

Study Guide to
**Ephesians and
Colossians**

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Study Guide to Ephesians and Colossians To the Teacher

Study Guide to Ephesians and Colossians is a Bible study guide for teenagers and adults to be used in Bible classes in local congregations. This workbook is not intended to replace the word of God as the class text. Nor is it a commentary. Rather, it consists of questions within the framework of an analytical outline designed to help the class study properly, so each can discover for himself what the Bible teaches.

My experience is that adult and teenage classes generally do not like graded lessons. Thus, this book has no grading system.

However, these same classes have a tendency to “bog down” or stray from the lesson unless some time goals are established and followed. Thus, this study guide is designed to lead the student through the books of Ephesians and Colossians in thirteen lessons.

Each lesson starts with a memory verse. I believe committing the word of God to memory is an important, often neglected aspect of the lives of Christians.

The goals of this course are to lead the student to demonstrate a knowledge of (1) the background of the books of Ephesians and Colossians, (2) the theme of each book, (3) a simple outline of their contents, (4) places mentioned, and (5) people mentioned, to show understanding of (1) key words, (2) passages studied, and (3) great themes of Ephesians and Colossians, and to demonstrate the ability to apply the passages to their own lives and to refute false doctrines based on misunderstandings of passages.

To accomplish these goals, the workbook contains several types of questions: terms to define, places to locate, people to identify, discussion questions, special reports, panel discussion, and personal evaluation as well as reviews. Each question has a purpose. There are no pointless, filler questions, trick questions, or true-false questions.

Although a particular word may appear several times in the books of Ephesians and Colossians it will be given as a term to define only once, unless it is later translated from a different Greek word, used in a different sense, or has a special importance in a later context. The same principle is true of places to locate and people to identify. These questions are designed to help the student understand the language of the text and to place the events in their historical and geographical settings.

There is a glossary in the back of the book which defines the terms and identifies the people and a map on which places may be located.

Each class should end with a review orally in class of the theme of each chapter studied to that point. Beginning with lesson two, each class should start with quotation together of the memory verse and the oral review.

Because the lessons call for a fast overview of Ephesians and Colossians, it is crucial that each student study his lesson and complete the questions outside class. It is best in class to concentrate on the discussion questions and to only spend time on definition, identification, and location questions with which some student might have trouble.

The student should first read the entire text covered by the lesson and then read each passage again separately as he comes to it in the analytical outline. Finally, in order to answer the discussion questions, every student must read the verse or verses that answer each question. If the student will follow the suggested steps in the lesson, he will read each verse of the lesson three times: beginning with the longest for overall grasp, then shorter reading for outline, and finally shortest reading for analysis.

The questions are based on the **New King James Version** of the Bible.

No work book can even begin to replace a competent teacher, with a good working knowledge of the Scriptures, an unswerving love of and loyalty to truth, a deep faith in God and His word, a pure life, an humble opinion of himself, an understanding of and love for his students, and the ability to communicate.

I hope and pray this volume is useful to you in learning and teaching more about the will of God and its application to us. May it deepen your faith and enliven your interest for deeper study and more diligent service to the Lord. - The Author

Course Plan

We will study the books of Ephesians and Colossians in thirteen lessons.

Lesson One: Introduction to Ephesians

Lesson Two: Introduction to Colossians

Lesson Three: God's Eternal Purpose in Christ (Ephesians 1:1-14)

Lesson Four: The Preeminence and Glory of Christ (Colossians 1:1-23)

Lesson Five: Christ, the Fullness of God (Colossians 1:24 - 2:23)

Lesson Six: The Church, the Fullness of Christ (Ephesians 1:15 - 2:22)

Lesson Seven: The Church, the Revelation of God's Eternal Purpose (Ephesians 3:1-21)

Lesson Eight: The Unity and Perfection of the Church (Ephesians 4:1-16)

Lesson Nine: The New Man in Christ (Ephesians 4:17-32; Colossians 4:5-6)

Lesson Ten: Follow God as Dear Children (Ephesians 5:1-21)

Lesson Eleven: Do All in the Name of the Lord (Colossians 3:1-17)

Lesson Twelve: Human Relationships (Ephesians 5:22 - 6:9; Colossians 3:18 - 4:1)

Lesson Thirteen: Be Strong in the Lord (Ephesians 6:10-24; Colossians 4:2-4,7-18)

Lesson One

Introduction to Ephesians

Memory Verse: Ephesians 1:22-23

Author

The Author of Ephesians is the apostle Paul (Ephesians 1:1; 3:1). Thus, the book of Ephesians is inspired of God and properly a part of the Scriptures (Ephesians 3:1-7; 2 Peter 3:14-16; 2 Timothy 3:16-17).

From Where Written

The apostle wrote Ephesians while in Rome (Ephesians 3:1; 4:1; 6:20; Colossians 4:7-9; Philemon 1:9-10).

When Written

Paul penned the letter while he was a prisoner in Rome (ca. A.D. 60 - 64; See above; cf. also Acts 28:16,20,30-31).

To Whom Written

The letter is addressed to the “the saints who are in Ephesus, and faithful in Christ Jesus”(Ephesians 1:1).

The City of Ephesus

Ephesus was a very ancient city whose history went back to times when only legend survives of its story. It was located near the mouth of the Cayster River, three miles from the west coast of Asia Minor, opposite the isle of Samos. All travel by road from the ancient Middle East to Europe was through Ephesus. It had a very large artificial harbor and was the commercial center of the Roman province of Asia. Even before the time of Alexander the Great, it came under Greek influence. The inhabitants had a mixture of Greek and Oriental culture and spoke Greek. Ephesus came under Roman rule in 190 BC. The



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two great buildings of Ephesus were the Great Theater, which seated 50,000, and the Temple of Diana. The Temple of Diana was considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. This structure took 220 years to build, was 342 feet long, 164 feet wide, had columns 56 feet in height, and was constructed of the finest marble. It was the center of pagan worship in that part of the Roman world. Diana, the Roman goddess of fertility and the hunt, was worshiped by temple prostitution. The wealth of the world was brought to this great Temple, and it became the bank of the Roman world and its priests the bankers. It was the center of all Ephesian religion and commerce. Even the artisans depended on it.

The Church in Ephesus

- (1) Paul visited Ephesus briefly on his second journey to the Gentiles, but refused to stay long. He left Priscilla and Aquila there (Acts 18:18-21,26).
- (2) Apollos preached the baptism of John in Ephesus, but Aquila and Priscilla taught him the way of truth (Acts 18:24-28).
- (3) Paul came to Ephesus on his third journey to the Gentiles, found twelve disciples of John, baptized them in the name of the Lord, and imparted the Holy Spirit to them (Acts 19:1-7).
- (4) Paul preached three months in the synagogue in Ephesus (Acts 19:8).
- (5) When the Jews rejected Paul, he began preaching in the school of Tyrannus, where he continued two years (Acts 19:9-10).
- (6) At this time the word of the Lord was spread over all Asia (Acts 19:10).
- (7) Paul worked notable miracles in Ephesus (Acts 19:11-12).
- (8) Jewish exorcists tried to emulate Paul and failed dramatically (Acts 19:13-16).
- (9) As the result, the word of the Lord was magnified (Acts 19:17-20).
- (10) Paul made plans for future trips and stayed in Ephesus “for a time” (Acts 19:21-22).
- (11) As the result of the riot caused by Demetrius and the silversmiths, Paul decided to leave Ephesus (Acts 19:23-41).
- (12) Paul stayed there a total of three years (Acts 20:31).
- (13) While in Ephesus, Paul wrote First Corinthians (1 Cor. 16:8-9).
- (14) While there, he had many opportunities and many adversaries (Ibid).
- (15) Onesiphorus ministered to Paul while he was in Ephesus (2 Timothy 1:16-18).
- (16) The church at Ephesus had elders, whom Paul warned of the danger of apostasy (Acts 20:17-38).
- (17) Paul left Timothy at Ephesus to preach to them (1 Timothy 1:3).
- (18) Later, he sent Tychicus to Ephesus (Ephesians 6:21; 2 Timothy 4:12).
- (19) The church at Ephesus did not tolerate false teachers (Revelation 2:1-2).
- (20) They were a working, patient congregation (Revelation 2:2-3).
- (21) But they later left their first love (Revelation 2:4-5).
- (22) They did hate the deeds of Nicolaitans (Revelation 2:6-7).
- (23) Second and third century Christians say the apostle John preached in Ephesus in his later years.

Purpose of Book

In the parallel books of Ephesians and Colossians, the apostle unveils the eternal plan of human redemption, hidden in the mind of God from all eternity, fulfilled in Christ, revealed by the Holy Spirit, and manifested in the church. Colossians presents Christ as the fulness of God (Colossians 1:19). Ephesians presents the church as the fulness of Christ (Ephesians 1:22-23). In Christ are to be found all spiritual blessings (Ephesians 1:3). But to be in Christ is to be part of His church (Ephesians 1:22-23). The preposition “in” connected in some way to Christ is found at least sixteen times in Ephesians (Ephesians 1:3,4,7,10,12, 20; 2:6,10,13, 21,22; 3:6,11,12; 4:21,32). The word “walk,” denoting “manner of life,” is found seven times (Ephesians 2:2,10; 4:1,17; 5:2,8,15). Of the 155 verses in Ephesians, 78 have a parallel in Colossians.

Passage in Ephesians	Parallel Passage in Colossians
Ephesians 1:7	Colossians 1:14
Ephesians 1:16ff	Colossians 1:9
Ephesians 1:21ff	Colossians 1:16ff
Ephesians 2:16	Colossians 1:20
Ephesians 4:2	Colossians 3:12
Ephesians 4:16	Colossians 2:19
Ephesians 4:22	Colossians 3:9
Ephesians 4:32	Colossians 3:12 ff
Ephesians 5:5	Colossians 3:5
Ephesians 5:19ff	Colossians 3:16ff
Ephesians 6:1-3	Colossians 3:20
Ephesians 6:4	Colossians 3:21
Ephesians 6:5-9	Colossians 3:22 - 4:1

Ephesians is the greatest treatise ever written on the church of Christ.

Theme

The theme of Ephesians is the church, the fullness of Christ (Ephesians 1:22-23).

Outline

(adapted from an outline by Homer Hailey)

I. Salutation - 1:1-2

II. God's Eternal Purpose in the Church - 1:3 - 4:16

A. the eternal purpose in Christ - 1:3-14

1. God: the source of all spiritual blessings - 1:3-6
2. Christ: the channel of all spiritual blessings - 1:7-12
3. the Holy Spirit: the guarantee of the inheritance - 1:13-14

B. the eternal purpose in the church - 1:15 - 3:21

1. the church, the fulness of Christ - 1:15-23
2. the church, the alive with Christ - 2:1-10
 - a. past condition: dead in sin - 2:1-3
 - b. present condition: alive with Christ - 2:4-7

- c. how: by grace through faith - 2:8-10
 - 3. the church, the body of the reconciled - 2:11-18
 - a. past condition: without God - 2:11-12
 - b. present condition- reconciled to God - 2:13-18
 - 4. the church, the family and temple of God - 2:19-22
 - a. past condition: strangers and foreigners - 2:19
 - b. present condition:
 - (1) household of God - 2:19
 - (2) temple of God - 2:20-22
 - 5. the church, the revelation of God's eternal purpose - 3:1-21
 - a. God's eternal purpose revealed through Paul - 3:1-7
 - b. the church, the manifestation of this purpose - 3:8-13
 - c. prayer they might realize this purpose - 3:14-19
 - d. the church, the glory of God - 3:20-21
 - C. the unity of the church - 4:1-16
 - 1. the spirit of peace and unity - 4:1-3
 - 2. the basis of unity - 4:4-6
 - 3. how unity is achieved - 4:7-16
 - a. gifts to perfect - 4:7-12
 - b. growth to perfection - 4:13-16
- III. The Christian's Character and Behavior in Christ - 4:17 - 6:20
- A. in the world - 4:17 - 5:21
 - 1. renewed in the spirit of the mind - 4:17-32
 - a. the old man put off - 4:17-22
 - b. renewed - 4:23
 - c. the new man put on - 4:24-32
 - 2. following God as dear children - 5:1-7
 - 3. walking as children of light - 5:8-14
 - 4. walking circumspectly - 5:15-21
 - B. in the family- 5:22 - 6:4
 - 1. husband and wife - 5:22-33
 - a. submission of wives to husbands - 5:22-24
 - b. love of husbands for wives- 5:25-31
 - c. lesson primarily of Christ and the church- 5:32-33
 - 2. children and parents - 6:1-4
 - a. children to parents - 6:1-3
 - b. fathers to children - 6:4
 - C. servants and masters - 6:5-9
 - 1. servants to masters- 6:5-8
 - 2. masters to servants- 6:9
 - D. the armor of God- 6:10-20
 - 1. the spiritual nature of the conflict - 6:10-12

2. the armor - 6:13-17
3. prayer- 6:18-20

IV. Conclusion - 6:21-24

Questions

1. Who wrote Ephesians?
2. From where was it written?
3. When was it written?
4. To whom was it written?
5. Describe Ephesus.

6. Give a brief history of the church in Ephesus.

7. What was the author's purpose in writing Ephesians?

8. What is the theme of Ephesians?
9. Where is this theme stated?
10. Be able to quote this passage in class.
11. Make a brief outline of the book of Ephesians.

Lesson Two

Introduction to Colossians

Memory Verse: Colossians 1:19

Review:

1. Who wrote Ephesians?
2. From where was it written?
3. When was it written?
4. To whom was it written?
5. What is the theme of Ephesians?
6. Where is this theme stated?
7. Be able to quote this passage in class.

Author

The apostle Paul, accompanied by Timothy, wrote Colossians (Colossians 1:1, 23; 4:18)

From Where Written

The apostle also penned Colossians from prison in Rome (Colossians 1:7-8; 4:3, 7-14; cf. Philemon verses 1,10-13,22-24; Ephesians 6:21; Philippians 1:13; 4:22; Acts 28:16,30-31).

When Written

Paul wrote the letter during his first imprisonment in Rome, about A.D. 60-62.

To Whom Written

Paul directed his letter in language almost identical to his epistle to the Ephesians by addressing “the saints and faithful brethren in Christ who are in Colosse” (Colossians 1:2).

The City of Colosse

Golosse was about 100 miles east of Ephesus, in the Lycus River valley, in the Roman province of Asia. It was approximately 12 miles upriver from Hierapolis and Laodicea (cf. Colossians 4:13). It had once been a large and important city, but had diminished to little more than a country village and had been surpassed by its neighboring cities in New Testament times. The city was located in a wealthy region dominated by two kindred trades: wool production from the sheep that grew nearby for garment production in Laodicea and the dyeing of cloth. The chalky waters of the Lycus river were especially suitable for dyeing. The inhabitants were primarily native Phrygians and Greek colonists. A colony of ca. 2,000 Jewish families had been brought into the region by Antiochus the Great (223 -187 B.C.), and they had prospered. Thus, more Jews had joined them, and their influence was great.



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The Church in Colosse

There is no proof Paul ever preached in Colosse. He learned of their faith by report (Colossians 1:4). Apparently they had not seen him (Colossians 2:1). The gospel probably came here while Paul was preaching in Ephesus (Acts 19:10). They heard the gospel from Epaphras, Paul's fellow servant and a faithful minister of Christ (Colossians 1:7). At the time Paul wrote, Epaphras was with him, but he was a Colossian, prayed in their behalf, and was very concerned about them (Colossians 4:12-13). Apparently the church at Colosse was made up predominantly of Gentiles (Colossians 1:21,27; 2:13; 3:5-7). Archippus labored with them at the time Paul wrote (Colossians 4:17). Apparently the Colossians were being bothered by pagan philosophy (Colossians 2:4,8), which denied the preeminence of Christ (Colossians 2:9-10), denied his bodily incarnation (Colossians 1:22; 2:9) and taught the Colossians that fleshly sins were insignificant (Colossians 3:1-6). They were also troubled by Judaism (Colossians 2:11-17). These elements were combined in the second and third centuries to form the gnostic heresies. Paul and the Colossians were very interested in each other (Colossians 4:7-9).

Purpose of Book

Paul's purpose in Colossians is to show the preeminence of Christ in all things (Colossians 1:14-22; 2:8-10; 3:4,11,17). Whereas Colossians shows the preeminence of Christ contrasted with both Jewish tradition and pagan philosophy, Hebrews portrays the preeminence of Christ compared to the law. Together they show that in Christ there is no room to borrow from either Judaism or human philosophy in order to serve Christ. Christ is complete, and we are complete in him.

Theme

The theme of Colossians is Christ, the fullness of God (Colossians 1:19; 2:8-10). As Christ is "the fullness of the Godhead bodily" (Colossians 2:9), all God has for us spiritually is in Him.

Outline

(adapted from an outline by Homer Hailey)

I. Salutation - 1:1-2

II. Introduction - 1:3-13

A. Thanksgiving for the Church at Colosse - 1:3-8

B. Prayer on Their Behalf - 1:9-11

C. Thanksgiving to God for His Part in Redemption - 1:12-13

III. Christ, the Fullness of God - 1:14 - 2:23

A. Christ, Preeminent in All Things- 1:14-23

1. Relationship to Sin: Redeemer - Verse 14

2. Relationship to God: Image - Verse

3. Relationship to Creation: Creator - Verses 16-17

4. Relationship to Church: Head - Verse 18
5. Relationship to Godhood: Fullness - Verse 19
6. Relationship to Mankind: Reconciler - Verses 20-23
- B. Paul's Ministry of Christ - 1:24-29
- C. Christ, the Treasures of Wisdom and Knowledge - 2:1-3
- D. Christ, the Fullness of the Christian - 2:4-23
 1. Beware of Philosophy. - Verses 4-8
 2. We Are Complete in the Complete Christ. - Verses 9-12
 3. Do Not Be Judged by the Law. - Verses 13-17
 4. Do Not Be Beguiled from Christ by the Rudiments of the World.- Verses 18-23

- IV. Do All in the Name of Christ (The New Life in Christ). - 3:1 - 4:6
 - A. Seek Things Above - 3:1-4
 - B. Put to Death the Old Man and Put on the New Man - 3:5-11
 - C. New Character in Christ - 3:12-17
 - D. New Relationships in Christ- 3:18 - 4:1
 1. Wives to Husbands - Verse 18
 2. Husbands to Wives - Verse 19
 3. Children to Parents - Verse 20
 4. Fathers to Children - Verse 21
 5. Servants to Masters - Verses 22-25
 6. Masters to Servants - Verse 1
 - E. New Life of Prayer - 4:2-4
 - F. New Relationship to People of the World - 4:5
 - G. New Speech - 4:6

- V. Conclusion - 4:7-18
 - A. Information by Tychicus and Onesimus - 4:7-9
 - B. Various Salutations - 4:10-15
 - C. Directions - 4:16-17
 - D. Paul's Salutation - 4:18

Questions

1. Who wrote Colossians?
2. From where was it written?
3. When was it written?
4. To whom was it written?
5. Describe Colosse.

6. Give a brief history of the church in Colosse.

7. What was the author's purpose in writing Colossians?

8. What is the theme of Colossians?
9. Where is this theme stated?
10. Be able to quote this passage in class.
11. Make a brief outline the book of Colossians.

Lesson Three
God's Eternal Purpose in Christ
Memory Verse: Ephesians 1:3

I. Review

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Who wrote Ephesians? | 8. Who wrote Colossians? |
| 2. From where was it written? | 9. From where was it written? |
| 3. When was it written? | 10. When was it written? |
| 4. To whom was it written? | 11. To whom was it written? |
| 5. What is the theme of Ephesians? | 12. What is the theme of Colossians? |
| 6. Where is this theme stated? | 13. Where is this theme stated? |
| 7. Be able to quote this passage in class. | 14. Be able to quote this passage in class. |

II. Reading Assignment: Ephesians 1:1-14

III. Salutation

Please read Ephesians 1:1-2.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. apostle | 4. Grace |
| 2. saints | 5. peace |
| 3. faithful | |

B. Discussion Question

How did Paul greet the Ephesians?

IV. God: the source of all spiritual blessings

Please read Ephesians 1:3-6.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Blessed | 6. holy |
| 2. spiritual | 7. love |
| 3. blessing | 8. predestined |
| 4. heavenly places | 9. adoption |
| 5. foundation | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. How many spiritual blessings are in Christ? (Verse 3)

2. What is the part of the Father in our salvation? (Verses 4-5)
3. What are the results? (Verses 5-6)

C. Special Report
Predestination

V. Christ: the channel of all spiritual blessings - 1:7-12

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. redemption | 6. mystery |
| 2. forgiveness | 7. dispensation |
| 3. sins | 8. fullness of the times |
| 4. wisdom | 9. inheritance |
| 5. prudence | 10. counsel |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What great blessing do we receive in Christ now? (Verse 7)
2. What does this plan show about God? (Verses 7-8)
3. How was the plan formulated? (Verses 9,11)
4. What is the fulfillment of the plan? (Verse 10)
5. What great blessing do we receive in heaven? (Verse 11)
6. What is the ultimate result? (Verse 12)

VI. the Holy Spirit: the guarantee of the inheritance - 1:13-14

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. gospel | 3. guarantee |
| 2. sealed | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What role does the Holy Spirit play in our salvation? (Verses 13-14)
2. What conditions must we meet to be sealed by the Holy Spirit? (Verse 13)

3. What is the ultimate result? (Verse 14)

C. Thought Questions

1. How does the Holy Spirit seal us?

2. What spiritual blessings in Christ are mentioned in Ephesians 1:3-14?

D. Interesting Points

1. How many times in Ephesians 1:3-14 does the apostle state that the spiritual blessings from God are in Christ?

2. In what ways does he teach that we owe our salvation to God?

3. How many times does He observe that our redemption is to the praise (glory) of God?

VII. Summary

A. All spiritual blessings are in Christ.

B. God predestined our salvation.

C. Christ redeemed us.

D. The Holy Spirit sealed us.

Lesson Four
The Preeminence and Glory of Christ
Memory Verse: Colossians 1:18

I. Review

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Who wrote Ephesians? | 9. From where was it written? |
| 2. From where was it written? | 10. When was it written? |
| 3. When was it written? | 11. To whom was it written? |
| 4. To whom was it written? | 12. What is the theme of Colossians? |
| 5. What is the theme of Ephesians? | 13. Where is this theme stated? |
| 6. Where is this theme stated? | 14. Be able to quote this passage in class. |
| 7. Be able to quote this passage in class. | 15. What is the theme of Ephesians 1:1-14? |
| 8. Who wrote Colossians? | |

II. Reading Assignment: Colossians 1:1-23

III. Salutation

Please read Colossians 1:1-2.

A. Person to Identify

Timothy

B. Discussion Question

How does the apostle greet the saints in Colosse?

IV. Thanksgiving for the Church in Colosse

Please read Colossians 1:3-8.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. praying | 4. heaven |
| 2. faith | 5. minister |
| 3. hope | |

B. Person to Identify

Epaphras

C. Discussion Questions

1. What did Paul do in behalf of the brethren in Colosse? (Verse 3)
2. What caused him to give thanks? (Verses 4-5)
3. How had they received hope? (Verse 5)

4. How far had the gospel gone when Paul wrote Colossians? (Verse 6)
5. How had they learned the gospel? (Verse 7)
6. How had Paul learned of their state? (Verse 8)

D. Thought Questions

1. What is the hope of the gospel?
2. Is it possible to take the gospel to the whole world?
3. Are we obligated to do so?
4. What power does the gospel have?

V. Prayer on Their Behalf

Please read Colossians 1:9-12.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. knowledge | 4. longsuffering |
| 2. understanding | 5. joy |
| 3. patience | 6. be partakers |

B. Discussion Questions

1. For what did the apostle pray in behalf of the Colossians? (Verses 9-11)
2. Why did he give thanks? (Verse 12)

C. Thought Questions

1. How should we be growing?
2. What will be the practical results?

VI. Christ, Preeminent in All Things

Please read Colossians 1:13-23

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. kingdom | 8. consist |
| 2. image | 9. church |
| 3. firstborn | 10. preeminence |

4. created

11. reconcile

5. dominions

12. alienated

6. principalities

13. the faith

7. powers

14. steadfast

B. Discussion Questions

1. What has God done for those who believe and obey? (Verse 13)
2. What is the relationship of Christ to:
 - a. sin? (Verse 14)
 - b. God? (Verse 15)
 - c. creation? (Verses 15-17)
 - d. the church? (Verse 18)
 - e. divine blessings? (Verse 19)
 - f. mankind? (Verses 20-22)
3. What are the conditions upon which the Christian receives the blessings in Christ? (Verse 23)
4. To whom had the gospel been preached when Paul wrote Colossians? (Verses 5-6,23; cf. Mark 16:15-16)

C. Special Report

The Preeminence of Christ

VII. Summary

The Preeminence and Glory of Christ

Lesson Five
Christ, the Fullness of God
Memory Verse: Colossians 2:8-10

I. Review

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Who wrote Ephesians? | 9. From where was it written? |
| 2. From where was it written? | 10. When was it written? |
| 3. When was it written? | 11. To whom was it written? |
| 4. To whom was it written? | 12. What is the theme of Colossians? |
| 5. What is the theme of Ephesians? | 13. Where is this theme stated? |
| 6. Where is this theme stated? | 14. Be able to quote this passage in class. |
| 7. Be able to quote this passage in class. | 15. What is the theme of Ephesians 1:1-14? |
| 8. Who wrote Colossians? | 16. What is the theme of Colossians 1:1-23? |

II. Reading Assignment: Colossians 1:24 - 2:23

III. Paul's Ministry of Christ

Please read Colossians 1:24-29.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. afflictions | 4. preach |
| 2. stewardship | 5. perfect |
| 3. revealed | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What was the attitude of Paul toward his ministry? (Verse 24)
2. What was the source of his ministry? (Verse 25)
3. What was his message? (Verses 25-27)
4. What did he do? (Verse 28)
5. What was his goal? (Verse 28)
6. What was the power behind his work? (Verse 29)

C. Thought Question

1. How is Paul's ministry a pattern for preachers today?
2. What was the mystery revealed to Paul?

IV. Christ, the Treasures of Wisdom and Knowledge

Please read Colossians 2:1-3.

A. Term to Define

hearts

B. Place to Locate

Laodicea

C. Discussion Question

Why did Paul have conflict for those whom he had not seen?

D. Thought Question

What is the relationship of Christ to wisdom and knowledge?

V. Beware of Philosophy

Please read Colossians 2:4-8.

A. Terms to Define

1. deceive

7. Beware

2. persuasive

8. cheat

3. in spirit

9. philosophy

4. good order

10. tradition

5. rooted

11. basic principles

6. established

B. Discussion Questions

1. Why did Paul remind the brethren that all our wisdom and knowledge comes from Christ? (Verse 4)

2. Why did the Colossians cause the apostle to have joy? (Verse 5)

3. What should they therefore have been doing? (Verse 6)

4. How is this done? (Verse 7)

5. What dangers to their faith did they face? (Verse 8)

C. Special Report

What dangers to our faith do we face today from:

1. philosophy?
2. empty deceit?
3. tradition?
4. basic principles of the world?

VI. Our Completeness in the Complete Christ

Please read Colossians 2:9-12.

A. Terms to Define

1. Godhead
2. baptism

B. Panel Discussion

1. What is the nature of Jesus Christ?
2. What is He to us?
3. What is the purpose of baptism?
4. What is the action of baptism?

**Our Completeness
in the Complete Christ
Colossians 2:9-10**

Christ Is Completely God	We Are Complete in Him
Colossians 1:15-18	Colossians 1:13-14, 19-23
Colossians 2:9	Colossians 2:10

VII. Do Not Be Judged By the Law

Please read Colossians 2:13-17

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. trespasses | 5. festival |
| 2. wiped out | 6. new moon |
| 3. handwriting | 7. sabbaths |
| 4. requirements | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What did Christ do for us in baptism? (Verse 13)
2. What did His death on the cross do for the Law? (Verse 14)
3. What did His resurrection accomplish? (Verse 15)
4. Should we therefore observe the Law? (Verse 16)
5. What is the relationship of the Law to Christ? (Verse 17)

C. Thought Questions

1. Should Christians observe the Ten Commandments?
2. Should we keep holy days? What about social holidays?
3. Should we observe the Sabbath?

VIII. Let No one Cheat You of Your Reward

Please read Colossians 2:18-23.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. worship | 4. fleshly |
| 2. angels | 5. doctrines |
| 3. vainly | 6. self-imposed religion |

B. Discussion Questions

1. How might false teachers cheat us out of our reward? (Verses 18-19)

2. Why should those in Christ not subject themselves to the basic principles of the world?
(Verse 20-23)
3. What regulations are included in the basic principles of the world? (Verses 21-22)
4. Why are they appealing to many? (Verse 23)
5. Do they have any practical value for our salvation? (Verse 23)

C. Thought Question

1. If religious practices are not authorized in the New Testament, should we follow them?
2. Should we allow people to impose on us regulations Christ has not made?

IX. Summary

- A. Paul's Ministry of Christ
- B. Christ, the Treasures of Wisdom and Knowledge
- C. Christ, the Fullness of the Christian

Lesson Six
The Church, the Fullness of Christ
Memory Verse: Ephesians 2:8-10

I. Review

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Who wrote Ephesians? | 10. When was it written? |
| 2. From where was it written? | 11. To whom was it written? |
| 3. When was it written? | 12. What is the theme of Colossians? |
| 4. To whom was it written? | 13. Where is this theme stated? |
| 5. What is the theme of Ephesians? | 14. Be able to quote this passage in class. |
| 6. Where is this theme stated? | 15. What are the themes of |
| 7. Be able to quote this passage in class. | a. Ephesians 1:1-14? |
| 8. Who wrote Colossians? | b. Colossians 1:1-23? |
| 9. From where was it written? | c. Colossians 1:24 - 2:23? |

II. Reading Assignment: Ephesians 1:15 - 2:22

III. The Church, the Fullness of Christ

Please read Ephesians 1:15-23.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. spirit | 3. calling |
| 2. enlightened | 4. might |

B. Discussion Questions

1. Why did Paul give thanks for the Christians in Ephesus? (Verses 15-16)
2. Why did he pray in their behalf? (Verses 16-18)
3. What did he want them to know? (Verses 18-19)
4. What is the great example of the power of God to which he appeals? (Verse 20)
5. What position does Christ presently occupy? (Verses 20-22)
6. What is the relationship of Christ to the church? (Verse 22)
7. What is the relationship of the church to Christ? (Verse 23)

C. Thought Questions

1. When Christ returns, will He occupy a throne on this earth?
2. Can one be saved outside the church of Christ?

IV. The Church, the Alive with Christ (Salvation By Grace Through Faith)

Please read Ephesians 2:1-10.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. dead | 6. flesh |
| 2. course | 7. nature |
| 3. world | 8. wrath |
| 4. prince | 9. mercy |
| 5. lusts | 10. gift |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What was the past condition of the Ephesians? (Verses 1-3)
2. What was their present condition? (Verses 4-7)
3. How did this change take place? (Verses 8-10)
4. To what end were they thus saved? (Verse 10)

C. Special Report

Salvation By Grace Through Faith

V. The Church, the Body of the Reconciled

Please read Ephesians 2:11-18.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. covenants | 4. the law |
| 2. abolished | 5. ordinances |
| 3. enmity | 6. Spirit |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What was the past condition of the Gentiles? (Verses 11-12)
2. What was their present state? (Verse 13)
3. How was this accomplished? (Verses 13-18)?

**The Former Condition of the Gentiles
Ephesians 2:12**

- ☛ Christless
- ☛ Stateless
- ☛ Homeless
- ☛ Hopeless
- ☛ Godless

(C.G. "Colly" Caldwell, Ephesians. 90)

4. What was the result (Verses 14-15,17-18)

C. Thought Questions

1. Is the law still binding today?

2. What does Christ do about outward (racial, ethnic, social, economic, national, linguistic) barriers between people?

VI. The Church, the Family and Temple of God

Please read Ephesians 2:19-22

A. Terms to Define

1. strangers

4. prophets

2. foreigners

5. temple

3. household

B. Discussion Question

What had they become?

C. Thought Questions

1. From what material is the temple of God built?

2. What is its foundation?

3. How is it constructed?

4. What is its purpose?

VII. Summary

The Church:

A. The Fullness of Christ

B. The Alive with Christ

C. The Body of the Reconciled

D. The Family and Temple of God

Lesson Seven
The Church, the Revelation of God's Eternal Purpose
Memory Verse: Ephesians 3:20-21

I. Review

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Who wrote Ephesians? | 11. To whom was it written? |
| 2. From where was it written? | 12. What is the theme of Colossians? |
| 3. When was it written? | 13. Where is this theme stated? |
| 4. To whom was it written? | 14. Be able to quote this passage in class. |
| 5. What is the theme of Ephesians? | 15. What are the themes of |
| 6. Where is this theme stated? | a. Ephesians 1:1-14? |
| 7. Be able to quote this passage in class. | b. Colossians 1:1-23? |
| 8. Who wrote Colossians? | c. Colossians 1:24 - 2:23? |
| 9. From where was it written? | d. Ephesians 1:15 - 2:22? |
| 10. When was it written? | |

II. Reading Assignment: Ephesians 3:1-21

III. God's Eternal Purpose Revealed through Paul

Please read Ephesians 3:1-7.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1. ages | 2. fellow heirs |
|---------|-----------------|

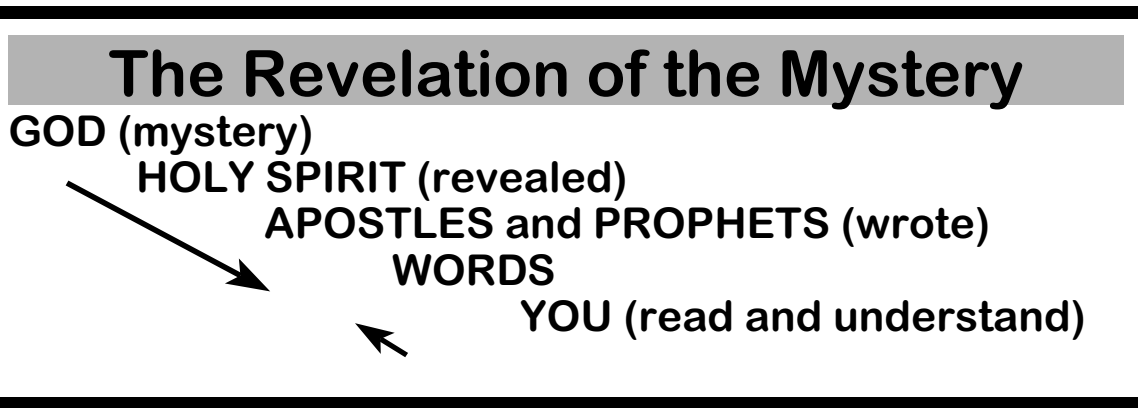
B. Discussion Questions

1. How did Paul describe himself? (Verse 1)
2. Primarily, for whose benefit did God work through Paul? (Verses 1-2)
3. How had God equipped Paul for this a work? (Verse 3)
4. How could the Ephesians use what Paul wrote? (Verse 4)
5. Did Past generations understand this mystery? (Verse 5)
6. How was it made known in Paul's day? (Verse 5)
7. How did this revelation especially pertain to Gentiles? (Verse 6)
8. What was Paul's role in this work? (Verse 7)

C. Thought Questions

1. How did the New Testament come to us?

2. Can we understand it?



IV. The Church, the Manifestation of the Eternal Purpose of God

Please read Ephesians 3:8-13.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. fellowship | 5. boldness |
| 2. ages | 6. access |
| 3. manifold | 7. tribulations |
| 4. eternal | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What did Paul think of himself in relationship to the work with which God had entrusted him? (Verse 8)
2. What was Paul's work? (Verses 8-9)
3. How is God's eternal plan made known? (Verses 10-11)
4. What does this mean for Christians? (Verse 12)
5. How should this affect our steadfastness? (Verse 13)

C. Special Report

The Church in the Eternal Purpose of God

V. Prayer They Might Realize this Purpose

Please read Ephesians 3:14-19.

Discussion Questions

1. In Paul's prayer for the Ephesians, what relationship does he teach exists between them and
 - a. the Father (Verses 14-15)
 - b. the Spirit (Verse 16), and
 - c. Christ? (Verse 17)
2. How are these relationships sustained and deepened? (Verses 17-18)
3. What are the results? (Verse 19)

VI. The Church, the Glory of God

Please read Ephesians 3:20-21.

A. Term to Define

Amen

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is God able to do through His people? (Verse 20)
2. What is the relationship of the church to the glory of God? (Verse 21)

VII. Summary

The Church, the Revelation of God's Eternal Purpose

Lesson Eight
The Unity and Perfection of the Church
Memory Verses: Ephesians 4:4-6

I. Review

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Who wrote Ephesians? | 11. To whom was it written? |
| 2. From where was it written? | 12. What is the theme of Colossians? |
| 3. When was it written? | 13. Where is this theme stated? |
| 4. To whom was it written? | 14. Be able to quote this passage in class. |
| 5. What is the theme of Ephesians? | 15. What are the themes of |
| 6. Where is this theme stated? | a. Ephesians 1:1-14? |
| 7. Be able to quote this passage in class. | b. Colossians 1:1-23? |
| 8. Who wrote Colossians? | c. Colossians 1:24 - 2:23? |
| 9. From where was it written? | d. Ephesians 1:15 - 2:22? |
| 10. When was it written? | e. Ephesians 3:1-21 |

II. Reading Assignment: Ephesians 4:1-16

III. Peace and Unity

Please read Ephesians 4:1-6.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. beseech | 4. unity |
| 2. lowliness | 5. bond |
| 3. bearing with | 6. Lord |


B. Thought Questions

1. What is the difference between peace and unity?
2. May we have peace without having unity?
3. May we have unity without having peace?

C. Special Reports

1. The Bond of Peace
2. The Unity of the Spirit

The Bond of Peace



lowliness
gentleness
longsuffering
bearing with one another
in love

IV. The Perfection of the Church

Please read Ephesians 4:7-16.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. evangelists | 3. ministry |
| 2. pastors | 4. edifying |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What did Christ give to help the church achieve unity and perfection? (Verses 7-11)
2. What is the purpose of the church's offices and work? (Verses 12-14)
3. How does the church achieve unity and maturity? (Verses 15-16)

C. Thought Question

What did Christ do after His death? (Verses 8-10)

D. Special Reports

1. Offices in the Church
2. Growth of the Church

V. Summary

The Unity and Perfection of the Church

Lesson Nine
The New Man in Christ
Memory Verses: Ephesians 4:22-24

I. Review

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Who wrote Ephesians? | 12. What is the theme of Colossians? |
| 2. From where was it written? | 13. Where is this theme stated? |
| 3. When was it written? | 14. Be able to quote this passage in class. |
| 4. To whom was it written? | 15. What are the themes of |
| 5. What is the theme of Ephesians? | a. Ephesians 1:1-14? |
| 6. Where is this theme stated? | b. Colossians 1:1-23? |
| 7. Be able to quote this passage in class. | c. Colossians 1:24 - 2:23? |
| 8. Who wrote Colossians? | d. Ephesians 1:15 - 2:22? |
| 9. From where was it written? | e. Ephesians 3:1-21 |
| 10. When was it written? | f. Ephesians 4:1-16 |
| 11. To whom was it written? | |

II. Reading Assignment: Ephesians 4:17-32; Colossians 4:6

III. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. futility | 8. bitterness |
| 2. lewdness | 9. clamor |
| 3. uncleanness | 10. evil speaking |
| 4. corrupt | 11. malice |
| 5. righteousness | 12. tenderhearted |
| 6. holiness | 13. grace (Colossians 4:6) |
| 7. wrath | |

IV. Person to Identify
the devil

V. Discussion Questions

1. How should Christians not live? (Ephesians 4:17)
2. What causes unbelievers to live this way? (Ephesians 4:18)
3. What kind of lives do worldly people live? (Ephesians 4:19)

4. Is this how we learned to live in Christ? (Ephesians 4:20-21)
5. What should we do about our past manner of life? (Ephesians 4:22)
6. How do we do this? (Ephesians 4:23)
7. What kind of lives should we live? (Ephesians 4:24)
8. If our hearts and lives are so changed, what will be the results in our:
 - a. honesty in speech? (Ephesians 4:25)
 - b. anger? (Ephesians 4:26)
 - c. relationship to the devil? (Ephesians 4:27)
 - d. honesty toward possessions? (Ephesians 4:28)
 - e. purity of speech? (Ephesians 4:29; Colossians 4:6)
 - f. relationship to the Holy Spirit? (Ephesians 4:30)
 - g. relationship to others? (Ephesians 4:31-32)

VI. Thought Question

How could we grieve the Holy Spirit?

VII. Summary

The New Man in Christ

Lesson Ten
Follow God as Dear Children
Memory Verse: Ephesians 5:18-19

I. Review

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Who wrote Ephesians? | 12. What is the theme of Colossians? |
| 2. From where was it written? | 13. Where is this theme stated? |
| 3. When was it written? | 14. Be able to quote this passage in class. |
| 4. To whom was it written? | 15. What are the themes of |
| 5. What is the theme of Ephesians? | a. Ephesians 1:1-14? |
| 6. Where is this theme stated? | b. Colossians 1:1-23? |
| 7. Be able to quote this passage in class. | c. Colossians 1:24 - 2:23? |
| 8. Who wrote Colossians? | d. Ephesians 1:15 - 2:22? |
| 9. From where was it written? | e. Ephesians 3:1-21 |
| 10. When was it written? | f. Ephesians 4:1-16 |
| 11. To whom was it written? | g. Ephesians 4:17-32 |

II. Reading Assignment: Ephesians 5:1-21; Colossians 4:5

III. Follow God as Dear Children

Please read Ephesians 5:1-7.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. fornication | 5. coarse jesting |
| 2. covetousness | 6. idolater |
| 3. filthiness | 7. kingdom of Christ |
| 4. foolish talking | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is the standard for the Christian's conduct? (Verse 1)
2. What is the paramount example of this rule? (Verse 2)
3. If we walk by this standard, what will our conduct and conversation be like? (Verses 3-4)
4. Why should we avoid these sins? (Verses 5-6)
5. Should we have anything to do with such sinful behavior and conversation? (Verse 7)

IV. Walk as Children of Light

Please read Ephesians 5:8-14.

A. Terms to Define

1. fellowship
2. expose

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is the relationship of the Christian to darkness and to light? (Verse 8)
2. How do we “walk as children of light”? (Verses 9-10)
3. What should we do in regard to “the unfruitful works of darkness”? (Verse 11)
4. Why? (Verse 12)
5. What does light do to such works? (Verse 13)
6. Why? (Verse 13)
7. What call does the gospel send to sinners? (Verse 14)

C. Special Report

Darkness and Light in the New Testament

V. Walk Circumspectly

Please read Ephesians 5:15-21.

A. Terms to Define

1. circumspectly
2. dissipation
3. psalms
4. hymns
5. spiritual songs
6. submitting

B. Discussion Questions

1. How should we live? (Verses 15-16; Colossians 4:5)
2. Why? (Verse 17)
3. What are the characteristics of a circumspect life? (Verses 18-21)

C. Thought Question

What kind of music in worship pleases God? (Ephesians 5:19; Colossians 3:16)

VI. Summary

Follow God as dear children.

Lesson Eleven
Do All in the Name of the Lord
Memory Verse: Colossians 3:17

I. Review

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Who wrote Ephesians? | 13. Where is this theme stated? |
| 2. From where was it written? | 14. Be able to quote this passage in class. |
| 3. When was it written? | 15. What are the themes of |
| 4. To whom was it written? | a. Ephesians 1:1-14? |
| 5. What is the theme of Ephesians? | b. Colossians 1:1-23? |
| 6. Where is this theme stated? | c. Colossians 1:24 - 2:23? |
| 7. Be able to quote this passage in class. | d. Ephesians 1:15 - 2:22? |
| 8. Who wrote Colossians? | e. Ephesians 3:1-21 |
| 9. From where was it written? | f. Ephesians 4:1-16 |
| 10. When was it written? | g. Ephesians 4:17-32 |
| 11. To whom was it written? | h. Ephesians 5:1-21 |
| 12. What is the theme of Colossians? | |

II. Reading Assignment: Colossians 3:1-17

III. Seek Things Above

Please read Colossians 3:1-4.

Discussion Questions

1. What happened to us when we were converted to Christ? (Verses 1,3)
2. How should this affect our attitudes and actions? (Verses 1-2)
3. What is the goal of our new life? (Verse 4)

IV. Put to Death the Old Man and Put on the New Man

Please read Colossians 3:5-11.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. passion | 3. barbarian |
| 2. blasphemy | |

B. People to Identify
Scythian

C. Discussion Questions

1. What should we do to sinful passions? (Verses 5,8-9)
2. What happens to those who don't do this? (Verse 6)

3. What was their former relationship to these sins? (Verse 7)
4. Why should we put away such sins? (Verses 9-10)
5. What happens to fleshly distinctions in Christ? (Verse 11)

V. Do All in the Name of the Lord

Please read Colossians 3:12-17.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. elect | 3. humility |
| 2. tender mercies | 4. meekness |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is our relationship to God? (Verse 12)
2. What qualities, then, should characterize our lives? (Verses 12-15)
3. What relationship should the word of Christ have to our lives? (Verse 16)
4. What will this lead us to do? (Verse 16)
5. What principle directs the new life in Christ? (Verse 17)

C. Thought Questions

1. How does the Holy Spirit dwell in the Christian? (cf. Ephesians 5:18-19; Colossians 3:16)
2. What does it mean to “do all in the name of the Lord Jesus”?

VI. Summary

Do all in the name of the Lord.

Lesson Twelve
Human Relationships
Memory Verse: Ephesians 5:23

I. Review

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Who wrote Ephesians? | 13. Where is this theme stated? |
| 2. From where was it written? | 14. Be able to quote this passage in class. |
| 3. When was it written? | 15. What are the themes of |
| 4. To whom was it written? | a. Ephesians 1:1-14? |
| 5. What is the theme of Ephesians? | b. Colossians 1:1-23? |
| 6. Where is this theme stated? | c. Colossians 1:24 - 2:23? |
| 7. Be able to quote this passage in class. | d. Ephesians 1:15 - 2:22? |
| 8. Who wrote Colossians? | e. Ephesians 3:1-21 |
| 9. From where was it written? | f. Ephesians 4:1-16 |
| 10. When was it written? | g. Ephesians 4:17-32 |
| 11. To whom was it written? | h. Ephesians 5:1-21 |
| 12. What is the theme of Colossians? | i. Colossians 3:1-17 |

II. Reading Assignment: Ephesians 5:22 - 6:9; Colossians 3:18 - 4:1

III. The Church, the Bride of Christ

Please read Ephesians 5:22-33 and Colossians 3:18-19.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Savior | 2. sanctify |
|-----------|-------------|

B. Discussion Questions

1. What relationship should the wife sustain to her husband? (Ephesians 5:22,33; Colossians 3:18)
2. What relationship should the husband sustain to his own wife? (Ephesians 5:25, 28-29, 33; Colossians 3:19)
3. How close is the relationship between husband and wife? (Ephesians 5:31)

C. Panel Discussion

1. What is the apostle's primary lesson in Ephesians 5:22-33?
2. What is Christ to the church? (Ephesians 5:23,25-27,29-30)
3. What is the obligation of the church to Christ? (Ephesians 5:24)
4. What is the relationship of baptism to the church? (Ephesians 5:26-27)

IV. Children and Parents

Please read Ephesians 6:1-4 and Colossians 3:20-21.

A. Terms to Define

1. training
2. admonition

B. Discussion Questions

1. What are the responsibilities of children to their parents? (Ephesians 6:1-2; Colossians 3:20)
2. Why should children do these things? (Ephesians 6:1-3; Colossians 3:20)
3. What are the responsibilities of fathers to their children? (Ephesians 6:4; Colossians 3:21)

V. Servants and Masters

Please read Ephesians 6:5-9 and Colossians 3:22 - 4:1.

Discussion Questions

1. How should employees act toward their employers? (Ephesians 6:5; Colossians 3:22-23)
2. With what attitudes should they do this? (Ephesians 6:5-7; Colossians 3:22-23)
3. Why? (Ephesians 6:8; Colossians 3:24-25)
4. How should employers treat their employees? (Ephesians 6:9; Colossians 4:1)
5. Why? (Ephesians 6:9; Colossians 4:1)

VI. Summary

Human Relationships

Lesson Thirteen
Be Strong in the Lord
Memory Verse: Ephesians 6:10

I. Review

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Who wrote Ephesians? | 14. Be able to quote this passage in class. |
| 2. From where was it written? | 15. What are the themes of |
| 3. When was it written? | a. Ephesians 1:1-14? |
| 4. To whom was it written? | b. Colossians 1:1-23? |
| 5. What is the theme of Ephesians? | c. Colossians 1:24 - 2:23? |
| 6. Where is this theme stated? | d. Ephesians 1:15 - 2:22? |
| 7. Be able to quote this passage in class. | e. Ephesians 3:1-21 |
| 8. Who wrote Colossians? | f. Ephesians 4:1-16 |
| 9. From where was it written? | g. Ephesians 4:17-32 |
| 10. When was it written? | h. Ephesians 5:1-21 |
| 11. To whom was it written? | i. Colossians 3:1-17 |
| 12. What is the theme of Colossians? | j. Ephesians 5:22 - 6:9 |
| 13. Where is this theme stated? | k. Colossians 3:18 - 4:1 |

II. Reading Assignment: Ephesians 6:10-24; Colossians 4:2-4,7-18

III. The Armor of God

Please read Ephesians 6:10-20 and Colossians 4:2-4.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. wiles | 5. continue earnestly |
| 2. supplication | 6. vigilant |
| 3. utterance | 7. manifest |
| 4. ambassador | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What final exhortation did Paul give? (Ephesians 6:10)
2. Why should we put on all the armor of God? (Ephesians 6:11,13)
3. What is the nature of our warfare? (Ephesians 6:12)
4. What is the place of prayers in this fight? (Ephesians 6:18; Colossians 4:2)
5. What prayer did Paul desire in his own behalf? (Ephesians 6:19-20; Colossians 4:3-4)

6. How did the apostle describe himself? (Ephesians 6:20)

C. Panel Discussion

1. Describe each part of the armor of God.
2. How is each part to be used?
3. What is the value of each?



IV. Conclusion to Ephesians

Please read Ephesians 6:21-24.

A. Person to Identify

Tychicus

B. Discussion Questions

1. Why did Paul send Tychicus to them? (Verses 21-22; cf. Colossians 4:7-8)
2. With what blessing did he conclude the letter? (Verses 23-24)

V. Conclusion to Colossians

Please read Colossians 4:7-18.

A. Places to Locate

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Laodicea | 2. Hierapolis |
|-------------|---------------|

B. People to Identify: Tell something about each of these people and the kind of example each set.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Onesimus | 5. Luke |
| 2. Aristarchus | 6. Demas |
| 3. Mark | 7. Archippus |
| 4. Jesus who is called Justus | 8. Nymphas |

VI. Summary

A. Be Strong in the Lord

B. Conclusion

Glossary

A

abolished - made inoperative, set aside, caused to cease
access - freedom to enter through the assistance or favor of another
admonition - training by word, instruction
adoption - the place and condition of a son to one to whom it does not naturally belong
afflictions - literally, pressure; distress brought about by outward circumstances
ages
 Ephesians 3:5 - generations, periods of time
 Ephesians 3:9 - earliest time, eternity past
alienated - belonging to another, strange, foreign, shut out from fellowship, excluded
aliens - strangers, foreigners, shut out from fellowship, excluded
ambassador - one sent with authority to represent
Amen - so it is, so be it, may it be fulfilled
angels - messengers of God, created spirits superior in nature to man
apostle - one sent forth by Christ to bear witness of Him and to preach the gospel to the world

B

baptism - immersion, submersion
barbarian - foreigner ignorant of Greek language and culture
basic principles - elements of learning
bearing with - delaying punishment, being tolerant
be partakers - share
beseech - literally, call to one's side; thus, admonish, exhort, appeal to, urge
Beware - be on guard against
bitterness - bitter hatred, animosity, harshness
blasphemy - slander, detraction, speech injurious, to another's good name and impious and reproachful speech injurious to divine majesty
Blessed - praised
blessing - benefit bestowed
boldness - cheerful courage, free and fearless confidence, especially in the presence of persons of high rank
bond - that which binds together

C

calling - invitation, station in life, position
cheat - carry off as a captive
church - the spiritual assembly of all the saved in all the world, living and dead, called out of the world into fellowship with God
circumspectly - carefully, accurately, diligently, without deviation
clamor - tumult of controversy, outcry, of people shouting back and forth in a quarrel

coarse jesting - vulgar joking
commonwealth - political state
consist - stand together, hold together, continue, endure, exist
continue earnestly - devote yourselves
corrupt - morally decaying, on the way to final ruin
counsel - purpose, intention
course - cycle or present round of things, present age
covenants - agreements God made with Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the nation of Israel
covetousness - greed
created - made from nothing

D

dead - separated from God
deceive - mislead
devil, the - literally, slanderer, a name for Satan
dispensation - stewardship, management or administration of the property of another
dissipation - wild living
doctrines - teachings
dominions - lordships, ruling powers

E

edifying - building up spiritually, causing to grow, strengthening
elect - chosen ones
enlightened - literally, given light; given saving knowledge
enmity - hatred, discord
Epaphras - a faithful minister of Christ in Colosse who had spoken the gospel to the
Colossians and a fellow prisoner of Paul
established - made firm, strengthened
eternal - encompassing of all ages, perpetual
evangelists - literally, messengers of good; preachers of the gospel
evil speaking - slander, speech injurious to another's good name, abusive speech
expose - convict, find fault with, correct

F

faith - conviction based on evidence, trust
faith, the - what is believed, the doctrine of Christ
faithful - trustworthy
fellow heirs - those who are to receive together an allotted possession by right of sonship
fellowship
Ephesians 3:9 - stewardship
Ephesians 5:11 - share with, participate in
festival - one of the three annual, holy feasts of the Jews

filthiness - baseness, obscenity, all that is contrary to purity
firstborn - one taking priority, first in rank
flesh - the body, the earthly nature of man with desires that can lead to sin
fleshly - carnal, sensuous
foolish talking - talk of fools, silliness
forgiveness - cancellation of guilt and punishment
foreigners - those who live in a place that is not their home and who do not enjoy the rights of citizenship
fornication - unlawful fulfillment of sexual desires
foundation - beginning, establishment
fullness of the times - time God had predestined and when all things were ready
futility - emptiness as to results

G

Gentiles - nations other than Israel, heathens
gift - unearned present
Godhead - deity, the state of being God
good order - right condition or manner
gospel - good news of salvation in Christ
Grace - undeserved favor
grace (Colossians 4:6) - graciousness or kindness; descriptive of words fitly spoken, so as not to be offensive by the way truth is presented
guarantee - a pledge given to ratify a contract, a down payment, payment that pledges the full amount will be paid

H-I

handwriting - a handwritten document, a certificate of debt
hearts - minds
heaven - the dwelling place of God
heavenly places - the spiritual realm
holiness - right relationship with God, devotion to God
holy - set apart from sin and to God
hope - expectation of good
household - family
humility - lowliness
hymns - sacred songs
idolater - a worshiper of false gods
image - likeness
inheritance - portion of an estate received as a gift or by right of sonship
in spirit - in mind, in thought

J-K

joy - gladness, the feeling all is well
kind - good hearted
kingdom - the reign of God in the hearts of His people
kingdom of Christ - heaven
knowledge - precise and correct awareness of facts

L

law, the - rule of action, standard for the administration of justice, the Old Testament
lewdness - sensuality, indecency, shamelessness
longsuffering - slowness in avenging wrongs
Lord - master, owner, ruler
love - active good will
lowliness - humility, having a modest opinion of oneself, not thinking too highly of oneself
lusts - evil desires

M

malice - ill will, desire to injure
manifest - plain, clear
manifold - much varied, many faceted
meekness - submission to God, gentleness to others, and inner mastery of oneself
mercy - kindness or good will towards the miserable and the afflicted, joined with a desire to help them, help of the helpless
might - power, inherent ability to perform
minister - one who executes the commands of another, especially of a master; attendant, servant
ministry - service
mystery - hidden purpose, secret counsel

N

nature - character formed by long custom and habit
new moon - Jewish festival of the new moon, first day of Jewish month

O

ordinances - public decrees

P-Q

passion - evil, passionate desire
pastors - shepherds, those who watch, care, and feed the souls of Christians in the local church; also called elders (presbyters) or bishops (overseers)
patience - endurance, steadfastness, perseverance, constancy
peace - harmony, concord, absence of strife or turmoil
perfect - complete, both as to character (Matthew 5:48) and as to righteousness (Hebrews

9:9,13-14)

persuasive - plausible but false argumentation

philosophy - love of human wisdom

powers - those possessing authority

praying - speaking to God

preach - announce, declare, make known

predestined - determined before

preeminence - first place

prince - ruler, of Satan, who rules those who are of the world through sin

principalities - rulers

prophets - those who spoke for God by inspiration of the Holy Spirit

prudence - practical wisdom, ability in the management of affairs

psalms - songs of praise

R

reconcile - completely change from enemies to friends, completely return into favor with,
having removed all the cause of alienation

redemption - freeing a slave by payment of the ransom price

requirements - public decrees, regulations

revealed - made visible or known what had been hidden or unknown

righteousness - the character or quality of being right or just before God

rooted - firmly planted, rendered firm, thoroughly grounded

S

sabbaths - Jewish holy days of rest, seventh day of each week

saints - holy ones, separated from sin and to God

sanctify - separate from things profane and dedicate to God

Savior - deliverer, preserver

Scythian - one of a nomadic people from northeast of the Black Sea, considered the crudest
of uncultured people

sealed - literally, had the impression of a signet made upon them; confirmed, authenticated,
certified

self-imposed religion - worship springing from self-will, worship which one devises and
prescribes for himself

sins

(1:7) - trespasses

(2:1,5) - miss the mark, violate God's law

spirit - attitude

Spirit - the Holy Spirit, a Person in the Godhead other than the Father and the Son

spiritual - pertaining to the spirit

spiritual songs - either songs revealed by the Holy Spirit (1 Corinthians 14:15) or songs about
spiritual subjects

steadfast - firm, immovable
stewardship - management of a household or of household affairs, administration
strangers - aliens
submitting - ranking oneself under, subjecting
supplication - request

T

temple - the inner sanctuary where God dwells
tenderhearted - compassionate
tender mercies - a heart of compassion
Timothy - a young evangelist from Lystra, having a Jewish mother, Eunice, and a Greek father, taught the Scriptures as a child by his mother and grandmother, Lois, baptized by Paul, Paul's trusted friend and beloved companion from his second journey on, cosigner of six of Paul's letters and recipient of two
tradition - teaching handed down from one generation to the next
training - the whole education of children; particularly, discipline
trespasses - false steps, blunders, deviations from uprightness and truth, sins
tribulations - afflictions
Tychicus - a disciple of Asia whom Paul deemed a beloved brother, faithful minister, and fellow servant in the Lord, accompanied Paul from Corinth to Jerusalem on third journey, Paul's companion in both his Roman imprisonments, and his messenger to both Ephesus and Colosse

U-V

uncleanness - moral filth, especially of a sexual nature
understanding - comprehension, insight
unity - oneness, agreement
utterance - words, speech
vainly - without just cause
vigilant - alert, active

W X-Y-Z

wiles - cunning devices, trickery
wiped out - erased, canceled
wisdom - broad and full intelligence (ability to apply knowledge)
world - present condition of human affairs in alienation from God
worship - acts of religious devotion
wrath
Ephesians 2:3 - punishment of evil
Ephesians 4:26 - strong anger

Paul's First and Second Journeys



American Bible Society

Appendices

I. Predestination - Ephesians 1:3-11

Introduction:

- A. If Calvinism be true, we may as well go home, close this building, forget about preaching the gospel, and simply live our lives in abject terror.
- B. This is true because of the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination (unconditional election).
- C. Did God unconditionally choose before the world all individuals to be either saved or lost?

I. The Bible does teach a doctrine of “predestination” and “election.”

- A. God did “predestinate” certain things. - Ephesians 1:3-11
 - 1. “to mark out beforehand, to determine before, foreordain” (Vine. 1:305)
 - 2. “decide beforehand” (Thayer. 541)
- B. He has an “elect.” - 1 Peter 1:1-2 (“picked out, chosen” - Vine. 2:21; so Thayer. 197)
- C. He did “foreknow.” - Romans 8:29
- D. He did “choose.” - Ephesians 1:4

II. But the Bible does **not** teach the unconditional election of individuals.

A. Unconditional Election:

The doctrine of election declares that God, before the foundations of the world, chose certain individuals from among the fallen members of Adam’s race to be the objects of his undeserved favor. These, and only these, He purposed to save.... His eternal choice of particular sinners unto salvation was not based upon any foreseen act or response on the part of those selected, but was based solely on His own good pleasure and sovereign will. This election was not determined by, or conditioned upon, anything that man would do, but resulted entirely from God’s self-determined purpose (Five Points. 30).

B. the Bible’s teaching concerning choosing - Ephesians 1:4

- 1. “in him”
- 2. “that we should be holy”

C. differences

- 1. The predestination of Calvinism involves the **unconditional** election of **particular individuals** to be saved and others to be lost.
- 2. The predestination of the Bible involves an elect **group** (the church) of saved to which **all** may be added **conditioned upon** their faith in and obedience to the gospel. - Ephesians 3:9-10; Acts 2:47; Revelation 22:17

III. Why is the doctrine of unconditional election false?

- A. It makes God a respecter of persons. - Acts 10:34-35; Romans 2:11; 10:12-13; Ephesians 6:9; Colossians 3:25; 1 Peter 1:17

- B. It means God wills the damnation of people. - Ezekiel 18:32; 1 Timothy 2:3-4; 2 Peter 3:9
- C. It makes a mockery of the Lord's invitation. - Matthew 11:28-30; Revelation 22:17
- D. It makes the work of Satan absurd. - 1 Peter 5:8
- E. It denies that human action is the basis of God's judgment. - 2 Corinthians 5:10; Revelation 20:12-13

Conclusion:

- A. Your election is based upon your faith in and obedience to the gospel. - 2 Thessalonians 2:13-14
- B. Will you accept His invitation and become one of God's elect? - Revelation 22:17

II. The Preeminence of Christ - Colossians 1:18

“Preeminence” - “*to be first, to hold the first rank or highest dignity, have the preeminence, be chief*” (Mounce, William D., **Mounce’s Complete Expository Dictionary of Old and New Testament Words**. 1261)

I. Creation

A. Creator - John 1:1-3; Colossians 1:16

B. Sustainer - Hebrews 1:1-4

II. Nations of Men - Revelation 19:11-16

III. The Church - Ephesians 1:22-23; Colossians 1:18; 3:17

IV. All Mankind - Psalm 2; Isaiah 9:6-7; Luke 1:31-33; Matthew 28:18

III. Salvation by Grace through Faith - Ephesians 2:8-10

Introduction

- A. Past Condition: Dead in Sin - Ephesians 2:1-3
- B. Present Condition: Alive with Christ - Ephesians 2:4-7
- C. How: By Grace through Faith - Ephesians 2:8-10
- D. What does it mean to be saved by grace through faith?

I. The Divine Part: Grace

- A. "Grace": undeserved favor - Luke 15:11-24
- B. Do you need divine grace? - Romans 3:23; 6:23
- C. How is His grace manifested? - Romans 3:24
- D. Since salvation is a free gift, are we saved by grace alone?
 - 1. If so, we have no part in our salvation. - 1 Timothy 4:16
 - 2. Thus, the choices are:
 - a. unconditional election - Titus 2:11-12
 - b. universalism - 2 Thessalonians 1:7-9
 - c. no one saved - Matthew 25:46
- E. Does the fact salvation is a free gift eliminate all conditions? - Joshua 6:1-20; Acts 2:38 ("gift of the Holy Spirit")

II. The Human Part: Faith - Ephesians 2:8; Romans 5:1-2

- A. Faith - Hebrews 11:1, 6
- B. Does this eliminate all works? - John 6:28-29; Galatians 5:6
- C. It eliminates boastful works. - Ephesians 2:9; Romans 3:27-28
- D. What is there to boast about in being baptized? - Romans 6:3-4

Conclusion:

- A. God's grace was manifested in a supreme act of gracious love. - John 3:16
- B. Our faith must be manifested in a simple, trusting act of faith. - Galatians 3:26-27
- C. Will you be saved by grace through faith?

IV. The Church in the Eternal Purpose of God - Ephesians 3:8-12

I. The church is the assembly of people called out of the world into fellowship with God. - Hebrews 12:23; 2 Thessalonians 2:13-14; 2 Corinthians 6:17-18; 1 John 1:3

II. It is the fulfillment of the eternal, divine plan for our salvation. - Ephesians 3:8-12

III The kingdom and the church are the same institution. - Matthew 16:18-19

IV. The church was in:

A. Purpose in Eternity - Ephesians 3:8-12

B. Promise from Ages Ago - Genesis 12:3; Galatians 3:29

C. Prophecy - Isaiah 2:2-3

1. last days - Hebrews 1:1-2

2. mountain - Hebrews 12:22-23

3. Lord's house - 1 Timothy 3:14-15

4. out of Zion shall go forth the law - Luke 24:46-49

D. Preparation

1. ministry of John the Baptist - Matthew 3:1-2

2. ministry of Jesus

a. Matthew 16:18

b. Mark 9:1

c. Acts 1:6-8

E. Perfection

1. law from Zion - Act 2:38

2. power from on high - Acts 2:1-4

3. beginning- Acts 11:15

4. Before Pentecost the church was in the future. - Matthew 16:18

5. After Pentecost the church is an existing reality. - Acts 5:11

V. The Bond of Peace - Ephesians 4:1-3

Introduction:

- A. God wants His people to have peace. - Ephesians 4:1-3
- B. What attitudes can we manifest that will help achieve peace?

I. We must endeavor to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. - Ephesians 4:3; cf. Proverbs 20:3

- A. We can have peace without unity. - Romans 12:18
- B. But we cannot have unity without peace. - Ephesians 4:3
 - 1. “peace”: “harmony, concord”
 - 2. “bond”: “that which binds together”

II. To do this, we must walk “a worthy walk.” - Ephesians 4:1-2

- A. “calling” - Acts 11:26; 1 Peter 2:21-23
- B. What are the characteristics of a worthy walk?
 - 1. lowliness - Philippians 2:3-8
 - 2. gentleness: “Gentleness” is “regularly used of animals which have been tamed, and which have learned to accept discipline and control.” (William Barclay, **Flesh And Spirit**. 113-14)
 - a. obedience to God - Philippians 2:8
 - b. gentleness to others - Colossians 4:6
 - 3. longsuffering: “long-tempered” - James 1:19-20
 - 4. bearing with one another: “to hold up from retaliation” - 1 Peter 2:23
 - 5. love: active good will - 1 John 3:16-18

Conclusion:

- A. Peace among brethren is a wonderful thing. - “How Sweet, How Heavenly, Is the Sight”
- B. Am I doing my part to maintain peace among brethren? - Ephesians 4:1-3

VI. The Unity of the Spirit - Ephesians 4:4-6

Introduction:

- A. Latest figures indicate there are over 35,500 denominations in the world claiming to be “Christian.”
- B. There are also divisions in the church of Christ.
- C. We will answer four questions about the unity of the Spirit.
 - 1. What is it?
 - 2. Is it desirable?
 - 3. Is it possible?
 - 4. How can we attain it?

I. **A Prayer** - John 17:20-21

II. **A Plea** - 1 Corinthians 1:10-13

- A. Paul was condemning the rise of sectarianism - 1 Corinthians 11:18-19
- B. Sectarianism gives rise to denominations. - Acts 23:6-8
- C. Sectarianism is sinful. - Galatians 5:20

III. **A Plan:** The Divine Platform - Ephesians 4:4-6

- A. One Body (unity of relationship) - Ephesians 1:22-23; 5:23
- B. One Spirit (unity of revelation) - John 16:13; Galatians 1:6-9
- C. One Hope (unity of aim or goal) - 1 Peter 1:3-5
- D. One Lord (unity of authority) - Acts 10:36; Matthew 28:18; Colossians 3:17
- E. One Faith (unity of doctrine) - Jude 3
- F. One Baptism (unity of entrance requirements) - Romans 6:3-4
- G. One God (unity of worship) - John 4:23-24; Matthew 15:9

Conclusion:

- A. Indeed, the unity of the Spirit is a desirable and achievable goal. - Psalm 133
- B. If we will follow the divine plan, we will attain and maintain it. - Ephesians 4:4-6

VII. Offices in the Church - Ephesians 4:11

What offices did the Lord place in the church?

I. Apostles - Ephesians 4:11

- A. The apostles rule the church. - Luke 22:14, 28-30
- B. To be an apostle, one had to be an eye witness of the raised Lord. - Acts 1:21-26
- C. Paul was the last such witness. - 1 Corinthians 15:8
- D. The original apostles still rule through their word. - Acts 2:42; Revelation 21:14

II. Prophets - Ephesians 4:11; 1 Corinthians 13:8-10

III. Evangelists - Ephesians 4:11

- A. The work of an evangelist is to preach the word. - 2 Timothy 4:1-5
- B. This is not an office in the local church. - Philippians 1:1
- C. An evangelist may work with a local church, or travel, or both. - Acts 8:5, 26, 40; 21:8
- D. An evangelist may work with a church that has elders. - Acts 20:17; 1 Timothy 1:3
- E. A local church may have fellowship with evangelists in their work. - Philippians 4:15-16

IV. Pastors and Teachers - Ephesians 4:11

- A. This one office is the same as elders (shepherds/overseers/bishops). - Acts 20:17, 28; 1 Peter 5:1-2; 1 Timothy 3:1
- B. There are to be a plurality in each congregation. - Acts 14:23; Titus 1:5
- C. They must meet divinely given qualifications. - 1 Timothy 3:2

V. Deacons - Philippians 1:1; Acts 6:1-7

Conclusion: Through these offices the Lord brings maturity and unity to the church. - Ephesians 4:12-16

VIII. What Will Make the Church Grow?

Text: Acts 5:14

Introduction

- A. A congregation in Calabar, Nigeria grew from 150 members to 1500 in two years by consulting a “church growth professional.”
- B. This church has adopted a philosophy of growth pioneered in Protestant evangelical denominations known variously as “Market-Driven,” “Seeker-Friendly,” “Seeker-Sensitive,” “Purpose-Driven,” or “New Paradigm.”
- C. How shall we get the church to grow?

I. Shall we follow the “market-driven” model?

- A. Did the Lord employ material attractions?
 - 1. Christ repeatedly fed multitudes. - Matthew 14:15-21; 15:32-38
 - 2. He did this as a miraculous sign to prove He is the Bread of Life. - John 6:1-14,35
 - 3. He rebuked those who came for “the loaves” and refused to feed them. - John 6:25-35
- B. Authorized Aids or Unauthorized Additions? - Colossians 3:17
 - 1. Singing - Ephesians 5:18-19
 - 2. Evangelism - Acts 5:42
- C. The “market-driven” model is simply the end justifies the means. - Romans 3:7-8

II. What is the Lord’s way to reach the lost? - Isaiah 55:8-11

- A. Preaching the gospel is the divine means to reach the lost. - Romans 1:16; Acts 5:14, 42
- B. Our lives must adorn the word. - Matthew 5:16; Titus 2:9-10

III. What is the Lord’s way to build up the church spiritually? - Ephesians 4:12-16

Conclusion: If you want to lead the lost to Christ and cause Christians to grow spiritually, preach and teach the word. - Matthew 28:18-20

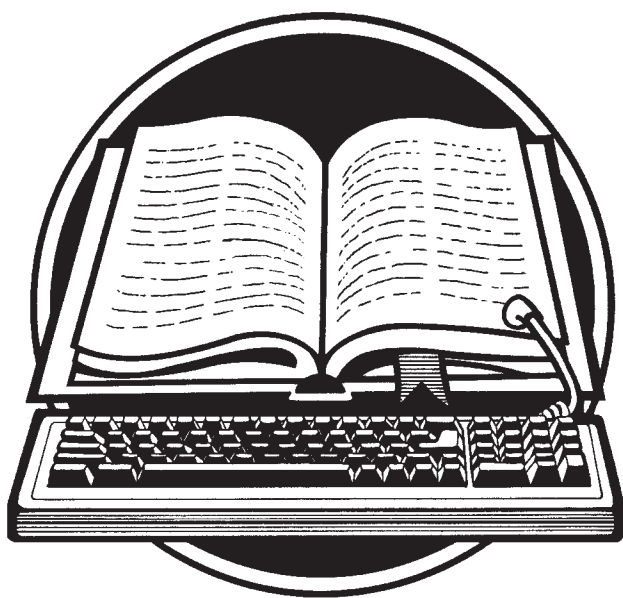
Darkness & Light in the New Testament - Ephesians 5:8-14; 1 Thessalonians 5:14

I. Light: righteousness, Christ, belief, temple of God, holiness - 2 Corinthians 6:14 - 7:1

- A. God is light. - 1 John 1:5
- B. Christ dwells in unapproachable light. - 1 Timothy 6:13-16
- C. John came to bring light to Israel to prepare them for Christ. - Luke 1:76-79; John 3:33-35
- D. Christ is the Light of life to the world. - John 1:4-9; 8:12; 9:5; Acts 26:22-23
- E. He brings the light of the revelation of God for salvation. - Luke 2:29-32
- F. Those who love the truth come to the light. - John 3:21
- G. Believers in Jesus become sons of light. - John 12:36, 46
- H. Christians
 - 1. reflect the light of the Son (as the moon does the sun) - Matthew 5:14-16
 - 2. are sons of light - 1 Thessalonians 5:5
 - 3. have been called out of darkness into His marvelous light - 1 Peter 2:9; Revelation 21:9-11
 - 4. our inheritance - Colossians 1:12
- I. One who walks in the light
 - 1. does not stumble. - John 11:9-10
 - 2. has his sins forgiven - 1 John 1:7
 - 3. confesses his sins - 1 John 1:9
 - 4. loves his brother - 1 John 2:10
- J. Paul was a light to the Gentiles that they might be saved. - Acts 13:47; 26:17-18
- K. The New Testament reveals the light of Christ to salvation. - 2 Corinthians 4:3-6

II. Darkness: lawlessness, Belial (Satan), idols, filthiness of flesh and spirit - 2 Corinthians 6:14 - 7:1; Acts 26:18; Ephesians 6:12; Colossians 1:13

- A. No darkness in God - 1 John 1:5
- B. The world loves the darkness of evil - John 3:19-20
- C. Cast off the works of darkness - Romans 13:12
- D. The lot of the lost - Matthew 8:12; 22:13; 25:30; 2 Peter 2:17; Jude verses 11-13
- E. The lost world is in darkness. - Luke 1:79; Romans 2:19; Ephesians 5:8; 1 Thessalonians 5:4; 1 Peter 2:9
- F. One who hates his brother is in darkness. - 1 John 2:11
- G. Ignorance - John 12:35
- H. Sinful works - Romans 13:12; Ephesians 5:11
- I. Lot of fallen angels - 2 Peter 2:4; Jude verse 6



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