. Instead of going about to establish our own righteousness, we accept the righteousness of Christ. His blood atones for our sins. His obedience is accepted for us. Then the heart renewed by the Holy Spirit will bring forth ‘the fruits of the Spirit.’ Through the grace of Christ we shall live in obedience to the law of God written upon our hearts. Having the Spirit of Christ, we shall walk even as He walked. Through the prophet He declared of Himself, ‘I delight to do Thy will, O My God; yea, Thy law is within My heart.’ And when among men He said, ‘The Father hath not left Me alone; for I do always those things that please Him.’”—“*Patriarchs and Prophets*,” p. 372.

12. What provisions did God make for the organized working of the church on earth? 1 Cor. 12:28; Eph. 4:11-13.

THE REMNANT TRUE TO GOD

13. What promise is made concerning the remnant? Rom. 9:27, 28.

14. What are the characteristics of the “remnant” of the church? Rev. 14:12; 12:17.

NOTE.—A remnant is a part of and exactly like the whole. The remnant church will measure up to the law of God, which is the law of God's church, just as the saints have ever been obedient to His will. They will keep the commandments of God, and hold to the faith of Jesus. In true loyalty to the principles of the kingdom they will abide to the end.

15. Eventually what will be the home of the church? John 14:1-3; Rev. 21:1-3.

LESSON OUTLINE

I. THE FAMILY OF GOD

1. There is but one church of God. 1 Cor. 12:13.
2. Christ is its head. Col. 1:18; Eph. 1:22.

II. CHRIST THE TRUE FOUNDATION

1. Christ is the chief foundation stone. 1 Cor. 3:11; 1 Peter 2:5-9.
2. The church in the wilderness was also founded on Christ. 1 Cor. 10:4; Deut. 32:4.

III. THE SIGN OF GOD'S TRUE CHURCH

1. The law of the church is the Decalogue. Ex. 19:5, 6; Ezek. 20:10, 11.
2. The Sabbath is its sign. Ex. 31:13-17; Ezek. 20:12.

3. Christ, apostles, and prophets so recognized it. Matt. 5:17, 18; Mark 2:28.

IV. THE CONDITION OF MEMBERSHIP

1. Baptism is the gate of the church. 1 Cor. 12:13.
2. The church covenant. Heb. 8:10.

V. THE REMNANT TRUE TO GOD

1. The remnant church will be faithful. Rev. 14:12; 12:17.
2. The holy city to be the future home of the church. John 14:1-3; Rev. 21:1-3.

Lesson 6 for February 5, 1938

DAILY LESSON STUDY: Place a check mark in the proper space.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SABBATH

Spiritual Gifts

MEMORY VERSE: "God hath set some in the church, first apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues." 1 Cor. 12:28.

STUDY HELP: "Christ's Object Lessons," pp. 327, 328; (new ed., pp. 329, 330).

THE GIFTS OF THE SPIRIT

1. When Christ ascended, who was to be His representative to carry on His work? John 14:26; 16:13.

2. What work had been given to the church? Matt. 28:18-20.

3. What gifts were given to the church for the prosecution of the task committed to them? 1 Cor. 12:28; Eph. 4:7-13.

4. What are these gifts called? Why are they so called? 1 Cor. 12:1, 11.

NOTE.—These gifts are called "spiritual" gifts because they are distributed through and ministered by the Holy Spirit.

5. How are the gifts of the Spirit distributed? 1 Cor. 12:4-6, 11.

NOTE.—To the members of the church He has given what Paul, the missionary apostle, calls "the gifts of the Spirit." The work of the Holy Spirit upon the individual heart is one of its functions. The work of the Spirit through individuals by the gifts of the Spirit is another. The gifts of the Spirit are bestowed upon the membership of the church of Christ to make possible successful winning of the unconverted souls.

GIVEN TO DEVELOP THE CHURCH

6. What should be the attitude of the members of the church to these gifts? 1 Cor. 12:31.

7. What is expected of one who receives a gift? 1 Peter 4:10; Rom. 12:6-8.

8. How long were Christ's servants to whom He had given gifts to continue their labors? Luke 19:12, 13.

NOTE.—“The talents that Christ entrusts to His church represent especially the gifts and blessings imparted by the Holy Spirit. ‘To one is given by the Spirit the word of wisdom; to another the word of knowledge by the same Spirit; to another faith by the same Spirit; to another the gifts of healing by the same Spirit; to another the working of miracles; to another prophecy; to another discerning of spirits; to another divers kinds of tongues; to another the interpretation of tongues: but all these worketh that one and the selfsame Spirit, dividing to every man severally as He will.’ All men do not receive the same gifts, but to every servant of the Master some gift of the Spirit is promised. . . .

“The special gifts of the Spirit are not the only talents represented in the parable. It includes all gifts and endowments, whether original or acquired, natural or spiritual. All are to be employed in Christ's service. In becoming His disciples, we surrender ourselves to Him with all that we are and have. These gifts He returns to us purified and ennobled, to be used for His glory in blessing our fellow men.”—“*Christ's Object Lessons*,” pp. 327, 328.

9. What is the purpose of these gifts? Eph. 4:11-13.

ATTRIBUTES OF THE REMNANT CHURCH

10. How many of the gifts of the Spirit will be found in the church which awaits our Lord's return? 1 Cor. 1:7.

11. Which gift is especially mentioned as belonging to the remnant church? Rev. 12:17. (Compare with Revelation 19:10.)

12. Upon what condition is the Holy Ghost given? How long will He continue in and bless the church? John 14:15, 16.

NOTE.—As long as the people of God love Him and remain faithful to His law, the Ten Commandments, the Holy Spirit will co-operate with them and work through them. But when an individual, or the body of the church as a whole, turns away from and deliberately rejects the law of God, the Holy Spirit can no longer use them. They, themselves, from that time forth stand in need of ministry, and are not in a position to minister spiritually to others. One may go so far, while still professedly a Christian, that even his prayers become an abomination to God. Prov. 28:9. If the church as a whole thus departs from God, we are told that her prophets find no vision. God no longer speaks through them. Lam. 2:9. But God's true remnant church will be a commandment-keeping church, and will have the testimony of Jesus in their midst. Rev. 12:17; see also Rev. 14:12.

LESSON OUTLINE

I. THE GIFTS OF THE SPIRIT

1. Christ left the Holy Spirit to guide the church. John 14:26; 16:13.
2. The church was given a specific task. Matt. 28:18-20.
3. These gifts of the Spirit are given through the Holy Spirit. 1 Cor. 12:4-6, 11.

II. GIVEN TO DEVELOP THE CHURCH

1. Each gift is to be exercised. Rom. 12:6-8.
2. The ultimate objective of the gifts is the perfection of the church in service. Eph. 4:11-13.

III. ATTRIBUTES OF THE REMNANT CHURCH

1. All the gifts will be in the remnant church. 1 Cor. 1:7.
2. Prophecy is especially mentioned. Rev. 12:17.
3. Only an obedient church can retain spiritual gifts. John 14:15, 16; Rev. 14:12.

Lesson 7 for February 12, 1938

DAILY LESSON STUDY: Place a check mark in the proper space.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SABBATH

Spiritual Gifts (Concluded)

MEMORY VERSE: "Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto Me." Acts 1:8.

STUDY HELP: "Acts of the Apostles," pp. 35-56.

PENTECOST AND THE GIFT OF TONGUES

1. After giving the disciples their work, what did Jesus say as to where and when they should begin their labors? Luke 24:47-49.

NOTE.—The disciples were not to enter upon the fuller ministry to which they had been called until they had received the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. The coming of the Holy Ghost in the form of cloven tongues of fire on the day of Pentecost was the signal from heaven for them to go forth in obedience to Christ's command to "go, . . . teach all nations." Obedient to that summons they went forth, humble fishermen made bold, courageous, efficient, by the Spirit's presence in their lives.

2. What was the condition of their hearts that ultimately made the fulfillment of this promise possible? Acts 1:14; 2:1.

NOTE.—"The disciples prayed with intense earnestness for a fitness to meet men, and in their daily intercourse to speak words that would lead sinners to Christ. Putting away all differences, all desire for the supremacy, they came close together in Christian fellowship. They drew nearer and nearer to God, and as they did this, they realized what a privilege had been theirs in being permitted to associate so closely with Christ."—"*Acts of the Apostles*," p. 37.

3. At what time and under what conditions was the promised outpouring given? Acts 2:1-4.

4. Who spoke on the day of Pentecost? What spiritual gift was manifested? Acts 2:4-7, 14.

5. What made necessary the exercise of the gift of tongues on this occasion? Verses 8-11.

NOTE.—"There were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devout men, out of every nation under heaven.' During the dispersion, the Jews had been scattered to almost every part of the inhabited world, and in their exile they had learned to speak various languages. Many of these Jews were on this occasion in Jerusalem, attending the religious festivals then in progress. Every known tongue was represented by those assembled. This diversity of lan-

guages would have been a great hindrance to the proclamation of the gospel; God therefore in a miraculous manner supplied the deficiency of the apostles. The Holy Spirit did for them that which they could not have accomplished for themselves in a lifetime. They could now proclaim the truths of the gospel abroad, speaking with accuracy the languages of those for whom they were laboring. This miraculous gift was a strong evidence to the world that their commission bore the signet of Heaven. From this time forth the language of the disciples was pure, simple, and accurate, whether they spoke in their native tongue or in a foreign language."—*Acts of the Apostles*," pp. 39, 40.

6. What is the rule given by the apostle Paul for the use of tongues in the church? 1 Cor. 14:26-28.

NOTE.—On the day of Pentecost the gift of tongues was exercised because it was necessary, and would not have been exercised if no one could have understood them. In the exercise of the true gift of tongues, every man heard in the tongue in which he was born.

7. For whose sake was the gift of tongues given? 1 Cor. 14:22.

OTHER GIFTS IN THE EARLY CHURCH

8. What gift of the Spirit was manifested in the apostolic church? Acts 15:32; 11:27, 28; 21:8-10.

9. What instruction concerning the gift of healing has been given the church? James 5:13-16. (Compare with the earlier exercise of this gift in Mark 6:13.)

10. What gift was exercised by Peter and John? Acts 3:1-11.

11. What further examples have we of the use of this gift? Acts 5: 15, 16; 19:12.

12. What prophecy of Jesus was fulfilled by the apostles in the exercise of this gift of healing? John 14:12.

13. What gifts belonging to the church have been counterfeited by Satan? 2 Cor. 11:13-15; Rev. 13:14.

NOTE.—Satan has counterfeited the gifts of the Spirit in the past, and will continue increasingly to do so in the future. By this means he seeks to confuse minds, and lead men to reject the true gifts of God. Among the instances of counterfeit workings by Satan are those recorded in the following: Matt. 7:15; 1 John 4:1; Rev. 16:14.

14. How may the genuine gifts be distinguished from the counterfeit? Matt. 7:20; 1 John 4:1, 2; Isa. 8:20.

NOTE.—No Christian need be deceived by false prophets or spurious miracle workers. God has given infallible rules by which to judge professed servants of His. The fruitage of their lives; their loyalty to the commands of God as given in His word; the measure of their love for, and manifestation of, the Spirit of Jesus, are the factors which will either justify or condemn them.

LESSON OUTLINE

I. PENTECOST AND THE GIFT OF TONGUES

1. The disciples were to await the outpouring of the Spirit. Luke 24:47-49.
2. Conversion and unity of heart were first essentials. Acts 1:14; 2:1.

- When they were thus prepared, the Spirit appeared as cloven tongues. Acts 2:1-4.
- To meet the special need the gift of tongues accompanied Pentecost. Acts 2:8-11.
- Tongues were given to edify, and as a sign to unbelievers. 1 Cor. 14: 22, 28.

II. OTHER GIFTS IN THE EARLY CHURCH

- Prophecy was often manifested. Acts 15:32; 11:27, 28; 21:8-10.
- Definite instruction is given the church today. James 5:13-16.
- Peter and John were given the gift of healing. Acts 3:1-11.
- Other apostles also were given this power. Acts 5:15, 16; 19:12.
- Satan has counterfeited and will continue to counterfeit spiritual gifts. 2 Cor. 11:13-15; Rev. 13:14.
- None need be deceived. The mark of the true. Matt. 7:20; Isa. 8:20.

Start Your Investment Project Early in the Year

Lesson 8 for February 19, 1938

DAILY LESSON STUDY: Place a check mark in the proper space.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SABBATH
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Memorials and Ordinances

MEMORY VERSE: "One Lord, one faith, one baptism." Eph. 4:5.

STUDY HELPS: "The Desire of Ages," pp. 112, 113; "Steps to Christ," pp. 53-60.

BAPTISM OF CHRIST

- What is the meaning of the word "baptism"?

ANSWER.—"Baptism" is a word taken from the Greek, and means to "immerse, to dip, to plunge into."

- What ordinance did Jesus receive before beginning His earthly ministry? Matt. 3:13.

- What mode of baptism was used by John in baptizing Jesus? Where was He baptized? Matt. 3:16; Mark 1:5. 9.

NOTE.—Jesus was baptized of John in Jordan. He "went up straightway out of the water." The baptism of Christ was by immersion. No other method of water baptism is taught in the Bible.

- What public announcement was made by God at Jesus' baptism? Matt. 3:17.

NOTE.—"These words of confirmation were given to inspire faith in those who witnessed the scene, and to strengthen the Saviour for His mission."—*"The Desire of Ages,"* p. 112.

- Where else did John baptize? Why? John 3:23.

- How did he interpret the baptismal experience of Christ? John 1:31-34.

NOTE.—Baptism was instituted by God. John the Baptist was the first to baptize. He was sent before Jesus to prepare the way of the Lord. It was most appropriate that he should administer the ordinance which initiated Jesus into His great work of preaching the gospel. Jesus was anointed to preach. He was anointed by the Holy Ghost at His baptism.

7. By what prophetic utterance did Isaiah indicate the work of Christ? Isa. 61:1; Luke 4:17, 18.

8. How many baptisms are there? Eph. 4:5.

NOTE.—The Bible recognizes but one form of baptism, that of immersion. Christ was baptized "in the Jordan;" the eunuch went down "into the water" and "came up out of the water." Baptism is to be accompanied by the giving of God's Spirit, as says Peter, "Repent, and be baptized every one of you, . . . and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." Acts 2:38. As Christ comes into the life, His Spirit takes possession of the soul, and it is no longer we who live, "but Christ liveth" in us. (See Gal. 2:20.) There is, however, but one baptism, and the gift of the Holy Spirit is a part, a complement, of that baptism.

BELIEVERS ONLY TO BE BAPTIZED

9. What did Jesus commission His disciples to do? Matt. 28:18, 19; Mark 16:15, 16.

10. How did Peter relate himself to this command on the day of Pentecost? What would accompany their baptism? Acts 2:38, 39.

NOTE.—Peter definitely indicates that one who is baptized into Christ will receive the Holy Spirit to guide into truth, to lead in service. The Holy Spirit is given not for us to use, but to use us. In other words, He empowers, prepares, and fits the Christian to live for and serve his Lord. God has given to every man his work, and when the heart and life are surrendered, the first and greatest desire is to make Christ known to others. For this purpose the gifts of the Spirit are bestowed.

11. When God made choice of Paul to be the apostle to the Gentiles, what was the first thing he was commanded to do? Acts 22:12-16.

12. Why is baptism necessary? John 3:3-5.

13. What relationship to Christ and to the church is established by baptism? Gal. 3:27; 1 Cor. 12:13.

14. What two distinct acts of Jesus are memorialized by baptism? In what way? Rom. 6:3, 4; Col. 2:12.

NOTE.—Paul here recognizes in his reference to the death and burial of Christ and to His resurrection from the dead, the true significance of baptism. Those who are baptized are buried with Christ, and rise to walk in newness of life in Him.

15. What are the prerequisites for baptism?

ANSWER.—Prerequisites for baptism are: (1) Men must be taught the gospel, Matt. 28:19; (2) they must believe with all the heart, Acts 8:36-38; (3) they must repent of sins committed, Acts 2:38; (4) they must die to, or cease from, sin, Rom. 6:2-6.

16. How do we know that baptism is a required ordinance? John 3:3, 5; Acts 2:37, 38; Mark 16:15, 16.

NOTE.—Jesus said to Nicodemus, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." He spoke imperatively to His disciples, "Go," "teach," "baptize." If it is imperative for the minister to baptize, it is equally imperative for the candidate for the church of Christ to receive baptism for the remission of sins.

LESSON OUTLINE

I. BAPTISM OF CHRIST

1. Christ's baptism came at the beginning of His ministry. Matt. 3:13.
2. Christ was immersed. Mark 1:5, 9.
3. God publicly recognized Christ as His Son at His baptism. Matt. 3:17.
4. Christ was anointed at baptism for His earthly ministry. Isa. 61:1; Luke 4:17, 18.
5. There is but one baptism. Eph. 4:5.

II. BELIEVERS ONLY TO BE BAPTIZED

1. Men are to be taught before baptism. Matt. 28:18, 19; Mark 16:15, 16.
2. One of Paul's first acts after conversion was to receive baptism, apparently by Ananias. Acts 22:12-16.
3. Baptism leads into the church, and into Christ. Gal. 3:27; 1 Cor. 12:13.
4. Baptism memorializes Christ's death and resurrection. Rom. 6:3, 4; Col. 2:12.
5. Men must be taught, must believe, repent, and cease from sin to be baptized. Matt. 28:19; Acts 8:36-38; Rom. 6:2-6.
6. Baptism is essential to Christian life. John 3:3, 5; Acts 2:37, 38.

Lesson 9 for February 26, 1938

DAILY LESSON STUDY: Place a check mark in the proper space.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SABBATH

Memorials and Ordinances (Concluded)

MEMORY VERSE: "They were both righteous before God, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless." Luke 1:6.

STUDY HELP: "The Desire of Ages," pp. 642-661.

MEMORIALS ESTABLISHED OF GOD

1. What is God's desire with regard to His wonderful works? Ps. 111:4.
2. What is God's memorial of creation? Ex. 20:8-11.
3. What memorial of Israel's Exodus from Egypt did God establish? Ex. 13:3-10; Deut. 16:1-8.
4. What is God's memorial of the resurrection of Jesus? Rom. 6:4, 5; Col. 2:12.

NOTE.—Of all the events in the Biblical program, the resurrection is of most interest, if not actually of most importance, to the people of God. God has memorialized this great event by the ceremony of baptism. The popular Christian church has largely ignored God's memorial, and put in its stead a man-made memorial. The reason assigned for the observance of the first day of the week instead of the seventh day as a Sabbath is that it is observed as a memorial of the resurrection. The Bible has never commanded and approved such a memorial.

THE LORD'S SUPPER

5. What memorial service was instituted by Jesus the night of His betrayal? 1 Cor. 11:23-25; Matt. 26:26-29.

6. To what covenant did this ordinance belong? Matt. 26:28; 1 Cor. 11:25.

7. When did the ordinances of this covenant become effective and of binding obligation on Christians? Heb. 10:9, 10.

NOTE.—The ordinances connected with the first covenant came to an end when the services of the earthly sanctuary ceased, and Christ gave His life as the Lamb of God. Before His death He provided for the memorials of the new testament. These were ever after to be celebrated by His followers "till He come." These new covenant ordinances are to be a constant reminder of what Christ has done for His brethren, of our need of Him in daily life, and of our life with Him, if we are faithful, in that better land where we shall dwell with Him forever.

8. What ordinance was Jesus celebrating with His disciples on the night He was betrayed? On the same night, what ordinance did Jesus institute to take its place? Luke 22:15-20; Matt. 26:26.

NOTE.—"Christ was standing at the point of transition between two economies and their two great festivals. He, the spotless Lamb of God, was about to present Himself as a sin offering, and He would thus bring to an end the system of types and ceremonies that for four thousand years had pointed to His death. As He ate the Passover with His disciples, He instituted in its place the service that was to be the memorial of His great sacrifice. The national festival of the Jews was to pass away forever. The service which Christ established was to be observed by His followers in all lands and through all ages."—*The Desire of Ages*, p. 652.

9. With what kind of bread and wine was the Passover observed? Matt. 26:17; Lev. 23:4-6; Ex. 12:8.

NOTE.—"Christ is still at the table on which the paschal supper has been spread. The unleavened cakes used at the Passover season are before Him. The Passover wine, untouched by fermentation, is on the table. These emblems Christ employs to represent His own unblemished sacrifice. Nothing corrupted by fermentation, the symbol of sin and death, could represent the 'Lamb without blemish and without spot.'"—*The Desire of Ages*, p. 653.

10. To what great event does the Lord's Supper look forward? Matt. 26:29; 1 Cor. 11:26.

THE ORDINANCE OF HUMILITY

11. What other service was instituted on the same night Christ instituted the new covenant ordinances? John 13:1-12.

12. What did Jesus tell the disciples they ought to do? Verse 14.

NOTE.—“To those who receive the spirit of this service, it can never become a mere ceremonial. Its constant lesson will be, ‘By love serve one another.’ In washing the feet of His disciples, Christ gave evidence that He would do any service, however humble, that would make them heirs with Him of the eternal wealth of heaven’s treasure. His disciples, in performing the same rite, pledged themselves in like manner to serve their brethren. Whenever this ordinance is rightly celebrated, the children of God are brought into a holy relationship, to help and bless each other. They covenant that the life shall be given to unselfish ministry. And this, not only for one another. Their field of labor is as wide as their Master’s was. The world is full of those who need our ministry. The poor, the helpless, the ignorant, are on every hand. Those who have communed with Christ in the upper chamber, will go forth to minister as He did.”—*“The Desire of Ages,”* p. 651.

13. By this service what did Jesus say He had given them? Verse 15.

LESSON OUTLINE

I. MEMORIALS ESTABLISHED OF GOD

1. God desires His works to be remembered. Ps. 111:4.
2. He has established memorials of creation (Ex. 20:8-11); of Israel’s Exodus (Ex. 13:3-10); of Christ’s resurrection (Rom. 6:4, 5).

II. THE LORD’S SUPPER

1. Christ instituted the Lord’s Supper the night of His betrayal. 1 Cor. 11:23-25.
2. It is an ordinance of the new testament, or covenant. Matt. 26:28; 1 Cor. 11:25.
3. It takes the place of the Passover of the old covenant. Luke 22:15-20.
4. Unleavened bread and unfermented wine were used as symbols. Matt. 26:17. (Note.)

III. THE ORDINANCE OF HUMILITY

1. The same night Christ washed the disciples’ feet. John 13:1-12.
2. Christ tells us to follow His example. John 13:14, 15.

Lesson 10 for March 5, 1938

DAILY LESSON STUDY: Place a check mark in the proper space.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SABBATH

Christian Health and Temperance

MEMORY VERSE: “Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.” 1 Cor. 10:31.

STUDY HELP: “The Ministry of Healing,” pp. 287-310.

DISEASE A RESULT OF MAN’S TRANSGRESSION

1. What principle should govern and control the life of the Christian? Why? 1 Cor. 6:20; 10:31.

2. What is God’s will for His people? Ps. 67:2; Jer. 30:17.

3. When and where did disease originate? What was the cause of its wide dissemination? Gen. 3:3, 6; Deut. 28:15, 22, 58-62.

NOTE.—The first transgression of the law of God took place in Eden. God had said to Adam and Eve, "In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die," or, as the marginal reading gives it, "dying thou shalt die." That one transgression brought sentence of death upon our first parents. Sickness, disease, and death have followed as a natural consequence. As man continued his course of sin, and wickedness became almost universal, disease increased.

4. What is essential to good health? 3 John 2; Prov. 4:20-22.

NOTE.—"The paralytic found in Christ healing for both the soul and the body. The spiritual healing was followed by physical restoration. This lesson should not be overlooked. There are today thousands suffering from physical disease, who, like the paralytic, are longing for the message, 'Thy sins are forgiven.' The burden of sin, with its unrest and unsatisfied desires, is the foundation of their maladies. They can find no relief until they come to the Healer of the soul. The peace which He alone can give, would impart vigor to the mind and health to the body."—*The Desire of Ages*, p. 270.

5. What caused the spiritual fall and punishment of the following: Adam and Eve (Genesis 3; Rom. 5:12); Esau (Gen. 25:29-34; Heb. 12:16); ancient Israel (Num. 11:4); the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah (Luke 17:27-29; Ezek. 16:49)?

MAN'S DIET—BEFORE AND AFTER SIN ENTERED

6. What food was originally given to man? Gen. 1:29, 30; 2:16.

7. What is the earliest record of flesh eating? What prohibition was given with the permission to eat animal food? Gen. 9:2-4.

NOTE.—God's permission to the people after the Flood to use flesh food was premised upon the condition of the world at that time. Originally He had given them "every herb bearing seed, . . . every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed." Owing to the hardness of men's hearts, God had later permitted many things that were not according to His original purpose for mankind. In these last days we have this instruction:

"A solemn responsibility rests upon those who know the truth, that all their works shall correspond with their faith, and that their lives shall be refined and sanctified, and they be prepared for the work that must rapidly be done in these closing days of the message. They have no time or strength to spend in the indulgence of appetite."

"Flesh foods are injurious to the physical well-being, and we should learn to do without them. Those who are in a position where it is possible to secure a vegetarian diet, but who choose to follow their own preferences in this matter, eating and drinking as they please, will gradually grow careless of the instruction the Lord has given regarding other phases of the present truth, and will lose their perception of what is truth; they will surely reap as they have sown."—*Testimonies*, vol. 9, pp. 154, 156.

TEMPERANCE A CHRISTIAN GRACE

8. Which Christian grace comes before patience? Of what is it a fruit? 2 Peter 1:6; Gal. 5:22, 23.

9. What lesson of temperance is given by the apostle Paul? 1 Cor. 9:25.

NOTE.—Moderation in all things good, is the rule for the Christian. This comprehends eating, drinking, working, sleeping, recreation, etc.

“The principles of temperance must be carried further than the mere use of spirituous liquors. The use of stimulating and indigestible food is often equally injurious to health, and in many cases sows the seeds of drunkenness. True temperance teaches us to dispense entirely with everything hurtful, and to use judiciously that which is healthful.”—*“Patriarchs and Prophets,”* p. 562.

10. How far reaching are the results of intemperance? Ex. 20:5.

NOTE.—“Fathers as well as mothers are involved in this responsibility. Both parents transmit their own characteristics, mental and physical, their dispositions and appetites, to their children. As the result of parental intemperance, children often lack physical strength and mental and moral power. Liquor drinkers and tobacco users may, and do, transmit their insatiable craving, their inflamed blood and irritable nerves, to their children. The licentious often bequeath their unholy desires, and even loathsome diseases, as a legacy to their offspring. And as the children have less power to resist temptation than had the parents, the tendency is for each generation to fall lower and lower. To a great degree, parents are responsible, not only for the violent passions and perverted appetites of their children, but for the infirmities of the thousands born deaf, blind, diseased, or idiotic.”—*“Patriarchs and Prophets,”* p. 561.

11. What are some of the things prohibited to the child of God? Prov. 23:31; Lev. 11:7, 8, 26, 41-44.

NOTE.—“The angel’s prohibition included ‘every unclean thing.’ The distinction between articles of food as clean and unclean was not a merely ceremonial and arbitrary regulation, but was based upon sanitary principles.”—*“Patriarchs and Prophets,”* p. 562.

KEEPING THE TEMPLE HOLY

12. What will be the fate of those who defile the temple of God? 1 Cor. 3:16, 17.

13. How is this temple more fully defined by the apostle? 1 Cor. 6:19, 20.

14. How may man be defiled? 2 Cor. 7:1.

NOTE.—These two component parts of man are so closely related to each other that what defiles the one reacts against the other. As Peter says, “Abstain from fleshly lusts, which war against the soul.” 1 Peter 2:11.

“That which corrupts the body tends to corrupt the soul. It unfits the user for communion with God, unfits him for high and holy service.”—*“The Ministry of Healing,”* p. 280.

15. What outstanding Bible characters illustrate proper principles in eating and drinking? How were they rewarded? Dan. 1:8-19.

16. What admonition regarding eating and drinking is given? 1 Cor. 10:31.

17. What was the first point on which Satan tempted Jesus in the wilderness? What lesson should be learned from it? Matt. 4:3, 4.

NOTE.—“Of all the lessons to be learned from our Lord’s first great temptation, none is more important than that bearing upon the control of the appetites and passions. In all ages, temptations appealing to the physical nature have been most effectual in corrupting and degrading mankind. Through intemperance, Satan works to destroy the mental and moral powers that God gave to man as a priceless endowment. Thus it becomes impossible for men to appreciate things of eternal worth. Through sensual indulgence, Satan seeks to blot from the soul every trace of likeness to God.”—*“The Desire of Ages,”* p. 122.

LESSON OUTLINE

I. DISEASE A RESULT OF MAN’S TRANSGRESSION

1. In all we do we should glorify God. 1 Cor. 6:20; 10:31.
2. God wills us to be in good health. Ps. 67:2.
3. Disease is the result of sin. Gen. 3:3, 6; Deut. 28:15, 22, 58-62.

II. MAN’S DIET—BEFORE AND AFTER SIN ENTERED

1. God provided a nonflesh diet to Adam and Eve. Gen. 1:29, 30; 2:16.
2. Flesh first permitted after the Flood. Gen. 9:2-4.

III. TEMPERANCE A CHRISTIAN GRACE

1. Temperance is a part of Christian living. 2 Peter 1:6; 1 Cor. 9:25.
2. Intemperance or temperance is inherited by our children. Ex. 20:5.
3. Some foods and drinks are prohibited for our good. Prov. 23:31; Lev. 11:7, 8, 26, 41-44.

IV. KEEPING THE TEMPLE HOLY

1. Our bodies are the temple of God’s Spirit. 1 Cor. 3:16, 17; 6:19, 20.
2. We may defile the temple either physically or spiritually. 2 Cor. 7:1.
3. Daniel an example of true temperance. Dan. 1:8-19.
4. In all things we are to honor God. 1 Cor. 10:31.
5. As he did with Christ, the enemy seeks to overthrow Christians on the point of appetite. Matt. 4:3, 4.

Lesson 11 for March 12, 1938

DAILY LESSON STUDY: Place a check mark in the proper space.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SABBATH
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Christian Dress and Conduct

MEMORY VERSE: “Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.” James 1:27.

STUDY HELPS: “The Ministry of Healing,” pp. 287-294; “Gospel Workers,” pp. 172, 173.

LOVE NOT THE WORLD

1. What counsel is given the church with reference to the world? 1 John 2:15-17; Col. 3:2.

NOTE.—The text has reference to a love of worldly pleasure, to the temporal, transitory things of the world. A love for sinners in a spiritual sense is not included, for through the example and teachings of the Master we are taught to seek and to save the lost; but our heart's affections are to be on our heavenly Father and our heavenly home.

2. How does God regard one who seeks to be a friend to the world? James 4:4.

3. In the temptation of Jesus in the wilderness, on what point did Satan climax his temptation? Matt. 4:8.

NOTE.—“By the one who had revolted in heaven, the kingdoms of this world were offered Christ, to buy His homage to the principles of evil; but He would not be bought. . . . With the same temptation Satan approaches men, and here he has better success than with Christ. To men he offers the kingdom of this world on condition that they will acknowledge his supremacy.”—*“The Desire of Ages,”* p. 130.

4. What desire was the beginning of Israel's downfall as a kingdom? How was their desire regarded by God? 1 Sam. 8:5, last clause, 19, 20, 7.

NOTE.—In desiring to be like all the nations around them and to separate themselves from God's own plan of leadership, Israel sinned. God had Himself, through His prophets, guided the destinies of His people. In seeking human leadership, they were rejecting God. The desire to be like the world led eventually to their downfall.

5. How does love of the world often manifest itself? Ezek. 16:49; Isa. 3:16.

NOTE.—A love of the world manifests itself in pride, haughtiness, love of display, idleness, and feasting. Perhaps in no other way is it more marked in mankind than in their love of display upon the person, in the home, and in public. Many are the ways, however, in which it may make itself seen and felt.

MAN'S ATTIRE CHANGED BECAUSE OF DISOBEDIENCE

6. Who made the first artificial garments for man? Why were they made? Gen. 3:7, 8, 10, 21.

NOTE.—“The sinless pair [Adam and Eve] wore no artificial garments; they were clothed with a covering of light and glory, such as the angels wear. So long as they lived in obedience to God, this robe of light continued to enshroud them.”—*“Patriarchs and Prophets,”* p. 45.

“The robe of light which had enshrouded them, now disappeared, and to supply its place they endeavored to fashion for themselves a covering; for they could not, while unclothed, meet the eye of God and holy angels.”—*“Patriarchs and Prophets,”* p. 57.

7. What purposes were served by the garments of the priests? Ex. 28:2.

GOSPEL COUNSEL REGARDING ADORNMENT

8. What counsel concerning dress does the apostle Paul give? 1 Tim. 2:9.

**9. Wherein does Peter say the greatest personal adornment lies?
1 Peter 3:4.**

NOTE.—“Self-denial in dress is a part of our Christian duty. To dress plainly, and abstain from display of jewelry and ornaments of every kind is in keeping with our faith.”—“*Testimonies*,” vol. 3, p. 366.

“I have been shown that the main cause of your backsliding is your love of dress. . . . Fashion is deteriorating the intellect and eating out the spirituality of our people. Obedience to fashion is pervading our Seventh-day Adventist churches, and is doing more than any other power to separate our people from God.”—“*Testimonies*,” vol. 4, p. 647.

“Lead the youth to see that in dress, as in diet, plain living is indispensable to high thinking.”—“*Education*,” p. 248.

10. What counsel has been given us concerning the clothing of the body?

ANSWER.—“The Bible teaches modesty in dress. ‘In like manner also, that women adorn themselves in modest apparel.’ This forbids display in dress, gaudy colors, profuse ornamentation. Any device designed to attract attention to the wearer or to excite admiration, is excluded from the modest apparel which God’s word enjoins. . . .

“In the professed Christian world enough is expended for jewels and needlessly expensive dress to feed all the hungry and to clothe the naked. Fashion and display absorb the means that might comfort the poor and the suffering. They rob the world of the gospel of the Saviour’s love. Missions languish. Multitudes perish for want of Christian teaching. Beside our own doors and in foreign lands the heathen are untaught and unsaved. . . .

“In the day of God, when brought face to face with Him who gave His life for these needy ones, what excuse will those offer who are spending their time and money upon indulgences that God has forbidden? . . .

“But our clothing, while modest and simple, should be of good quality, of becoming colors, and suited for service. It should be chosen for durability rather than display. It should provide warmth and proper protection. . . . Our dress should be cleanly. Uncleanliness in dress is unhealthful, and thus defiling to the body and to the soul. . . . In all respects the dress should be healthful. ‘Above all things,’ God desires us to ‘be in health,’—health of body and of soul. And we are to be workers together with Him for the health of both soul and body. Both are promoted by healthful dress.

“It should have the grace, the beauty, the appropriateness, of natural simplicity. Christ has warned us against the pride of life, but not against its grace and natural beauty. . . . The most beautiful dress He bids us wear upon the soul. No outward adorning can compare in value or loveliness with that ‘meek and quiet spirit’ which in His sight is ‘of great price.’”—“*The Ministry of Healing*,” pp. 287-289.

**11. What articles and classes of apparel are prohibited by the Bible?
1 Peter 3:3; 1 Tim. 2:9.**

**12. What may those expect who separate themselves from the world?
John 15:18, 19.**

NOTE.—“We must not expect to please ourselves, live and act like the

world, have its pleasures, and enjoy the company of those who are of the world, and reign with Christ in glory."—*Early Writings*, p. 47.

13. What two classes of servants will Jesus find when He comes? What will each class be doing? Matt. 24:45-51.

NOTE.—"That evil servant who said in his heart, 'My Lord delayeth his coming;' professed to be waiting for Christ. He was a 'servant' outwardly devoted to the service of God, while at heart he had yielded to Satan. He does not, like the scoffer, openly deny the truth, but reveals in his life the sentiment of the heart,—that the Lord's coming is delayed. Presumption renders him careless of eternal interests. He accepts the world's maxims, and conforms to its customs and practices. Selfishness, worldly pride, and ambitions predominate. Fearing that his brethren may stand higher than himself, he begins to disparage their efforts and impugn their motives. Thus he smites his fellow servants. As he alienates himself from the people of God, he unites more and more with the ungodly. He is found 'eating and drinking with the drunken,'—joining with worldings, and partaking of their spirit. Thus he is lulled into a carnal security, and overcome by forgetfulness, indifference, and sloth."—*Testimonies*, vol. 5, p. 101.

"Those who link in sympathy with the world are eating and drinking with the drunken, and will surely be destroyed with the workers of iniquity."—*Id.*, p. 212.

LESSON OUTLINE

I. LOVE NOT THE WORLD

1. We are not to love the world. 1 John 2:15-17.
2. Christ was Himself tempted of Satan on desires for worldly power. Matt. 4:8.
3. Love of world and pride were a cause of Israel's downfall. 1 Sam. 8:5, 19, 20, 7.
4. Love of the world is manifested in pride, display, and idleness. Ezek. 16:49; Isa. 3:16.

II. MAN'S ATTIRE CHANGED BECAUSE OF DISOBEDIENCE

1. After sin, a covering became necessary for man. Gen. 3:7, 8, 10, 21.
2. The garments of the priests served for glory and beauty. Ex. 28:2.

III. GOSPEL COUNSEL REGARDING ADORNMENT

1. Our adornment is to be sober, not merely ornamental. 1 Tim. 2:9.
2. The truest adornment is of the spirit. 1 Peter 3:4.
3. Certain adornment is forbidden to the true Christian. 1 Peter 3:3; 2 Tim. 2:9.
4. To follow God brings the world's hatred. John 15:18, 19.

THIRTEENTH SABBATH OFFERING OVERFLOW

March 26, 1938

ISLANDS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN

Not for a Goal, but for Your Soul—Study Daily

Lesson 12 for March 19, 1938

DAILY LESSON STUDY: Place a check mark in the proper space.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SABBATH
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Reverence for the House of God

MEMORY VERSE: "Ye shall keep My Sabbaths, and reverence My sanctuary: I am the Lord." Lev. 19:30.

STUDY HELP: "Testimonies," vol. 5, pp. 491-500.

A DWELLING PLACE FOR GOD

1. For what purpose was the sanctuary erected? Ex. 25:8.
2. What did God's presence do for the sanctuary? Ex. 29:43, 44.
3. What, then, should have been the attitude of the congregation to the sanctuary? Lev. 19:30.

4. What does it mean to reverence anything? Heb. 12:9.

NOTE.—The word "reverence" means to respect, to honor, to fear, to bow in holy esteem to, etc. For example, see 2 Sam. 9:6; 1 Kings 1:31; Eph. 5:33.

5. Realizing God's presence in His holy temple, what should be the attitude of the congregation? Hab. 2:20.

6. How was this principle illustrated when God appeared to Moses? Ex. 3:2-6. (See also 1 Kings 19:12, 13; Isa. 6:1-5.)

7. When God came down upon Mount Sinai, how were Israel instructed to conduct themselves? Ex. 19:10-13, 22-24.

8. How did God's presence affect Israel? Deut. 5:23-28.

NOTE.—Israel feared to come directly into the presence of God. Their one experience at Sinai led them to ask that Moses be their representative, meeting with God, and bringing back to them His commands. In the contacts that men have had with God either directly, or in vision, or through His messengers, they have learned to come into His presence with awe and reverence. For example, Job in Job 42:5, 6; Peter in Luke 5:8, 9; Manoah and his wife in Judges 13:18-20; Daniel in Dan. 10:6-8; Paul in Acts 9:3-8; Cornelius in Acts 10:2-4; John in Rev. 19:10.

9. What instruction concerning the service of the sanctuary was given to the priests?

ANSWER.—Instruction regarding sacrifices and offerings in the sanctuary. (See Leviticus, chapters 1 to 4; Heb. 8:4.)

10. What priests violated these laws concerning the services? How was their act punished? Lev. 10:1-6.

11. Where in the sanctuary was the special place in which God's presence was manifested? Ps. 99:1; Ex. 25:21, 22.

NOTE.—"God designed to teach the people that they must approach Him with reverence and awe, and in His own appointed manner. He cannot accept partial obedience. It was not enough that in this solemn season of worship nearly everything was done as He had directed."—"Patriarchs and Prophets," p. 360.

12. What instruction was given to the priests concerning entrance into and service in the most holy place? Lev. 16:2-4.

NOTE.—God specified the dress, care of the body, and the character and details of every part of the service rendered by the priests in the service of the sanctuary. A departure from these specifications met His rebuke, and in cases of flagrant transgression, punishment by death resulted. (See Num. 16: 35; 2 Sam. 6:6, 7.)

THE CHURCH ALSO GOD'S SANCTUARY

13. What in the Christian dispensation compares to the sanctuary of the former dispensation? 1 Tim. 3:15; Eph. 2:20-22.

14. How should Christians conduct themselves in the church? 1 Cor. 14:33, 40; Ps. 100:4; Eccl. 5:1.

NOTE.—“There should be rules in regard to the time, the place, and the manner of worshipping. Nothing that is sacred, nothing that pertains to the worship of God, should be treated with carelessness or indifference. . . .

“When the worshipers enter the place of meeting, they should do so with decorum, passing quietly to their seats. . . . Common talking, whispering, and laughing should not be permitted in the house of worship, either before or after the service. Ardent, active piety should characterize the worshipers. . . . The whispering and laughing and talking which might be without sin in a common business place, should find no sanction in the house where God is worshipped. . . .

“When the minister enters, it should be with dignified, solemn mien. He should bow down in silent prayer as soon as he steps into the pulpit, and earnestly ask help of God. What an impression this will make! There will be solemnity and awe upon the people. Their minister is communing with God. . . . Solemnity rests upon all, and angels of God are brought very near. . . . When the meeting is opened by prayer, every knee should bow in the presence of the Holy One, and every heart should ascend to God in silent devotion. . . . All the service should be conducted with solemnity and awe, as if in the visible presence of the Master of assemblies. . . .

“When the benediction is pronounced, all should still be quiet, as if fearful of losing the peace of Christ. . . . God and angels have been dishonored by the careless, noisy laughing and shuffling of feet heard in some places.”
—“Testimonies,” vol. 5, pp. 491-494.

LESSON OUTLINE

I. A DWELLING PLACE FOR GOD

1. The sanctuary was built that God might dwell in Israel's midst. Ex. 25:8.
2. God's presence sanctifies. Ex. 29:43, 44.
3. Quietness and silence are necessary in God's presence. Hab. 2:20.
4. We should fear to come carelessly before Him. Ex. 19:10-13, 22-24.
5. Carelessness or disobedience in His presence will be punished. Lev. 10:1-6.
6. God dwelt above the mercy seat. Ps. 99:1; Ex. 25:21, 22.

II. THE CHURCH ALSO GOD'S SANCTUARY

1. The church is the house of the living God. 1 Tim. 3:15; Eph. 2:20-22.
2. Christians should come before God's presence reverently. 1 Cor. 14: 33, 40; Ps. 100:4; Eccl. 5:1.

Lesson 13 for March 26, 1938

DAILY LESSON STUDY: Place a check mark in the proper space.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SABBATH
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Prayer

MEMORY VERSE: "Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God." Phil. 4:6.

STUDY HELP: "Steps to Christ," pp. 97-109.

PRAYER AN ESSENTIAL

1. How essential is prayer to the Christian? Phil. 4:6.

NOTE.—"In everything by prayer and supplication . . . let your requests be made known unto God," says the apostle. Prayer, according to the dictionary, is an "appeal, a request, an intercession." In the spirit of prophecy we read, "Prayer is the breath of the soul. It is the secret of spiritual power."—"Gospel Workers," p. 254. "Prayer is the opening of the heart to God as to a friend."—"Steps to Christ," p. 97.

2. Who prompts and assists in prayer? Rom. 8:26.

NOTE.—"By the Spirit every sincere prayer is indited, and such prayer is acceptable to God."—"The Desire of Ages," p. 189.

3. To whom should prayer be addressed? For what reason? Matt. 6:6-9; Phil. 4:6.

4. Through whom do we have access to the Father when we pray? John 14:6; 1 Tim. 2:5.

5. What does it mean to pray in Christ's name? John 14:14-16; Eph. 4:32, last clause.

NOTE.—"To pray in Christ's name means much. It means that we are to accept His character, manifest His spirit, and work His works. The Saviour's promise is given on condition. 'If ye love Me,' He says, 'keep My commandments.' He saves men, not in sin, but from sin; and those who love Him will show their love by obedience."—"The Desire of Ages," p. 668.

"In Christ's name our petitions ascend to the Father. He intercedes in our behalf, and the Father lays open all the treasures of His grace for our appropriation, for us to enjoy and impart to others. 'Ask in My name,' Christ says. 'I do not say that I will pray the Father for you; for the Father Himself loveth you. Make use of My name. This will give your prayers efficiency, and the Father will give you the riches of His grace.'"—"Testimonies," vol. 8, p. 178.

6. For what things should one pray? Matt. 6:9-13; James 1:5; 5:13-15.

NOTE.—"Keep your wants, your joys, your sorrows, your cares, and your fears before God. You cannot burden Him; you cannot weary Him."—"Steps to Christ," p. 104.

"For the pardon of sin, for the Holy Spirit, for a Christlike temper, for wisdom and strength to do His work, for any gift He has promised, we may

ask; then we are to believe that we receive, and return thanks to God that we have received."—*Education*, p. 258.

7. What is the highest form of worship? Ps. 50:23,

NOTE.—"The soul may ascend nearer heaven on wings of praise. God is worshiped with song and music in the courts above, and as we express our gratitude, we are approximating to the worship of the heavenly hosts. 'Whoso offereth praise glorifieth' God. Let us with reverent joy come before our Creator, with 'thanksgiving, and the voice of melody.'"—*Steps to Christ*, p. 109.

8. What on man's part makes prayer effective? James 1:6; Heb. 11:6; James 5:16, last clause.

9. What on man's part makes prayer ineffective? Ps. 66:18; Lam. 3:42, 44; James 1:6, 7.

NOTE.—While it is true that God hears not sinners, yet if the sinner comes in penitence, God will hear and forgive. This is one prayer to which God never turns a deaf ear.

EXAMPLES OF PRAYER

10. What may be learned about prayer from the example of Christ?

(1) Time to pray: (a) Every hour of need (Luke 23:34, 46; John 17:1, 5, 11); (b) early morning (Mark 1:35).

(2) Place: (a) Solitary place (Mark 1:35); (b) the mountains (Luke 6:12).

NOTE.—"Jesus Himself, while He dwelt among men, was often in prayer. Our Saviour identified Himself with our needs and weakness, in that He became a suppliant, a petitioner, seeking from His Father fresh supplies of strength, that He might come forth braced for duty and trial. He is our example in all things. He is a brother in our infirmities."—*Steps to Christ*, pp. 97, 98.

11. Name some occasions on which Jesus prayed.

ANSWER.—At His baptism (Luke 3:21, 22); at His transfiguration (Luke 9:28, 29); at Lazarus' resurrection (John 11:41-43).

12. Give some Bible examples of prayer.

ANSWER.—Abraham (Gen. 18:23-33, note especially the last verse); Moses (Ex. 32:10-14, 31-34); Elijah (1 Kings 18:36-38, compare verses 41-43 with James 5:17, 18); Daniel (Dan. 9:1-19; 6:10).

PRAYERS THAT ARE ANSWERED

13. Where should our personal petitions be made? Matt. 6:5, 6.

14. When are we told by the Saviour men ought to pray? Luke 18:1; 1 Thess. 5:17.

NOTE.—"We may commune with God in our hearts; we may walk in companionship with Christ. When engaged in our daily labor, we may breathe out our heart's desire, inaudible to any human ear; but that word cannot die away into silence, nor can it be lost. Nothing can drown the soul's desire. It rises above the din of the street, above the noise of machinery. It is God to whom we are speaking, and our prayer is heard."—*Gospel Workers*, p. 258.

15. What is the preferred posture in prayer? Ps. 95:6.

NOTE.—“Both in public and in private worship, it is our privilege to bow on our knees before God when we offer our petitions to Him. Jesus, our example, ‘kneeled down, and prayed.’ Of His disciples it is recorded that they, too, ‘kneeled down, and prayed.’ Paul declared, ‘I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.’ In confessing before God the sins of Israel, Ezra knelt. Daniel ‘kneeled upon his knees three times a day, and prayed, and gave thanks before his God.’”—“*Prophets and Kings*,” p. 48.

16. What may the faithful seeker expect in answer to his prayers? Matt. 7:7, 8; 1 John 3:22.

LESSON OUTLINE

I. PRAYER AN ESSENTIAL

1. Constant communion with God is needed. Phil. 4:6.
2. The Holy Spirit helps us in prayer. Rom. 8:26.
3. We must come to God through Christ. John 14:6, 14-16.
4. Praise is a part of prayer. Ps. 50:23.
5. Obedience makes prayer effective; sin makes it ineffective. James 1:6; Ps. 66:18.

II. EXAMPLES OF PRAYER

1. Christ our example. Luke 23:34, 46; Mark 1:35; Luke 6:12.
2. Christ prayed in public as well as in private. Luke 9:28, 29; John 11:41-43.
3. Patriarchs and prophets prayed earnestly. Ex. 32:10-14; 31-34; 1 Kings 18:36-38; Dan. 9:1-19.

III. PRAYERS THAT ARE ANSWERED

1. Men ought always to be in the spirit of prayer. Luke 18:1; 1 Thess. 5:17.
2. To kneel before our Maker is the correct posture. Ps. 95:6.
3. God will answer the prayer of faith and loyalty. Matt. 7:7, 8; 1 John 3:22.

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