## The

# Know Your Stuff CHALLENG STUFF

### INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Each question memorized is worth 1 ticket (tickets are available at the check-in desk).
- 2. Tickets may be cashed for smaller prizes or saved for big prizes.
- 3. You must get your memorized answers signed off by a parent, guardian, or teacher. The number of questions listed above each signature line is the number of questions you have to be able to remember the answers to at one time in order to get that section signed off. For example, if there are three questions above a signature line, you have to be able to quote the answers to all three at one time in order to get credit for that section.
- 4. You don't have to memorize all the Bible references under the questions, but you may want to look them up to make sure the answers come from the Bible!
- 5. Though each class will work on certain sections this year, you can learn as much as you want.
- 6. If you memorize all 134 answers by August 2015, you and a friend of your choice will win a trip to get ice cream with Pastor Scott and Miss Courtney.
- 7. HINT: If you want some musical help memorizing some of these questions and answers, check out SongsforSaplings.com/music/.

# Section 1: Questions about God, Man, and Sin Questions 1-23 for Pre-K and older

1. Who made you? <i>God made me.</i> (Genesis 1:26-27; 2:7; Ecclesiastes 12:1; Acts 17:24-29)	
2. What else did God make? <i>God made all things.</i> (Genesis 1, especially verses 1 and 31; Acts 14:15; Romans 11:36; Colossians 1:16)	
3. Why did God make you and all things? <i>For his own glory</i> . (Psalm 19:1; Jeremiah 9:23–24; Revelation 4:11)	
4. How can you glorify God? <i>By loving him and doing what he commands.</i> (Ecclesiastes 12:13; Mark 12:29–31; John 15:8–10; 1 Corinthians 10:31)	
5. Why should you glorify God? <i>Because he made me and takes care of me.</i> (Romans 11:36; Revelation 4:11; Daniel 4:37)	
Parent Initials:	Check-in Desk initials when tickets
6. Is there more than one God? <i>There is only one God</i> . (Deuteronomy 6:4; Jeremiah 10:10; Mark 12:29; Acts 17:22–31)	have been given:
7. In how many persons does this one God exist? <i>In three persons</i> . (Matthew 3:16–17; John 5:23, 10:30, 14:9–10, 15:26, 16:13–15; 1 John 5:20; Revelation 1:4–	5)
8. Who are they? <i>The Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.</i> (Matthew 28:19; 2 Corinthians 13:14; 1 Peter 1:2; Jude 20–21)	
9. Does God have a body? <i>No, God is a Spirit, and does not have a body like people.</i> (John 4:24; 2 Corinthians 3:17; 1 Timothy 1:17)	
10. Where is God? <i>God is everywhere.</i> (Psalm 139:7–12; Jeremiah 23:23–24; Acts 17:27–28)	
Parent Initials:	Check-in Desk initials when tickets have been given:
11. Can you see God? <i>No. I cannot see God, but He always sees me.</i> (Exodus 33:20; John 1:18; 1 Timothy 6:16; Psalm 139:1–5; Proverbs 5:21; Hebrews 4:12–13)	
12. Does God know all things? <i>Yes. Nothing can be hidden from God.</i> (1 Chronicles 28:9; 2 Chronicles 16:9; Luke 12:6-7; Romans 2:16)	

13. Can God do all things? <i>Yes. God can do all his holy will.</i> (Psalm 147:5; Jeremiah 32:17; Daniel 4:34–35; Ephesians 1:11)	
14. Where do you learn how to love and obey God? <i>In the Bible alone.</i> (Job 11:7; Psalm 119:104; Isaiah 8:20; Matthew 22:29; 2 Timothy 3:15–17	<b>(</b> )
15. Who wrote the Bible? <i>Holy men who were taught by the Holy Spirit.</i> (1 Peter 1:10–11, 20–21; Acts 1:16; 2 Timothy 3:16)	
Parent Init	tials: Check-in Desk initials when tickets have been given:
16. Who were the parents of all the people on earth? <i>Adam and Eve.</i> (Genesis 2:18–25, 3:20, 5:1–2; Acts 17:26; 1 Timothy 2:13)	3
18. What did God give Adam and Eve besides bodies? <i>He gave them sou</i> Ecclesiastes 12:7; Zechariah 12:1)	uls that could never die. (1 Corinthians 15:45:
19. Do you have a soul as well as a body? <i>Yes. I have a soul that can ne</i> (Matthew 10:28; Mark 8:34–38; 12:30)	ever die.
20. How do you know that you have a soul? <i>Because the Bible tells me</i> s (Matthew 10:28; Mark 8:34–38; 12:30)	SO.
Parent Init	tials: Check–in Desk initials when tickets have been given:
21. What is your soul? <i>My soul includes all of me that should know and</i> (Mark 8:34–38; Ephesians 3:16–19).	•
22. What were Adam and Eve like when God first made them? <i>They wer</i> (Genesis 1:26–28; Psalm 8:4–8).	re holy and happy.
23. Did Adam and Eve stay holy and happy? <i>No. They sinned against Goo</i> (Genesis 3:1–7; Ecclesiastes 7:29; Hosea 6:7)	d.
Parent Init	tials: Check-in Desk initials when tickets have been given:

24. What was the sin of our first parents? <i>Eating the forbidden fruit.</i> (Genesis 2:16–17; 3:6)	
25. Why did they eat the forbidden fruit? <i>Because they did not believe what God had said.</i> (Genesis 3:1–6; Hebrews 11:6)	
26. Who tempted them to this sin? <i>The devil tempted Eve, and she gave the fruit to Adam.</i> (Genesis 3:1–13; 2 Corinthians 11:3; 1 Timothy 2:13–14; Revelation 12:9)	
27. What happened to our first parents when they had sinned? Instead of being holy and	happy, they became sinful and
<i>miserable.</i> (Genesis 3:14–24; 4:1–24; James 1:14, 15).	
	Check-in Desk initials when tickets have been given:
29. What is sin?  Sin is disobedience against God's perfect law, by failing to do what God commands or doi: (1 John 3:4; Romans 3:20; James 2:9–11; 1 Samuel 13:8–14; 15:22–23; Hosea 6:7; Romans	•
30. What does every sin deserve? <i>The anger and judgment of God.</i> (Deuteronomy 27:26; Romans 1:18, 2:2; Galatians 3:10; Ephesians 5:6)	
31. Can you go to heaven with a sinful nature? <i>No. My heart must be changed before I can</i> (Romans 8:7; Jeremiah 31:33–34; Ezekiel 36:25–27; John 1:12–12; 3:1–10; 1 John 5:1, 4, 18	-
32. What is this change of heart called? <i>Regeneration</i> . (Titus 3:5)	
33. Who can change a sinner's heart? <i>Only God.</i> (John 3:3; Romans 8:6–11; 1 Corinthians 2:9–14; 2 Thessalonians 2:13–14; Titus 3:5–6)  Parent Initials:	Check-in Desk initials when tickets have been given:
34. What is grace? <i>Grace is God's kindness to us when we deserve punishment.</i> (Ephesians 2:8–9)	nave been given:
35. What work did Christ do to save you? <i>Christ perfectly kept the law of God and suffered</i> (2 Corinthians 5:22; Matthew 5:17)	I the punishment due for my sin.
36. Can anyone be saved by his own works? <i>No one can be saved by his own works.</i> (Ephesians 2:8-9)	
Parent Initials:	Check-in Desk initials when tickets have been given:

### **Section 2: Questions about the Ten Commandments**

37. How many commandments did God give on Mt. Sinai? <i>Ten Commandments</i> (Exodus 20:1–17; Deuteronomy 5:1–22).
38. What do the first four commandments teach? <i>Our duty to God.</i> (Deuteronomy 6:5–6; 10:12–13)
39. What do the last six commandments teach? <i>Our duty to our fellow men.</i> (Deuteronomy 10:19; Micah 6:8; Galatians 6:10)
40. What is the whole point of the Ten Commandments? <i>To love God with all my heart, and my neighbor as myself.</i> (Deuteronomy 6:1–15; 11:1; Matthew 22:35–40; James 2:8)
41. Who is your neighbor? Everyone is my neighbor. (Luke 10:25–37; 6:35)  Parent Initials: Check-in Desk initials when tickets
have been given:
42. Can any man keep these ten commandments? No mere human ever did or can keep the Ten Commandments perfectly. (Proverbs 20:9; Ecclesiastes 7:20; Romans 3:19, 20; James 2:10; 1 John 1:8, 10).  43. How do the Ten Commandments help us?  They teach us our duty, make clear our condemnation, and show us our need of a Savior. (1 Timothy 1:8–11; Romans 3:20; Galatians 3:24)
44. Is God pleased with those who love and obey him? Yes. He says, 'I love them that love me.' (Proverbs 8:17; Exodus 20:6; 1 John 4:7–16)
45. Is God pleased with those who do not love and obey him? <i>No. 'God is angry with the wicked every day.'</i> (Psalm 7:11; Malachi 2:17; Proverbs 6:16–19; 1 Corinthians 16:22)
46. What is the first commandment? <i>The first commandment is, "You shall have no other gods before me."</i> (Exodus 20:3; Deuteronomy 5:7)
Parent Initials: Check-in Desk initials when tickets have been given:
47. What does the first commandment teach us? <i>To worship only God.</i> (Isaiah 45:5–6; Matthew 4:10; Revelation 22:8–9)
48. What is the second commandment? The second commandment is, "You shall not make for yourself a carved image, or any likeness of anything that is heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth. You shall not bow down to them or serve them, for I the LORD your God am a jealous God"  (Exodus 20:4-6; Deuteronomy 5:8-10)

49. What does the second commandment teach us? To worship God in the right way, and to avoid idolatry. (Isaiah 44:9–20; 46:5–9; John 4:23–24; Acts 17:29)		
50. What is the third commandment?  The third commandment is, "You shall not take the name of (Exodus 20:7; Deuteronomy 5:11)	of the Lord your God in vain	"
51. What does the third commandment teach us? <i>To reve</i> (Isaiah 8:13; Psalm 29:2; 138:2; Revelation 15:3-4)	erence God's name, word, ai	nd works.
	Parent Initials:	Check-in Desk initials when tickets have been given:
52. What is the fourth commandment? <i>The fourth comma shall labor, and do all your work: but the seventh day is a</i> (Ex 20:8–11; 23:12; Deut 5:12–15).		
53. What does the fourth commandment teach Christians? <i>promises in Jesus Christ.</i> (Genesis 2:2–3; 2 Corinthians 1:20; Hebrews 4:1–16)	? To rest knowing that God i	has finished His work and kept His
54. How do we rest? <i>In prayer and praise, in hearing and that Jesus has finished all the work for us to get to heavel</i> (Is 58:13–14; Acts 20:7; 1 Corinthians 16:2; Luke 4:16; Mat	n.	
55. What is the fifth commandment? <i>The fifth commandment long in the land that the Lord your God is giving you.</i> (Exodus 20:12; Deuteronomy 5:16)	nent is, "Honor your father a	nd your mother, that your days may be
56. What does the fifth commandment teach us? <i>To love a</i> (Matthew 15:3–6; Ephesians 6:1–3; Colossians 3:20)	and obey our parents.	
·	Parent Initials:	Check-in Desk initials when tickets have been given:
57. What is the sixth commandment? <i>The sixth command</i> (Exodus 20:13; Deuteronomy 5:17)	dment is, "You shall not mur	rder."
58. What does the sixth commandment teach us?  To avoid hatred, all that leads to it, and all that follows from (Matthew 5:21–24; 1 John 3:15; James 4:1–3)	m it.	
59. What is the seventh commandment?		

The seventh commandment is, "You shall not commit adultery."

60. What does the seventh commandment teach us? <i>To be pure in heart, language and co</i> 5:3–5; Philippians 4:8–9)	onduct. (Matthew 5:27–28; Ephesians
61. What is the eighth commandment? <i>The eighth commandment is, "You shall not steal.</i> " (Exodus 20:15; Deuteronomy 5:19)	
62. What does the eighth commandment teach us?  To be honest and not to take other people's things. (Exodus 23:4; Proverbs 21:6–7; Ephesians 4:28)	
Parent Initials:	Check-in Desk initials when tickets have been given:
63. What is the ninth commandment?  The ninth commandment is, "You shalt not bear false witness against your neighbor." (Exodus 20:16; Deuteronomy 5:20)	
64. What does the ninth commandment teach us? <i>To tell the truth and not to speak evil of</i> 8:16; 1 Corinthians 13:6; James 4:11)	others. (Psalm 15:1-3; Zechariah
65. What is the tenth commandment? <i>The tenth commandment is, "You shall not covet</i> (Exodus 20:17; Deuteronomy 5:21; Romans 7:7)	
66. What does the tenth commandment teach us? <i>To be content with what we have.</i> (Philippians 4:11; 1 Timothy 6:6–8; Hebrews 13:5)	
Parent Initials:	Check-in Desk initials when tickets have been given:

### Section 3: Questions about Jesus and Salvation

- 67. Does God condemn everyone? *No. Though he could justly have done so, He has promised to save many.* (Romans 3:19–20, 23–25; John 17:11–12; Isaiah 53:11)
- 68. What is the Old Covenant? An agreement between God and the Israelites made at Mount Sinai. The Israelites disobeyed God's laws, breaking the covenant and bringing God's wrath on them.
  (Exodus 20; Deuteronomy 6; Psalm 78; Romans 9:4, 3:1, 7:12; Galatians 3:19–20)
- 69. What is the New Covenant? A covenant that does not depend on man, but only on God's promise to save His people from their sins and the world from its curse.

(Genesis 17:1-8; Romans 11:27; Hebrews 10:16, 11; 13:20-21; Jeremiah 31:31-34; Ezekiel 36:25-28)

- 70. What did Christ do to fulfill the New Covenant? *Christ kept the whole law for His people, suffered for their sins, rose from the dead so they might share in His life, and has gone up to Heaven to speak to the Father for them.*(Romans 8:3–4; Galatians 4:4–5; Hebrews 6:17–20; 7:22; 9:14–15; 13:20–21)
- 71. Did our Lord Jesus Christ ever sin? *No. He was holy, blameless and undefiled.* (Hebrews 7:26; Luke 23:47; Hebrews 4:15; 1 Peter 2:22; 1 John 3:5)
- 72. How could the Son of God suffer? *Christ, the Son of God, took flesh and blood, that he might obey and suffer as a man.* (John 1:14; Romans 8:3; Galatians 4:4; Philippians 2:7-8; Hebrews 2:14, 17; 4:15)
- 73. What is the atonement? *Christ satisfied God's justice by suffering and dying in the place of sinners.* (Acts 13:38–39: Romans 3:24–26: 5:8–9: 2 Corinthians 5:19–21: Gal 3:13: 1 Pet 3:18)

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- 74. What kind of life did Christ live on earth? *Christ lived a life of perfect obedience to the law of God.* (Matthew 5:17: Romans 10:4: 1 Peter 2:21–22)
- 75. What kind of death did Christ die? *Christ experienced the painful and shameful death of the cross.* (Ps 22; Is 53; Gospel records)
- 76. For whom did Christ die? For the whole world, but especially for those whom the Father had given Him. (John 3:16; Romans 3:23–24; 1 John 2:1–2; 1 Timothy 4:10; Isaiah 53:8, 12; John 10:11, 15–16, 26–29; 17:9; Hebrews 2:13)
- 77. Who will be saved? *Only those who repent of sin and believe in Christ will be saved.* (Mark 1:15: Luke 13:3-5: Acts 2:37-41: 16:30-31: 20:21: 26:20)
- 78. What does it mean to repent? *To be sorry for sin, to hate and forsake it because it displeases God, and to turn to Christ.* (Luke 19:8–10; Romans 6:1–2; 2 Corinthians 7:9–11; 1 Thessalonians 1:9–10)

79. What does it mean to believe or have faith in Christ?  To know that your only hope is Christ and trust in Christ alone for salvation.  (John 14:6; Acts 4:12; 1 Tim othy 2:5; 1 John 5:11–12)	
80. How were godly persons saved before the coming of Christ? <i>They believed in the Savia</i> (John 8:56; Galatians 3:8–9; 1 Corinthians 10:1–4; Hebrews 9:15; 11:13)	or to come.
Parent Initials:	Check-in Desk initials when tickets have been given:
81. How did they show their faith? <i>They offered sacrifices according to God's commands.</i> (Exodus 24:3–8; 1 Chronicles 29:20–25; Hebrews 9:19–23; 10:1; 11:28)	
82. What did these sacrifices represent? <i>Christ, the Lamb of God, who would die for sinne</i> (Exodus 12:46, John 19:36; Hebrews 9–10; John 1:29; 1 Corinthians 5:7; 1 Peter 1:19)	rs.
83. What does Christ do for his people? <i>He does the work of a prophet, a priest and a king</i> (Hebrews 1:1–3; Revelation 1:5; Matthew 13:57; Hebrews 5:5–10; John 18:37)	
84. How is Christ a prophet? <i>He teaches us the will of God, reveals God to us, and really w</i> (Deuteronomy 18:15–18; John 1:18; 4:25; 14:23–24; 1 John 5:20)	vas God in human flesh.
85. Why do you need Christ as a prophet? <i>Because I am ignorant.</i> (Job 11:7; Matthew 11:25–27; John 6:67–69; 17:25–26; 1 Corinthians 2:14–16; 2 Corinthians	4:3-6)
86. How is Christ a priest? He died for our sins and prays to God for us. (Psalm 110:4; 1 Timothy 2:5-6; Hebrews 4:14-16; 7:24-25; 1 John 2:1-2).	
87. Why do you need Christ as a priest? <i>Because I am guilty</i> . (Proverbs 20:9; Ecclesiastes 7:20; Romans 3:19–23; Hebrews 10:14, 27–28; 1 John 1:8–9)	
88. How is Christ a king? <i>He rules over us and defends us.</i> (Psalm 2:6-9; Matthew 28:18-20; Ephesians 1:19-23; Colossians 1:13, 18; Revelation 15:3-	4)
89. Why do you need Christ as a king? <i>Because I am weak and helpless.</i> (John 15:4–5; 2 Corinthians 12:9; Philippians 4:13; Colossians 1:11; Jude 24–25)	
Parent Initials:	Check-in Desk initials when tickets have been given:

### Section 4: Questions about the Father's and the Spirit's Part in Salvation

90. What does God the Father do to fulfill His promises to save many? God the Father elects, justifies, adopts, and sanctifies those whom He purposes to save. (Exodus 33:18–19; Ephesians 1:3–5; Romans 8:29–33; Galatians 4:4–7; Hebrews 10:9–10; 1 Corinthians 1:8–9; Philippians 1:6; 1 Thessalonians 4:3, 7; 5:23–24).

### 91. What is election?

God's good and gracious choosing of sinners for salvation. (Ephesians 1:3-4; 1 Thessalonians 1:4; 1 Peter 1:1-2)

92. What is justification? *God's regarding sinners as if they had never sinned and granting them righteousness in Christ.* (Zechariah 3:1–5; Romans 3:24–26; 4:5; 5:17–19; 8:33; 2 Corinthians 5:21; Hebrews 8:12; Philippians 3:9)

93. What is righteousness? *It is God's goodness.* (Exodus 33:19; 34:6; Psalm 33:5; Hosea 3:5; Romans 11:22)

94. Can anyone be saved by his own righteousness? *No. No one is good enough for God.* (Proverbs 20:9; Ecclesiastes 7:20; Romans 3:10–23; Ephesians 2:8–10; Philippians 3:8–9)

95. What is adoption? *It is God's accepting sinful rebels into His family as beloved children.* (John 1:12; Ephesians 1:5; Ephesians 5:1; Galatians 4:7, 31; 1 John 3:1–3)

96. What is sanctification? *Sanctification is God making sinners holy in heart and behavior.* (John 17:17; Ephesians 2:10; 4:22–24; Philippians 2:12–13; 1 Thessalonians 5:23)

97. Is this process of sanctification ever complete in this life? *No. It is complete only in heaven.* (Philippians 3:12–15; 2 Peter 1:4–8; 1 John 3:1–3)

98. What keeps the Christian from being totally free from sin in this life? *The remaining sinful nature and desires.* (Galatians 5:17, Philippians 3:12–15; 1 John 3:1–3)

99. What does the Holy Spirit do to fulfill God's promises to save many?

He regenerates, baptizes, and seals those for whom Christ has died.

(Ephesians 2:1–8; 1 Corinthians 12:13; Ephesians 1:13–14; Ephesians 4:30; 2 Corinthians 1:22).

100. What is regeneration? *A change of heart that leads to true repentance and faith.* (Galatians 5:22; Ephesians 2:5-8; 2 Thessalonians 2:13)

101. How does the Holy Spirit baptize believers?

At the moment of salvation, He puts them into the body of Christ by making them a living part of God's family, the church. (1 Corinthians 12)

102. How does the Holy Spirit seal believers? He comes to live within them to guarantee that they will receive the wonders God has promised those who love Him.

(Romans 8:9-11; Ephesians 1:13-14; Ephesians 4:30; 2 Timothy 1:9; 2 Corinthians 1:22)

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### **Section 5: Questions about Prayer**

103. What is prayer? *Prayer is talking with God.* (Genesis 17:22; 18:33; Nehemiah 1:4–11; 2:4; Matthew 6:6; Romans 8:26–27).

104. In whose name should we pray? We should pray in the name of the Lord Jesus. (John 14:13-14; 16:23-24; Hebrews 4:14-16).

105. What has Jesus given to teach us how to pray? *The Lord's Prayer.* (Matthew 6:5–15; Luke 11:1–13)

106. Can you repeat the Lord's Prayer? "Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name. Your kingdom come, your will be done, on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For yours is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen."

107. How does the Lord's Prayer help us know how to pray? It includes six types of requests that we can ask God for.

Parent Initials:	Check-in Desk initials when tickets
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### Section 6: Questions about the Word, the Church, and the Ordinances

108. How does the Holy Spirit bring us to salvation?

He uses the Bible, which is the Word of God.

(1 Thessalonians 1:5-6; 2:13; 2 Timothy 3:15-16; James 1:18; 1 Peter 1:22-23)

109. How can we know the Word of God?

We are commanded to hear, read, and search the Scriptures.

(1 Peter 2:2; Revelation 3:22; Matthew 21:42; 22:29; 2 Timothy 3:14-17)

110. What is a church? A church is an assembly of baptized believers joined by a covenant of discipline and witness who meet together regularly under the preaching of the Word of God.

(Matthew 18:20; Acts 2:42)

111. What are the two groups of leaders of the church? *Elders (who are also called pastors), and deacons.* (1 Timothy 3:1–13; Titus 1:5–9)

112. What do elders do? *Elders govern the discipline, doctrine, and direction of the church.* (Acts 15:1–3; 1 Peter 5:1–5)

113. What do deacons do?

Deacons lead the church's ministries to the poor and neglected and help the elders however they are asked. (Acts 6:1-6)

114. What two ordinances did Christ give to His Church? *Baptism and the Lord's Supper.* (Matthew 28:19; 1 Corinthians 11:24–26)

115. Why Did Christ give these ordinances? *To show that his disciples belong to him, and to remind them of what he has done for them.* 

(Matthew 28:19; 1 Corinthians 11:24-26)

116. What is baptism? The dipping of believers into water, as a sign of their union with Christ in His death, burial, and resurrection.

(John 3:23; Acts 2:41; 8:12, 35-38; Colossians 2:12)

117. What is the purpose of baptism? *To picture God's cleansing from sin through Jesus Christ.* (Acts 22:16; Colossians 2:11–14)

Parent Initials:	Check-in Desk initials when tickets
	have been given:

- 118. Who should be baptized? *Only those who repent of their sins, and believe in Christ for salvation should be baptized.* (Acts 2:37-41; 8:12; 18:8; 19:4-5).
- 119. Should babies be baptized?

No; because the Bible neither commands it, nor gives any example of it.

- 120. What is the Lord's Supper? When the church eats bread and drinks wine to remember the sufferings and death of Christ. (Mark 14:22–24; 1 Corinthians 11:23–29)
- 121. What does the bread represent? *The body of Christ, broken for our sins.*

(Matthew 26:26; 1 Corinthians 11:24)

122. What does the wine represent? *The blood of Christ, shed for our salvation.* 

(Matthew 26:27-28: 1 Corinthians 11:25)

- 123. Who should participate in the Lord's Supper? *Baptized believers who repent of their sins and love one another.* (Matthew 5:21–24; 1 Corinthians 10:16–17; 11:18, 20, 27–33; 1 John 3:24–27; 4:9–11)
- 124. What is church discipline? Church discipline is the process outlined in Matthew 18 of confronting a believer in the church who is sinning. If the person refuses to repent, it removes them from the church. (1 Corinthians 5:4; Matthew 18:15–20)
- 125. Why is church discipline important? It preserves the purity of the church by removing people who are not really saved, and it urges true believers to repent of sin.

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### Part 7: Questions about the Last Things

126. Did Christ remain in the tomb after his crucifixion?

No. He rose from the tomb on the third day after his death.
(Luke 24:45–47; 1 Corinthians 15:3–4)

127. Where is Christ now? *Christ is in heaven, seated at the right hand of God the Father.* (Romans 8:34: Colossians 3:1: Hebrews 1:3: 10:12: 12:2)

128. Will Christ come again? *Yes. At the last day he will come to judge the world.* (Matthew 25:31–43; 2 Thessalonians 1:7–10; 2 Tim 4:1)

129. What happens to men when they die? The body returns to dust, and the soul goes to be with God or to a place of suffering and waiting for judgment.

(Genesis 3:19; Ecclesiastes 12:7; 2 Corinthians 5:1-6; Hebrews 12:22-23; Philippians 1:23; 2 Peter 2:9; Romans 2:5).

130. Will the bodies of the dead be raised to life again?

Yes. 'There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust.'

(Acts 24:14, 15; John 5:28-29; Daniel 12:2)

(Psalm 9:16-17; Luke 12:5; Romans 2:8-9, 12; 2 Thessalonians 1:8-9; Revelation 20:12-15)

132. What is hell? *Hell is a place of dreadful and endless punishment.* (Matthew 25:46; Mark 9:43–48; Luke 16:19–31)

133. What will happen to the righteous in the day of judgment? *They shall live with Christ forever, in a new heaven and a new earth.* (Isaiah 66:22; 1 Thessalonians 4:16–17; 2 Pet 3:10–13; Revelation 21:1–4)

134. In light of these truths, what should you do?

I should strive with all my energy to repent of sin and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ.

(Luke 13:23–24; John 6:27; Acts 16:31)

Parent Initials:	Check-in Desk initials when ticket
	have been given: