

CLASS

LESSON NUMBER

180 A

THOUGHT PROVOKING BIBLE STUDIES



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MY NAME

DATE

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GOD SPEAKS TO MAN

- “These Last Days”** (Heb 1:1-2) “*God---hath in these _____ days spoken _____ by his Son.*” (a) The “*last days*” existed when the Hebrew writer penned the epistle. (b) Note: (V1 “*God, who at _____ times and in _____ manners spake in _____ unto the _____ by the prophets.*” In “*time past*” means under the Old Covenant. (c) When the inspired writer spoke of “*these*” last days, he was not referring to the last days of Judaism. (d) The “*last days*” means the Christian Dispensation. God sent Jesus into the world (Gal 4:4) in the “_____ of _____.” The NT Church (Eph 1:22-23) is “*the _____ of him*” (ie: Jesus) “*that _____ all in all.*”
- Revelation Came In Fragments** God did not reveal everything at once. (Heb 1:1) “*God, who at sundry _____ and in divers _____ spake.*” In the OT God used different means on various occasions to authoritatively make known His Will. Not so today! Now we have all the fragments (ie: pieces of the puzzle) and have the complete picture with nothing left out.
- The NT Makes The Will Of God Complete** (2 Pet 1:19) “*We have also a _____ word of _____.*” (Jas 1:25) “*Whoso looketh into the _____ law of _____.*” (2 Pet 1:3) “*Hath given unto us _____ that pertain unto life and godliness.*”
- Primitive Revelation** By “primitive” we mean the *initial, first, beginning* revelation. It was oral. What does “oral” mean? _____ God spoke directly to his _____, who, in turn, instructed God’s _____. This happened in two steps. Today there is only one step. Why? _____
- Theophany** (a) “*Theo*” means God so “*theophany*” means “*God manifested*” or “*God revealed.*” (b) From the banishment of Adam and Eve the OT types, altars, metaphors, and symbolism reveal God and His directives for mankind in this very unique way (ie: theophany). (c) Each successive case of God’s revelation added additional “pieces of the puzzle” to the overall development and understanding of God’s people. (Isa 28:10) “*For _____ must be upon precept, precept upon precept; _____ upon line, line upon line; _____ a little, and _____ a little.*”
- Abel’s Altar** (Heb 11:4) “*By _____ Abel offered unto God a _____ sacrifice.*” (a) Faith stands on God’s revelation. (Rom 10:17) “*So then faith _____ by _____, and hearing by the _____ of _____.*” (b) God’s Word is truth. Scripture? _____ (c) Therefore, God’s Word (ie: revelation) is infallible. (d) Faith produced by God’s Word is infallible because (1 Pet 1:23) the Christian is “*_____ again, _____ of _____ seed, but of incorruptible, by the _____ of _____, which _____ and abideth _____.*” (e) Abel’s altar was of faith depicting obedience.
- Cain’s Altar** He had the exact same revelation as Abel. He chose to trust his own reasoning, violating the rule: (Prov 3:5), “*Trust in the LORD with _____ thine _____; and _____ unto thine _____ understanding.*” Cain’s altar was of philosophy, and not of faith. The NT says (1 Jn 3:12) of Cain that his “*own _____ were _____.*” God told him: (Gen 4:7) “*If thou doest _____, shalt thou not be _____? and if thou doest _____ well, sin _____ at the _____.*”