

NEW LIFE IN CHRIST

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Student Manual



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STUDENT MANUAL

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1. HEAVEN AND HELL

- I There are only _____ places people go to after death (Luke 16:19-26).
- A. At death, the _____ of every person departs and goes to either Heaven or Hell.
- B. The _____ go to Heaven, and the _____ go to Hell (Matthew 5:46).
- C. When people go to Heaven or Hell, they go there _____ (Matthew 25:46; Luke 16:26).

II Heaven

- A. It is a _____, and not just some fable (John 14:2,3). There are many dwelling places in Heaven, and Jesus has prepared a special place for every saved person.
- B. It is the _____ for everyone who is saved (II Peter 3:13; Revelation 21:2-7, 10-27). The saved are all those who have received Christ as their personal savior.
- C. It is a _____ place, far more beautiful than any place on this earth (Revelation 21).
- D. It is a place where God's _____ will be enjoyed and experienced (Revelation 21:3). We will see God, and fellowship with God in His presence (Revelation 22:3,4).
- E. It is a place of _____, and no imperfections at all (Revelation 21:4). There will be no sickness, sorrow, pain or death, but complete joy and fulfillment.

F. It will be a place where we will worship and _____ God (Revelation 22:3,4).

III Hell

A. It is a _____, and not just some fable (Luke 16:22-24).

B. The _____ and _____ will be in Hell which was prepared for them (Matthew 25:41).

C. All those who are _____, those who have never received Christ will end up in Hell (Revelation 20:15; 21:8).

D. It is a place of _____ from God's presence (II Thessalonians 1:8,9). They will be shut out from the presence of the Lord.

E. It is a place of _____ (Matthew 25:46).

1. The Bible uses different _____ in describing Hell such as: fire, outer darkness, weeping and gnashing of teeth, where the worm does not die, where there will be no rest day or night, etc.

2. There will be varying _____ of punishment in Hell (Luke 12:47,48). The judgement and punishment will be according to the deeds of the unsaved (Revelation 20:13).

F. It is a place where there will be _____ of salvation (Luke 16:26).

G. It is a place where the unsaved will spend _____ (Matthew 25:46).

2. SALVATION

I The meaning of the word salvation or saved.

The word saved means to be _____. We all need to be spiritually saved from our sins. The good news of the Gospel is that we can be saved (Romans 10:12,13).

II The Lord Jesus Christ paid the full price for our _____.

A. Jesus paid the _____ for our sins when He died on the cross. All our sins were put on Christ, and He was _____ for our sins (I Peter 2:24).

B. Jesus _____ from the dead, and He is alive forevermore (Revelation 1:18).

C. Salvation, now, is a _____ (Romans 6:23b).

III How do I receive salvation?

A. We do _____ get saved by doing good deeds (Titus 3:5). We can never do enough good to earn our salvation. We all fall short, and keep falling short.

B. We are saved by God's _____ through _____ (Ephesians 2:8,9). This is not faith in general, but faith for salvation.

1. Faith in Jesus for salvation means to _____ to Jesus for our salvation.

2. Faith in Jesus means to _____ Jesus alone for our salvation. We trust Him and His finished work on the cross.

3. Faith in Jesus means to _____ Jesus as our personal Savior.

IV What does salvation or being saved mean to us?

- A. To be saved means that all of our sins, past, present, and future are _____
_____ (Colossians 2:13; I John 1:7).
- B. To be saved means that we are no longer going to _____, but we are going to
_____ when we die (John 3:3,16).
- C. To be saved means that I am _____, which means that I stand
_____ before God (Romans 5:1).
- D. To be saved means that we have a _____ with Christ
(Revelation 3:20).
- E. To be saved means that the Living Christ _____ of us by His Spirit.
He will never leave us, and He will always stay inside of us (Galatians 2:20).
- F. To be saved means that we have (posses) _____, right now
(I John 5:11,12).
- G. To be saved means that I am a brand _____ in Christ
(II Corinthians 5:17).
- H. To be saved means that I am _____ to God (II Corinthians 5:18).

3. ASSURANCE OF SALVATION

I What does it mean to have _____ of salvation?

To have full assurance of salvation means that you _____ that you are saved, and are going to Heaven (I John 5:13).

II There are _____ today that do not have full assurance of salvation.

A. There are many who do not have full assurance of salvation because they are _____. They have never been saved, that is why they do not have assurance.

B. There are many who have been _____, but still lack the full assurance of salvation. They are still going to Heaven even though they doubt their salvation.

III Why do so many genuine born again Christians lack the full assurance of salvation?

A. Some Christians lack that assurance of salvation because they base their salvation on their _____, instead of basing their salvation on the _____ of God's Word (II Corinthians 5:7). Faith is believing the facts of God's Word.

B. Some Christians lack that assurance of salvation because they do not understand that salvation is totally and completely by _____, and not by any good deeds we do (Ephesians 2:8,9). Grace is not earned, but freely given. Salvation is a _____!

IV It is possible to have full assurance of salvation at all times.

A. _____ was written to give Christians assurance of their eternal salvation (I John 5:13). The Lord wants us to have this assurance of salvation.

B. _____ born again Christian can be absolutely sure of salvation.

V To have full assurance of salvation, we must understand that when we receive Christ we receive _____ salvation (I John 5:11). Eternal means forever.

A. When we get saved, we are saved _____. We who are saved never become unsaved when we do wrong (Romans 4:5). We are not saved because we are good, nor are we lost because we are bad.

B. When we get saved, we are _____ in Christ (John 10:27-30). We are kept saved in the powerful hands of the Son and the Father.

C. When we get saved, we do _____ our salvation when we sin (I John 2:1). Remember, all our sins past, present, and future have been forgiven through the finished work of Christ on the Cross (Colossians 2:13).

D. When we get saved, we are _____ by God's power (I Peter 1:5).

E. When we get saved, we are _____ with the Holy Spirit (Ephesians 4:30). This means the Holy Spirit will never leave us, He will always remain in us (Hebrews 13:5).

VI To have full assurance of salvation, we must know the _____ of salvation.

A. God's Word has many salvation promises, and _____ these promises will give assurance.

B. Get to know and _____ some of the salvation promises: John 3:16; John 3:36; John 5:24; Acts 16:31; Romans 10:13; Revelation 3:20).

C. Say the promises _____, especially when you have doubts about your salvation (Romans 10:17).

D. Remember, _____ said I am saved, I _____ it, and that _____ it.
(whether I feel saved or not).

4. SPIRITUAL GROWTH

I The importance of spiritual growth.

A. When we get saved, we are spiritually _____ into God's family (John 1:12,13).

B. We ought to _____, and not remain a spiritual babe
(II Peter 3:18).

C. We ought to grow and be spiritually _____ in the Lord (Ephesians 6:10).

II We must have a _____ to grow spiritually.

A. We should _____ and _____ after the things of God (Matthew 5:6).

B. This spiritual desire should be _____ than any other desire in life.

III We must _____ and _____ upon the Bible if we are going to grow.

A. The Bible is spiritual _____ to our souls (I Peter 2:2,3). We need to crave it, like a baby craves milk.

B. Read the Bible, God's WORD, _____ (Psalm 1:2).

C. Before you read the Bible, ask God to:

1. Give you _____.

2. Speak to you _____.

D. Read the Bible in a translation that you _____ the best. Keep reading even though you don't understand everything. The Word of God is getting inside of you. The _____ you read, the _____ you will understand.

E. Start reading in the Gospel of _____, and the _____ (letters from Romans through Jude) which are in the New Testament.

F. When you start in the Old Testament, read the book of _____ and _____.

IV We must _____ if we are going to grow (I Thessalonians 5:17).

A. We must spend time alone with God _____.

B. Prayer is _____ with God. We should pray _____ to God.

C. Prayer is _____ God for who He is, and what He has done (Psalm 105:1,2;106:1).

D. Prayer is _____ for others, or praying for others (I Timothy 2:1).

1. We should be praying for the _____ of the unsaved (Romans 10:1).

2. We should be praying for _____ and their needs (James 5:16a).

E. Prayer is _____ God for different things that you want (Matthew 7:7).

V We must go to _____ on a regular and consistent basis, if we are going to grow (Hebrews 10:25).

A. We need to _____ all of the various services (Hebrews 10:25).

B. We need to _____ with other Christians. For a hot coal to stay hot, it must be with other hot coals.

C. We need to hear God's Word _____ and _____ (Romans 10:17).

D. We need to _____ and _____ the Lord with other Christians.

E. We need to _____ the Lord in some way in the Church (I Corinthians 15:58).

VI We must _____ about Christ, if we are going to grow spiritually (Romans 1:16).

A. We ought to get in the _____ of telling others about Christ (Psalm 126:6).

B. We ought to share our _____ with others.

C. We ought to give out _____ to others. God's Word is powerful!

D. We ought to memorize a soul-winning _____ and use it with others.

E. We should ask God for _____ to tell others about Christ (Acts 4:31).

5. THE CHRISTIAN AND SIN

I Our relationship to sin as Christians.

- A. We do sin _____ we get saved, even though we don't want to (I John 1:8,10).
- B. We become more _____ to sin when we are saved, and recognize it more (I John 1:9). This is because the Holy Spirit is in us.
- C. When we know we have sinned, we feel _____ about it. This shows that we are really saved.
- D. We as Christians cannot live a _____ of unacknowledged and willful sin (I John 3:9). We will sin many times, but will feel badly when we do.

II What happens when we sin after we are saved?

- A. We do _____ our salvation. We do not have to get saved over again (Romans 8:1).
- B. We should, however, _____ and _____ our sins (I John 1:9). The reason is so that we can deal with our sins and get victory over them.
- C. We need to ask the Lord for His _____ to overcome sin.

III Temptation and Sin

- A. Temptation to sin is a _____ experience of every Christian (I Corinthians 10:13).

B. Temptation is to be _____ from sin. Sin is when we yield to temptation inwardly or outwardly (James 1:14-15).

C. Temptation begins and is experienced in the _____.

D. Temptation comes to us through wrong _____, through the evil _____, and the _____.

E. Temptation can and should be _____ (I Corinthians 10:13).

IV The Christian and victory over sin.

A. We can have victory and overcome sin through Christ and _____ (Philippians 4:13).

B. We need to _____ upon Christ to give us His power, and not rely upon our own strength (John 15:5).

C. We need to be continually in the _____, for the WORD will give us inner strength (I John 2:14).

D. We need to _____ on the Lord for help when we are tempted (Psalm 34:17).

E. We sometimes need to _____ ourselves, and ask other Christians to pray for us (I Peter 5:5).

F. We need to _____ our will, and say "No" to sin (James 4:7). The more we say "no" to sin the stronger our resistance to sin will get.

6. LORD JESUS CHRIST

I Who is the Lord Jesus Christ?

A. Jesus is fully _____(John 1:1,14; 5:18,23; 10:30; Hebrews 1:8; I John 5:20).

Jesus has all the characteristics and qualities of God. Jesus is all powerful, all knowing, and He is everywhere present. Jesus is perfect like the Father.

1. He is _____ with God the Father (John 5:18). Jesus is God the Son.

2. He is _____ (Philippians 2:11). Lord means God, ruler and master.

B. Jesus is fully _____(John 1:14). Jesus became a man in the fullest sense, but without sin (Hebrews 4:14,15).

C. Jesus is the only _____ (I Timothy 1:15).

1. He came to _____ us from our sins, and from Hell.

2. He is the _____ one who can take us to Heaven (John 14:6).

II What did the Lord Jesus Christ do for us?

A. Jesus _____ for all of our sins (I Corinthians 15:3).

1. Jesus was _____ for our sins (Isaiah 53:5). Jesus paid the full penalty for our sins.

2. He made a perfect and complete _____ for our sins when He died on the cross (Hebrews 10:14,18).

3. He _____ our sins once and for all (Hebrews 9:26). All our sins are gone from God's sight!

B. Jesus _____ from the grave, and He is alive forevermore (Revelation 1:18).

III What should my response be to the Lord Jesus Christ?

A. We should _____ Jesus as our personal Savior (John 1:12). We do this by an act of our will.

B. We should _____ to His Lordship (Philippians 2:10,11). This means we submit our whole life to Jesus. We say one big YES to Jesus!

C. We should _____ and _____ Jesus (John 14:15). We should love Him, and express that love by obeying whatever He wants.

D. We should continually _____ to Jesus for everything (Matthew 11:28).

E. We should _____ Jesus, telling others about Him (Matthew 10:32).

F. We should have a _____ with the Lord Jesus Christ (John 15:5).

7. TRIALS

I Trials and testings will _____ be a part of our lives, even though we are Christians (John 16:33).

A. Trials do not _____, even though we get closer to God.

B. The Christian, however, has Christ to _____ in every trial and test. We need His Divine help because some trials will be very hard and intense.

II The source of trials.

A. Some trials come because of our _____ actions, and we are reaping the results of sin (Galatians 6:7,8).

B. Some trials come because of a _____ attack that God has allowed to happen (Job 1:8-12; 2:3-7).

C. Some trials come because we _____ Christ (II Timothy 3:12). Some people will come against us simply because we are Christians.

D. Some trials come because _____ sends them into our lives (Jonah 1:1-4, 17; I Corinthians 11: 29 – 32). God sends some trials to discipline us.

E. Some trials come because we live in an _____ world (John 16:33).

III The reason and purpose for trials.

A. Trials come to work good Christian _____ in us. They are working spiritual good in and through us (Romans 5:3-4).

- B. Trials come to _____ our faith (I Peter 1:6,7). It gives us an opportunity to exercise our faith and to trust God completely.
- C. Trials come so that we will be able to _____ others who will go through similar trials (II Corinthians 1:3,4).

IV The way to have victory through our trials.

- A. Know that God is in _____ of the trial (Romans 8:28). God sets the boundaries, and He will not allow you to be tested above what you can handle (I Corinthians 10:13).
- B. _____ in the Lord completely, and do not lean on your own understanding, in everything look to Him and He will direct you (Proverbs 3:5,6). Trust His promises, power and wisdom.
- C. _____ and _____ the Lord for special grace and help to meet the challenge of that trial (II Corinthians 12:9).
- D. _____ on the positive things and truths of God, and not on the negative things of that trial (Philippians 4:8).
- E. _____ the Lord with your mouth as you go through the trial (Hebrews 13:15). Praise releases the special presence of the Lord.
- F. _____ your trial with other believers, and let them pray for and with you (Galatians 6:2).
- G. _____ that you will always follow and serve Christ wholeheartedly, no matter how difficult that trial is (Job 13:15).

8. THE CHURCH

I What is the church?

- A. The church is a _____ people, or a group of people who have been saved. Christians are a group of people who have been called to live for Jesus Christ in this world (Romans 1:6,7).
- B. The church is not a building or an organization, but a group of _____ (Hebrews 12:22,23). The true church is not a particular denomination but people who are saved.

II The two ways church is used in the New Testament

- A. The word "church" is used to refer to the _____ church, which is composed of all who have been saved from all nations. This includes all the saved in heaven and on the earth (Ephesians 1:22,23).
- B. The word "church" is used to refer to _____ churches. A local church is a group of saved people in a certain geographical location who meet together for worship (I Corinthians 1:2; Galatians 1:2).
- C. There are _____ local churches, but _____ universal church.

III The practices of the church

- A. Water Baptism (Matthew 28:19).
 - 1. Baptism is only for those who have already _____ Christ as Savior. Salvation comes first, and then water baptism (Acts 2:38; 10:43-48).

2. Baptism does _____ take away our sins, or save us. Faith in Christ is how we receive forgiveness (Acts 10:43).
3. Baptism in the New Testament was by _____ (Acts 8:38,39).
Immersion means to be put completely into the water.
4. Baptism is a New Testament command to all Christian believers, and is an act of _____ (Acts 10:48).
5. Baptism is a _____ of our faith in Jesus, and we should publicly tell others that we are followers of Christ (Matthew 10:32).
6. Baptism _____ that our old life in sin is dead and gone, and that now we have new life in Christ (Romans 6:4).

B. Lord's Supper or Communion (I Corinthians 11:23-26).

1. It does _____ us, or add to our salvation.
2. It is to _____ us of the Lord Jesus and His death on the cross (I Corinthians 11:24,25).
3. It is a time of spiritual _____ with the Lord Jesus. It is called "communion" (I Corinthians 10:16), which means fellowship. There is a special presence of the Lord around the Lord's table that we can enjoy.

C. Anointing with oil (James 5:14-16).

1. The _____ believer should call on the elders to pray for healing.

2. The elders of the church should _____ and _____
_____ in the name of the Lord. The oil is a symbol of the Holy Spirit and His power.

IV The believer and the local church.

- A. Every believer should _____ a local Bible-believing church. We should commit ourselves to a local body of believers (Hebrews 10:24,25).
- B. Every believer should be _____ to the local church (Matthew 25:21,23). We should be faithful in our attendance, giving, and in whatever work we do in the church.