



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLE STUDY CURRICULUM

SECTARIAN DENOMINATIONALISM

QUESTION MANUAL COURSE REQUIREMENTS

Textbook: *Biblical Research Library, SECTARIAN DENOMINATIONALISM, Book 29*

Advanced Reading: *Biblical Research Library, THE RELIGIOUS SECTARIAN, Book 47*

Memory Verses: Proverbs 10:18; Luke 9:49; John 17:20,21; Acts 4:19,20; 20:29,30; Romans 16:17,18; 1 Corinthians 1:10; 11:19; 12:13; Galatians 5:1; Ephesians 4:4-6; Philippians 1:27; Colossians 1:18; 2:8,21-23; 1 Timothy 6:4,5; 2 Timothy 2:14-16; 4:3,4; Titus 3:9-11; 3 John 9,10

Lesson Outlines: Prepare and deliver **FIVE** (5) outlines on the material of the textbook.

Discussion Questions: Answer all **THREE** (3) of the discussion questions at the end of each chapter.

Prologue

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

clergy, fellowship, body, freedom, fled, house-church, conflict, paradigm, love, *exegesis*, sustenance, fellowship, institutional, defensive, abide, divided, fellowship, identities, Jesus, restorational, branches, withered, founded, conform, integrity, individuals, paranoid, behavior, undenominational, organizations, *eisegesis*, prophets, unity, culture, box-making, paganism, review, liberty, gifts, heritages, study, desires, pattern, assembled, postmodern, biblical, word, function

1. Our _____ with one another is based on our common attachment to _____.
2. Jesus said that if anyone does not _____ in Me, he is cast out as a branch and is _____.
3. Our fellowship is _____ on our common connection and _____ from the True Vine, the Lord Jesus Christ.
4. We become bundled _____ who are not in common fellowship with one another because of our unique _____ we have established for ourselves.
5. Anyone who believes in our effort to be simple Christians as Jesus intended we be, must be _____ about the theological _____ business.
6. Institutionally structured religiosity has stifled the spirit to revive the universal _____ of Christ in an environment of _____.
7. Jeremiah said that the _____ prophesy falsely and the priests rule by their own power, and My people _____ to have it so.
8. Freedom for individual _____ of the Scriptures has often been denied by our own desires to be accepted by our self-imposed religious hierarchies and governing _____.
9. A _____ Christendom is evidence of the fact that we cherish our religious _____.
10. Since we treasure our heritages, we become _____ when questioned about long-held behavioral patterns of a religion that we have created after our own _____.
11. Personal ministries are being discovered by many as _____ today seek to serve God according to their own _____.
12. When we talk of a _____ shift we mean that the whole _____ of our behavior changes as a result of understanding things from a different point of view.
13. In order to initiate and encourage a _____ paradigm shift, we must recognize that we have been in the past scholars of religious cultural _____.
14. _____ is allowing the Scriptures to determine our beliefs and our religious _____.
15. _____ does reflect our understanding of ancient truths, however, culture must always be subservient to _____ principle.
16. A sectarian-spirited _____ perpetuates a denominational church that becomes ineffective in calling others to _____ in Christ.
17. All Christians in the cities of the New Testament were in _____ with one another regardless of where they _____ on Sunday morning.
18. In seeking to be _____, we have become that from which we have _____.
19. If we discover that we have developed beliefs or behavioral patterns that _____ with the spirit of Jesus, or teachings that conflict with His word, then the eager disciple will correct himself or herself in order to _____ to the will of God.
20. If we claim to be the children of God, then it is only natural to continually _____ ourselves in the mirror of God's _____.
21. The first century church was _____ oriented in its assemblies and _____.
22. As illustrated by the world before Noah, and the populations of Sodom and Gomorrah, humanity does not progress from _____ to great moral integrity, but from moral _____ to paganism.
23. Many of the religious _____ generation have little use for institutional churches that have been propped up by centuries of ceremonies and _____ organization.
24. The behavior of house church networking is inherent _____ through _____ in Christ.

Discussion:

25. Why does the exaltation of tradition lead to the bondage of the believer?
26. What does it mean to think outside the box?
27. Why are those who are sectarian in spirit quick to criticize others?

Chapter 1 *Initiating A Restorational Paradigm Shift*

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

hearts, restored, destination, discipline, reformist, examples, initiation, dominant, resist, restorationist, strayed, approved, doctrinal, beliefs, paradigm, faith, original, risks, apostasy, denominational, reformist, fundamental, corrections, tension, painful, opinions, prunes, underground, break, opposition, restore, initiate, biblical, based, Satan, struggle, confusing, word, religious, blind, behavior, factions, struggle, shaking, necessary, redefining, generation, policies, man-made, maintenance, Reformation, faith

1. Accusations as “dividing-the-church” usually come from those who have long forgotten how to distinguish between _____ law and the _____ and traditions of men.
2. There is a united cry for a restorational paradigm shift out of our present _____ situation in order that we be able to fight together against the worldwide attacks of _____ that are before us.
3. The challenge of initiating religious _____ shifts is that _____ is an essential part of the program.
4. Taking a stand for a restorational paradigm shift involves great _____ for those who would _____ such.
5. Because we make a few minor adjustments in our religious _____ we comfort ourselves in the fact that we have repented and _____ the prescribed divine directives of God.
6. Restorationists are interested in _____ the accepted paradigm in order to reinstitute the _____ for the sake of the future.
7. It is our _____ that will take us into the future, because upon them our behavior is _____.
8. The _____ seeks to keep the group from as much pain as possible in order to make course _____.
9. The further away from the original the present has _____, the more _____ and unlikely the shift back to the original.
10. Since individual assemblies of the church are always one _____ away from _____, we must deal directly and be specific about where we stand in relation to what God intended we should be as the New Testament church.
11. The end of the Jewish Commonwealth was a time when God was _____ national Israel in order to manifest those who were Israel by _____ in the kingdom reign of a new King.
12. If our _____ are sincere and our goal is to restore the simplicity of God’s will in our lives, then struggle refines our _____.
13. _____ paradigm shifts are difficult and come with great _____.
14. In order to arrive at a correct _____, it is imperative that we focus our attention exclusively on Jesus and His _____.
15. Every _____ must at some time make a _____ with the status quo in order to get on with what God wants done.
16. Unless we have among us those who continually challenge us to rethink our positions and _____ in reference to the word of God, we are doomed to obscurity in a world of _____ religions.
17. When times as the Dark Ages occur in world history, the church will always exist _____ as sincere men and women maintain the faith in the midst of persecution and _____ apostasy.
18. Those who are engaged in the struggle usually increase the _____ by their efforts to _____ the change.
19. Traditionalists are now the _____ to restoration as was the Catholic Church to the _____.
20. The _____ seeks to cut off offending appendages of tradition, doctrine, behavior, and sometimes _____ leaders.
21. Biblically _____ paradigm shifts are useless and _____ when dealing with God’s business.
22. In the midst of the shaking that restoration to _____ authority generates, struggle is inevitable, and thus inherently _____, regardless of whether it is appreciated.
23. History books are not filled with _____ of whole movements making change in order to _____ simple New Testament Christianity.
24. The _____ of a religious paradigm shift is painful and its _____ in the church promotes great struggle, and often an environment of chaos, depending on the extent of the shift.
25. Paul said of the Corinthians that it was possible that there must be _____ among them so that those who are _____ may be made known.
26. Group discipline _____, and thus we must not regret the chaos that comes with the change that group _____ produces.

Discussion:

27. What is the difference between reformation and restoration?
28. Why does a religious paradigm shift cause struggle?
29. What does it mean when the Bible says that God “shakes”?

Chapter 2

The Origin Of Sectarianism

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

conflict, leadership, partisan, Corinthian, church, Protestant, preachers, denominations, Sadducees, sect, dominant, universality, John, Christ, Judaism, sectarianism, name, denominating, doctrinal, teachings, Pharisees, Paul, resurrection, loyalty, heritage, Judaism, obsessed, torah, sheep, Jewish, thunder, union, interpreters, Sadducees, Jews, teacher

1. Sectarianism is an attitude that is manifested by the practice of _____ believers from one another because of either _____ creeds, institutional organizations, dominant personalities, or religious traditions.
2. When one is truly of _____, he cannot be “of _____”, “of Apollos”, or “of Cephas”.
3. When one has a sectarian spirit, individual _____ to parties is more important than the righteous work others are doing in the _____ of Jesus.
4. We must understand sectarianism in the context of a Christendom that is made up of a host of _____ that have centuries of _____ behind them.
5. Because the sect of the _____ was very legalistic in their interpretation of the law, they were considered the Jewish group with the strongest feelings and behavior of _____.
6. In reference to the resurrection, the _____ did not believe in the _____, whereas the Pharisees did
7. When the early Christians denominated themselves from _____, they did not become a denomination after the nature of the denominations we see today in the _____ world.
8. Sectarianism is always manifested in the heart of the one who is _____ with others “stealing his _____” from his coveted group.
9. Since the sectarian does not discern the _____ of the body of Christ, his prayer for unity is actually a plea for _____ within his group or fellowship of churches.
10. Allegiance to particular _____ denominated the _____ church into different parties.
11. When we exalt particular _____ of the word above others, then we lend ourselves to being sectarian, and subsequently, _____ in our relationships with one another.
12. James and _____ were known as the “sons of _____” because of their zeal to maintain their beliefs in the midst of hostile religious debate.
13. The _____ was initially viewed as just another sect of Judaism, which accusation betrays the nature of _____, that it was very divided within by a sectarian spirit.
14. The Holy Spirit referred to the _____ as the “_____ of the Sadducees”
15. In their spiritual formative years, some of the _____ disciples sought to bring into the church the sectarian spirit that was common among the Jewish _____ of their day.
16. Christianity was first identified as a “sect of the _____” by idolatrous people who knew little of its origins and _____.
17. The disciples of Jesus grew up in an environment wherein Jews aligned themselves with a particular _____ and his unique interpretation of the _____ and the Prophets.
18. The Pharisees and Sadducees were _____ religious leaders who represented two distinct groups in the Jewish religious structure that were on many issues in _____ with one another.

Discussion:

19. Explain why a sectarian attitude leads to the division of brethren.
20. How did John manifest a sectarian attitude in the statement of Luke 9:50?
21. How did the Corinthians manifest a sectarian attitude?

Chapter 3

The Identity Of Sectarianism

Fill in the blanks:

Answers to questions 1 - 20

assemblies, sectarian, years, circumcision, meetings, denominational, individuals, covenant, controversies, Diotrefes, party, conformity, judge, confrontation, judgments, identity, unprofitable, baptized, local, all, assembly, edification, save, assembly, Michael, allegiance, culture, universal, distorted, agenda, malicious, commandments, devil, fellowship, arrogant, lawgiver, doctrines, interpretations, uncomfortable, exists

1. Those who are sectarian often lose their true _____ with the body of Christ as a whole by focusing on a _____ group of Christians in particular.
2. Paul instructed that we avoid foolish _____ and genealogies and contentions and strivings about the law, for they are _____ and worthless.

3. Paul wrote that he had become _____ things to all men, so that he might by all means _____ some.
4. In the New Testament, withdrawal of _____ is from _____, not entire assemblies of saints.
5. When one is driven by questionable motives or a hidden _____, his understanding of simple New Testament principles can be quite _____.
6. Our _____ is the serendipity of our common _____ we all have with God.
7. One who has a true sectarian spirit is _____, self-righteous, and is quick to make eternal _____ concerning those with whom he disagrees in matters of opinion.
8. When one establishes himself as a _____ over others and a _____ by binding his opinions and agenda, he manifests the true spirit of sectarianism.
9. _____ that do not lead to church _____ should never be conducted.
10. The Jews continued their digression by setting aside the true _____ of God in order to keep their _____.
11. The judaizing teachers sought to take their practice of _____ into Gentile churches, and thus bind a matter of _____ and opinion on the Gentile Christians.
12. When the systematic _____ of a particular authority is established throughout years of _____, the interpretations of the authority become the dogma that define a group as unique.
13. _____ dared not bring a railing accusation even against the _____.
14. _____ slandered John and the other apostles with _____ words.
15. Church _____ wherever there is at least one _____ believer.
16. There is usually no pain in a church becoming _____ in its existence because such takes place over a period of many _____.
17. One is sectarian when he promotes _____ to a particular body of believers as opposed to Christ and the _____ church.
18. A _____ person would promote _____ loyalty to a particular local congregation or preacher over another.
19. When others do not conform to one's religious tradition or heritage, the self-appointed judge feels _____ and often behaves in a cantankerous manner in order to bring violators of the traditions back into _____.
20. In Romans 16:16 Paul was simply saying that the _____ of Christ throughout the world sent their greetings to the many Christians in Rome who were also a part of the global _____ of God's people.

Answers to questions 21 - 41

functioning, sectarian, territory, house, local, political, letter, denominational, body, universality, critical, part, names, critical, standard, sectarian, disfellowshipping, judge, together, deductive, relationship, singular, universal, body, false, Christ, reject, tradition, specific, covenant, separate, denominate, church, local, commission, exclude, question, distracts, struggles, many, church, functioning

21. Jesus said of the Jewish religious leaders, "All too well you _____ the commandment of God so that you may keep your own _____".
22. If we seek to cast out of the covenant those Jesus has covenanted, then we place ourselves in the position of being a _____ in reference to God's _____ with man.
23. Descriptive phrases as "church of God" and "church of _____" were never used in the New Testament to _____ groups of Christians from one another.
24. One is sectarian when he claims a _____ name in order to _____ his assembly from other assemblies.
25. Seeking to wipe the slate clean by _____ an entire assembly manifests the hardened attitude of a sectarian who has little consideration for the individual's personal responsibility and covenant _____ with God.
26. Opinions or traditional interpretations of accepted authorities is often the _____ by which each leader are judged either faithful or _____.
27. We cannot be the _____ without working to fulfill the _____ of the One after whom we call ourselves.
28. When one is _____ of others in order to keep sheep in his particular party, he is _____ in spirit.
29. Churches that are sectarian in reference to traditional interpretations of Scripture wherein _____ reasoning is necessary in order to determine the interpretation, are usually engaged in constant _____.
30. Since the church was meeting in several _____ assemblies in the first century cities, then Paul's use of the _____ form of the word "church" indicates that the phrase "church of God" was never meant to separate assemblies of Christians from one another.
31. Paul said that the global _____ is not one member, but _____.
32. The phrase "_____ church" is not specifically used in the Scriptures, though the concept is inferred when Paul addressed the "_____ of God at Corinth" or the church in someone's house.
33. The more one understands the _____ of the body, the more encouraged one is to remain a _____ of this body.
34. The problem with using a name for a specific local congregation of people _____ from the _____ nature of the church of Christ.
35. When one is _____ of others in order to keep sheep in his particular party, he is _____ in spirit.
36. Since _____ for churches were never used to separate the saints in the New Testament from one another, then we must be cautious about using such in a _____ manner today.
37. To produce areas of labor that territorially _____ others is contrary to the spirit of working _____ which we enjoy in Christ.
38. There were no _____ maneuverings going on among churches in the first century other than that practiced by _____ teachers who denied fundamental principles of Christianity.
39. The New Testament portrays a universal _____ of believers _____ throughout the first century world.

40. Members of a sectarian local church will always _____ the motives of the evangelistic outreach of sister congregations who are evangelizing in what they claim as their "_____".
41. Simply because a New Testament _____ was directed to members in a particular city, this did not establish a definition for a _____ church.

Discussion:

42. How was a sectarian spirit manifested in the behavior of Diotrephes?
43. How do specific names of churches denominate them from others?
44. Define the concept and practice of sectarianism.

Chapter 4 *The Nonsectarian*

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

congregational, controversy, fundamentals, authority, Jesus, individual, bind, perverted, debatable, revelation, judgmental, incarnation, customs, divisive, argue, region, decisions, cease, opinion, enforcement, identities, disciple, individual, Bible, denominational, decisions, Galatians, false, unity, admonition, refuse, debate, union, taught, foundation, debatable, condemn, catechisms, sinning, error, contentious, salvational

1. It would be wrong for the church in one region to bind its _____ on the church in another _____.
2. Honoring the freedom of others means allowing others to work in areas of _____ without being critical or _____ of their work.
3. Paul commanded that we refuse to make _____ where agreement on decisions binds _____ behavior on the backs of the free.
4. In the quest to tear down _____ doctrines of men, the Christian must not develop a spirit that drives him away from those with whom he can agree on _____.
5. A _____ teacher in the context of John's use of the term in his epistles was one who denied the _____.
6. One is not sectarian in spirit if he takes a strong stand against union efforts by calling for _____ that is based on the _____ of the Scriptures.
7. It is not sectarian to _____ to allow someone to _____ where God has not bound.
8. If the _____ of fundamentals upon which our faith is based is destroyed, then we _____ to exist as the church of Christ.
9. Matters of disagreement over _____ issues must first be dealt with on an _____ basis, not on a group basis.
10. Paul wrote _____ as a stern rebuke against those who would develop a heretical gospel by the _____ of their religious practices and opinions on believers.
11. If we see the _____ condemning something specifically as a false teaching, then we can so _____ the same as such.
12. One cannot claim to be a _____ of Jesus if he or she does not continue in the word of _____.
13. A problem develops when the _____ that are made and agreed upon in order to maintain peace between groups become the creeds and _____ by which two parties become known.
14. Paul said that the man who is contentious about binding his opinions is _____ and is _____, being self-condemned.
15. We are to be _____ in the word of God in order that we not be tossed to and fro in a world of religious _____.
16. Debatable issues are _____ because there is no clear _____ on the issue in the Bible.
17. In _____, individual denominations continue to maintain their individual _____.
18. Those who would seek to be _____ in areas of opinion are divisive by the very fact that they are seeking to _____ someone into accepting their belief or behavior.
19. It is our task today to discard unnecessary _____ over frivolous issues in order to see the greater picture of unity that is based on essential _____ fundamentals.
20. If the one who develops a _____ persists in making a nonessential issue a matter of contention, then he is to be rejected after the first and second _____.
21. Our fellowship with one another as individuals must be considered on an _____ basis as opposed to a _____ basis.

Discussion:

22. Why is one not sectarian if he takes a strong stand for the truth?
23. Why is one not sectarian if he refuses to debate nonessential issues?
24. What issues would you judge to be unprofitable and worthless?

Chapter 5

Denominationalism

Fill in the blanks:

Answers to questions 1 - 20

slander, gospel, institutional, universal, clergy, loyalty, exclusion, adopted, local, organize, created, debatable, institution, disagrees, membership, neglecting, doctrine, membership, separate, governing, structure, denominate, whole, opinion, name, heaven, headship, baptized, dominance, fellowship, personality, teaching, baptized, fundamental, isolate, institutional, common, decisions, added, methods

1. If one chooses to maintain an exclusive attitude with others on the basis of disagreement on matters of opinion and _____ issues, then he will often separate himself from the one with whom he _____.
2. If we are teaching as _____ the commandments of men, then we have _____ a religion.
3. When a local group of believers seek to autonomously function as an _____, they naturally _____ from other groups who would do the same.
4. Traditions are _____ in order to _____ one religious group from another within the world of Christendom.
5. Within the use of any particular _____ is embedded a spirit of seclusion and _____.
6. A dominant or influential _____ may affect many in the congregation to give _____ to him as the principal leader.
7. We progress from _____ our traditions to _____ the word of God, and then to rejecting the word.
8. When men arise to claim some special authority over the church, they often become _____ in their behavior, and thus exercise _____ over the sheep of God.
9. If we view _____ of the body of Christ as something that is _____ and specific with one body, then we are focusing more on the local body of saints than the body as a whole.
10. If a particular team becomes an authoritative _____ body over the affairs of the church, then the team is an _____ authority other than the whole church at large.
11. The denial of _____ teaching or the enforcement of matters of _____ makes a church denominational.
12. Unity among believers is based on their _____ obedience to the _____.
13. As in Acts 15, the _____ that are made in areas of freedom where God expects the church to make decisions, rests with the church as a _____.
14. Since everyone who has obeyed the gospel is _____ to the church by God, then all _____ believers are one in Christ.
15. Leaders who _____ the "Johns" and evangelists in order to keep them away from members they have called after themselves, are seeking to _____ a group of Christians from others groups.
16. Forcing teaching, unique _____, or behavior on a local flock of God that is less than that which is _____ is denominational.
17. Baptized believers have a common _____ with one another because of their common _____ in heaven.
18. When one is _____ into the body of Christ, his or her membership is placed in the book of life in _____.
19. When groups of believers _____ after a manner of systematic control, they are an _____ church.
20. Outside the freedom each Christian has in serving the needs of those in his or her own community, there is no international institutional _____ of the church other than the _____ of Christ.

Answers to questions 21 - 48

unwritten, apostasy, personalities, noticed, behavior, Satan, reform, intimidated, allegiance, pronouncements, intimidating, obscurity, restoration, identity, studying, traditions, faith, names, isolate, name, distant, flee, denominational, final, God, obey, committed, individuals, religious, denominationalism, names, commandments, individualism, fellowship, fellowship, denominations, biblical, challenging, sectarian, receive, doctrinal, preaching, connotations, oblivion, direct, worship, relinquished, behavior, fear, membership, apostasy, direction, absorbed, opinions, saved, assembled

21. We must not interpret _____ in our relationship with God as an excuse for forsaking our _____ and responsibility to one another as Christians.
22. We must always keep in mind that _____ did not prevail in the first century, and thus the references that were made to Christians were never used with denominational _____ as they are used today.
23. When one obeys the gospel, he or she establishes a _____ relationship with _____.
24. When a group has a leader who refuses to _____ those who are going about _____ the gospel, then that group has become a denomination.
25. When _____ styles or ceremonies and methods of work become the only way things can be done, and thus bound on the believers, then they have become the _____ of men.
26. In order to bring down the house of sectarianism in the midst of a denominated Christendom, the divisive _____ of churches must be _____.
27. There were no denominating _____ of the church as a whole in the first century since there were no fully organized _____ within the universal church.
28. Seeking to establish one's belief and _____ on the word of God alone is not being _____.
29. What often perpetuates the cause of denominationalism is a _____ that has ceased _____ the Bible.

30. If the biblical teaching that the Bible must be our _____ authority in religious matters is not believed and practiced, then any religious group is in the process of _____.
31. The use of a New Testament _____ for a church does not make a church _____.
32. Postmodern members will often _____ fellowships that debate _____ issues.
33. Names of churches are so important to some that they _____ they will lose their religious _____ if they are not tagged by a certain name.
34. As long as we keep _____ one another not to carry out in our behavior tendencies to _____ from others, then we can at least slow the process of forming full blown denominational groups that have nothing to do with one another.
35. If the leaders of religious groups are not bound by the _____ of the Bible, then they will continue to be led as a group into doctrinal and religious _____.
36. A creed or statement of _____ may be the _____ of a particular individual or the group as a whole.
37. We must be willing to sacrifice all creeds and _____ that would hinder us from coming to a knowledge of any truth and restoring the unity of the faith among those who have _____ their lives to Jesus.
38. We must keep in mind that the spirit of _____ is generated in the hearts and minds of those who are continually _____ in the word of God.
39. We must guard ourselves from adding our _____ to the truth, and thus be carried away into religious _____.
40. Allegiance to either individual _____ or groups of personalities is the source for the development of a _____ spirit.
41. We must be confident that we can open the Bible and read those things that are necessary to believe and _____ in order to be _____.
42. Any individual Christian who fears or is _____ by the brotherhood more than his or her fear of God, is on his or her way to _____.
43. Individuals do _____, and through _____ groups can be reformed.
44. Apostasy is never _____ unless we recognize in ourselves a sectarian spirit that is moving us into having a _____ fellowship with others.
45. _____ creeds are often more binding or _____ than written creeds.
46. We will not be judged according to the group with which we _____, but individually according to our own _____.
47. Denominationalism is an effort of _____ to lead groups into _____ oblivion.
48. _____ to Christ alone is what brings members of the church into _____ with one another.

Discussion:

49. How does a unique name promote a denominational spirit?
50. How does emphasis on heritage or tradition promote denominationalism?
51. How can a dominant or charismatic personality encourage denominational behavior?

Chapter 6

Types Of Denominations

Fill in the blanks:

Answers to questions 1 - 20

withdraw, denominated, paralyzes, Christ, personality, superior, inspired, nature, following, exclusion, diverts, existed, Gentile, discrimination, pure, membership, isolationists, man, interpretations, race, liberty, exist, together, assemblies, selfish, another, denominated, church, social, eternity, assembly, allegiance, dominate, center, directly, ethnocentrism, immersed, evidences, authorized, contentious

1. We have lived with denominationalism in Christendom for so many centuries that most people have led themselves to believe that one _____ is as good as _____.
2. The social denominationalist often views the universal church to be made up of several local _____ of Christians who are to a great extent _____ from one another.
3. If one plans on dwelling together with others in _____, then certainly he must plan on being _____ with others on earth.
4. The church did not cease to _____ when it was oppressed by governments who denied _____.
5. For those who are members of _____ denominations, local church _____ precedes universal church membership.
6. _____ is the belief that one's culture or race is _____ to others.
7. When men claim to possess inspired _____ of Scripture, they are setting themselves up as special sources who can _____ and divide innocent Bible students from one another.
8. The church simply _____ wherever there was an _____ disciple.
9. The sin of denominationalism _____ the church and _____ the thinking of believers to think only of their own party.
10. "Biblical authority" refers to those things that are _____, not to those things wherein _____ is given.
11. Personality denominationalism is manifested when _____ is given to an accepted religious leader as the _____ of reference in a church.
12. Social _____ become cliques, and as social cliques they function to the _____ of others.
13. The greatest argument against the doctrine of _____ interpretation is the existence of a _____ Christendom.
14. One of the roots of _____ denominationalism is that some give great credit to those they think the Spirit is _____ inspiring to deliver more truth.

15. Racial _____ is against the very _____ of true Christianity.
16. The problem with leader-oriented denominationalism is that allegiance is given to a _____ on earth over _____ in heaven and His word.
17. One of the _____ that the true church existed in the first century was in the fact that _____ religion was practiced.
18. Though the faithful enacted the _____ from the contentious person, it was the _____ person who made the issue.
19. When it comes to the subject of _____, we are too quick to forget that there is neither Jew nor _____ in Christ.
20. Those who are filled with _____ ambition often use the church as an occasion to develop a _____ after themselves.

Answers to questions 21 - 46

division, identity, avoid, responsibility, ungodliness, allegiance, autocratically, elders, bound, vocabulary, common, another, Colosse, issues, miseries, wall, lord, fellowship, controversy, Galatian, competes, consciences, cohabit, faithful, denominating, correct, issue-oriented, denominating, dominant, global, Hebraic, biblical, restricts, elders, itching, principles, contradict, sound, nature, new, wind, foundation, races, rich, Grecian, law, demons, denominationally, freedom, invention, fundamentals, philosophy

21. Paul prophesied to the Ephesian elders that there would be _____ personalities who would rise up among the _____.
22. The _____ church must always seek to have things in _____.
23. Cultural denominationalism existed when the _____ Jews in Jerusalem manifested a sectarian spirit toward the _____ Jews.
24. Peter revealed the controlling practices of some _____ who sought to _____ over the flock of God.
25. Circumcision was a matter of opinion under the _____ covenant, and thus could never be bound as a matter of _____.
26. Both the poor brethren and rich brethren must be taught specific _____ in how to _____ with one another in the fellowship of the church.
27. God desired a cultural situation wherein Christianity would manifest the breaking down of the middle _____ of partition between _____.
28. When allegiance to a man _____ with the authority of Christ, then the adherents have a double _____.
29. James urged that the _____ weep and howl for their _____ that were coming upon them.
30. Debate over numerous _____ has led to a great deal of _____ between brethren.
31. As long as we recognize that tradition can never be _____ as law on the church, then tradition can never hinder the _____ of the church.
32. _____ denominationalism is perpetuated by preachers who endlessly contend for their favorite issues that they bind on the _____.
33. When a group gives over its _____ to govern itself to an individual, the one to whom the control is given will _____ run the affairs of the group.
34. The issue-oriented denominationalist _____ where God has allowed _____.
35. The theme of the _____ letter was that one can believe the truth concerning _____.
36. Paul instructed both Timothy and Titus to _____ profane and empty babblings, for they will increase to more _____.
37. Paul warned the brethren in _____ that no one take them captive through _____ and vain deceit according to the tradition of men.
38. One can be preaching _____ doctrine, but behaving _____ toward others who also know the truth.
39. The _____ must separate themselves from the one who is obsessed with _____ and disputes about words.
40. The _____ of the fellowship of some groups becomes a matter of determining the _____ of those within the fellowship.
41. Some in the early church taught doctrines of _____ and things that were contrary to _____ doctrine.
42. No tradition must be sacrificed if the tradition does not _____ the Bible or take the place of _____ mandates.
43. Since tradition is the _____ of men, then we must assume that God never intended that some human be the _____ for fellowship.
44. Each _____ cause in some way contradicts the very _____ of the church.
45. Doctrinal error occurred in the first century when Christians with _____ ears were willing to be carried about by every _____ of doctrine.
46. The one who teaches _____ gospel is the actual person who is causing the _____.

Discussion:

47. Explain how one can be scripturally correct, and yet behave denominationally.
48. How do leaders promote denominationalism through their behavior?
49. How did the problem with the Hebraic Jews manifest a divisive problem in Jerusalem?

Chapter 7

Professional Leadership

Fill in the blanks:

Answers to questions 1 - 25

godliness, wages, abominable, attendance, worthless, uneducated, control, copyright, jealousy, abomination, money, class, Pharisees, separates, paychecks, claimed, practice, escape, gospel, bondage, autocratic, profit, criticizing, Corinthians, competitive, twisting, competitive, capitalism, degrees, ceremonial, lost, members, support, gospel, drifted, protect, truth, support, originated, clothes, skills, Michael, purse, Diana, trap, education, tentmaker, Balaam, Name, gain

1. When sincere leadership understands that they have _____ from what God originally instituted, they understand that it is a time for tearing _____.
2. It would only be arrogant _____ on our part to think that we should give credit to man for truth we learned that _____ with God Himself.
3. Though Paul supported himself during most of his ministry among the _____, he had a right to receive their _____.
4. The Lord has commanded that those who preach the _____ should live from the _____.
5. The pressure from the denominational world has developed a _____ environment wherein our men feel that they must compete with the _____ of the professionally trained clergy.
6. Professionalism in the clergy _____ the clergy from the people, and thus assumes that the clergy is of another _____ of spirituality than the people.
7. When the _____ of the clergy is threatened, expect nothing short of the reaction that is similar to the reaction of the worshipers of the temple of _____.
8. In the world of the professional clergy, some men have exalted themselves through their efforts to _____ the truth for the sake of _____.
9. Small groups of believers have gone to their homes in order to _____ the cold _____ traditionalism which is characteristic with some churches.
10. The apostles were judged _____ because they had no formal _____ from the accepted theological institutions.
11. Once one's ego has been satisfied by great numbers, professional pulpiteers judge their _____ by the rise or fall of the _____.
12. It is the presumption of a professional clergy that biblical _____ can be _____ as one's own thoughts.
13. Because of the financial _____ of church support, Paul chose to support himself as a _____.
14. The _____ clergyman can always be identified by attitudes of _____ and envy.
15. The greedy preacher denominates his group from others in order to _____ his means of _____.
16. Some preachers have forsaken the right way and gone astray, following the way of _____ the son of Beor, who loved the _____ of unrighteousness.
17. Multiple-assembly churches naturally weaken the dominant _____ the clergy has over the _____ of the church.
18. Evangelists went forth to preach the _____ of Jesus to the _____.
19. In works some deny Jesus, being _____ and disobedient and _____ for any good work.
20. The problem with a _____ spirit is that one is often driven to the position of _____ another's work in order to exalt his own.
21. Unlike _____ the archangel, who would not speak arrogantly against even the devil, arrogant leaders have no inhibitions about _____ the statements of others.
22. The _____ that was to go to the support of the aged parents was claimed by the _____ in order that it go to them.
23. One becomes a denominational clergyman when he believes that _____ is a means to _____.
24. Paul would not allow himself to be brought into the _____ of those who would control him by signing his _____.
25. The Holy Spirit called the _____ of determining one's message or ministry for the sake of money as an _____.

Answers to questions 26 - 48

pharisaical, sell, lead, minimizes, seats, criticism, objectively, conformity, wrong, greedily, realm, unstable, places, Scriptures, professionals, twist, egocentric, personally, supported, freedom, Judaism, oversight, member, exalt, destruction, individual, destruction, universal, self-esteem, control, envious, church, Simon, definition, center of reference, Messiah, inspection, left out, motives, position, leadership, slander, speech, position, ego, scribes

26. An autocratic leadership style is born out of one's _____ desire to control what is believed to be one's _____ or power over a particular group.
27. An unfortunate result of the professional clergy is that practice _____ the responsibilities of every _____ of the church.
28. We must consider the motives and actions of those who _____, specifically those who would lead the flock of God in the _____ direction.
29. If you _____ your mind and ministry for a price, you are no better off than Balaam who ran _____ after money
30. In the legal system of _____, it was the duty of the _____ to know and interpret the law and tradition.
31. Sermons on unity that make no mention of _____ are usually the proclamations of _____ clone-makers.
32. Some will _____ the teaching of others in order to _____ themselves.
33. The legalist will always be on guard in his _____ of others in order to promote _____ to what he believes is essential for salvation.

34. The untaught and _____ will twist the Scriptures to their own _____.
35. Arrogance is _____ run wild, and thus a pompous preacher is a reference point for _____ among God's people.
36. The Pharisees could not objectively understand the _____ because they had a wrong understanding of the _____ and the prophesied kingdom.
37. _____ sought a means by which he could regain his fame and _____ by purchasing the gift of God.
38. _____ is one of the most vile means by which jealous and _____ leaders deal with one another.
39. Religious leaders who have ulterior _____ that are outside the truth of God, will often use smooth and fair _____ to accomplish their goals.
40. Some preachers have a difficult time enjoying the _____ fellowship of Christians since their focus is directed primarily to those over whom they exercise their _____.
41. One should receive no criticism about the beliefs of another unless he has _____ talked to that person or _____ studied his writings.
42. If one has low _____ and lacks confidence, but is autocratic in reference to leadership, then he is often explosive in his _____ of others.
43. The professional clergy, as the Pharisees, love the best _____ at feasts and the chief _____ in the synagogue.
44. When discussing unrighteous professional leadership in the church, the behavior of the Pharisees determines the _____ for unrighteous _____.
45. Though it is not wrong for a teacher to be fully _____ in order to teach among the saints in a city, we must keep in mind that such teachers did not become the _____ for any particular church.
46. The autocratic leader has denominational tendencies because he must have a specific _____ over which he can exercise his _____.
47. One can know that he is a professional clergyman if he feels _____ when decisions are made and activities are carried out by the _____.
48. _____ ministries have been stymied in the presence of so many _____.

Discussion:

49. What does it mean to be an autocratic leader?
50. What leads some leaders to slander other leaders?
51. Why does legalism lead to denominational behavior?

Chapter 8

Wondering Where You are?

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

territorially, examine, outcome, decisions, principality, faith, divisive, captive, legalistic, oneness, Son, heritage, slanderous, exclusive, dependence, synod, reminded, truth, territory, influences, denominational, separation, permission, evangelistic, nature, peace, respecting, methodology, away, head, apostasy, change, Jesus, tradition

1. Sectarian spirited leaders launch _____ attacks against other leaders in order to keep his adherents away from _____ outside his group.
2. Paul said that we are complete in Jesus who is the _____ of all _____ and power.
3. One of the greatest threats against the _____ of the gospel that brings freedom is _____ religiosity.
4. The sectarian denominationalist's answer to division is to establish a _____ wherein _____ can be made to establish unity in the church.
5. A sectarian disposition and behavior is contrary to the very _____ of the universal _____ of the body of Christ.
6. Anyone who does not feel that he must be _____ of where he should be is on his way _____ from God.
7. The spirit of restoration tells us to continually look at ourselves in order to determine if we are _____ in attitude and _____ in behavior.
8. We are who we are because of who _____ was as the _____ of God.
9. Paul wrote that we must _____ ourselves as to whether we are in the _____.
10. We must beware lest anyone take us _____ through philosophy and vain deceit according to the _____ of men.
11. When others come close to our territory in their _____ outreach, the lukewarm or stagnant church is embarrassed, and thus _____ defensive.
12. Some are often so sure of themselves in their restoration _____ that they think it inconceivable that they could be _____ in their own relationships with others.
13. Some believe that _____ the traditional way of doing things and traditional interpretations are necessary in order to promote _____ and unity.
14. One's sense of control and _____ on traditional methods and interpretations move him to fear any possible _____ from the past.
15. A name maintains one party's _____ from other groups who do not conform to his traditions in _____ and interpretation.
16. Those who are territorial often believe that those who are not members of his party must receive his _____ before making any invasions into his claimed _____.

17. Since there is no happy _____ at the end of the road to _____ away from the truth, we should be greatly concerned about venturing down that road.

Discussion:

18. Why does obsession with "territory" manifest one's denominational thinking?
19. Why does bondage destroy freedom?
20. Why does a legalistic leader seek to judge others?

Chapter 9 *Freedom Without Isolation*

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

universal, tribalism, assemblies, nature, doctrine, loaded, traditional, test, autonomy, culture, families, excluding, denominated, Western, individualism, correct, isolate, heritage

1. If any belief we may examine does not stand the _____ of Scripture, then our quest to follow God's instructions must have priority over _____ beliefs.
2. If we bring _____ denominational definitions of autonomy into a biblical context in reference to assembly relationships, then assemblies are _____ from one another.
3. Denominationalism is caused by _____ believers from one another, regardless of _____, though often because of doctrine.
4. Western theological dictionaries, and thus Western religious books, are loaded with Western _____ in their definition of church _____.
5. When one views the existence of the church to be determined by the existence of common autonomous _____ (churches), then the Western definition of autonomy has a tendency to _____ assemblies.
6. African culture is built on the foundation of ancient _____ and extended _____.
7. Part of the problem in defining autonomy is that the common definition of the word is _____ with Western _____.
8. Some deducted interpretations become so traditional within the _____ of a movement that they are simply assumed to be _____.
9. There is a core _____ about the Western definition of autonomy that is contrary to the _____ fellowship of the church.

Discussion:

10. Explain the universal nature of the church.
11. Explain your view of church autonomy.
12. Explain freedom in Christ.

Chapter 10 *Declaring Our Independence*

Fill in the blanks:

Answers to questions 1 - 16

contributed, individual, individual, common, studied, common, paranoid, free, individual, restoration, body, judgmental, bondage, denominational, suspicion, universal, fences, headship, gifts, abused, congregations, churches, corporate, immediate, establishes, stolen, independence, conclusions, disfellowship, works, local, free, decision

1. Freedom in Christ refers to individuals maintaining their freedom from the _____ of legal justification by _____ of law.
2. One of the unfortunate side effects of a denominational interpretation of the doctrine of local church autonomy is that it _____ a foundation for some preachers to be highly _____ of one another.
3. When churches believe that they are separated from one another because of autonomy, then they often feel that they have a right to _____ entire _____.
4. Those who seek to steal the sheep from God always build _____ around those sheep they have _____.
5. We have a right to carry out our personal ministry in our lives without the encroachment of some organization that would seek to steal away the _____ of Christ from the _____ believer.
6. When the autonomous church turns into an institutional _____ organization, the autonomy of the group becomes _____.
7. Since God views individual Christians to be accountable for their own _____ behavior, He does not stereotype entire _____.
8. Whole group disfellowships deny the _____ nature of the _____ of Christ and individual membership of that universal body.
9. The practice of contributing only to the _____ budget has a tendency of focusing the thinking of the individual member exclusively to the needs of his _____ area.

10. A group of Christians are autonomous (free) only because each _____ in the group is _____.
11. When scriptures are _____ out of context, unscriptural _____ are always developed.
12. In some of our efforts to remain _____ from the influences of error, we have developed an atmosphere of exclusion and _____.
13. Simply because some have _____ their freedom in Christ does not mean that we should be _____ in those areas in which we have freedom.
14. All Christians have the freedom to organize their _____ together in order to accomplish a _____ ministry.
15. The only difference between the money of the church treasury and the money in my pocket is that the church group has been given group _____ power over the _____ money.
16. In both reformation and _____ movements away from institutional religion, groups of believers have often stated their autonomy as a declaration of _____ from someone else.

Answers to questions 17 - 29

strangles, relation, organizations, isolated, denominating, preach, reformationists, spreading, agreement, edify, special, institutional, doctrines, Catholic, loyalty, propagated, fulfill, error, culture, church, count, contribute, divided, evidence, headship, restorational

17. Man-made _____ become universal because of the denominational structure by which they are often _____.
18. Individual members have the freedom to give cheerfully to _____ needs they want to _____ as they live daily as Christians.
19. If an individual considers a particular project to be in _____ with his or her desire to preach the gospel, then he or she is free to _____ to that project.
20. Every individual Christian is responsible to _____ the gospel to the world and _____ the saints, regardless of what a church group may do as a whole.
21. Organizations that seek _____ in order to come between the individual believer and Christ, are seeking to assume the _____ of Christ over the individual believer.
22. Corporate religious _____ should never replace the _____ at work through individual members.
23. If our organizational structure _____ those who seek to do God's work in their lives, then it is a time for a _____ change.
24. In the present church _____ of Christendom, autonomy refers to groups _____ themselves from one another.
25. The _____ and restorationists saw the evils of the _____ heresy in its worldwide dominance as a corporate religious organization.
26. The fact that we _____ church groups is _____ of our denominational thinking in reference to the teaching of autonomy.
27. If an _____ is promoted in one church, the autonomous nature of each local church is supposedly a guard against the _____ of the error.
28. Our understanding of autonomy _____ groups from one another to the point that local assemblies of Christians denominationally functioned in _____ to one another.
29. By running from the universal organization of the _____ Catholic Church, we _____ ourselves into many institutional groups.

Discussion:

30. Explain why certain groups of Christians want to remain independent from other groups of Christians.
31. Explain why a group of Christians supposedly have a right to declare autonomy from other groups, while an individual Christian does not have a right to declare autonomy from another Christian.
32. What is the difference between the money in your pocket and the money in the "church treasury"?

Chapter 11 *Born Free*

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

maintaining, withdrawal, freedom, denominationalism, autonomy, walls, unified, false, ministry, free, open, autonomous, unity, denominational, assemblies, checklist, defensive, obedience, institutional, gift, checklist, diversity, identity, unity, sectarian, grace, gift, liberty

1. When men are in the heat of battle to rid themselves from the confines of doctrinal and institutional bondage, they focus on building _____ instead of maintaining _____ fields for continued discussion.
2. Unity in our individual freedom of Christ is a _____ of God that we receive because of our common _____ to the faith.
3. Paul never resorted to group _____ in order to keep the judaizing teachers out of local _____.
4. If we are theologically insecure, we will always be on the _____, and thus seek to establish walls by which we can establish our own _____.
5. Unified believers always understand that we are _____ as the body of Christ regardless of our _____ in matters of opinion.

6. We must remember that _____ is something that we have as a _____ from the one true and living God.
7. _____ breaks down walls and fences between those who seek to restore personal Bible study, personal relationships and individual _____.
8. Unity between autonomous groups will always be superficial since everyone within each group can never be cloned to the same _____ that is maintained by each _____ group.
9. We must keep in mind that it is _____ doctrine that must be confronted, not the _____ of one church group from another.
10. The doctrine of autonomy has become inherently _____ to those who have a _____ spirit.
11. Our sectarian definition of group autonomy has brought many to _____ instead of _____.
12. Paul exhorted that we stand fast therefore in the _____ by which Christ has made us _____.
13. In a legal system of _____ religion, no freedom is required; no _____ is sought.
14. _____ unity can be a challenge, especially if we continue to think denominationally by promoting our favorite _____ of traditional teachings.

Discussion:

15. Explain the unity that we have as a gift of God.
16. Explain why legalism destroys unity.
17. How were the judaizing teachers behaving denominationally?

Chapter 12

Focus On Freedom

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

men, human, bondage, community, releases, enjoy, collectively, individual, unique, salvation, judges, Jesus, bondage, local, traditions, loyalty, ordinances, man-made, impose, insecurity, right, empirical, duty, restrictions, sole, meaning, fellowship, detached

1. The religion of many is built on the performance of _____ ordinances that give some sense of spiritual satisfaction that one has done his _____.
2. Confused interpreters often exalt themselves to be lawgivers and _____ in reference to the _____ we place on ourselves.
3. When we focus on King Jesus, then we guard ourselves from exalting _____ personalities or _____ assemblies of believers above what they should be.
4. In the interactivity of our _____ world, God often becomes an abstract thought from whom we become very _____.
5. When we start thinking _____ as a specific group, the members of the group often start turning their attention from _____ to the group itself.
6. We are free from the bondage of _____ that religious fellowships might _____ on us.
7. Since Jesus freed us from the _____ of law, He freed us from any _____ of tradition we might impose on ourselves as law.
8. We must always keep in mind that it is our _____ with God that gives us _____ for our fellowship with one another.
9. The New Testament teaching on freedom in Christ _____ the individual believer from the bondage of _____ laws and traditions.
10. Our obedient _____ is to Jesus as the _____ head and authority of the one universal church.
11. Because of the _____ we feel in our relationship with God, we seek the _____ of our ordinances instead of freedom.
12. One cannot _____ freedom in Christ if he or she is brought under the bondage of _____.
13. No individual or synod has the _____ to determine the _____ of any one individual.
14. We cluster around a set of man-made rules and regulations in order to retain our identity as a _____ church in the _____

Discussion:

15. How does tradition destroy freedom?
16. Though Christians are free in Christ, why do they seek to be in fellowship with one another?
17. Why does group autonomy restrict fellowship?

Chapter 13

God's Global Community

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

Philippi, headship, lived, Jerusalem, universally, power, local, locally, universal, united, manipulate, love, denominational, baptized, organize, relationship, same, free, assembly-oriented, denominated, global, head, disciples, famine, brethren, Pentecost, individual, body, Judea, Herod, added, autonomy, control, assemblies, community, Judea

1. A clear teaching of the New Testament is the _____ nature of the body of Christ that has one _____ and one King.
2. Luke described to Theophilus the nature of the _____ of God at work in the world by the _____ of the Spirit.
3. Regardless of where any _____ member lived throughout the world in the first century, he considered himself a member of the _____ community of God.
4. The disciples throughout the New Testament world determined to send famine relief to their _____ who lived in _____.
5. Our _____ concept of the church has driven us to focus on independent _____ as the defining factor for the existence of any particular church group.
6. Regardless of where they _____, all Christians functioned as one church in order to carry out the task of taking care of the _____ victims in Judea.
7. The power of the church is not in the ability to _____ individual autonomous assemblies into one force, but in the Spirit of God who works individually and universally through each _____ believer.
8. Luke wants us to understand in Acts that the persecution of _____ was against the worldwide church, though the persecution took place specifically in a _____ setting.
9. When contributed money is used to _____ oneself into a position of authority and _____, then there is a problem and a time for concern.
10. Luke portrayed to Theophilus a worldwide church that functioned as a _____ body because of the global _____ of Christ and His reign over all things.
11. The _____ of Christ is not broken into bits and pieces of _____ groups that are autonomously meeting here and there throughout the world.
12. Since our _____ with Christ is individual, then we are all members of the _____ body.
13. The worldwide church came into existence in the world in _____, though there were baptized members only in Jerusalem at the time it came into existence on the day of _____.
14. Any reference in the New Testament to the church _____ is a reference to the church _____.
15. When believers were _____ in Antioch, they were _____ to the same church as those in Jerusalem.
16. The members of the church in _____ felt so at one with members who lived in Judea that they went beyond their ability to send aid to fellow members of the church in _____.
17. A _____ understanding of _____ sets individual assemblies of members apart from one another.
18. Jesus said, *"By this will all men know that you are My _____, if you have _____ for one another."*

Discussion:

19. Explain the universal nature of the church.
20. Explain how the members of the church in Philippi were also members of the church in Jerusalem.
21. How did the contribution for the famine in the first century prove the universal function of the church as one?

Chapter 14 *Free To Receive*

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

darkness, guarding, each, access, principalities, bondage, guard, consciences, himself, account, fundamental, personally, enslave, group, Jesus, Judge, rulers, name

1. Scholastically unchallenged individual Bible students who lose sight of _____ doctrine develop unique teachings that they often bind on the _____ of their students.
2. If the individual believer allows another judge to step in between himself and the final _____, then _____ and powers have taken control of his life.
3. Each one of us will give _____ of ourselves before Jesus, regardless of any other person or _____ of people.
4. We do not wrestle against flesh and blood, but against the _____, against the powers, against the world forces of the _____.
5. Church autonomy is not the answer to _____ a group from the influence of those who would seek to bring us into _____.
6. God has highly exalted _____ and given Him the name that is above every _____.
7. In the end, _____ Christian will give account of _____ before the Lord Jesus.
8. The individual believer must _____ himself from being brought into bondage by organizations who would seek to _____ the people of God.
9. The beauty of being a disciple of Jesus Christ is in the fact that one _____ has direct _____ to and contact with God in prayer.

Discussion:

10. How does the final judgment manifest the individual responsibility of the Christian?
11. Explain why we seek to be with other Christians because our membership is in heaven.
12. Why do denominational-thinking preachers seek to keep out others from their denominations?

Chapter 15

Establishing A Course For Restoration

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

covenant, legalistic, doers, interpret, believers, name, reformist, religion, fellowship, Scripture, standard, guilty, Judaism, distorts, clone, self-destruction, illiterate, honestly, godliness, subjective, ignorant, hermeneutical, regimentation, individual, change, believer, fellowship, fundamental, restore, works, word, unwilling, institutional, whims, thanksgiving, quest, hermeneutics, separate, denominational, understanding, mechanisms, quench, conformity, emotional, named, grace, theologically, scriptural, changed, inability, restorationists, word

1. Unless the one who seeks to _____ is trying to change more than minor points of his world view, he will be brought back into _____ or discarded from the group.
2. We must never be detoured by _____ experiences lest we again end up with an experiential religion that is based on the _____ whims of men.
3. The true restorationist will not sacrifice _____ biblical teaching in order to be directed in his efforts to _____ the community of God.
4. Relational Christianity is not a _____ to rules that _____ us into religious robots.
5. The foundation upon which restoration continues is _____ in the hearts of those who have been saved by _____.
6. If we are to discover who we are to be in the eyes of God, then it will take a restoration of _____ tools by which we _____ God's word.
7. In restorational paradigm shifts, we cannot trust the _____ of biblically _____ religionists who assert all sorts of fanatical claims.
8. In their zeal to restore correct teaching, restorationists have often been _____ of sacrificing love for _____ correctness.
9. The problem with a "scripturally" _____ denomination is that it builds within itself a mechanism for _____.
10. The Spirit never intended that His work in the life of the Christian be used as the _____ by which _____ is determined.
11. It is true that the Holy Spirit _____ in the life of the believer in order to carry out His benefit for the _____.
12. To blame denominationalism on the word of God is to blame God for a supposed _____ to deliver His message to sincere _____.
13. The burden of tradition _____ the efforts of some to be true _____.
14. Members of the church are in a common _____ because they are in a common _____ with God.
15. The restorationist understands that God has directed that we be _____ of the _____.
16. _____ cannot be claimed without Scripture, but _____ can be asserted without godliness.
17. If we feel that we are _____ denominated, then we must _____ reconsider how we theologically denominated ourselves from one another.
18. If one claims to have instituted a restoration without changing the _____ by which he comes to conclusions, then he is actually only a _____.
19. Leadership was identified by legal obedience to _____ structures within _____.
20. When it came to identity, Jesus' focus was on _____ behavior, not _____ name and organization.
21. Unless one is on a _____ to be undenominational, he will desire no _____ of the subject.
22. If we were a member of a "_____ church", we would still view a "no _____ church" as a denomination.
23. Fear is produced in the struggle for restoration only when those in the midst of the paradigm shift are _____ of God's word or are _____ to sacrifice traditions or positions for the sake of restoration.
24. The _____ for arriving at conclusions in our world view must be _____ before long-lasting restoration can be attempted.
25. God did not give His _____ to us in a manner that would theologically _____ us from one another.
26. _____ is the invention of those who seek to _____ the thirst of their own spirit.

Discussion:

27. Why does religion divide people from one another?
28. Why is it inevitable that we all behave denominationally in some way?
29. Why do restoration movements circle around and become that from which they fled?

Chapter 16

The Way Home

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

divided, confused, inspiration, separate, existence, reigns, response, simple, church, lord, salvation, body, revelation, contradictory, itself, love, repentant, man, relationship, understood, unity, committed, hopelessly, heaven, omnipresence, immersed, hope, church, universal, doctrinal, revealed, works, believe, body, Bible, simplicity, remission, authority, Spirit, allegiance, written, church, condoning, legal, faith, confusion, unified, living, crucifying, members

1. If it is every man for himself in a religiously _____ world, then we will _____ wander among countless religious groups.
2. Not for one minute can we believe that the _____ is the cause for the present religious _____.
3. The New Testament does not give a _____ list of those things that would manifest _____.
4. An essential behavioral principle of Christianity is that faith without _____ is dead, for it is by our works that we manifest our _____.
5. In consequence to one's _____ himself with Jesus on his personal cross of repentance, he is _____ with Jesus in the likeness of His death.
6. Regardless of the believer's understanding of His work, the Spirit does not work in a _____ manner in the lives of the _____ of the body.
7. No compromise can ever be made of the one baptism by which one comes into a covenant _____ with God in the _____ body of Christ.
8. The disciple is _____ from the world, not in the sense of living outside the world, but by not practicing or _____ evil in any way.
9. Christians believe in the only _____ and true God in whose _____ we all live.
10. Jesus is the Lord of lords, and thus _____ over all things for the sake of the _____.
11. No more schemes of either _____ or salvation have been or will be _____.
12. Through the revealed and _____ word of revelation we can now understand the scheme of God's _____.
13. Any promotion or condoning of a _____ church works contrary to the _____ nature of the one body of members who are to speak the same thing.
14. Baptism is the obedient _____ of anyone who recognizes that there is only one _____ into which all must be immersed.
15. Since one cannot be totally _____ to more than one _____, then it is imperative that the Christian submit only to the Lord Jesus Christ.
16. Jesus was and is the Son of God who now has power and _____ over all that is in _____.
17. The Christian lives in _____ of eternal life for which God originally created _____.
18. Though a _____ life is necessary to maintain behavioral directions, we must not confuse the _____ of what God requires with the religious confusion that has been the invention of imaginative men.
19. Through _____, the revelation of divine truth has come to man in a manner that can be _____.
20. Each member of the body gives _____ to the Head who is in _____ at the right hand of God.
21. When one obeys the gospel through immersion for _____ of sins, God adds that person to the _____ of Christ which exists throughout the world.
22. Since the body is the _____, then there is only one church (ekklesia) because there is only one _____ of Christ.
23. _____ permeates the very nature of what God has established for us to _____.
24. The point is that we must allow the Bible to speak for _____ without our preconceived _____ orientation.
25. We must be willing to be led by the _____ in order to discover the spirit of _____ Christianity.

Discussion:

26. Why must reliance on the word of God be absolutely necessary in order to initiate a restorational paradigm shift?
27. Define the "one faith".
28. Define the "one body".

Epilogue

The Dawn Of A Restored Future

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

conformed, evangelistic, organism, language, assembly, bold, divided, transformed, unbelieving, gospel, Israel, debates, behavior, Christianity, redeemed, forsake

1. When _____ was contaminated by her friendship with the idolatrous nations around her, she began to speak the _____ of those nations.
2. It will take _____ men and women to stand up to this onslaught against _____.
3. The one body is a universal _____, and thus cannot be _____ for it has only one head.
4. In our efforts to win an _____ world to Jesus, we must _____ our party spirits.
5. When believers become so involved in _____ over traditions, opinions, methods and interpretations, they lose their _____ focus and outreach.
6. We are not saved because we are a part of a local _____, but because we are a member of the _____ body of Christ.
7. Our _____ must be worthy of the _____ of Christ.
8. We must be not _____ to this world, but be _____ by the renewing of our mind.

Discussion:

9. Now that you have completed this course, explain the nature of the church as you see it in your area. Do not mention names of either churches or individuals. Simply give your view of the behavior of the church in your community in view of what you have studied in this course.

FINAL REVIEW EXAM

Multiple choice:

1. ____ What did Jesus say one had to do lest he is cast forth as a branch, and thus withers?
(A) Call on the Holy Spirit, (B) Preach the gospel, (C) Fast for forty days, (D) Abide in Him
2. ____ What is it called when we read into the Scriptures our beliefs and culture?
(A) *Eisegesis*, (B) Paradigm, (C) Exegesis, (D) Objectivity
3. ____ What did God do during the Old Testament era in order to cause Israel to repent?
(A) Sent the Holy Spirit, (B) Raised up more prophets, (C) Caused a shaking in Israel, (D) Sent false prophets
4. ____ What is one called who is willing to break with the status quo in order to encourage believers to return to the original plan of God for man?
(A) Insurrectionist, (B) Reformationist, (C) Restorationist, (D) Rebellious
5. ____ Who was one of the personalities the Corinthians denominate themselves by calling themselves after that person?
(A) John, (B) Apollos, (C) Luke, (D) All the preceding
6. ____ What two people were called the "sons of thunder"?
(A) James & Peter, (B) Paul & Barnabas, (C) John & Peter, (D) John & James
7. ____ The Jewish religious leaders were willing to reject the commandments of God in order to keep what?
(A) Their faith, (B) The prophecies, (C) Their traditions, (D) All the preceding
8. ____ Which phrase(s) **are not** found in the New Testament?
(A) "Local church", (B) "Church membership", (C) "Member of the church", (D) All the preceding
9. ____ What did Diotrephes do that manifested his autocratic behavior?
(A) Slandered others, (B) Threatened to cast some out of the church, (C) Did not receive other evangelists, (D) All the preceding
10. ____ What characteristic manifests one as having a sectarian spirit?
(A) He stands for the truth, (B) He stands for freedom in matters of opinion (C) He exalts the local church over the universal church, (D) He believes that there is unity in diversity of opinion
11. ____ What New Testament letter was written against those who would seek to bind where God had not bound?
(A) Hebrews, (B) Matthew, (C) Galatians, (D) Acts
12. ____ Though Christians are individual in their responsibility to serve and obey God, what are they to do in reference to one another?
(A) Assemble together, (B) Bear one another's burdens, (C) Pray for one another, (D) All the preceding
13. ____ What is caused in the hearts of those who are continually studying the word of God?
(A) They become intellectual, (B) A desire to restore the right ways of God, (C) They become lazy Christians, (D) All the preceding
14. ____ What constitutes the existence of the church in any particular place of the world?
(A) An official assembly, (B) A baptized believer, (C) Construction of a church building, (D) All the preceding
15. ____ What type of denominationalism is it called when members give allegiance to one they think has a direct and inspired line of communication with God?
(A) Racial, (B) Personality, (C) Financial, (D) Doctrinal
16. ____ What is it called when one thinks that his culture is superior to the culture of others?
(A) Ethnocentrism, (B) Anthropology, (C) Hermeneutics, (D) Legalism
17. ____ What church manifested cultural denominationalism when certain widows were ignored in the distribution of goods?
(A) Ephesian, (B) Jerusalem, (C) Corinthian, (D) Antioch
18. ____ What specifically did Paul tell Timothy and Titus to avoid?
(A) Government leaders, (B) Politics, (C) Profane and empty babbling, (D) Financial management

19. ____ The idol makers in what city reacted violently when their religious financial business was threatened by the preaching of the gospel?
(A) Rome, (B) Jerusalem, (C) Antioch, (D) Ephesus
20. ____ Throughout almost all his mission journeys, from what source did Paul receive financial support?
(A) The church, (B) Tentmaking, (C) Relatives, (D) The government
21. ____ What is the primary action one will take when he is envious and jealous of other leaders?
(A) Slander, (B) Seek to physically harm, (C) Cheat, (D) Keep silent
22. ____ What is in the heart of the one who thinks others are "stealing sheep"?
(A) Sectarianism, (B) Envy, (C) Territorial control, (D) All the preceding
23. ____ What is established when a particular group honors their heritage above their fellowship with other groups?
(A) A denomination, (B) A universal fellowship, (C) The foundation for establishing unity with others, (D) An occasion to accept other groups who have done the same
24. ____ What happens to a group that binds on itself traditions that are not found in the Bible?
(A) They separate themselves from others, (B) They form a unique denomination, (C) They seek unity with others who have done the same, (D) All the preceding
25. ____ What is generated in the heart of the legalist when others seek to be free?
(A) Patience, (B) Suspicion, (C) Joy, (D) Love
26. ____ Which of the following practices have no scriptural bases for practicing?
(A) Disfellowship for adultery, (B) Disfellowshipping entire groups of Christians, (C) Calling oneself after Christ alone, (D) Refusing to denominate oneself from other Christians
27. ____ From what worldwide heresy did the Reformation leaders seek to lead people?
(A) Catholic Church, (B) Roman government, (C) Political oppression, (D) All the preceding
28. ____ What is it called when a group of Christians seek to separate themselves from others as a unique fellowship that determines their own work and control?
(A) Freedom in Christ, (B) Autonomy, (C) Fellowship, (D) Indigenous
29. ____ When an earthly controlling structure is established in the church, what is threatened?
(A) One's membership of the body of Christ, (B) The headship of Jesus, (C) The existence of the church, (D) Evangelism of the world
30. ____ In what region did Christians of the global church work to relieve famine victims?
(A) Achaia, (B) Babylonia, (C) Judea, (D) Macedonia
31. ____ What church went beyond their financial ability in order to aid others in famine relief?
(A) Jerusalem, (B) Antioch, (C) Rome, (D) Philippi
32. ____ The Holy Spirit never intended that His work in the life of the Christian be used as what?
(A) As a standard for fellowship among Christians, (B) As evidence for the existence of God, (C) As confirmation for the word of God, (D) None of the preceding
33. ____ During His ministry, what was the focus of Jesus?
(A) Great miracle appearances before men, (B) Individual behavior and relationships in reference to God, (C) Great meetings in the synagogues, (D) Opportunities to draw a crowd through the working of miracles
34. ____ For the sake of whom does Jesus reign over all things?
(A) World governments, (B) The church, (C) The denominations of Christendom, (D) Angels
35. ____ What word would best define the nature of the universal body of Christ?
(A) Organism, (B) Institution, (C) Denomination, (D) Sect
36. ____ About what should Christians be cautious in developing?
(A) Teaching sound doctrine, (B) Defending truth in the face of error, (C) Building theological boxes, (D) Refusing to promote unity in diversity of opinion

37. ____ What is the common destiny of those who maintain a restoration theology?
(A) They continue their restoration of simple Christianity, (B) They become that which they are fleeing, (C) They completely restore the New Testament church, (D) All the preceding
38. ____ In reference to apostasy, what must Christians always know?
(A) Apostasy will never happen to the church, (B) Apostasy will always happen to those who know and love the truth, (C) Since all who believe in Jesus will never be lost, it is of no concern, (D) The church is always one generation away from apostasy
39. ____ What did Paul say that factions would reveal among the Corinthians?
(A) Those who are approved, (B) Their belief in the truth, (C) Their obedience to the gospel, (D) Their faith
40. ____ What Jewish group manifested the strongest feelings of legalistic sectarianism?
(A) Essenes, (B) Sadducees, (C) Zealots, (D) Pharisees
41. ____ What did Paul say about controversies over genealogies and matters concerning the Old Testament law?
(A) They are beneficial for learning, (B) They are unprofitable and worthless, (C) They are necessary in order to win arguments, (D) They are necessary in order to learn principles for debate
42. ____ What was the primary issue about which some Jewish Christians were concerned that led to cultural denominationalism?
(A) Finances, (B) Circumcision, (C) Care for orphans and widows, (D) World evangelism
43. ____ Where did the early Christians primarily assemble?
(A) Synagogues, (B) Temple, (C) Houses, (D) Tents
44. ____ What is the nature of the one who is concerned about protecting a territory around the place of assembly of the church?
(A) He is seeking control of his church, (B) He is competitive, (C) He is denominational, (D) All the preceding
45. ____ What is one seeking to do who argues over debatable issues?
(A) Conform others to his beliefs, (B) Promote union by agreement on matters of opinion, (C) Form decisions by which union can be acquired, (D) All the preceding
46. ____ How must Christians view membership?
(A) As greater than the local church, (B) To be placed in heaven only if placed with a local assembly, (C) Split between heaven and the local church, (D) All the preceding
47. ____ When one obeys the gospel, to what is he added?
(A) To the global church, (B) The local assembly of Christians, (C) To a denomination, (D) All the preceding
48. ____ What is the unique name of the church?
(A) Church of Christ, (B) Church of God, (C) House of God, (D) There is no unique name of the church
49. ____ What type of "creeds" are more intimidating to keep all followers in conformity with a unique party?
(A) Written creeds, (B) Unwritten creeds, (C) Synod dictates, (D) None of the preceding
50. ____ What is essential for the existence of the church?
(A) Assemblies of believers, (B) Church buildings, (C) Baptized believers, (D) Government registration
52. ____ What did Paul warn the Ephesian elders that some would do among them as elders?
(A) Die, (B) Be persecuted, (C) Draw disciples away after themselves, (D) Deny the truth of the gospel
53. ____ Who told the rich to weep and howl because of the miseries that would come upon them?
(A) Paul, (B) John, (C) Luke, (D) James
54. ____ To whom did Paul specifically write to say that he had a right to be supported as an evangelist?
(A) Corinthian church, (B) Antioch church, (C) Jerusalem church, (D) Philippian church
55. ____ Those who preach for the sake of financial gain have gone in the way of whom?
(A) Diana, (B) Balaam, (C) Cain, (D) Saul
56. ____ John said that evangelists must be supported because they go forth for the sake of what?
(A) Church, (B) Heaven, (C) The Name of Jesus, (D) Their faith

57. ____ Who contended with the devil for the body of Moses?
(A) Gabriel, (B) Joshua, (C) Ezekiel, (D) None of the preceding
58. ____ Paul said that we must examine ourselves in order to determine where we are in what?
(A) In the faith, (B) In the church, (C) In fellowship with one another, (D) In union with other religious groups
59. ____ How must we define autonomy?
(A) By Western culture, (B) By African culture, (C) By the biblical nature of the universal church, (D) By the nature of denominated Christendom
60. ____ What religious heresy prompted the Reformation Movement?
(A) Gnostic heresy, (B) Catholic Church heresy, (C) Pharisees' heresy, (D) Denominational heresy
61. ____ How would one define a local church as institutional?
(A) It has a system of local control of members, (B) It has a ceremonial structure of worship, (C) Its membership is loyal to the exclusion of others, (D) All the preceding
62. ____ What is our freedom that we have in Christ?
(A) Something that we have earned from our obedience, (B) Something we negotiate with one another, (C) A gift of God, (D) A gift of the church
63. ____ How is unity maintained?
(A) By coming to agreement on matters of opinion, (B) By behaving in the same way in all churches, (C) By allowing freedom in matters of opinion and deductive interpretation, (D) By enforcing control over the lives of members
64. ____ Which one of the following is a fundamental New Testament teaching?
(A) Name of the church, (B) Freedom in Christ, (C) Hour of worship, (D) Ceremony and style of worship
65. ____ When were people first obedient to the proclaimed kingdom reign of Jesus?
(A) The day Jesus was born, (B) When Jesus was resurrected, (C) When Jesus ascended into heaven, (D) When Peter proclaimed the reign of Jesus on the day of Pentecost in Acts 2
66. ____ In the final judgment, for whom will each Christian give account?
(A) The church, (B) Their religious neighbors, (C) Himself or herself, (D) Church leaders
67. ____ What do Christians have in common with God that brings them into fellowship with one another?
(A) Creation, (B) Belief, (C) Covenant, (D) Eternity
68. ____ How would "religion" be defined?
(A) The theological invention of men who seek to please God according to their own desires, (B) An obedient knowledge of the truth, (C) The fellowship of all those who have obeyed the gospel, (D) A fellowship of those who seek to humbly serve God according to His will
69. ____ What is the only way men can know the way of salvation?
(A) By following their inner self, (B) By deep meditation, (C) Through study of the word of God, (D) By personal revelation from the Holy Spirit
70. ____ Who said that the prophets prophesy falsely and the people love to have it so?
(A) Jeremiah, (B) Isaiah, (C) Daniel, (D) Paul
71. ____ How do we usually respond when people begin to question our heritage?
(A) Arrogantly, (B) Humbly, (C) Defensively, (D) Passively
72. ____ What is it called when people recognize that they have strayed far from God's original plan, and then seek to return to simple New Testament Christianity?
(A) A reformation, (B) A restorational paradigm shift, (C) A theological union, (D) An institutional reformation
73. ____ If we are not willing to continually rethink our beliefs and behavior, what will we do?
(A) Restore the church, (B) Create fear among ourselves, (C) Become a man-made religion, (D) Forsake faith in God
74. ____ What happens when a religious paradigm shift takes place within a religious group?
(A) Peace, (B) Calm, (C) Struggle, (D) Union

75. ____ What is the result of biblically blind religious paradigm shifts?
(A) The creation of another denomination, (B) A restoration to New Testament Christianity, (C) Greater study of the word of God, (D) Union between churches
76. ____ What is necessary for the initiation and maintenance of a restorational paradigm shift?
(A) Dedication to the word of God, (B) Desire to establish a personal relationship with God, (C) Desire to do the work of God in one's life, (D) All the preceding
77. ____ What is the end result of a sectarian spirit?
(A) Union of churches, (B) Restoration of simple New Testament Christianity, (C) Denominationalism, (D) A desire to search the word of God
78. ____ What group in the first century denied the resurrection?
(A) Pharisees, (B) Sadducees, (C) Essenes, (D) Zealots
79. ____ What is characteristic about one who has a sectarian attitude?
(A) He is concerned about territory, (B) He is concerned about "sheep stealing", (C) He is concerned about identity of a unique assembly, (D) All the preceding
80. ____ What happens when several religious groups come together to make decisions in order to produce conformity among themselves?
(A) Union, (B) Unity, (C) Fellowship in Christ, (D) All the preceding
81. ____ What church denominated over personalities?
(A) Antioch, (B) Jerusalem, (C) Philippi, (D) Corinth
82. ____ Immediately after the establishment of the church, what did the unbelievers first consider the church to be?
(A) The church of God, (B) A sect of Judaism, (C) A sect of insurrectionists, (D) A rebellion against Rome
83. ____ Who said that he became all things to all men in order to save some?
(A) Jesus, (B) James, (C) Paul, (D) Barnabas
84. ____ What must be the purpose of all meetings of Christians?
(A) Settle controversy, (B) Debate issues, (C) Edify the church, (D) Settle contentions
85. ____ How can one determine if he is sectarian in attitude?
(A) He assembles with one group of Christians to the exclusion of others, (B) He identifies with those with whom he agrees on unique issues, (C) He rejects others on the basis of differences of opinion, (D) All the preceding
86. ____ Who was the one causing division in the context of what Paul stated in Romans 16:16,17?
(A) The one who functioned according to his freedom in Christ, (B) The one who did things contrary to tradition, (C) The one who did things according to a different method of work than that which was accepted, (D) The one who bound matters of opinion on the church as doctrine
87. ____ Why can man not be the source for the establishment of a standard for unity?
(A) Men are fallible and will always disagree, (B) Men seek to impose their opinions on others, (C) Men have a desire to rule over their fellow man, (D) All the preceding
88. ____ Why is individual freedom endangered when individuals as a group declare their autonomy from other groups?
(A) Individuals of the autonomous group are guarded from freely attending other groups, (B) The autonomous group withdraws individuals within its own control system, (C) The individual of the autonomous group is urged to conform to the thinking of the group, (D) All the preceding
89. ____ How did John define one as a "false teacher"?
(A) The false teacher disagreed with others on matters of opinion, (B) The false teacher did not bind traditional practices, (C) The false teacher refused to work according to accepted methodologies, (D) The false teacher denied the incarnation of Jesus
90. ____ What gives one a right to be a disciple of Jesus?
(A) He fellowships everyone, (B) He is obedient to the word of Jesus, (C) He conforms to the teachings of his heritage, (D) He accepts all religious groups regardless of their beliefs
91. ____ How many times must the one who is contentious be admonished before he is rejected?
(A) Once, (B) Twice, (C) Seven, (D) Seventy

92. ____ What did Paul say the "perverted" and "sinning" brother was doing?
(A) Being contentious about binding his opinions, (B) He had fallen into idolatrous worship, (C) He was living in fornication, (D) He had divorced his wife
93. ____ After one had taught as law human religious traditions and neglected the word of God, what did Jesus say was the final stage of apostasy?
(A) To leave all religious behavior, (B) To curse God, (C) To become atheistic, (D) To reject the word of God
94. ____ Obedience to what brings the believer into common fellowship with the universal brotherhood of Christians?
(A) Accepted religious traditions of denominational groups, (B) The gospel of Jesus' death for our sins and resurrection for our hope, (C) Institutional churches that are patterned after the synods of men, (D) All the preceding
95. ____ What is inherent within the use of a unique name for an assembly of Christians?
(A) Unity with all other groups, (B) Separation from others who do not wear the unique name, (C) Union among denominations, (D) Focus on Jesus as the only center of reference
96. ____ What do Christians have a right to do because they are free in Christ?
(A) Assemble with those of a common culture, (B) Work together in groups of those who have common gifts, (C) Develop close fellowships with one another in a common assembly, (D) All the preceding
97. ____ How do some preachers bring members into the captivity of their pronouncements and leadership of a unique church?
(A) By claiming to have had a vision from God, (B) By saying that "God spoke to them", (C) By saying that God gave them a dream, (D) All the preceding
98. ____ What practice is against the very nature of the church of Christ?
(A) Unique methodologies, (B) Traditions by which members carry out their work and assemblies, (C) The heritage that has been passed down from their forefathers, (D) Racial discrimination among Christians
99. ____ Why does binding religious traditions take one into captivity?
(A) Binding traditions restricts individuals from creatively functioning outside the accepted norm of the group, (B) Binding traditions allows freedom to determine one's own gifts, (C) Binding traditions aids one in understanding his freedom in Christ, (D) None of the preceding
100. ____ How can one determine that he is behaving as a professional clergyman in reference to the church as a whole?
(A) He focuses on his advanced religious education that is above the ordinary member, (B) He sees himself as the center of reference for the affairs and work of the church, (C) He believes that he is the final authority in discussions on teaching, (D) All the preceding