

# **NEW LIFE IN CHRIST**

**BY**

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## **Teacher's Manual**



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# NEW LIFE IN CHRIST

## TEACHER'S MANUAL

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## 1. HEAVEN AND HELL

I There are only **two** places people go to after death (Luke 16:19-26).

- A. At death, the **soul** of every person departs and goes to either Heaven or Hell.
- B. The **saved** go to Heaven, and the **unsaved** go to Hell (Matthew 25:46).
- C. When people go to Heaven or Hell, they go there **forever** (Matthew 25:46; Luke 16:26).

### II Heaven

- A. It is a **reality**, 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 **future home** 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 **beautiful** place, far more beautiful than any place on this earth (Revelation 21).
- D. It is a place where God's **fullest presence** 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 **total perfection**, 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 **serve** God (Revelation 22:3,4).

### III Hell

- A. It is a **reality**, and not just some fable (Luke 16:22-24).
- B. The **Devil** and **demons** will be in Hell which was prepared for them (Matthew 25:41).

- C. All those who are **unsaved**, those who have never received Christ will end up in Hell (Revelation 20:15; 21:8).
- D. It is a place of **separation** 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 **punishment** (Matthew 25:46).
1. The Bible uses different **images** 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 **degrees** of punishment in Hell (Luke 12:47,48). The judgment and punishment will be according to the deeds of the unsaved (Revelation 20:13).
- F. It is a place where there will be **no hope** of salvation (Luke 16:26).
- G. It is a place where the unsaved will spend **eternity** (Matthew 25:46).

### SUGGESTED PRAYER FOR SALVATION

Dear Lord Jesus,

I realize that I am a sinner, and I need salvation. Lord Jesus, I believe that You are the Son of God. I believe that You died on the Cross for all my sins, and rose again.

Lord Jesus, I come to You for my salvation. I trust You wholly for my salvation. I accept You, Lord Jesus, right now, as my personal Savior. Thank You, Lord Jesus, for saving me, now!

In Jesus Name,

AMEN!

### PROMISE OF SALVATION

"For everyone who calls on the name of the Lord will be saved" (Romans 10:13).

## 2. SALVATION

### I. The meaning of the word salvation or saved.

The word saved means to be **rescued**. 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 **eternal salvation**.

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

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

C. Salvation, now, is a **free gift** (Romans 6:23b).

### III How do I receive salvation?

A. We do **not** 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 **grace** through **faith** (Ephesians 2:8,9). This is not faith in general, but faith for salvation.

1. Faith in Jesus for salvation means to **turn** to Jesus for our salvation.

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

3. Faith in Jesus means to **receive** Jesus as our personal Savior (John 1:12).

### 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 **all forgiven**. (Colossians 2:13; I John 1:7).

B. To be saved means that we are no longer going to **Hell**, but we are going to **Heaven** when we die (John 3:3,16).

- C. To be saved means that I am **justified**, which means that I stand **totally righteous** before God (Romans 5:1).
- D. To be saved means that we have a **personal relationship** with Christ (Revelation 3:20).
- E. To be saved means that the Living Christ **lives inside** 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) **Eternal Life**, right now (I John 5:11,12).
- G. To be saved means that I am a brand **new person** in Christ (II Corinthians 5:17).
- H. To be saved means that I am **reconciled** to God (II Corinthians 5:18).

#### **SUGGESTED PRAYER FOR SALVATION**

**Dear Lord Jesus,**

**I realize that I am a sinner, and I need salvation. Lord Jesus, I believe that You are the Son of God. I believe that You died on the Cross for all my sins, and rose again.**

**Lord Jesus, I come to You for my salvation. I trust You wholly for my salvation. I accept You, Lord Jesus, right now, as my personal Savior. Thank You, Lord Jesus, for saving me, now!**

**In Jesus Name,**

**AMEN!**

#### **PROMISE OF SALVATION**

**"For everyone who calls on the name of the Lord will be saved" (Romans 10:13).**

### 3. ASSURANCE OF SALVATION

#### I What does it mean to have **full assurance** of salvation?

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

#### II There are **many** today that do not have full assurance of salvation.

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

B. There are many who have been **saved**, 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 **feelings**, instead of basing their salvation on the **facts** 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 **grace**, and not by any good deeds we do (Ephesians 2:8,9). Grace is not earned, but freely given. Salvation is a **free gift**!

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

A. **I John** 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. **Every** 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 **eternal** salvation (I John 5:11). Eternal means forever.

A. When we get saved, we are saved **forever**. 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 **eternally secure** 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 **not lose** 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 **kept saved** by God's power (I Peter 1:5).
- E. When we get saved, we are **sealed** 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 **promises** of salvation.

- A. God's Word has many salvation promises, and **knowing** these promises will give assurance.
- B. Get to know and **memorize** 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 **out loud**, especially when you have doubts about your salvation (Romans 10:17).
- D. Remember, **God** said I am saved, I **believe** it, and that **settles** it. (whether I feel saved or not).



## 4. SPIRITUAL GROWTH

### I The importance of spiritual growth.

- A. When we get saved, we are spiritually **born** into God's family (John 1:12,13).
- B. We ought to **grow spiritually**, and not remain a spiritual babe (II Peter 3:18).
- C. We ought to grow and be spiritually **strong** in the Lord (Ephesians 6:10).

### II We must have a **desire** to grow spiritually.

- A. We should **hunger** and **thirst** after the things of God (Matthew 5:6).
- B. This spiritual desire should be **greater** than any other desire in life.

### III We must **read** and **meditate** upon the Bible if we are going to grow.

- A. The Bible is spiritual **food** 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**, **every day** (Psalm 1:2).
- C. Before you read the Bible, ask God to:
  - 1. Give you **spiritual understanding**.
  - 2. Speak to you **personally**.
- D. Read the Bible in a translation that you **understand** the best. Keep reading even though you don't understand everything. The Word of God is getting inside of you. The **more** you read, the **more** you will understand.
- E. Start reading in the Gospel of **John**, and the **Epistles** (letters from Romans through Jude) which are in the New Testament.
- F. When you start in the Old Testament, read the book of **Psalms** and **Proverbs**.

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

- A. We must spend time alone with God **every day**.
- B. Prayer is **talking** with God. We should pray **out loud** to God.
- C. Prayer is **praising** God for who He is, and what He has done (Psalm 105:1,2; 106:1).
- D. Prayer is **interceding** for others, or praying for others (I Timothy 2:1).
  - 1. We should be praying for the **salvation** of the unsaved (Romans 10:1).
  - 2. We should be praying for **other Christians** and their needs (James 5:16a).
- E. Prayer is **asking** God for different things that you want (Matthew 7:7).

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

- A. We need to **attend** all of the various services (Hebrews 10:25).
- B. We need to **fellowship** 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 **taught** and **preached** (Romans 10:17).
- D. We need to **pray** and **praise** the Lord with other Christians.
- E. We need to **serve** the Lord in some way in the Church (I Corinthians 15:58).

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

- A. We ought to get in the **habit** of telling others about Christ (Psalm 126:6).
- B. We ought to share our **testimony** with others.
- C. We ought to give out **gospel literature** to others. God's Word is powerful!
- D. We ought to memorize a soul-winning **plan** and use it with others.

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

## 5. THE CHRISTIAN AND SIN

### I Our relationship to sin as Christians.

- A. We do sin **after** we get saved, even though we don't want to (I John 1:8,10).
- B. We become more **sensitive** 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 **badly** about it. This shows that we are really saved.
- D. We as Christians cannot live a **life style** of 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 **not lose** our salvation. We do not have to get saved over again (Romans 8:1).
- B. We should, however, **acknowledge** and **confess** 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 **help** to overcome sin.

### III Temptation and Sin

- A. Temptation to sin is a **common** experience of every Christian (I Corinthians 10:13).
- B. Temptation is to be **distinguished** from sin. Sin is when we yield to temptation inwardly or outwardly (James 1:14-15).
- C. Temptation begins and is experienced in the **mind**.
- D. Temptation comes to us through wrong **desires**, through the evil **world**, and the **Devil**.
- E. Temptation can and should be **resisted** (I Corinthians 10:13).

#### IV The Christian and victory over sin.

- A. We can have victory and overcome sin through Christ and **His strength** (Philippians 4:13).
- B. We need to **rely** 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 **WORD**, for the WORD will give us inner strength (I John 2:14).
- D. We need to **call** on the Lord for help when we are tempted (Psalm 34:17).
- E. We sometimes need to **humble** ourselves, and ask other Christians to pray for us (I Peter 5:5).
- F. We need to **exercise** 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 **God** (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 **equal** with God the Father (John 5:18). Jesus is God the Son.
  - 2. He is **Lord** (Philippians 2:11).  
Lord means God, ruler and master.
- B. Jesus is fully **man** (John 1:14).  
Jesus became a man in the fullest sense, but without sin (Hebrews 4:14,15).
- C. Jesus is the only **savior** (I Timothy 1:15).
  - 1. He came to **save** us from our sins, and from Hell.
  - 2. He is the **only** one who can take us to Heaven (John 14:6).

### II What did the Lord Jesus Christ do for us?

- A. Jesus **died** for all of our sins (I Corinthians 15:3).
  - 1. Jesus was **punished** for our sins (Isaiah 53:5).  
Jesus paid the full penalty for our sins.
  - 2. He made a perfect and complete **sacrifice** for our sins when He died on the cross (Hebrews 10:14,18).
  - 3. He **put away** our sins once and for all (Hebrews 9:26).  
All our sins are gone from God's sight!
- B. Jesus **arose** 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 **receive** Jesus as our personal Savior (John 1:12).

We do this by an act of our will.

- B. We should **surrender** 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 **love** and **obey** Jesus (John 14:15).  
We should love Him, and express that love by obeying whatever He wants.
- D. We should continually **come** to Jesus for everything (Matthew 11:28).
- E. We should **confess** Jesus, telling others about Him (Matthew 10:32).
- F. We should have a **close fellowship** with the Lord Jesus Christ (John 15:5).

## 7. TRIALS

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

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

B. The Christian, however, has Christ to **help** 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 **wrong** actions, and we are reaping the results of sin (Galatians 6:7,8).

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

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

D. Some trials come because **God** 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 **imperfect** world (John 16:33).

III The reason and purpose for trials.

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

B. Trials come to **strengthen** 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 **help** 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 **control** 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. **Trust** 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. **Ask** and **seek** the Lord for special grace and help to meet the challenge of that trial (II Corinthians 12:9).
- D. **Focus** on the positive things and truths of God, and not on the negative things of that trial (Philippians 4:8).
- E. **Praise** the Lord with your mouth as you go through the trial (Hebrews 13:15). Praise releases the special presence of the Lord.
- F. **Share** your trial with other believers, and let them pray for and with you (Galatians 6:2).
- G. **Determine** 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 **"called out"** 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 **saved people** (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 **universal** 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 **local** 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 **many** local churches, but **one** universal church.

### III The practices of the church

- A. Water Baptism (Matthew 28:19).
  - 1. Baptism is only for those who have already **received** Christ as Savior. Salvation comes first, and then water baptism (Acts 10:43-48).
  - 2. Baptism does **not** 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 **immersion** (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 **obedience** (Acts 10:48).

5. Baptism is a **public declaration** of our faith in Jesus, and we should publicly tell others that we are followers of Christ (Matthew 10:32).
6. Baptism **symbolizes** 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 **not save** us, or add to our salvation.
2. It is to **remind** us of the Lord Jesus and His death on the cross (I Corinthians 11:24,25).
3. It is a time of spiritual **fellowship** 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 **sick** believer should call on the elders to pray for healing.
2. The elders of the church should **pray** and **anoint with oil** 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 **join** a local Bible-believing church. We should commit ourselves to a local body of believers (Hebrews 10:24,25).
- B. Every believer should be **faithful** 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.