



# Life of Christ

Lifer Women's Bible Study  
Summer 2020

by Brandon Guindon



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Week 1 – Who is Jesus?

Week 2 – Timeline of Jesus' Ministry

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Week 5 – The Cup and the Covenant

Week 6 – The Crucifixion and Resurrection



# Week 1

## Who is Jesus?

### **Doctrinal Statement**

Jesus Christ is the Son of God and He is God. He is coequal with the Father and Holy Spirit. Jesus lived a sinless human life and offered Himself as the perfect sacrifice for the sins of all people by dying on the cross. He arose from the dead after three days to demonstrate His power over sin and death. He ascended to Heaven's glory and will return again to claim His Church.

### **Key Terms:**

- Christology=
- Biblical Christology=

### **Types of Biblical Christology:**

1. Davidic Christology:
2. Son of Man Christology:
3. Priestly Christology:
4. Wisdom Christology:
5. Adamic Christology:

## Early Christology and Jesus in the Old Testament - "HE has always existed"

### Christophany in the Old Testament

- Genesis 14:17-24 Melchizedek- The Bread and Wine, High Priest, Most High
- Joshua 5:13-14: He is the commander of the Lord's Army
- John 1:1-5 and John 14:6...The realization and fulfillment of God's eternal plan.

### Understanding John 1:1-14 and John 14:6

- This is very Jewish in nature with deep eternal implications.
- Also, validates God's eternal plan brought to man by Jesus. He was in fact born to Die.
- From these verses we gain these implications:
  - Jesus is the True Light
  - Salvation cannot be found in anywhere else or IN anyone else.
  - He is the wisdom, or LOGOS from the beginning.
  - Jesus is either 100% right or 100% wrong. No other options

### Assignment:

- Choose one of the Beatitudes and do a Character Quality Study on that quality you have chosen.

In the **Character Quality Method** we begin to use tools other than the Bible itself in order to discover what the Bible has to say of specific personal characteristics. A major emphasis of this study method is on personal application of the lessons you will be learning into your own life. The main goal of this Method is to learn God's view of personal characteristics.

**Step 1** - Select the character quality you wish to study, look it up in an English dictionary and make note of the definition

**Step 2** - Name and define the opposite quality, again using the English dictionary

**Step 3** - Do a simple word study of the character quality first using the Bible dictionary to define the quality from a Biblical perspective. Use the concordance to find other verses containing the same word(s), remembering that often many different English words can be used to translate the same Hebrew or Greek original and vice versa. Then use the lexicon determine the usage by the author(s) of the word(s) defining this quality.

**Step 4** - Find some cross references using either the verse listings within your Bible or a dedicated book of cross references such as "The New Treasury of Scripture Knowledge." The concordance and topical Bible (such as "Nave's Topical Bible") will also be of benefit in this step.

**Step 5** - Do a brief biographical study of at least one person who exhibits the character quality you are studying. Describe in brief the quality and the Bible references to it in this person's life. Use the following questions to help you along:

- What shows this quality in this person's life?
- How did this quality affect this person's life?
- Did this quality help or hinder this person's growth to maturity, spiritual or otherwise? How?
- What are the results of this quality in this person's life?

**Step 6** - Memorize at least one verse from your study that seems to stand out and which will help you as you apply the lessons you are learning into your own life.

**Step 7** - Select a situation or a relationship in which to work on this character quality. Remember that we wish to minimize the negative qualities in our lives and emphasize or enhance the positive qualities. Jonah's stubbornness helps us to see our own in light of its impact on our ability to do the will of God in our lives, whereas Moses' humility before God in spite of his being able to meet God face to face can shed new light on how we are to treat special characteristics of our own lives.

**Step 8** - Think of practical methods by which you may apply the positive aspects of your study into your life. If you are studying the quality of encouragement you might wish to go out of your way to encourage Christian behavior in your fellow believers.

**Step 9** - Make note of progress as you apply these lessons into your life. This will allow you to evaluate your development in the area you have studied.

<b>1. Character Quality:</b>	<b>2. Opposite Quality:</b>
<b>3. Simple Word Study:</b>	
<b>4. Cross Reference Insights:</b>	
<b>5. Simple Biographical Study:</b>	
<b>6. Memory Verse(s):</b>	
<b>7. Situational Application:</b> (where God wants you to work on this quality in your life)	
<b>8. My Project:</b>	
<b>9. Progress Report:</b>	

## Week 2

# Timeline of Jesus' Ministry

### Doctrinal Statement

Jesus came as promised from the OT prophecy to reconcile mankind back to God. Jesus is the one who was promised. When we look at the timeline of his ministry, we see a very intentional process that Jesus was walking his disciples through as he made his way to instituting the New Covenant.

### Key Terms:

- Disciple =
  
- Miracle =
  
- Kingdom =

### Over-arching timeline of the ministry:

1. The ministry started with the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
  
2. Next we see the \_\_\_\_\_ by Satan.
  
3. The first year of Jesus' ministry is called the year of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Key events during the first year:
    - i. The Declaration of John the Baptist: John 1: 1-34

- ii. The calling of the first five disciples: John 1:35-49
- iii. The First Passover: John 2:13-35
- iv. The Discourse of New Birth. John 3: 1-21
- v. The Miracle Catch of Fish: Luke 5:1-11
- vi. Early Judean Ministry
- vii. Galilean Ministry

1. Matthew 4:12

- b. Key Events during the second year:

- i. Matthew Called: Matthew 9:9
- ii. Sermon on the mount: Matthew 5-7
- iii. Parable teachings begin. Luke 12
- iv. Matthew's Dinner: Mark 2:14

- c. Key Events during the third year:

- i. The Rejection: Matthew 13:54
- ii. Feeding of the 5000: John 6

iii. Peter's Confession: Matthew 16: 13-19

iv. Sending out of the seventy: Luke 10: 1-16

d. The Final weeks

i. The trip to Caesarea Philippi and Peter's Confession: Matthew 16

ii. Mount of Transfiguration: Matthew 17:1-13

iii. Discourse on the second coming. Luke 17:20-37

**Assignment:**

- Choose one event from each year of his ministry (three total events) and write 5 to 7 sentences on why you chose that event.



## Week 3

### What is the Gospel?

#### Key Terms:

- The Kingdom =
- Messiah =
- Sacrifice =

#### What is the good news?

GOSPEL: (*EUANGELION*) "THE GOOD NEWS"

- It is where we get our term "evangelism"

"The gospel we believe is the gospel we live."

"The gospel we preach will determine the disciples we make."

Understanding the Gospel directly correlates to how we make disciples and the passion behind our mission in the church.

#### How Jesus Defined the Gospel

Critical verses used by Jesus:

MARK 1: 14-18

MARK 8: 34-35

MARK 10:15-16; MARK 10: 45

### **Four key declarative statements**

HIS PART:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Three key imperative statements**

OUR PART:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Affirming the consistency of Scripture, how did Paul define the Gospel?**

Read 1 Corinthians 15: 1-4 and Romans 1:1-6

List the critical points of consistency between Paul's writing and the Gospel passages.

Let's review from two weeks ago three critical verses in light of our Gospel understanding:

JOHN 1:1

JOHN 1:14

JOHN 1:29

JOHN 1:35

John is declaring...Behold, Jesus always has been and always will be. He is the eternal lamb of God that will be the kind of sacrifice that establishes a new covenant between God and his people. He IS the Messiah and that my friends is the greatest of all news!!!

### **How we define the Gospel:**

**The Gospel is this: The Kingdom of God has come through Jesus of Nazareth to restore relationship with mankind. He is the Christ, The King, God's one and only Son. He died on the cross for our sins, was buried and was resurrected on the third day according to the scriptures. In HIS great love and by HIS amazing grace. God our Father saves everyone who REPENTS of their sin, BELIEVES in Him and FOLLOWS Jesus in the power of the Holy Spirit. When King Jesus returns on the last day for HIS Church all who have been restored and followed him will enter into the eternal Kingdom of God.**

#### **Assignment:**

- Read Acts 2:22-38 at least 3 times. Then list out where you find the declaratives and imperatives of the Gospel.



## Week 4

### The Calling and Sending of Disciples

#### Key Terms:

- Apostle=
- Mission=
- Church=

#### What does it mean to be called by Christ?

#### How do we define a disciple and why do we define it that way?

- We define the term by using the scriptures.
- We do this because we know we are biblically aligned and frankly, it's easy to remember.

Matthew 4:19

#### Definition of a disciple:

A disciple is one who is: \_\_\_\_\_ Christ.

\_\_\_\_\_ by Christ.

\_\_\_\_\_ Christ.

## **“We are called out to be sent out!”**

### **Sending out of the 12**

Matthew 10: 5-15

Critical points to notice:

1. He sends them to their own people. Be a witness to those that know you.
2. He sums up the Gospel by saying, “The Kingdom is at hand.”
  - a. Great implications:
    - i. Jesus is saying, the king is here.
    - ii. Jesus is saying, the Old Testament prophecy is fulfilled.
    - iii. Jesus is saying, it is now...right with you.
3. You will be given the power to do miracles.
4. Go to those that want to listen.
5. They are not rejecting you; they are rejecting Jesus.

### **What do other passages say about being called out?**

Luke 10:1-23

Notice the similarities of this passage to sending out of the 12.

### **Paul’s consistency of sending out disciples**

2 Corinthians 5:17-21

**Consistent points for us to note:**

1. The Good news is one that indicates a reconciliation
2. We ALL have been given a ministry.
3. We ALL are now ambassadors.
  - a. Being an ambassador has kingly connotations.
4. Our appeal is a message of reconciliation.

When we read Acts 1:6-8 we understand what Jesus is asking us to do.

**Assignment:**

- Read Matthew 28: 18-20 and do a SPACEPETS Bible Study.

## Probe the Bible with These Questions

BY RICK WARREN – FEBRUARY 21, 2017

Christian meditation means thinking about Scripture. You meditate on Scripture in the same way a cow chews her cud: by chewing on it and chewing on it and chewing on it.

The “probe-it” method of Bible study is a great way to do that. When you use this method, you probe the text with questions, almost like a jackhammer. To help you do that, I’ll share with you one of the strangest acrostics I’ve ever used: SPACEPETS. Each letter in the phrase is the first letter of a key word in a question you ask of God’s Word.

**Is there a SIN to confess?** Does God’s Word make you aware of something you need to make right with God?

**Is there a PROMISE to claim?** There are more than 7,000 promises in God’s Word. Ask yourself if the passage you’ve read contains a universal promise. Ask whether you’ve met all the conditions of the promise. Every promise has a premise!

**Is there an ATTITUDE to change?** Is there something about which you need to think differently? Do you need to work on a negative attitude, worry, guilt, fear, loneliness, bitterness, pride, apathy, or ego?

**Is there a COMMAND to obey?** Is there a command you need to obey, no matter how you feel?

**Is there an EXAMPLE to follow?** Are there positive examples to follow or negative examples to avoid?

**Is there a PRAYER to pray?** Paul, David, Solomon, Elijah, and Isaiah, among others, pray in the Bible. You can use their prayers and know that they’ll be answered because they’re in the Bible and in God’s will.

**Is there an ERROR to avoid?** It’s wise to learn from experience, and it’s even wiser to learn from the experience of others! We don’t have time to make all the mistakes ourselves. So what can you learn from the mistakes of those in Scripture?

**Is there a TRUTH to believe?** Often, we’ll read something in Scripture that we can’t do anything about. We simply have to believe what it says about God the Father, Jesus, the Holy Spirit, the past, the future, Heaven, Hell, or other topics in the Bible.

**Is there SOMETHING for which to praise God?** You can always find something in a passage you can be grateful to God for, like something God has protected you from or something God has done.

Every question in this list has a verb in it; there is something you can *do* associated with them. Write them in your Bible or put them on a note card you keep with your Bible. They’ll help you be a “doer of the Word” every time you meditate on the Bible.

<https://pastorrick.com/devotional/english/spacepets-probe-the-bible-with-these-questions>

# DEVOTIONAL STUDY FORM

Date: _____ Scripture Passage: _____	
STEP ONE: <b>PRAYER FOR INSIGHT</b> <input type="checkbox"/> (Check When Done)	
STEP TWO: <b>MEDITATION</b>	<p><i>Six ways to meditate on a verse:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. PICTURE IT!</b> Visualize the scene in your mind.</li> <li><b>2. PRONOUNCE IT!</b> Say the verse aloud, each time emphasizing a different word.</li> <li><b>3. PARAPHRASE IT!</b> Rewrite the verse in your own words.</li> <li><b>4. PERSONALIZE IT!</b> Replace the pronouns or people in the verse with your own name.</li> <li><b>5. PRAY IT!</b> Turn the verse into a prayer and say it back to God.</li> <li><b>6. PROBE IT!</b> Ask the following nine questions:</li> </ol>
STEP THREE: <b>APPLICATION</b>	<p><i>Is there a...</i></p> <p><b>S.</b>IN TO CONFESS?  <b>P.</b>ROMISE TO KEEP?  <b>A.</b>TTITUDE TO CHANGE?  <b>C.</b>OMMAND TO KEEP?  <b>E.</b>XAMPLE TO FOLLOW?</p> <p><b>P.</b>RAYER TO PRAY?  <b>E.</b>RROR TO AVOID?  <b>T.</b>RUTH TO BELIEVE?  <b>S.</b>OMETHING TO THANK GOD FOR?</p>
STEP FOUR: <b>MEMORIZATION</b> (What verse will I memorize?) <b>Verse:</b>	



# Week 5

## The Cup and the Covenant

### Key Terms:

- Covenant=
- Righteousness=
- Communion =

### What was really happening in The Garden of Gethsemane?

Read Matthew 26: 36-45

### What is “the Cup”?

The concept of the “cup” throughout Scripture represents \_\_\_\_\_ Covenantal thinking.

### We must understand that on the cross two major events occurred:

1. Justice and Mercy were reconciled.
2. Wrath and Love were given full expression.

**We must understand what kind of death Jesus’s death was. His death was the kind that instituted a covenant.**

**Propitiation:** Covering atonement. In general, the sacrificial act that appeases God. Christ’s sacrificial death on the cross that makes divine forgiveness possible.

Some pastors/teachers believe that Jesus' act on the cross turns away or aside God's wrath. The problem is that is not the language of the scriptures. True propitiation means:

- a. Sin is totally and completely paid for.
- b. Sin will be totally removed and cast away.
- c. We are totally justified before a holy God.

The best term is that Jesus. \_\_\_\_\_ or consumed the wrath of God.

**Let's look at what Jesus accomplished on a deeper level:**

Read Isaiah 53:4-5

Sin has two issues that must be dealt with:

1. The payment
2. The removal

When we now look at what Paul says in Romans 12:1-2 we can reflect on the depth of Christ's work on the cross.

**Assignment:**

- Read Galatians 2:15-21 and do a Chapter Summary Method (10 C's) study on these passages.

## The Chapter Summary Method

BY RICK WARREN

Read a chapter of a Bible book through at least five times; then write down a summary of the central thoughts you find in it.

The Bible as it was originally written had no chapter or verse divisions. In fact, it wasn't until A.D. 1228 that Bishop Stephen Langton added the chapter divisions. These were added to make the various sections of the Bible more accessible to the readers. Some of these divisions are arbitrary and interrupt the flow of a writer's message. Usually, however, they provide good breaking points that are helpful in Bible study.

According to these divisions, there are 1,189 chapters in the Bible. If you studied one chapter each day, you could read through the Scriptures in just over three years. If you summarized two chapters a day, you could finish in about 20 months. This pace is certainly not recommended, because you could quickly get bored with the study method. Instead, select random chapters of Scripture that you want to study and use the summary method on those passages; or use a different method for variety.

### Ten Easy Steps for Doing a Chapter Summary

Step One—Caption

Step Two—Contents

Step Three—Chief People

Step Four—Choice Verse

Step Five—Crucial Word(s)

Step Six—Challenges

Step Seven—Cross-References

Step Eight—Christ Seen

Step Nine—Central Lesson(s)

Step Ten—Conclusion

In preparing to fill in the study form for this method of Bible study, read through the chapter at least five times. You will find no better way to get acquainted with a chapter of the Bible than to read it over and over again. The more times you read a passage of Scripture, the more it will come alive to you. Many Christians miss the great insights of Scripture because they fail to read and reread its passages. The great Bible expositor G. Campbell Morgan was famous for his powerful, exciting sermons. When asked for the secret of his ability to communicate God's Word, he replied that he made it a habit to read a chapter or passage 30 or 40 times before he began working on it for a sermon. It is no wonder his sermons were exciting and meaningful.

Here are some tips on how to read a chapter of the Bible:

- Read it in a Bible without notes. If you try using this method by reading a Bible in which you have made notes, you will have the tendency to concentrate on the same ideas. Let God speak to you in a fresh way and give you new insights.
- Read it without stopping. During your first few readings, don't stop in the middle of a chapter, but read it from start to finish. Your goal is to feel the flow of the chapter, so don't be concerned with the details at the outset. Try to capture the central message and the writer's overall theme.

- Read it in several different contemporary translations. This will give you additional insights as you see how each translator rendered the original writing. Make notes on the interesting differences you find.
- Read it aloud quietly to yourself. If you have a problem with concentration, this will help tremendously because you will be hearing yourself read. Many people have found that reading aloud helps them better focus their attention on the text. As you are rereading the chapter, begin looking for the following 10 specific things and write your answers on your Chapter Summary Form or on a blank piece of paper. You may fill in the 10 Cs in any order, saving Step Ten for the last step.

## **The 10 parts of your study are**

### **Step One Caption**

Give the chapter a short, descriptive title. The shorter the title, the more likely you will remember it. In fact, if you use this method on every chapter in a selected book of the Bible, you can remember the contents of the whole book by memorizing your chapter titles. Use one word if possible (1 Corinthians 13 might be titled "Love") and five words at most (Hebrews 11 could be "Heroes of the Faith"). Try to find the key word of the chapter and fit it into your title. If your title is catchy or produces a mental picture, you will remember it longer. One creative person gave "Well-Well" as a title for John 4. The two key events of that chapter are the woman at the well and the nobleman's son whom Jesus made well.

### **Step Two Contents**

Describe, summarize, paraphrase, outline, or make a list of the major points in a chapter. The method you choose will depend on the literary style of the chapter and on your own preference. Some people like to summarize; analytical people enjoy outlining. Choose the method with which you feel most comfortable and is easy for you to do. Don't try to interpret the chapter; just make observations on its contents. Record on your form what you feel the writer said.

### **Step Three Chief People**

List the most important people in the chapter. Ask questions such as, Who are the main people in this chapter? Why are they included? What is significant about them? If the chapter contains pronouns (he, she, they, etc.) you may have to refer to the previous chapter to identify the people. Write down your reasons for choosing certain people as the chief ones of the chapter. When you come to long genealogies (lists of people), don't try to list each one, but summarize the list.

### **Step Four Choice Verse**

Choose a verse that summarizes the whole chapter or one that speaks to you personally. In some chapters you may find a key verse that summarizes the writer's argument; in other chapters there may not be a key verse. On occasion you may want to pick a verse from which you will be writing your application, a verse that you believe God would have you apply to your life.

### **Step Five Crucial Word(s)**

Write down the key word or words of the chapter. Many times the key word will be the one that is used most frequently ("love" in 1 Corinthians 13 and "faith" in Hebrews 11). Sometimes the crucial word may be the most important word but not the most used one. In Romans 6, for example, the word "count" (kiv, "reckon") is the important word even though it is used only once (Rom. 6:11). Also, a chapter may have more than one crucial word.

### **Step Six Challenges**

List any difficulties you may have with the passage. Are there any statements you do not understand? Is there any problem or question you would like to study further? Often while doing a chapter summary you will get ideas for other types of studies you may want to do in the future. For instance, a certain word in the chapter may catch your attention.

### **Step Seven Cross-References**

Using the cross-references in your study Bible, look up other verses that help clarify what the chapter is talking about and list them on your form. Ask the question, What else in the Bible helps me understand this chapter? Cross-references are important because they are helpful tools in interpreting the meaning of a chapter; they enable you to see what the Bible as a whole has to say on any given teaching. You can look for several types of cross-references, and these are described in the section on correlation in the Chapter Analysis Method (see chapter 10) and in chapter 10 of Walter A. Henrichsen and Gayle Jackson's book *Studying, Interpreting, and Applying the Bible* (Zondervan).

### **Step Eight Christ Seen**

The entire Bible is a revelation of the person of Jesus Christ. In fact, Jesus used the Old Testament to teach his disciples about himself. On the day of resurrection on the Emmaus road, Jesus taught two of his disciples: "Beginning with Moses and all the Prophets, he explained to them what was said in all the Scriptures concerning himself" (Luke 24:27). As you study each chapter, be alert for statements that tell you something about Jesus Christ, the Holy Spirit, or God the Father. Ask yourself, What can I learn about the nature of Jesus from this chapter? What attributes of God in Christ are illustrated here? (Some examples: his love, justice, mercy, holiness, power, and faithfulness.) This step may be the most difficult to complete in some portions of the Bible, particularly in Old Testament narratives and in passages where symbolism is used.

### **Step Nine Central Lesson(s)**

Write down the major principles, insights, and lessons you learn from this chapter. Ask yourself, Why does God want this passage in the Bible? What does he want to teach me from this chapter? What is the central thought the writer is trying to develop? A possible answer might be "We should be loving in all interpersonal relationships" (1 Cor. 13).

### **Step Ten Conclusion**

This is the application portion of your study. As discussed in chapter 1, develop a project to help you implement in your life a lesson you have learned from the chapter or portion. It will benefit you to conclude your chapter summary by asking yourself two questions: (1) How do these truths apply to me personally? and (2) What specifically am I going to do about them?

## CHAPTER SUMMARY FORM

**CHAPTER**

**Read 5 times**

**(check when done)**

**1. CAPTION (TITLE)**

**2. CONTENTS**

**3. CHIEF PEOPLE**

**4. CHOICE VERSE**

**5. CRUCIAL WORD(S)**

**6. CHALLENGES (Difficulties I need to study)**

# CHAPTER SUMMARY FORM

**7. CROSS-REFERENCES**

**8. CHRIST SEEN**

**9. CENTRAL LESSON(S)**

**10. CONCLUSION (Personal Application)**



## Week 6

### The Crucifixion and Resurrection

#### Key Terms:

- Crucifixion =
- Grace =
- Salvation =

#### What happened during the crucifixion?

Understanding the scourging and the beating

- What was physiologically happening to Jesus?

Read Luke 23:18-49

Jesus committed his Spirit on his own accord.

#### How did Jesus demonstrate faith in those last moments?

Faith is a total commitment and allegiance to God!

Paul's comments on the Death of Christ.

Read Philippians 2:5-11

## **Why is the resurrection so important to the Christian faith?**

No human event of the ancient world has more written about it than Christ's death, burial and resurrection.

Read Matthew 28:1-10

Jesus proves once and for all that He overcomes our greatest eternal problem

The resurrection gives him the power and authority to declare the great commission.

Read Matthew 28: 18-20

**Notice what we are actually to do and the power that we are given.**

**Putting it all together:**

Read John 21:1-19

### **Assignment:**

- Write out your 5 minute testimony.



