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A. 1 John 1:1-10

1. 1:1-3 - What are the phrases and words that describe Christ?
 - a. What was (= kept on existing) from the _____
 - b. The _____ (= message) of life
 - c. The _____
 - d. The _____ life
 - e. His (=God's) Son, _____.
2. 1:1-2 – How was Christ experienced?
 - a. _____ with the ears
 - b. _____ with the eyes
 - c. _____ This means that Jesus was studied so that His importance was understood at least in part.
 - d. _____ with the hands
3. 1:2, 3 – What two things did John and his associates do with their experience of Christ?
_____ it and _____
it.
4. 1:3, 4 – What was the purpose of their communication of their experience with Christ?
 - a. to make it possible for the readers to continue to have _____
with John and his associates and their fellowship was with the _____
and with _____.
 - b. to promote full or complete _____.
5. 1:1-4 – The answers to question # 2 above show that Christ was experienced by all their senses and closely studied or evaluated by those close to Him and helps us see that Jesus Christ was not something that a few people got together and cooked up.
6. 1:1-4 – We experience Christ by faith in this testimony in the written word.
7. 1:1-4 – Our responsibility to other believers is to communicate our experience of Christ to promote a joy that is _____.
8. 1:5 – What word shows that the God with whom we deal is good, righteous and holy?
_____. What phrase shows that God's righteousness, goodness and holiness cannot be in anyway lessened or compromised?
In Him (=God) there is _____ darkness at _____.
9. 1:5 – Who is the source of this information about God? _____
John and his associates _____ this information from the source
and _____ it to the readers and to us.
10. 1:5 – How does this confront people who have issues with certain qualities of the God of the Bible? God is total light without any _____.

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11. 1:6 – To say we have _____ with God and yet walk or live in _____ is to _____ and to fail to practice the _____ of God's word.
12. 1:6 – What occurs when believers simply confess their sins to be restored to fellowship but continue to indulge in sin? They simply go back to walking in _____.
13. 1:7 - If we walk or live in harmony with the _____, i.e. the goodness, righteousness and holiness of God, we have fellowship with _____ * and the _____ of Christ cleanses us from _____ sin.
* this phrase can mean fellowship with one another, i.e. between God and us or it can mean with one another, i.e. believers.
14. 1:7 – What clue do we have that walking in the light does not mean sinless perfection?
15. 1:8 – If we say that we have no _____, i.e. sin nature, we are deceiving _____ and the _____ is not in us.
16. 1:10 – If we say that we have not _____ with the result that we still do not sin, we make God out to be a _____ and His _____ has not really become a part of us.
17. 1:8, 10 – Some Christian groups believe that in this life that the sin nature can be eradicated and that sinless perfection can be attained. How do these verses show this belief to be in error?
18. 1:9 – Rather than denying our sinful nature and our sinful acts, what is:
a. our responsibility? _____ our sins.
b. God's responsibility?
(1) to forgive us of our known _____.
(2) and to cleanse us from _____ unrighteousness
(=our unknown sins)
19. 1:8-10 – Some Christians use these verses to refer to unbelievers. What shows this to be a mistake? John used the word _____ to include himself and His associates.
20. 1:5-10 – To walk in the light does not mean sinless perfection because the blood of Christ continues to cleanse from all sin. It simply means that we purpose to walk in the light of God's word and confess any sin that we commit to restore fellowship (not the salvation relationship which cannot be lost - John 5:24; 10:28-29).

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B. 1 John 2:1-14

1. 2:1 – The purpose of John’s letter and by inference God’s word in telling us about believers’ sinfulness and God’s provision for it is so that we may not _____.
2. 2:1 – If we do sin Jesus _____ us with the Father.
3. 2:1- What about Jesus’ character uniquely qualifies Him to do this? He is called the _____.
4. 2:2 – What has Jesus done for us regarding God’s righteous wrath against sin? He is the _____ for our sins.
5. 2:2 – For whom else has Jesus satisfied God’s righteous wrath against sin? The _____ world.
6. 2:2 - If Christ’s sacrifice satisfied God’s righteous wrath against all people, they are not automatically saved - Romans 3:25? Because they lack _____
7. 2:3 – How do we know that we have come to a saving knowledge of Christ? by a tendency to _____ His _____
8. 2:4 – The one who _____ He has come to a saving knowledge of Christ and does not have a tendency to _____ His _____ is a _____ and the _____ is not in him.
9. 2:5 – The one who has a tendency to _____ His _____, in him the _____ of God has been _____ (= achieved its goal). If we have this tendency, we know that we are _____ Christ.
10. cp. 1 John 3:22, 23 – What are the core of Christ’s commandments? _____ once in a point of time in name of God’s Son Jesus Christ and continually _____ one another as Christ commanded us.
11. 2:3-5 – How is knowing we are saved because we tend to obey His word different from being saved by works?
12. 2:6 – If we claim to _____ in Christ for fellowship, it creates the obligation to _____ as Christ _____.
13. 2:6 – This verse answers certain Bible teachers who say that it is fleshly to try to imitate Christ? - See also 1 Pet. 2:21; Phil. 2:5; John 13:15

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14. 2:7, 8 – cp. John 13:34, 35 – This command that we have had from the beginning of our Christian life is to _____ one another as Christ _____ us so that the unsaved may see that we really have been taught by Jesus. The command is _____ in that we have heard it since we trusted Christ. However, it is _____ in emphasis in that it needs to continue to be implemented. The reason for this is because the _____ of what we were before we trusted Christ is _____ and the _____ of our new life which is Christ Himself is already shining. The word _____ tells us that this Christ-like love for one another and in Christ Himself is real or genuine.
15. 2:9 – The one who claims to be in the _____, i.e. Christ, and continues to have a pattern of _____ his brother, i.e. fellow-believer is in the _____ outside of Christ, i.e. unsaved.
16. 2:10 – The one who continues to consistently _____ his fellow-believer or brother for the most part lives his life in the _____, i.e. Christ and there is nothing that will cause him to _____ into sin.
17. 2:11 – The one who consistently continues to hate another believer, i.e. brother, his identity or standing before God is in the _____ outside of Christ and lives his life in the _____ outside of Christ and does not _____ where he is going because the _____ outside of Christ has _____ his eyes or his spiritual understanding.
18. 2:9-11 – What does a consistent lack of love for believers show about the person who claims to be a believer?
19. 2:12-14 – What phrases are true of us as believers:
- a. Our sins have been _____ because of Christ's name.
 - b. We have _____ Christ who has been from the _____ and have known the _____.
 - c. We are _____ and the _____ of God abides or lives in us and we have _____ the _____ one, i.e. Satan.
- Note: The terms “fathers”, “little children” and “young men” are understood in various ways by different Bible students. Some understand them to refer to different age groups while others see them as referring to different levels of spiritual maturity. Still others see them as referring to all believers with no thought of biological or spiritual maturity.**
20. 2:12-14 – The forgiveness of sins here deals with being forgiven from the condemnation of sin (John 5:24; Acts 10:43; Col. 2:13) while 1 John 1:9 deals with forgiveness from the defilement of sin. John 13:8-10 makes this distinction as well.

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C. 1 John 2:15-29

1. 2:15 – We are not to love the _____ nor the _____ in the _____.
2. 2:15 – If we consistently love the world we fail to love _____.
3. 2:15 – Since God loves the world according to John 3:16 and since we are to love enemies (Matthew 5:44), our fellow-man (Matthew 22:39) and fellow-believers (1 John 3:23), why does God command us to not love the world? The word world is used in the sense of the Satan dominated system that is in rebellion against God.
4. 2:16 – What are the 3 basic things of the world that work to drive our lives?
 - a. pleasure – the _____ of the flesh
 - b. possessions – the _____ of the eyes
 - c. prominence – the _____ of life.
5. 2:17 – Why are we not to love the world system arrayed against us? The world system keeps on _____ away and also its _____.
6. 2:17 – In contrast to the world system which is passing away, the one who consistently does the will of God lives in fellowship with Him _____.
7. 2:18 – The present time is referred to as the _____ time and according to Hebrews 1:1, 2 began with _____ speaking to us.
8. 2:18 – We are warned that _____ is coming in the future. Right now there are _____ (=opponents of Christ) who have arisen. The presence of many opponents of Christ helps us to _____ that this is the last time.
9. 2:19 – When these opponents of Christ appear to be part of those of us who are true believers, they go _____ from among us which shows they are not really _____ us. If these opponents of Christ had been _____ us who are true believers, they would have _____ with us. They went _____ to show that they were not really _____ us who are true believers.
10. 2:19 – This verse strongly indicates that those who belong to a Bible-believing Christ-centered church and quit attending altogether or start going to a group that has strayed from Bible-believing Christianity is a counterfeit believer, i.e. unsaved.

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11. 2:20-23

a. 2:22, 23 – The liar denies that Jesus is the _____. This liar is an _____ (=opponent of Christ) who denies both the _____ and the _____ because whoever denies the Son does not have the _____. In contrast the one who _____ the Son has the _____ also.

b. 2:20, 21 – In contrast to the opponents of Christ the true believer has an _____ from the Holy One, i.e. the Holy Spirit and _____ the truth about all these things concerning Jesus being the Christ knowing that no lie is of the _____.

12. 2:24 - If God's word, which we believers heard concerning Christ, _____ in us, we will continue in fellowship with the _____ and with the _____.

13. 2:25 – Christ Himself has _____ us eternal life.

14. 2:26 – One of the purposes of this letter and of scripture is to warn us concerning those who are trying to _____ us who are believers.

15. 2:27 – Believers _____ (at a specific point of time) the anointing, i.e. the Holy Spirit (cp. 2 Corinthians 1:21, 22) from Christ. We are to let this anointing, i.e. the Holy Spirit keep on _____ in us for fellowship. Because we have this anointing of the Holy Spirit, we have no need for anyone to _____ us concerning these truths about the Father and the Son. But as this anointing of the Holy Spirit keeps on _____ us all these things concerning the Father and the Son and is _____ and is not a _____, and just as this anointing of the Holy Spirit has _____ us in the past concerning the Father and the Son, we are to _____ in fellowship with Christ.

16. 2:27 – When it states that we have no need for anyone to teach us, how does this compare with 1 Corinthians 12:28; Matthew 28:20; and 2 Timothy 4:2; Titus 1:9? How does the context of 1 John 2:18-27 give us better understanding of this passage?

17. 2:28 – Believers are commanded to _____ in fellowship with Christ so that when He _____, they may have _____ and not _____ away from Him in _____ when He comes.

18. 2:29 – Since we believers know that God is _____, we know that everyone who continues to practice _____ has been _____ (in the past with ongoing results) of God.

19. 2:29 – An ongoing righteous practice is the result of the new birth not the cause.

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D. 1 John 3:1-12

1. 3:1 – God has shown us great _____ in calling us His _____ and such we are. The _____ does not _____ us because it did not _____ Christ.
2. 3:1 –The term “children of God” does not refer to all human beings as it used to contrast us with the unsaved world who do not _____ us and did not _____ Christ.
3. 3:2 – We are presently _____ of God and it has not yet _____ what we believers shall be. We _____ that when Christ appears, we believers at that time will be _____ Him because we shall see Christ as He is.
4. 3:2 - The New American Standard translation of this verse using the words, “appeared/appears” is superior to other versions using the words “made known/appears” and “revealed/is revealed” because this truth has obviously been made known or revealed to us or it would not be stated so plainly in this verse.
5. 3:2 –When it says we will be like Christ, it means that we will be sinless in our thoughts and behavior. Philippians 3:21 tells us that we will have a resurrection like Jesus Christ.
6. 3:2, 3 – This hope refers to our being made _____ Christ at the _____ of Christ.
7. 3:3 – How is the truth of Christ coming again and making us like Him to affect us? We will keep on _____ ourselves as Christ is _____.
8. 3:4 – Those who practice _____ are practicing _____ because _____ is _____.
9. 3:5 – The mission of Christ at His first coming was to _____ sins and as to His person there continues to be no _____ in Him.
10. 3:6 – Because there continues to be no sin in Christ, no one who keeps on _____ in fellowship with Him continually _____. In fact anyone who continually sins has not _____ Christ nor _____ Christ which shows they have not been saved.
Note: The words “seen” and “known” are perfect tense in the Greek which shows a past action with ongoing results up to the present time.

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11. 3:7, 8 – We are commanded to not be deceived about these two points:
- a. 3:7 – The person who continually practices _____ in their behavior is as _____ in their standing before God just as Christ is _____.
 - b. 3:8 – The person who continually practices _____ is of the _____ because the devil has continued to _____ from the _____. One of the purposes of Christ's first coming was to undo the works of the _____.
12. 3:9 cp. 1 Peter 1:23 – What is God's seed? His _____.
13. 3:9 – No one who has been born of God continues to practice _____ because the _____ of God's word continues to be a part of him and he _____ continue to practice sin because he has been _____ of God.
14. 3:10 – By the tests of 3:7-9 it is obviously known who the children of _____ are and who the children of the _____ are. In summary anyone who fails to consistently practice _____ and fails to consistently _____ believers is not of God.
15. 3:6-10 - We know that John is not talking about sinless perfection because of what he wrote in 1 John 1:7-10 and because he uses the Greek present tense which denotes the habitual action or tendency of the person's behavior? We know that He is not talking about salvation by works in order to be saved because he lists faith alone throughout the Gospel of John and because Eph. 2:8-9 and Tit. 3:5 state salvation is by faith alone. We know that he is not talking about doing these works to keep our salvation because we are kept saved by God's power through faith (1 Pet. 1:5; Phil. 1:6; 2 Tim. 1:12; John 5:24).
16. 3:11 – The message believers hear from the time they trust Christ is that we have an obligation to _____ one another.
17. 3:12 – The model of this love for one another as believers is not to be _____ who spiritually was of the _____ and showed it by his behavior in _____ his brother. The reason he behaved so strongly against his brother was because Cain's deeds were _____ and his brother's deeds were _____.
18. Hebrews 11:4 – What was the root of the fruit of the righteous deeds of Cain's brother Abel? _____

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E. 1 John 3:13-24

1. 3:13 – We are not to _____ because the _____ hates us who are believers.
2. 3:13 – Why are we not to be surprised by the world's hatred of us as believers?
 - a. 3:12 – It happened to a very early believer Abel the brother of _____.
 - b. cp. John 15:18, 19 – The world hated _____ before it hated us who are believers. The world hates believers because they are _____ of the world and because Christ _____ us out from among those of the world.
3. 3:14 – One of the ways that we, who have trusted Christ as Savior, _____ that we have passed from _____ to _____ is because we consistently _____ the _____ (=fellow-believers). The one who does not consistently love fellow-believers is living in a state of _____.
4. 3:15 – One who consistently hates _____ (=believers) is a _____ and believers _____ that no murderer has _____ abiding or living in him.
5. 3:14, 15 - **Note: The Greek verb tense in 3:14, 15 speaks of continual action when speaking of love and hate. In other words this is not saying that a believer cannot ever hate a fellow-believer but he will not continue in this. He will also continue in love as a general rule for other believers. Those who lack this pattern of love for fellow- believers show that they have not ever had a genuine salvation experience by trusting Christ.**
6. 3:16 – Christ showed sacrificial _____ for us who have trusted Him for salvation by laying down His _____. In the same way we have an obligation to show sacrificial _____ for fellow-believers by laying down our _____ for them.
7. 3:17 – Whoever continues to _____ the world's _____ and _____ his _____ (=fellow-believer) in _____ and closes his _____ against him, the _____ of God has no place in him.
8. 3:18 – Love must not be just _____ or _____ but should be expressed by _____ and _____.
9. 3:17, 18 – God's word is talking about real needs (1 Tim. 6:8) not felt needs. Believers who are able bodied and will not work do not create an obligation for us share with them even if they don't eat (2 Thes. 3:10). We are not to enable other believers to be irresponsible (Gal. 6:5).

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10. 3:19, 20 – If we love by our actions and by the measure of God's word, we will _____ that we are of the _____ and shall assure our _____ in God's viewpoint on this question of the reality of our love whenever our _____ condemns us. The reason this measure is greater is that it comes from God who is _____ than our hearts and who knows _____ things.
11. 3:21 – If our hearts have looked at what we have done and what the truth of God's word and does not _____ us, then we have _____ before God's presence.
12. 3:22 – What is the key to answered prayer? _____ His _____ and _____ the things that are _____ in God's sight.
13. 3:23 – What is the summary of God's commandments? _____ at a definite point of time in the name of His _____ Jesus Christ and to continue to _____ one another.
14. 3:23 – Trusting Christ is the root and loving fellow-believers is the fruit in regard to the Christian life?
15. 1 John 3:23 summarizes the New Testament commands just as Matthew 22:36-40 summarizes the Old Testament commands.
16. 3:24 – If we continue to keep God's commands through Christ we _____ in fellowship with God and God _____ in us. We _____ God _____ in us because of the _____ whom He has given us.
17. 3:22-24 cp. 2 John 1:5, 6 – We know that we are loving one another if we live our lives in harmony with God's _____.
18. The New Testament gives the believer many specific commands in the form of duties and prohibitions. We are expected to obey these by the help of the indwelling Holy Spirit.
19. How does the Holy Spirit communicate the fact that the Father and the Son abide or live in us who have trusted Christ? By testifying to our inner being or spirit that we are _____ of God (Rom. 8:16) and by producing the _____ of the Spirit in us (Gal. 5:22-23)

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F. 1 John 4:1-10

1. 4:1 cp. 1 Corinthians 14:29-32 – The spirits which we are to test are the spirits of the _____
2. 4:1 – We are to test the spirits to see whether they are from _____ because _____ have gone out into the world.
3. 4:2, 3 cp. 2 John 1:7-9 – The overall test has to do with abiding or remaining in the _____ concerning Christ. The specific issue that was under attack was denying that Jesus Christ had come in the _____.
4. 4:2 -3 _____ Spirit that confesses that Jesus came in the flesh is from _____ while _____ spirit that does not confess Jesus has come in the flesh is _____ from God.
5. 4:3 – The counterfeit Holy Spirit is called the _____ of Antichrist which is already in the _____.
6. 4:4 – We have defeated this counterfeit Holy Spirit who is in the world because we are spiritually from _____ and have someone _____ living in us.
7. 4:4 cp. 1 Corinthians 6:19 – Who is this someone? _____
8. 4:5 – What do we note concerning the false prophets energized by demonic spirits?
 - a. Their spiritual source: the _____
 - b. Their message source: the _____
 - c. Their audience: the _____
9. 4:6 – What is true of John and the other Apostles in their communication recorded in the New Testament?
 - a. These men are from _____.
 - b. Those who _____ God listen to them while those who are not from _____ do not listen to them.
 - c. How people respond to the New Testament communication is a test to determine if a prophet is led by the Spirit of _____ (= the Holy Spirit, cp. John 14:26; 15:26) or if he is lead by the spirit of _____ (=a demonic spirit, cp. 1 Timothy 4:1).
10. 4:1-6– What are other tests for true and false prophets?
 - a. cp. Deuteronomy 18:20-22 – Does their prophecy _____
 - b. cp. Matthew 7:15-20 – the kind of fruit seen in their _____
11. 4:7 – What are believers commanded to do? _____ one another

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12. 4:7 – What two reasons are given for this command?
- a. The source of _____ is God Himself.
 - b. People characterized by this special love show that they have been _____ of God and that they _____ God for salvation in a definite point of time decision (cp. John 17:3).
13. 4:8 – The one who is not characterized by this love does not _____ God for salvation because God is _____ which is one of His basic qualities.
14. 4:8 – Some people have stated that God and love are interchangeable. Why is this statement in error? This is not interchangeable because God is holy (1Pet. 1:15-16) and God is light (1 John 1:5). These are not interchangeable either. These statements simply means that God is characterized by love, holiness and light.
15. 4:8 – This verse has been used by many to explain away or soften God's judgment. What are some things we need to keep in mind as we describe and discuss God's love? While love is one of God's attributes so are holiness (1 Pet. 1:15-16) and justice (Dan. 4:37; Rom. 3:26). God's justice and holiness demand that sin must be punished (Rom. 6:23) and God's love in sending Christ to die for us must be accepted so that we will not come to eternal ruin in Hell (John 3:16).
16. 4:9 – How was the love of God revealed in us? God sent His only _____ into the world to make it possible for us to _____ through Him.
17. 4:10 – This how love operates: It is not that we _____ God but that God _____ us and _____ His Son to be the _____ for our sins.
18. 4:7-10 – Love adds so much to our lives. We know that God's love is costly because He sent His only begotten Son to die on the cross as our substitute. God who could have condemned all of us took the initiative in loving us first and acting on that initiative sent His best - His one and only Son to die in our place.

G. 1 John 4:11-21

1. 4:11 – Since according to v. 10, God showed His love by loving us before we loved Him and since God gave His best to satisfy His wrath against our sins, we as believers have an obligation to _____ one another.
2. 4:12 – The following verses clearly support this statement that no one has beheld God at any time: Exodus 33:20; John 1:18; 1Timothy 1:17; 6:16. These verses appear to disagree: Genesis 32:30; Exodus 24:9,10; Judges 13:22; Isaiah 6:1; Daniel 7:9. These verses simply mean that no one has seen God in His entire being and especially His face as in Exodus 24:9 and Dan. 7:9 or that God appeared in some veiled form as the angel of the Lord in Gen. 32:30 (cp. Hos. 12:3-5) and in Judges 13:22.

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3. 4:12 – If we believers love one another, God _____ in us for fellowship and His love is _____ (=achieves its intended purpose) in us. **Note: This purpose is for us to take God's love and share it with other believers.**
4. 4:13 – By this (God's love for us being passed along to other believers) we _____ that we _____ in fellowship with God and He in us because God has given us of His _____.
5. 4:14 – The Father has _____ the Son to be the _____ of the _____. Our responsibility is to _____ (=observe or study something so that we know some of its importance) and to _____ of God's purpose for sending Christ.
6. 4:15 – When an individual _____ at a definite point of time that Jesus is God's Son, God _____ in that person for fellowship and that person _____ in God for fellowship.
7. 4:16 – We as believers have _____ and have _____ the love which God has for us. A very essential attribute of God is _____ and the one who abides or remains in _____ in God for fellowship and God abides in him for fellowship.
8. 4:17 – Our abiding in love for one another and our fellowship with God helps our love to be _____ (=achieve its God intended purpose with us). It also give us _____ for the day of judgment because we are in the _____ for the same purpose as Christ was.
9. 4:17 – What are the common factors between our purpose and Christ's purpose in the world? To do God's _____ not our own _____ (John 6:38). To _____ not to be _____ (Mark 10:45). To seek out and bring to salvation those who are _____ (Luke 19:10).
10. 4:18 – There is no _____ in love but _____ love (=love that achieves its intended purpose) casts out _____ because it involves _____. The one who _____ is not _____ in love (=love that achieves its intended purpose). See note at end of # 3.
11. 4:18 – When love from God to us is not shared with other believers, what is the nature of the punishment or torment for the believer? Since the believer is not subject to a judgment of condemnation (John 3:18; 5:24; Rom. 8:1, 34), the nature of the punishment would be discipline from God (1 Cor. 11:30-32).

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12. 4:19 – The love of believers for God and other believers is based on the fact that God _____ loved us.
13. 4:20 – If someone claims to love _____ and yet hates his _____ (=fellow-believer), he is a _____ because the one who does not love his _____ (=fellow-believer) whom He has _____ cannot love _____ whom he has not _____.
14. 4:20 – Love for fellow-believers is the identifying mark of genuine believers. However, we are also commanded to love our neighbor (fellow- human being) including our enemies in such scripture passages as 1 Thessalonians 3:12; Matthew 22:39; 5:44, 45 shed on this question? However, there is a difference in the degree of love for believers (in the same sacrificial way that Christ loved us - John 13:34-35; 1 John 3:16) and our love for our fellow-human being (love them as much as we love ourselves - Mt. 22:39).
15. 4:21 – As a result Christ commands that we who continue to love _____ also continue to love our _____ (=fellow-believer).
16. If we truly love fellow-believers, we should definitely desire to meet with them and interact with them to encourage them. This show the importance of regular church attendance and its various meetings.
17. If we walk or live our lives by the Holy Spirit's control, then God will help us have this kind of love for Him and other believers as well as love for unbelievers including enemies (Gal. 5:16, 22-23).

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H. 1 John 5:1-10

1. 5:1 – Whoever keeps on _____ that Jesus is the _____ has already been _____ of God with ongoing results.
2. 5:1 – What is the difference in meaning between John 1:12, 13 and this verse? When a person trusts Christ for salvation, they are at that moment born of God (John 1:12-13). If that faith is real, then they will continue trusting Christ for salvation which is what 1 John 5:1 is saying. A false faith will not continue trusting Christ for salvation. Timothy was an example of true faith that was not false (2 Tim. 1:5).
3. 5:1 – Whoever truly loves the _____ loves the one _____ of God.
4. 5:2 – How do we know that we love the children of God? Answer: When we consistently love _____ and consistently _____ His _____.
5. 5:3 – What is a simple definition of loving God? _____ His commandments.
6. 5:3 – His commandments are not _____ in contrast to the Old Testament law which was a _____ (Acts 15:10) we could not _____. His commandments are not burdensome because He has given us the _____ (Acts 1:8) of the _____.
7. 5:3 – What are some New Testament terms that mean about the same as “His commandments?” Christ's yoke (Mt. 11:29), Grace (John 1:17; Rom. 6:14; The New Covenant (2 Cor. 3:6); the law of Christ (1 Cor. 9:21); the Law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus (Rom. 8:2); Christ's word (John 8:31), the Law of Liberty (James 1:25)
8. 5:4 – If we have experienced the new birth we are told that we continue to _____ the world. This is the victory that _____ the world at a definite point of time – our _____.
9. 5:5 – The one who consistently _____ the world is the one consistently _____ that Jesus is the Son of God.
10. 5:4, 5 – The believers ongoing faith that overcomes the world is a fruit of salvation that insures that we will overcome the world. Please note how verse 4 helps us to come to this conclusion on verse 5.

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11. 5:6 – Jesus, the Son of God came by and with both the _____ and the _____.
12. 5:6 – **Note: We know that these do not refer to the water and blood at the cross as in John 19:34. The use the definite article and a preposition before the Greek words for “water” and “blood” clearly shows that John had in view two completely different events. The term “water” obviously refers to Jesus’ baptism where in Matthew 3:16, 17 God the Father spoke in an audible voice calling Jesus “My beloved Son.” The term “blood” obviously refers to His death where even a Gentile centurion was convinced and confessed that Jesus was God’s Son (Matthew 27:54) and where multiple scriptures were fulfilled.**
13. 5:6-8 – Also the _____ keeps on bearing witness or testifying that Jesus is God’s Son because the _____ is the _____.
14. 5:6-8 – There are three that continue to bear witness or to testify of Jesus being God’s Son: the _____, the _____ (=His baptism) and the _____ (=His death). These three witnesses _____.
15. 5:6-8 – **Note: These words used in the KJV and NKJV but not in any other version. “For there are three that bear witness in heaven: the Father, the Word, and the Holy Spirit; and these three are one. No Greek manuscript prior to 1400 A.D. has these words. The Greek church fathers in their debate concerning the trinity never once cited this verse which would have been a powerful argument for the trinity. The doctrine of the trinity clearly stands without this verse.**
16. 5:9 – Since we continue to receive the witness or testimony of _____ to determine facts, the witness or testimony of _____ is greater because the witness or testimony of _____ is this (as listed in verse 8) that he has borne witness or given testimony concerning His _____.
17. 5:10 – The one who _____ in the Son of God continues to have the witness in _____. The _____ (Romans 8:9; 1 Corinthians 6:19) lives in the believer and bears witness or testifies of _____ (John 15:26).
18. 5:10 – The one who does not _____ God has made Him a _____ because He has not _____ in the witness or testimony that God has borne concerning His _____.

1 JOHN

I. 1 John 5:11-15, 18-21

1. 5:11 – The witness or testimony of the Holy Spirit, who is in us, is this, that God has given us _____ and this _____ is in His _____.
2. 5:12 - He who has the _____ has the _____; he who does _____ have the _____ of _____ does _____ have the _____.
3. 5:11, 12 –These verses show that there is no way to have eternal life without Christ. This passage shows there are no alternative ways of salvation.
4. 5:13 – John wrote this letter to those who _____ in the name of the Son of God.
5. 5:13 – John wrote believers so that they would _____ that they have eternal life.
6. 5:13 – John wanted believers to know they now _____ eternal life.
7. 5:13 – Knowing we are saved is based on the written word of God. Some false objects of assurance that believers and unbelievers have in regard to salvation are: feelings, other people including false teachers, some spiritual experience such as tongues or some miracle.
8. 1 John 5:14 – What word means almost the same thing as faith? _____
9. 1 John 5:14 – When is it proper to have faith that God will hear our prayer? If we ask in agreement with His _____.
10. 1 John 5:15 – Since we know that He hears our prayer in whatever we ask in agreement with His will, we _____ we have our request.
11. 5:18 - No one who has been _____ of God continues to be dominated by _____ but Christ who is the one who was _____ of God (at a definite point of time) _____ the believer. As a result the _____ does not touch the believer to the point that he continues to be dominated by sin.
12. 5:18 – Satan is not able to derail a genuine believer from persevering, saving faith that shows itself in not having a sinful pattern of life because of Christ's present work of guarding believers from Satan's working.
13. 5:19 - We, who have trusted Christ, are of _____ and the _____ is under the power of the _____.

1 JOHN

14. 5:19 – How do reconcile the concept that God rules over all His creation (Psalm 10:16; 1 Timothy 6:16) with the concept that Satan is the ruler of this world as mentioned here and in Luke 4:5, 6; John 14:30? The answer is that God is the rightful ruler of all creation including this world. He has allowed Satan to organize the world system of the unsaved to rebel against God and His plan. This permission will end with the bringing all kingdoms of this world under Christ at His return and finally putting Satan and His angels/demons into Hell (Rev. 11:15-17 cp. with Mt. 25:46).
15. 5:20 – We believers know that the _____ of God has come and has given us _____. Christ's purpose in this was that we might _____ Him who is true, i.e. God the Father and that we are _____ Him who is true, i.e. God the Father and _____ His Son Jesus Christ. This or He, i.e. referring to Christ, is the _____ and _____.
16. 5:21 – We are warned to _____ ourselves from _____.
17. 5:21 – What are the idols that believers living in the 21st century face according to the New Testament? 2 Tim. 3:1-4 would tell us that pleasure, money, self and covetousness or greed (Eph. 5:5; Col. 3:5). An idol is anything in our heart or thought processes that takes precedence or dominion over God Ezek. 14:3-4).

1 JOHN

J. 1 John 5:16, 17 – Sin unto death

1. TEXT: If anyone sees his brother commit *a sin that does not lead* to death, he should pray and God will give him life. I refer to those whose sin *does not lead* to death. There is *a sin that leads* to death. I am not saying that he should pray about that. All wrongdoing is sin and there is sin *that does not lead* to death.
(*italics by the author to show that these words are not in the Greek text from which these verses were translated*).
2. Question: Are physical life and physical death in view or are spiritual life and spiritual death in view? If spiritual life were in view, this verse could be understood to be teaching that if I do not pray for a believer who commits sin not leading to death that he will not continue to have spiritual life. If I do pray for this one who commits sin not leading to death, then it would mean he would continue to have spiritual life. As you can see this does not fit with the New or Old Testament. On the other hand if physical life is in view, this means that if I pray for this sinning believer, he will continue to have physical life but in order to have fellowship, he will have to confess the sin.
3. 1 John 5:16, 17
 - a. What are we to do if we see a believer sin and he does not drop dead?
_____ for him.
 - b. What does God promise to do if we do this? To see that the sinning believer continues to have physical _____.
 - c. What are we not to do if a fellow-believer sins and drops dead?
Not to _____ for him.
 - d. What two types of sin are there for believers?
 - (1) Sin leading to _____
 - (2) Sin not leading to _____
4. John 15:2 – The early removal by physical death of an unfruitful believer by God is said to be a branch that is _____
5. Hebrews 12:9 – When God disciplines us we need to be subject or obedient to him in order to continue to _____ physically.
6. 1 Corinthians 11:27-32
 - a. What sin brought death on some of the Corinthian believers?

 - b. What did these believers need to do to prevent this? _____
themselves by confessing the sin or sins to God and avoiding God's judgment in the form of discipline or chastening.
 - c. The purpose of God's chastening or discipline up to and including pre-mature physical death is so that we will not possibly be _____ with the world.

1 JOHN

7. Acts 5:1-10

a. Who committed sin leading to death? _____ and _____

b. What sin did they commit? _____

8. Numbers 20:12; 27:14

a. Who committed sin leading to death? _____ and _____

b. What was the sin? _____

c. Deuteronomy 3:24-26

(1) Did Moses pray to God for his sin leading to death? _____

(2) What was God's answer? _____

9. 1 Chronicles 10:13, 14

a. Who else committed sin leading to death? _____

b. What cost him his life?

(1) _____

(2) _____

10. Who else committed sin leading to death?

Scripture reference	Identity of the people	Sin committed
1 Corinthians 10:8		
1 Corinthians 10:9		
1 Corinthians 10:10		

11. Numbers 16:41, 49

a. What sin was committed by some of the people of Israel?

b. What was the result of their sin? _____

12. Refer to your answers to the previous questions: Is sin leading to death specific categories of sin or can it be any kind of sin? _____

13. 1 John 5:16, 17 – Some people note that John is talking about spiritual life and spiritual death in 1 John 5:1-13 and in vv. 18-20. This problem can be addressed by the fact that John mixes the concepts of present spiritual life and future resurrection life in John 5:21-29. There in 5:21, 22, bodily resurrection is in view as well as in 5:27-29 while in 5:24, 25 the receiving of spiritual life at the moment of faith in Christ is in view. Also 1 John 5:16, 17 is a logical example and continuation of the discussion about praying according to God's will in 1 John 5:14, 15