

# **FULL LIFE IN CHRIST**

**BY**

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## **Teacher's Manual**



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## **TEACHER'S MANUAL**

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## 1. TOTAL COMMITMENT

- I Every Christian believer should make a total commitment to Jesus Christ.
  - A. Jesus **calls** us to make that total commitment (Luke 9:23,24).
  - B. We can live a **totally committed** life for the Lord with His help.
- II Living a totally committed life for the Lord does not mean that we become perfect.
  - A. We will always **fall short**, but God still accepts us because of His son, Jesus.
  - B. We will, however, be **growing faster** when we are totally committed to the Lord.
- III What does it mean to be totally committed to the Lord?
  - A. It means you **love** the Lord with your entire being (Matthew 22:37). It means you love the Lord **more** than anyone or anything else.
  - B. It means you are willing to **obey** the Lord, and do whatever He wants (John 14:15).
  - C. It means you are putting God and the things of God **first** in your life (Matthew 6:33). It means your relationship with God and the things of God are top priority in your life.
  - D. It means that you are **removing** out of your life everything that you recognize as sinful or wrong (II Corinthians 7:1).
  - E. It means that you have surrendered your **whole life** to the Lord (Luke 9:24).
  - F. It means that you choose to follow the Lord **all the way**.
  - G. It means that you submit your **will** to His will.
  - H. It means that you live for the Lord Jesus **every day** (Luke 9:23).
- IV Why it is so important to make a total commitment to the Lord?
  - A. When you make a total commitment to the Lord, you will experience a deep **joy** and fulfillment (John 15:11).

- B. When you make a total commitment to the Lord, you will be **used** more by the Lord (John 15:5).
- C. When you make a total commitment to the Lord, you will become **stronger** in the Lord (Ephesians 6:10,11).
- D. When you make a total commitment to the Lord, you will experience more of God's **blessings** (James 1:25).

### **SUGGESTED PRAYER OF TOTAL COMMITMENT**

Dear Lord Jesus,

Thank You for saving me, and giving Yourself completely for my salvation. Lord Jesus, I make a full surrender to Your lordship and kingship. I make a total commitment to You, Lord Jesus, to follow You with my whole heart. I fully dedicate my whole self to do Your will and work. I will pursue a lifestyle of obedience to Your will and to Your Word. I need the help of the Holy Spirit to live a surrendered and obedient life. Lord Jesus, fill me now with Your Holy Spirit, and keep filling me with Your Holy Spirit.

In Jesus Name,

**AMEN!**

"For whoever wants to save his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life for me will save it" (Luke 9:24).

"For to me, to live is Christ and to die is gain" (Philippians 1:21)

## 2. LIVING A HOLY LIFE

I As Christians we are called to live a holy life (Titus 2:11-12).

- A. A holy life is living a lifestyle of **godliness**, which includes purity, helping others, integrity, love, honesty, kindness, humility, doing right and other good deeds (Ephesians 4, 5 & 6).
- B. A holy lifestyle is a spiritual **light** in this dark world (Matthew 5:15,16). Our life ought to be drawing others to Christ.
- C. We don't live a holy and godly life to get saved or stay saved, but **because** we are saved (Ephesians 2:8-10).

II What does living a holy and godly life include?

- A. We ought to **avoid** every kind of evil. We should totally abstain from what the Bible clearly calls sin (I Thessalonians 5:22), such as fornication, adultery, lying, cursing and filthy language, stealing, drunkenness, cheating, treating others wrongly, idolatry, gossiping, and other sinful acts that the Bible condemns (Galatians 5:19-21). Sin brings consequences in our life.
- B. We ought to live a life of **doing good** to others (Galatians 6:10). This means being kind, helping others, and doing good things for others (Matthew 7:12).
- C. We ought to be **practicing** what God's Word tells us to do (James 1:22), even if it is hard and difficult. The Lord will give us strength to obey, and obedience brings God's blessings in our lives.
- D. We ought to be **seeking** godly and spiritual things (Matthew 6:33). The things of God should be first in our lives.
- E. We ought to be **faithful** in everything in the Christian life (Matthew 25:21). Faithful in prayer, Bible reading, witnessing, church attendance, serving God, giving, etc.
- F. We ought to be **serving** God in some way (I Corinthians 15:58). Every Christian should serve the Lord and do something in the local church.
- G. We ought to be living a **Christlike** life (Galatians 5:22,23). We should live a

Christ-like life, focusing on Christ-like love (I Corinthians 13).

- H. We ought to **fill** our hearts and minds with godly things (Philippians 4:8). This includes thinking about scripture, reading Christian literature, listening to Christian music, etc.

III Living a holy and godly life will bring **rewards** (Proverbs 11:18b).

- A. There will be rewards in **this life**.

- B. There will be rewards in **Heaven**. Salvation is free, but rewards are **earned**.

### 3. LOVE

- I We are commanded to love **God** and to love **people** (Matthew 22:37-40).
  - A. These are the **greatest** commandments, and if we follow them, we will be doing what God wants.
  - B. This is not a worldly love, but a **godly** love.
- II How are we to love God?
  - A. We are to love Him **supremely**. This means we love the Lord more than anyone else or anything else (John 21:15).
  - B. We are to love God by **giving** our whole life to Him (Matthew 10:39).
  - C. We are to love God by **obeying** the Lord in everything (John 14:15). If we really love the Lord, we will want to obey Him, and do what He wants.
- III How are we to love others?
  - A. We are to love others with a **Christlike** love (John 13:34,35). We are to love others as Christ loves us, and this will show that we are Christ's disciples.
  - B. We are to **accept** others, just as Christ accepts us with all our flaws (Romans 15:7).
  - C. We are to genuinely **care** for others, caring for their well being.
  - D. We are to **reach out** and touch others with God's grace.
  - E. We are to give **practical help** to others when they are in need (I John 3:16-18). We need God's wisdom to know what kind of help to give.
  - F. We are to be **warm** and **friendly** to people.
  - G. We are to be **kind**, and not rude to others (I Corinthians 13:4). This means being kind in our speech and in our actions.
  - H. We are to **forgive** others of the wrongs they have done against us. To forgive means not dwelling on the wrong, or holding resentment (Ephesians 4:32).

IV The challenge to love the way God wants us to love should be **pursued**.  
(I Corinthians 14:1).

- A. God has given us **His love** into our hearts (Romans 5:5). We must allow this love to flow out in our everyday life.
- B. We should **ask** the Lord for His help to love others, as He loves.
- C. We should endeavor to put this kind of love into daily practice with our **words** and **actions**.



## 4. THE BIBLE

### I What is the Bible?

A. The Bible is the **Word of God**.

It was written by men, but they were inspired by the Holy Spirit (II Timothy 3:16).

B. The Bible is spiritual **food** to our souls (I Peter 2:2).

It contains the spiritual nutrients, vitamins and nourishment that we need to have a healthy Christian Life.

C. The Bible is our **guide** in this life (Psalm 119:105).

D. The Bible is a powerful **cleansing** agent (Psalm 119:9; Ephesians 5:26). God's word cleans and changes us on the inside.

E. The Bible is our spiritual **strength** to overcome evil (I John 2:14).

F. The Bible is our **final authority** as far as what truth is and how we should live (II Timothy 3:16).

### II The Structure and Divisions of the Bible

A. There is the **Old** Testament (Covenant), which has 39 books (Genesis through Malachi).

B. There is the **New** Testament (Covenant), which has 27 books (Matthew through Revelation).

C. The Old Testament can be divided as follows:

1. The **Law** or Pentateuch (Genesis through Deuteronomy - the first 5 books).

2. The **Historical** Books (Joshua through Esther - 12 books).  
These are mainly books of Old Testament history.

3. The **Poetical** Books (Job through Song of Solomon - 5 books).  
These are books of poetry.

4. The **Major Prophets** (Isaiah through Daniel - 5 books).

They contain prophecy, and are called major because they are rather long books.

5. The **Minor Prophets** (Hosea through Malachi - 12 books).  
These contain prophecy too, but are called Minor because they are much shorter books.

D. The New Testament can be divided as follows:

1. **Gospels** (the first 4 books of the New Testament, Matthew through John).  
These record the life and ministry of Jesus Christ.
2. **Church History** (1 book - Acts).  
This is a record of the history of the early Church.
3. **Epistles** or **Letters** (21 books - Romans through Jude).  
These are Letters containing truth about Christ, Salvation, Christian Living, etc.  
The Apostle Paul wrote most of these books.
4. **Prophecy** (1 book - Revelation, - truth about this church age and end-time events).

### III The Writings of the Bible

- A. It was written by men who were **inspired** by the Holy Spirit (II Timothy 3:16).
- B. It was written by about **36** or **40** men from all walks of life, over a span of **1,500** years, from Moses (1440 B.C.) to the Apostle John (96 A.D.).
- C. The Old Testament writings were originally written in **Hebrew** (there are a Few sections in Aramaic).
- D. The New Testament writings were originally written in **Greek**.
- E. There are many **translations** and **versions** of the Bible, which basically give the same meaning, except the New World Translation which is especially twisted by Jehovah Witnesses to make it say what they want it to say.

#### IV How do we understand and apply the Bible?

- A. **Desire** to know its truth, and desire to live by it.
- B. Develop the **daily habit** of reading and meditating upon the Bible.
- C. **Ask** God to give you understanding of its meaning, and ask Him to speak to you as you read.
- D. Whenever you want to know the meaning of a verse, always look at the **context** (complete paragraph or thought).
- E. Remember that the **Holy Spirit** is in all those who are saved, and He will give us spiritual understanding (John 16:13). TRUST HIM TO DO THAT!

## 5. THE HOLY SPIRIT

### I Who is the Holy Spirit?

- A. He is an invisible **person** and not just some force (John 14:16,17).
- B. He is **equal** with God the Father, and God the Son. He is God the Holy Spirit (Matthew 28:19).
- C. He is our Divine **Helper** or **Comforter** (John 14:16).

### II What does the Holy Spirit do?

- A. The Holy Spirit brings the **presence** of God, or the **presence** of Christ (Romans 8:9).
- B. The Holy Spirit points people to **Christ** (John 16:14).
- C. The Holy Spirit brings **spiritual life** to people (Romans 8:2). He makes us spiritually alive to God. He joins us to the Living Christ, and makes us spiritually alive in Him.
- D. The Holy Spirit lives **inside** of every born again person (John 14:17). The moment we accept Christ, the Spirit comes to live in our spirits forever.
- E. The Holy Spirit **communicates** and speaks to us on the inside (Acts 8:29). He will never tell us to do something against the Bible.
- F. The Holy Spirit will **guide** us in our Christian life (John 16:13).
- G. The Holy Spirit will **teach** us, and give us **spiritual understanding** (I Corinthians 2:12,13). He will help you understand the Bible, and all other matters in the Christian life.
- H. The Holy Spirit will give us inner **strength** to overcome in the Christian life (Ephesians 3:16). He gives us God's strength.
- I. The Holy Spirit wants to **fill** us with His presence and power (Ephesians 5:18). There are many different fillings of the Spirit. We should always seek to be filled with the Holy Spirit.

- J. The Holy Spirit is **changing** Christians to be more like Christ. He is working in us the characteristics of Christ and good spiritual fruit (II Corinthians 3:18; Galatians 5:22,23).

### III What should our response be to the Holy Spirit?

- A. We should **cooperate** with the Holy Spirit, and not resist what He is trying to do in us. (I Thessalonians 5:19).
- B. We should **rely** upon the Holy Spirit to help us live the Christian life (Galatians 5:16). It is an attitude of trusting and leaning on the Spirit to give us Divine help.

## 6. SPEAKING IN TONGUES

I Speaking in tongues is a **supernatural** blessing for every Christian to enjoy (Acts 2:4).

A. This gift is for **today**.

B. This gift is for **every** Christian.

II What is speaking in tongues?

A. It is speaking words in an unlearned language(s) **to God** (I Corinthians 14:2).

B. It is speaking in a **Spirit-inspired** or **spiritual** language(s), which was not learned (Acts 2:4).

1. **We** do the speaking, but the Holy Spirit gives us the ability. It is not the Holy Spirit speaking through us.

2. We speak **words** and **phrases** of praise and prayer in this new spiritual language. (Acts 10:46). We don't speak in a whole vocabulary.

C. It is another way to **pray** to God. Speaking in tongues or spiritual languages is primarily prayer.

1. It is praying to God with **my spirit** (I Corinthians 14:14-15). Praying in my native language is praying with my mind or understanding, but praying in tongues originates in my spirit, and my mind does not understand the meaning. (I Corinthians 14:14).

2. It is praising God with **my spirit** (I Corinthians 14:15-16). We can speak or sing praises in tongues. Singing in tongues is a beautiful way to praise and worship the Lord.

III Why is it so important to speak in tongues?

A. It is a tangible **sign** of the Spirit's filling in our lives (Acts 10:44-46). There are other fillings & signs, but this is a continual sign of the overflow of the Spirit.

- B. It is **yielding** the tongue to the Holy Spirit, and the tongue is an important member of the body (James 3:3-5; Proverbs 18:21a). The tongue is a powerful instrument of the body. We should use it to glorify God.
- C. It will **enrich** our prayer life, and help us to pray more frequently (I Thessalonians 5:17). We can pray in tongues at any time without thinking about what to pray for.

#### IV How can you speak in tongues?

- A. **Desire** the gift of speaking in tongues.
- B. **Humble** yourself, and admit you need this gift in your life.
- C. **Ask** the Lord to give you a new spiritual language.
- D. Be **sensitive** to the way the Holy Spirit is leading you to speak in tongues.
  - 1. The Spirit may give you some foreign or funny sounding **syllables** or **words** in your mind.
  - 2. The Spirit may give you an inner **desire** or an **urge** to speak out some foreign or funny sounding syllables.
  - 3. The Spirit may just be leading you to speak out **some sounds**.
- E. **Speak out** those sounds confidently and boldly. To speak in tongues, we must step out in faith and speak some sounds, and the Holy Spirit will shape it into a new language.
- F. **Keep speaking** in tongues for as long as you can the first time.
- G. Speak in tongues **regularly** (I Corinthians 14:15,18).
  - 1. You will get **more words** in your new language, more words of praise and prayer.
  - 2. You will **develop** your prayer language, if you keep speaking in tongues.
  - 3. You can **choose** to speak in tongues at any time (I Corinthians 14:15). You have control over your gift.

## 7. TITHING AND GIVING

### I What is tithing?

- A. It is the giving of a **tenth** or **10%** of all our income and increase to the Lord and His work (Genesis 28:22; Hebrews 7:2).
- B. Everything given beyond the tithe is considered an **offering**. We should also be giving offerings to the Lord (Malachi 3:8).

### II Tithing and giving was practiced and taught in the Old and New Testaments.

- A. **Abraham** tithed (Genesis 14:18-20).
- B. **Jacob** tithed (Genesis 28:22).
- C. **Jesus** confirmed the practice of tithing (Matthew 23:23).
- D. **Paul** went beyond tithing, and taught generous giving (II Corinthians 9:6). The more you give to God, the more you will receive from God.

### III Why is tithing and giving so important to do as a Christian?

- A. The tithe, or the tenth, is the **Lord's** money. (Leviticus 27:30,32). If we use the tithe on ourselves, we are robbing God Himself (Malachi 3:8).
- B. When we tithe, we are **obeying** the Lord, since He has commanded us to tithe (Malachi 3:10).
- C. The Lord promises to **pour out** blessings upon our lives if we are faithful in tithing and giving (Malachi 3:10, Luke 6:38).
- D. Tithing is **honoring** and **worshipping** the Lord (Proverbs 3:9). We worship the Lord with our possessions, as well as with our lips.
- E. Tithing keeps us from **loving** money and material things. We cannot love God and love money at the same time (Matthew 6:24).
- F. Tithing helps us to **build** our faith, and trust God for our finances.



G. Tithing and giving is the way the Lord's work and ministry is **supported**.

H. Tithing and giving is laying up **treasures** in heaven (Matthew 6:20).

#### IV Why don't some Christians tithe?

A. They are **ignorant** of the teaching of God's word.

B. They **love** money, and want to hold on to it. God wants us to love Him, and not love money or material things.

C. They do not **trust** God, that God will provide for them if they honor Him in tithing.

#### V. The way to become a tithing and giving Christian.

A. **Decide** to give at least a tenth of everything that comes in.

B. Give your tithe **first**, before you pay anything else.

C. Be **faithful** and **consistent** in giving your tithe to the Lord. Develop the habit of tithing and giving.

D. Give your tithe with a right attitude, for the Lord loves a **cheerful giver** (II Corinthians 9:7).

## 8. THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST

- I The Lord Jesus **promised** that He would come back again (John 14:3). It is certain that He will return from Heaven for us.
- II The way the Lord Jesus will come back again.
  - A. He **Himself** will come back (I Thessalonians 4:16a). Jesus will not just send angels to get us, but He will come back for us, Himself.
  - B. He will come back in a **glorified body** (Acts 1:11). Jesus will come back the way He went up into Heaven after His resurrection, in a resurrected, glorified body.
  - C. He will be **seen** by everyone (Matthew 24:27). Jesus will not come secretly and invisibly, but everyone will see His coming (Revelation 1:7).
  - D. He will come back **suddenly**. Many will not be expecting the second coming of Christ (Matthew 24:36-42).
    - 1. There are signs of Christ's coming, but we do not know the **exact** time of His coming (Matthew 24:36; II Timothy 3:1-5).
    - 2. The **unsaved** will be taken totally by surprise (I Thessalonians 5:2,3). Sudden destruction will come upon them, and it will be too late to get saved.
  - E. He will come back with great **power** (Matthew 24:29,30). There will be great supernatural power that will be experienced and seen.
- III The events that will happen at Christ's coming.
  - A. The **return** of the Lord Jesus, Himself, from Heaven (I Thessalonians 4:16). In a split second, we will see Christ returning from Heaven.
  - B. The **resurrection** of the bodies of Christians who have died (I Thessalonians 4:16). The souls of the saved who have died are in Heaven now. When Christ returns, the saved souls will be given new glorified bodies.
  - C. The **rapture** of living believers from off the earth (I Thessalonians 4:17). This means that living Christians will be changed and snatched off the earth to meet the Lord in the air.

- D. The **reunion** of all the saved, with the Lord in the air (I Thessalonians 4:17). We will all meet the Lord together in the air.

#### IV What should our response be to the truth of the second coming of Christ?

- A. We should be **ready** for His coming. This means that we should be living for Christ every day (Matthew 24:44).
- B. We should be **looking forward** to His coming (II Timothy 4:8).
- C. We should be **telling** others about Christ, and **warning** the unsaved about the future punishment they will receive at Christ's coming (II Thessalonians 1:7b-9), if they don't get saved.