



At CHCC, our mission is to make disciples by leading people to Christ, and into a growing relationship with Him. We hope/pray that this class helps you to understand the basics of the faith more clearly, so that you can keep diving into God's Word and growing!

LOVE - LEARN - LIVE - LEAD

Here's what to expect:

- LESSON #1: WHAT IS THE BIBLE?**
- LESSON #2: WHAT IS GOD LIKE?**
- LESSON #3: WHAT IS MAN'S BIGGEST PROBLEM?**
- LESSON #4: WHO IS JESUS?**
- LESSON #5: WHAT DID JESUS DO?**
- LESSON #6: WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE 'BORN AGAIN'?**
- LESSON #7: WHAT IS BAPTISM ALL ABOUT?**
- LESSON #8: WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH?**

Other great resources on the basics of Christian faith:

"Case for Christ" and "Case for Faith" - Lee Strobel



LESSON #1: WHAT IS THE BIBLE?

ICEBREAKER: Besides the Bible, what is or was your favorite book or story? Why?

Overview of the Bible:

The Bible is a library of 66 individual books written by 40 different men over a period of 1,500 years. It is separated into two major divisions: The Old Testament and the New Testament. Each division contains 4 sections.

The Old Testament:

The Old Testament contains 4 sections: **The Law, History, Poetry, and Prophets**

The Law covers the history of the Jews from Creation until the death of Moses in 1450 BC. It was written by Moses.

- The books included in The Law section are: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

The History section describes the history of Israel from Joshua through the Kings through Captivity to the rebuilding of the temple in Jerusalem. It covers the period of 1450 to 440 BC.

- The books included in the History section are: Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Kings, 2 Kings, 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel, 1 Chronicles, 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther.

The Poetry section includes the ancient writings of Job 1500 BC, David 1000 BC, and Solomon 950 BC.

- The books included in the Poetry section are: Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon.

The Prophecy section contains books that were written by various men who are considered to be Major Prophets and Minor Prophets.

- The books included in the **Major Prophets** section were written by four men between the time of 750-550 BC and are: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations (written by Jeremiah), Ezekiel, and Daniel.
- The books included in the **Minor Prophets** section were written by several authors between the time of 800-400 BC and are: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.



Definition of “Testament” - A binding covenant or will between parties which involves mutual commitments, promises, and obligations. The terms testament and covenant can be used interchangeably and can refer to either an agreements between two people, a treaty between nations, or a relationship between God and a human individual or nation.

The doctrine of the covenant/testament is central to understanding God’s history of salvation worked out in the incarnation, death, and resurrection of his Son, our Lord Jesus Christ.

There are two types of covenants in the Bible: conditional and unconditional

- 1) A **conditional covenant** is one in which a proposal of God to man is characterized by the formula: “if you will, then I will” - Whereby God promises to grant special blessings to man providing man fulfills certain conditions contained in the covenant. Man's failure to do so often results in punishment.
- 2) An **unconditional covenant** is one in which God unconditionally obligates Himself to bring to pass definite blessings and conditions for the covenanted people. This covenant is characterized by the formula: “*I will*” which declares God's determination to do as He promises. Blessings are secured by the grace of God.

Examples of conditional covenants in the Bible:
Genesis 1:28-30 and 2:15-17 (Edenic Covenant)
Exodus 20:1 to Deuteronomy 28:68 (Mosaic Covenant)

Examples of unconditional covenants in the Bible:
Genesis 9:1-17 (Noahic Covenant)
Genesis 12:1-3 (Abrahamic Covenant)
Jeremiah 31:31-34 (The New Covenant).

Q: Based on the above definition of “Testament,” how does this help us to better understand what the Bible is intended to be?

Q: Why do you think the Bible is divided into “Old” and “New” Testaments?

The New Testament:

The New Testament contains 4 sections: **Gospels, History, Letters (Epistles), Prophecy**

The Gospels (meaning “Good News”) are about the life of Jesus from 4 BC - 30 AD and were written by four men to four audiences from 45-70 AD



- The books included in the Gospels are: Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Matthew was written to a Jewish audience, Mark was written to a Roman audience, Luke was written to a Gentile audience (non-Jewish people), and John was written to non-believers.

The History section is called “Acts”. The book of Acts describes the activities of the church from 30 AD - 63 AD and was written by Luke around 63 AD.

The Letters/Epistles section was written from leaders to churches or individuals from 55-65 AD. The first 13 Letters/Epistles were written by the apostle Paul. The last 8 were written by various men.

- The books included in the Letters/Epistles section that were written by Paul are: Roman, 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 Thessalonians, 2 Thessalonians, 1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, Titus, and Philemon.
- The remaining 8 books included in the Letters/Epistles section that were written by various authors are: Hebrews, James, 1 Peter, 2 Peter, 1 John, 2 John, 3 John, and Jude.

The Prophecy book is called “Revelation” and is a revelation of Jesus to the disciple John depicting the future. It was written around 95 AD.

Q: Why do you think the New Testament begins with the “Good News” (Gospel) of Jesus? What makes the story of Jesus such good news?

Q: Describe 1-2 ways that Jesus has been Good News to you

Bible GPS: How to find your way around the Bible

1. To find the books of the Bible use the Table of Contents in the front of the Bible
2. To find a specific chapter and verse, think of an address.

city:	book	2 Timothy	John	Psalm
street:	chapter	3	3	23
house #:	verse	16	16	1

Practice navigating to specific verses together as a group by looking up the following passages and then reading them aloud: 2 Timothy 3:16, Psalm 18:1-2, John 15:13

Q: Tell one thing you learned or found interesting from today’s study.

Memory Verse for this Week: 2 Timothy 3:16



LESSON #2: WHAT IS GOD LIKE?

ICEBREAKER: Growing up, what was your view of God? How has it changed from then until now?

Review last week's memory verse: 2 Timothy 3:16

A.W. Tozer once said, "What comes to mind when we think of God is the most important thing about us."

Q: Why do you think Tozer says this? Do you agree or disagree? Why?

Read 1-2 verses from each of the following:

GOD IS....

Living: John 5:26, Joshua 3:10, Psalm 84:2, Daniel 6:27

Personal: Genesis 1:26-27, Psalm 34:18, John 1:14

Spirit: John 4:24, Acts 7:48-50, 2 Corinthians 3:17

Three-in-One: Deuteronomy 6:4, Acts 5:3-4, John 6:27, John 20:28, John 1:1,

*** The Father is called God, The Son is called God, The Spirit is called God

Q: One of the ways that Christianity is unique to other world religions is our belief that God is "Personal". Describe a way or a time that God has felt "personal" to you? If you can't think of a way that He has - what is a way you would like God to help you in a personal way today?

THE GREATNESS OF GOD

(*Don't try to look up every verse under each characteristic. Pick 1-2 from each to read aloud and read the rest individually throughout the week)

God possesses several attributes or characteristics that are true only of Him. He is...

INFINITE. God has no limitations. His only bounds are of His own choosing.

Job 11:7-9, 1 Kings 8:22-23, 27, Psalm 113:4-5, Romans 11:33

ETERNAL. God is limitless in reference to time. He always has been and always will be. He exists outside of the realm of space and time.

Psalm 90:2, Genesis 21:33, Deuteronomy 33:27, Psalm 102:11-12, 27, John 8:56-58

OMNIPRESENT. God is limitless in reference to space. He is everywhere present at the same time. Psalm 139:7-12, Jeremiah 23:24, Amos 9:2

OMNIPOTENT. God is limitless in reference to energy, strength, and power.



Jeremiah 32:17 & 27, Genesis 18:14, Psalm 115:3; Revelation 19:6

OMNISCIENT. God is limitless in reference to knowledge. God knows everything past, present, and future.

Psalm 147:5, Acts 15:18, Isaiah 40:13-14

SELF-EXISTENT. God has no source - He is the source.

Exodus 3:13-14, Isaiah 41:4, Revelation 1:4 & 8, Genesis 1:1, John 5:26

SELF-SUFFICIENT. God never has had, does have, or will have a need.

Psalm 50:10-12, John 5:26, Acts 17:24-26

INCOMPREHENSIBLE. God is beyond the grasp of our limited understanding.

Romans 11:33-36, Ecclesiastes 11:5, Isaiah 55:8-9, Job 36:26, Job 37:5

PERFECT. Everything God does is without error and fits with His ultimate plan for the universe.

Psalm 18:30

IMMUTABLE. Because God is infinitely perfect, God does not change.

Hebrews 13:8, James 1:17, Malachi 3:6

SOVEREIGN. God is the absolute, ultimate, and sole ruler of the universe.

Deuteronomy 10:17, Nehemiah 9:6, Psalm 22:28, Revelation 19:6

UNIQUE. God is unlike any other being in the universe.

Psalm 86:8, Psalm 89:6, Exodus 15:11, 1 Kings 8:60, Isaiah 44:6-8, 1 Timothy 2:5

Q: Look back over these 12 attributes of God. Which one stands out the most to you and why?

God possesses attributes that other people may also possess and that we should strive for. Yet, none but God possesses these attributes in a perfect and unlimited degree.

He, alone, is perfectly and infinitely....

HOLY. God is absolutely separate from any and all sin.

Isaiah 6:1-4, Habakkuk 1:13, Isaiah 59:2, Psalm 66:18, Hebrews 12:28-29

TRUTH. God's declarations and representations conform to reality. God is truthful and cannot lie.

John 14:6, Titus 1:2, Hebrews 6:18, 1 Samuel 15:20

FAITHFUL. God always does what God promises.



Lamentations 3:23, Psalm 9:10, Psalm 119:90

JUST AND RIGHTEOUS. All of God's ways are right and true.
Nehemiah 9:8, Exodus 9:27, Psalm 67:4, Revelation 16:5-7

GOOD. God, in and of Himself, is good. Therefore, all He does is good.
Psalm 34:8, Psalm 33:5, Psalm 119:68, Psalm 107:8

MERCIFUL. God directs His mercy to those who are distressed or needy. He also chooses to withhold the judgment we deserve.
Psalm 103:8-17, Hebrews 8:12, 1 Timothy 1:13 & 16

GRACIOUS. God chooses to grant us His favor even though we don't deserve it.
Ephesians 2:8-9, Psalm 116:5, 1 Peter 2:3

LOVE. God actively, voluntarily, unselfishly reaches out in concern for us. He seeks the highest good for others.
1 John 4:7-11, Deuteronomy 7:7-8, John 3:16, Romans 8:35-39

PATIENT. God will endure pain for long periods of time because He loves us.
2 Peter 3:9 & 15, 1 Peter 3:18-20, Exodus 34:5-7

Q: When considering the goodness of God, which of the following best describes the response prompted in you by studying these attributes of Him? Explain.

praise & worship
trust & confidence
thanksgiving & gratitude
desire to know Him more
other: _____ (if other, what is it?)

Memory Verse: Psalm 18:30



LESSON #3: WHAT IS MAN'S BIGGEST PROBLEM?

ICEBREAKER: If you could change the world, what would you do?

Review last week's memory verse: Psalm 18:30

Q: What is sin?

A: Sin is breaking God's law (1 John 3:4); failing to live up to God's law/standard of perfection (Romans 3:23).

Q: What is God's law? Where is it found?

A: God's law for mankind is summarized in the Ten Commandments of the Old Testament (Exodus 20:3-17) and in the two commands of the New Testament (Matthew 22:34-40).

- How do the two commands in Matthew 22:34-40 relate to the Ten Commandments in Exodus 20:3-17?

Q: Who has broken God's law? In other words, who has sinned?

A: All have sinned (Romans 3:10, 19, & 23, Romans 5:12)

Q: How bad do I have to be to be guilty of sin?

A: One wrong makes us guilty (James 2:10)

- Do you think God views some sins as worse than others? Why or why not?

Q: What are some short-term/immediate and long-term results of sinning?

A: Some short-term and long-term results of sin are found in Genesis 3:7-17. Short-term: shame, distance from God, fear, making excuses. Long-term: satan was cursed and condemned forever (verse 14), women experience pain in child-birth and struggle to be submissive to her husband's role in the home (verse 15), man was cursed to work hard (verse 17), the earth was now under an abiding curse (verse 17-18), and all of mankind would now experience death (verse 19).

- What are some *other* short-term and/or long-term results that you can think of?



God is not looking for people to just be “good people”. Read the following verses and discuss why you think sin makes it impossible for even “good people” to please God. John 6:63, Romans 6:23, Romans 7:18, Romans 8:9

Q: How is the sin problem resolved in the Old Testament - before Jesus?

A: Under the Old Covenant, priests offered blood sacrifices to serve as a temporary covering of the believer’s sins (ie. Exodus 24:4-8, Leviticus 9:7-22, etc). The death of the innocent sacrifice took the place of what was deserved or owed - the death of the person who sinned. Forgiveness went into effect when the sinner offered the sacrifice.

Q: How is the sin problem resolved in the New Testament - with Jesus’ sacrifice?

A: Under the New Covenant, Christ offered the sacrifice of His own blood as a permanent payment for sin (ie. Hebrews 9:11-28, Romans 6:23, 1 Peter 3:18, etc). The death of the innocent and perfect sacrifice of Jesus took place the place of what was deserved or owed - the death of the person who sinned. Forgiveness goes into effect when the sinner puts faith/trust in the sacrifice made of God’s Son, Jesus Christ.

- Read John 3:16-18 What does the phrase, “whoever believes in Him” mean to you? What, exactly, is a person to “believe” about Christ’s sacrifice that helps him/her have their sins forgiven?

Memory Verse: 2 Corinthians 5:21



Lesson #4: WHO IS JESUS?

ICEBREAKER: If you had a time machine, what year would you go back to and why?

Review last week's memory verse from 2 Corinthians 5:21

Introduction: Why is it important to know who Jesus is? Because as one man noted...

“Christianity IS Christ. The person and work of Christ are the rock upon which the Christian religion is built. If He is not who He said He was, and if He did not do what He said He came to do, the foundation is undermined and the whole superstructure will collapse. Take Christ from Christianity, and you disembowel it; there is practically nothing left. Christ is the center of Christianity; all else is circumference.”

The Bible tells us that the identity of Jesus Christ is the basis of salvation (Acts 4:12) and that only by believing in Him can we be saved (John 3:16-18, 36, 5:24, 6:47). Read these verses from John together. What is John pointing out that each person must do in order to be saved? What are the key things that a person must believe about Jesus?

WHO DID JESUS CLAIM TO BE?

Of all the great religious teachers, Jesus was the most outlandish in His claims.

Q: What were some of the things that Jesus claimed to be and how do you think you would have reacted if you had lived during those days?

Some of Jesus' claims of being the answer to people's needs...

John 6:35	John 9:5	John 10:9	John 10:11
John 11:25	John 14:6	John 15:1 & 5	John 5:39 & 46

Some of Jesus' claims of authority to do things only God could do....

Forgive sins - Mark 2:1-12, Luke 7:36-5

Give life - John 5:21 and 17:1-2

Judge the world - John 5:22, 25-29

Some of Jesus' claims of who He was as the Messiah and God....

- He equated one's response to Him with their response to God, Himself. In John, we hear Him say that to know Him was to know God, to see Him was to see God, to believe in Him was to believe in God, to hate Him was to hate God, and to fail to honor Him was to fail to honor God.

John 8:19, 51-59, 10:30-33, 14:17 & 19, 12:45, 15:23, 5:17-18 & 23



Our Choices concerning His Claims:

1) His claims are false: He is not God

- He thought He was, but was mistaken or crazy (Lunatic)
- He knew He was not God and was a liar (Liar)

2) His claims are true: He is God

- He knew who He was and spoke the truth and is Lord of all (Lord)

Q: Who is Jesus to you?

Memory Verse: John 5:24



Lesson #5: WHAT DID JESUS DO?

ICEBREAKER: Name 2 things you consider yourself to be bad at and 2 things you do well.

Review last week's memory verse from John 5:24

Jesus has done, is currently doing, and will do many things...

- 1) **In the past, Jesus Created.** As part of the Trinity, He created the heavens and the earth. Genesis 1:1, John 1:1-3, Colossians 1:16, Hebrews 1:11
- 2) **Currently, Jesus Cares for us.** He is preparing a place for us (John 14:2), providing us access to grace and mercy (Hebrews 4:15-16), praying for us (Hebrews 7:25), pleading our case before God (1 John 2:1), and planning His return (Revelation 22:7, 12, & 20)
- 3) **In the future, Jesus will return to Rule.** He will return in the air to take away the Church (1 Thessalonians 4:13-18, 1 Corinthians 15:50-57). He will also return to earth to win the battle of Armageddon (Revelation 19:11-21), rule the earth (Revelation 20:4-6), judge satan and all unbelievers (Revelation 20:7-15) and then rule in the newly created heaven and new earth (Revelation 21-22)

When Jesus was a man, He performed many Miracles. He healed the sick and cast out demons (36 different recordings of these things), He fed the hungry, He raised the dead (3 separate individuals), He walked on water, He calmed a storm, He was an incredible teacher, He rose from the dead, He returned to heaven in His physical body.

- Matthew 8:22-27, 14:1-23, 15:29-39, 28:1-7, Acts 1:9

Name something that Jesus has done for you that has been important to you. If you can't think of anything, what is something that you'd like Him to do for you?

Probably the greatest thing that Jesus did was deal with our greatest problem: SIN

Fact: We are all sinners - Romans 3:10 & 23

Fact: Sin results in death - Romans 6:23, Matthew 25:26

Fact: Jesus never sinned - 1 John 3:5, Hebrews 4:15

Fact: Jesus died - Matthew 27:26, 45-46

Fact: Jesus rose from the dead and provided life for us - 1 Peter 2:24, 3:18, 2 Corinthians 5:21

Q: If you died today, do you know if you would be right with God? Why or why not?

Memory Verse: Romans 6:23



Lesson #6: WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE “BORN AGAIN”?

ICEBREAKER: If you could change places with any Bible character, who would you choose and why? - or - Who would you NOT want to change places with?

Review last week’s memory verse from Romans 6:23

The question, ‘What does it mean to be born again?’, is important, according to the Bible, because unless one has been born again, they can never even see, let alone enter, the kingdom of God.

Read John 3:1-8.

What did Jesus NOT mean when He said “born again”?

1) He did not mean to be “religious”.

A: Nicodemus already was a very religious person. He was a Jew. Beyond that, he was a Pharisee. Beyond that, he was a leader among the Pharisees.

- What is a Pharisee and what was their role and status in Jesus’ time.

B: Nicodemus’ religion was not enough to Jesus. Jesus still instructed him to be “born again”.

C: The apostle Paul, after being born again, stated that in terms of eternal benefit, all of his religion previous to being “born again” was worthless.

- Read Philippians 3:1-9. What, if anything, is the difference between being “religious” and “Christian”?

2) He did not mean being baptized. (note: lesson #7 will deal with baptism in more detail)

A: In this passage, the requisite for salvation was belief, not baptism. John 3:16-18 & 36

B: Baptism is an outward expression of a changed heart and commitment to Christ. Ephesians 2:8-9, Romans 6:2, Acts 2:38

- What does baptism symbolize?

- What makes salvation a “gift” and not something that can be earned?

3) He did not mean to be or become a “good person” or a better version of our old self.

A: Being “good” does not erase past sins.

Romans 3:23, James 2:10, Hebrews 9:22

B: Being “good” does not produce the righteousness that pleases God.

Isaiah 64:6

C: Being “good” does not save people from their sins.

Titus 3:5



So...what did Jesus mean when He said “born again”?

1) Being “born again” is about a second birth in terms of spiritual change.

A: Our first, physical birth is not sufficient. A second, spiritual birth is required.

- Our natural, physical birth has been corrupted by sin (called “The Flesh” in Scripture). Romans 5:12 & 19, John 6:63, Romans 7:18

B: Jesus describes the spiritual birth of being “born again” as being like the wind - invisible except for its results.

2) Being “born again” requires a new, life-giving birth.

A: Prior to being “born again”, one is spiritually dead because of sin.

Romans 6:23, Ephesians 2:1-3

B: After being “born again”, one becomes a new creation spiritually.

2 Corinthians 5:17, John 10:10

3) Being “born again” requires a choice by each individual.

A: Each person has a choice to make to acknowledge or deny that they have sinned and are in need of a Savior and that Jesus’ life, death, and resurrection are the the only way to be “born again” and be saved.

- Do you know if you have been “born again” or not? If yes, describe your story in 1-2 minutes. If no, what questions or thoughts do you have about becoming a Christian?

Salvation is a process that includes believing and being committed to the following:

1. There is a God. Romans 1:20

2. I am responsible to God. Romans 14:12

3. I have sinned. Romans 3:10, 19 & 23

4. My sin has alienated/separated me from God. Romans 6:23

5. Jesus never sinned. Romans 5:19

6. I can only be reconciled to God through Jesus. Acts 4:12

7. I am willing to be saved. Romans 10:13

Q: Which of the seven points listed above stands out the most to you today? Why?

Memory verse: Romans 4:8



Lesson #7: WHAT IS BAPTISM ALL ABOUT?

ICEBREAKER: If you could go on a road trip with any person other than your spouse, who would you go with, where, and why?

Review last week's memory verse from Romans 4:8

God gave the local church two ordinances: Baptism and Communion. An ordinance means that these practices were "ordained" or "set apart" as special by the Lord. Both are symbolic reminders and clear object lessons of the Gospel (the Good News) that Jesus died for our sins, was buried, and rose again. 1 Corinthians 15:1-4

What does baptism mean?

A: The literal meaning of the word "baptize" is: 'to immerse, to submerge, to dip, to plunge, to place under, to sink'.

B: It was a symbol of identification. Baptism is the outward, public symbol of an inward, spiritual commitment. It is what identifies us with Christ and as being a follower of Him.

Why do you think that baptism should be a public expression of someone's personal commitment?

What does the Bible teach about baptism?

A: Jesus commanded that His followers be baptized in a passage known as The Great Commission in Matthew 28:19-20.

B: It was practiced by the church.

- Pick 2-3 of the following passages to read. Acts 2:41, 8:12, 8:26-39, 9:18, 16:14-15, & 33, 18:8
- Baptism was practiced by everyone who put their faith in Jesus as their Savior. When they believed, they were baptized.
- It was done by those old enough to believe. We do not see infants baptized.
- It was done soon after a person was said to have believed in Christ. It was not delayed for long periods of time.

C: Baptism is not what saves people.
Mark 16:15-16, 1 Corinthians 1:14-17, Luke 23:43

D: Baptism was done by immersion.
Acts 8:38-39 Immersion is symbolic of Christ's death, burial, and resurrection.



E: Baptism was a necessary public declaration of faith in Jesus Christ.
Romans 10:9, Matthew 10:32-33

- Read Romans 6:5-7. In your own words, what does it mean to be identified with Christ's resurrection?

What now?

Q: Have I been saved ("born again") by trusting in Jesus Christ as my Savior? If yes, how has your decision changed your life? If no, what is holding you back from making this decision?

Memory verse: Romans 8:1



Lesson #8: WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH?

ICEBREAKER: Fill in the blank then explain your answer.

“People might be surprised to find out that I _____”

Review last week’s memory verse from Romans 8:1

Q: What are some issues or things the church (in general) has done that have negatively impacted people’s perception of Christianity and the church?

Q: What are some things the church has done that have positively impacted the world?

WHAT IS THE CHURCH?

Q: Before we look at what the Bible says about this question, what do YOU think the role of the church is or should be in your own words?

The Church Before Jesus

In the Old Testament, God instructed His people, through Moses, on how to live their lives in a right way with Him. God gave His people commandments in order that they would know what to do and how to live as His people. One of the early instructions God gave Moses was on how to set up and use the Tabernacle. The Tabernacle was the place where God’s presence rested in the midst of His people. In the book of Exodus, we see an important element to the Tabernacle - the Lampstand. The Lampstand was one of only a few pieces of furniture used in the Tabernacle and played a vital role in the life of God’s people.

Read Exodus 25:31 & 37

The Lampstand was placed strategically in front of the “showbread”. The bread represented God’s provision and goodness and the light was there for one purpose: to shine a light on God’s goodness and love. As we saw in Exodus, it was a light that was to always be burning and was never to go out.

Fast Forward To Jesus’ Day

In the Gospel of John, we see John record some insight into who Jesus was and what he was doing here on earth.

Read John 1:4-9



In this passage, we clearly see Jesus pick up on the symbolism of the Lampstand in the Tabernacle. Jesus was and is “the true light” that demonstrated to a dark world God’s goodness and love.

The role of the church, then, is clear: to shine a light in a dark world on God’s goodness and love by showing them who Jesus is.

Q: What are some practical ways that Christians can shine a light on God’s goodness and love today? Think of ways at work, at home, in our hobbies, etc.

Ongoing Activities Of A Healthy Christian Life

Read Acts 2:41-47

- 1) Be baptized - vs:41
- 2) Bible study - vs: 42
- 3) Fellowship (small-group) - vs:42 & 46
- 4) Communion - vs: 42
- 5) Prayer - vs: 42
- 6) Be generous people - vs: 44-45
- 7) Praise God regularly - vs: 46-47
- 8) “Invest & Invite” (evangelism) - vs: 47

Q: When people look at your life, is it easier or harder for them to see the goodness and love of God?

This week’s memory verse: Matthew 5:14