

SPIRITUAL
Disciplines

A BELIEVER'S OPENINGS
TO THE GRACE OF GOD

Leader's Guide by Alvin Lewis, PhD



James Earl Massey

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SPIRITUAL *Disciplines*

Introduction	1
Leaders Role and Responsibilities	2
Leader's Principles.	3
Session 1: Discipline in the Christian Life	1
Session 2: Discipline in the Christian Life (Part 2)	3
Session 3: The Discipline of Meditation-Prayer	5
Session 4: The Discipline of Meditation-Prayer (Part 2)	7
Session 5: The Discipline of Fasting	9
Session 6: The Discipline of Dialogue.	12
Session 7: The Discipline of Dialogue (Part 2).	14
Session 8: The Discipline of Worship	16
Twenty Questions about Worship	18

Introduction

Some experiences in our lives are timeless. The longer we live, the more these experiences prompt us to search for the basic meanings of life. Dr. Massey's *Spiritual Discipline* helps us reflect upon these experiences and dig into the deeper recesses of our beings to discover the essence of true spirituality.

Despite the fact that Dr. Massey wrote this book nearly three decades ago, it still speaks to us persuasively today. *Spiritual Disciplines* invites us to discover and recover our spiritual resources for self-evaluation and service to others. This theme was stressed by other leading Christian writers of the twentieth century, such as Richard Foster, who urged us to detach ourselves from the confusion all around us to find “an inner wholeness necessary to give ourselves to God freely.”¹

This Leader's Guide is in keeping with a fundamental principle disclosed by Dr. Massey, who says, “The exercise of discipline in Christian living will normally involve meaningful methods for openness and action by which commitment to godliness can be strengthened, sustained and fulfilled.” Furthermore, “Christian growth...results when we properly respond by accepting and obeying that which instructs and cultivates us for the concerns and issues of a godly life” (pp. 2–3).

Alvin Lewis, PhD
Jackson, Mississippi

1. Richard Foster, *Celebration of Discipline*, rev. ed. (San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1988), 4.

Leader's Role and Responsibilities

- A. Read Dr. Massey's book through and digest its contents before you begin teaching the first session. While there are only five chapters in this small volume, we recommend that you discuss the material in eight sessions. These may be an hour to an hour and a half in length, as you and your group may choose.
- B. Become intimately familiar with each chapter and permit your creativity to flow freely. By no means do we wish to suggest that you will allow carelessness to substitute for creativity, but note the main points you will want to discuss during the lesson period.
- C. Try to anticipate the questions and issues your students will raise during each session, but keep in mind there will be some you are not prepared to answer. When necessary, defer discussion of some issues to a future session.
- D. If you will use handouts or a PowerPoint presentation to supplement the book itself, prepare and practice how you will integrate these resources into your overall lesson.
- E. Make sure to set up your room to allow for maximum dialogue among you students. This task may involve checking the room lighting, heating/cooling, audio-visual equipment, and the seating arrangement. In groups of up to twenty persons, it's best to arrange seats in a circle or semi-circle to allow for good eye contact.
- F. If your class is larger, you may opt to divide into smaller groups of four to six persons each. Use your best judgment as to how such an arrangement will enhance the quality of the discussion and student interaction.
- G. To help your class sessions to be biblically informed, utilize several modern Bible translations—e.g., the New International Version (NIV), New Living Translation (NLT), New King James Version (NKJV), or New Revised Standard Version (NRSV).

Your preparation can also be enhanced by having a good study Bible, such as the *NIV Study Bible* or the *Open Bible* (NASB).

- H. Make use of the abundant free Bible study resources on the Internet, such as the Blue Letter Bible (www.blueletterbible.com).
- I. Before each session you will need to:
- Know in advance the objective of your session and how you are going to get there. In other words, become familiar with your teaching plan and master the content of the material you will be studying.
 - Identify with the needs of your students. Identify with the spiritual burdens they have.
 - Encourage your students to participate in the discussion and activities.
 - Help your students find practical ways to apply to their lives what they learn in this study.
 - Celebrate the truth you and the members of your class discover together.

Leader's Principles

Base each session on these five principles:

1. Saturation: Pray specifically for your spiritual anointing as the leader and for the personal needs of your group.
2. Aspiration: Set goals for each session that are attainable and practical.
3. Education: Identify teaching strategies and resources that are likely to help your group reach the goals you have set.
4. Application: Be ready to show how this lesson applies to the daily life of your group members. What changes will they experience if they implement what they learn?
5. Celebration: Devote time during each session to honor, praise, and glorify God.

Session 1

Discipline in the Christian Life

(Read chapter 1.)

GOALS

To discover how discipline is vital to our spiritual formation.

- Know what the Bible teaches about the role of discipline in shaping our spiritual maturity.
- Apply the values of discipline to our daily Christian living.

GETTING STARTED (15 minutes)

1. Ask various members of your group to give their own definition of the word *discipline*. Encourage them to share examples or illustrations when they give their definition. Have a brief discussion of each definition you hear.
2. Note four ways in which Dr. Massey says that discipline influences our spiritual life:
 - a. God may use specific actions, sometimes punitive, in order to correct us (p. 3).
 - b. We may be required to observe certain practices to maintain control over our freedom (p. 4).
 - c. The New Testament says that self-discipline characterizes Christian maturity (pp. 4–5).
 - d. The Christian life begins only when we obediently respond to Christ's call to repent and turn fully to God for conversion (p. 5).

INSIGHTS ABOUT DISCIPLINE (30 minutes)

Ask students to meditate more deeply on the four spiritual influences of discipline cited by Dr. Massey. Pose the following questions to help them contemplate the meaning of discipline:

1. Dr. Massey points out that discipline should be a kind of education (p. 3). How is it educational?
2. What are some spiritual lessons you have learned from times of discipline that you have experienced?
3. Discipline may refer to corporal or physical punishment (p. 1). Why do some parents utilize physical punishment as their primary means of correcting children? When does this sort of discipline become an expression of cruelty?
4. What are some other forms of discipline that a parent may use with a child?

MODELS OF DISCIPLINE (15 minutes)

1. Name some persons that you consider to be well-disciplined individuals. What are some of their personal qualities or character traits?
2. Discuss the dangers of an undisciplined life to
 - oneself
 - society
 - the church
 - the family
3. What are some healthy ways that we can celebrate the well-disciplined lives of people in our midst?

Session 2

Discipline in the Christian Life (Part 2)

GOALS

To understand that God changes our lives—and we need to make certain changes—as a result of conversion.

- Hear about the conversion of members in the group.
- Examine what Scripture says will happen at conversion.
- Celebrate the spiritual transformation that has begun with our conversion.

GETTING STARTED (20 minutes)

1. Dr. Massey says, “One has only to review the New Testament to see how immensely necessary self-discipline was from the beginning of conversion” (p. 5). The New Testament’s root word for conversion is the Greek *strepbō*, which means to turn around; to turn one’s self about; to turn the heart or mind; to change one’s course of conduct. How does this require discipline?
2. Ask a couple of members of your group to share their conversion stories. Encourage them to tell:
 - Some of the old habits they had to overcome
 - Old acquaintances who mentioned visible changes that took place in their lives
 - How their conversion reordered the priorities of their lives

INSIGHTS ABOUT CONVERSION (20 minutes)

1. Divide your group into four clusters and ask them to read the following Bible passages.

Cluster 1

2 Cor 5:17
Ezek 36:25–27
Titus 3:4–6

Cluster 2

Rom 8:1–14
Phil 2:12–13
2 Peter 1:3

Cluster 3

2 Cor. 9:8
1 John 3:4–10
1 John 3:6–9

Cluster 4

John 8:31–36
John 1:12–13
Rom 6:15–18
Rom 6:19–23

Cluster 5

Eph 4:25–5:21
Col 3:1–7
Gal 5:16–26

Cluster 6

1 Cor 6:0–11
1 Pet 5:8–9
James 4:17
1 Cor 15:58

(Depending on the size of your group, adjust the number of clusters as well as the number of persons per cluster and the Bible verses you assign.)

2. When they have finished reading the assigned passages, ask each cluster to report:
 - a. What general theme would you give to all of the passages you read?
 - b. What do these verses tell us about conversion and discipline?
 - c. What kind of lifestyle change does the Lord require when we are converted?

CELEBRATE TRANSFORMED LIVES (20 minutes)

As you conclude this session, allow time to celebrate what you have learned about the experience of conversion. What are some of things about their “transformed lives” for which your students wish to thank, praise, and glorify God?

Session 3

The Discipline of Meditation-Prayer

(Read chapter 2.)

GOALS

- To gain an understanding of the different ways we can approach God in prayer.
- To celebrate various ways that prayer impacts our lives on a daily basis.
- To know the relationship between meditation and prayer.
- To realize and compensate for factors that hinder prayer.

GETTING STARTED (5 minutes)

Share this thought with your group before you have your opening prayer:

The late Dr. Marcus H. Morgan used to say, “Little prayer results in little power; much prayer results in much power; no prayer—no power.” No mature Christian would dispute this statement. Christians rely on prayer to sustain them during trials, temptations, and tormenting moments.

Yet it is so easy to permit our minds to become cluttered with distractions of all kinds, which diminish the effectiveness of prayer.

This is why Dr. Massey links meditation and prayer. He says, “Meditation is the mind responding to the world—both the inner and outer world” (p. 30). The discipline of meditation can enable us to enter fully into a life of prayer.

SIX ASPECTS OF PRAYER (25 minutes)

Here are six aspects of prayer as described by Dr. Massey:

1. Listening
2. Confession
3. Intercession
4. Petitioning
5. Praising
6. Thanksgiving

Lead a discussion of these, using the following questions:

1. Which aspect of prayer seems the most difficult for you?
2. In which aspect of prayer do you spend the most time? the least?
3. How might meditation help you to enter more fully into each of these aspects of prayer?

INTERCESSORY PRAYER (20 minutes)

1. James 5:13–15 speaks of the power of prayer in addressing hardships, sickness, and sin. What do you think James means by “the prayer of faith”? How might the prayer of faith “save the sick”?
2. Make a list of some people whom you would classify as “prayer warriors,” who faithfully pray for the needs of others. How might we encourage others to become “prayer warriors”?
3. Ask group members make a list of 4–6 concerns for which they need prayer. Then form clusters of two or three persons each to share and pray for these concerns.

THE WIDENING CIRCLE (5 minutes)

Conclude this session by guiding the group in a time of silent prayer for:

- Yourself
- Your family
- Your friends, and
- Needy people in a troubled foreign country

The Discipline of Meditation-Prayer (Part 2)

GOALS

- To gain an understanding of the different ways we can approach God in prayer.
- To celebrate various ways that prayer impacts our lives on a daily basis.
- To know the relationship between meditation and prayer.
- To realize and compensate for factors that hinder prayer.

GETTING STARTED (5 minutes)

Dr. Massey writes that “Meditation-Prayer is the act of giving attention to the living data of the world” (p. 31). Ask group members to share some of the “data of the world” that has come to their attention today. Then lead an opening prayer that gives attention to this “data.”

FINDING, GIVING, AND BEING BROKEN (20 minutes)

1. Dr. Massey makes this contrast between the actions of meditation and prayer: “In meditation we seek to discover and find; in prayer we seek to give and bestow” (p. 41). Ask your group:
 - What are some things that we can discover only through meditation?
 - How have you been able to give others what you have discovered in meditation? (Cite specific examples.)
2. Dr. Massey says, “Meditation-prayer permits God to break new ground in our lives with our own consent” (p. 41). Ask volunteers to share:

- What “new ground” do you need God to break in your life?
 - How might confessing your need help to start the process?
3. “Meditation-prayer has more than an inward result; it has outward results” (p. 49). What outward changes have occurred in your life as a result of what you learned through meditation-prayer?

HINDRANCES TO OUR PRAYERS (15 minutes)

1. Ask members of your group to list three of the following factors that give them the most difficulty with prayer.
- Secret sin
 - Doubt
 - Disobedience
 - Unforgiving spirit
 - Hypocritical
 - Idolatry
 - Not surrendered to the will of God
 - Overbearing (bossy)
 - Uncontrolled anger
 - Withholding God’s title
2. Following the written exercise, encourage members to share their lists with one another of two or three persons. Invite them to pray for one another in their small groups.

A TIME TO CELEBRATE (5 minutes)

Praise God for the ability to be transparent and open to the prompting and promise of the Holy Spirit.

Session 5

The Discipline of Fasting

(Read chapter 3.)

GOALS

- To examine the Old and New Testament teachings with regard to fasting as a spiritual discipline.
- To observe and utilize the principles of fasting as a means of spiritual growth.
- To visualize fasting as a creative way to overcome selfishness and materialism.
- To learn from some biblical figures who practiced fasting systematically.

GETTING STARTED (20 minutes)

We seldom hear sermons on fasting. In contrast, we hear plenty of sermons and Bible lessons on money and material things. Repeatedly, we are told to “name it claim it” and “if you feel it, God can heal it.” It is no wonder so few people practice fasting. It appears that a great majority of us want to acquire material things, satisfy our physical desires, and avoid suffering of any kind.

1. Ask your group, “What comes to your mind when you hear the word *fasting*?” Allow them time to reflect on this question before you invite them to share. You probably will hear references to hunger, physical discomfort, and deprivation.
2. Ask, “What do you believe is the purpose of fasting?” Enumerate on a marker board or flipchart the reasons for fasting that your group identifies.

3. Ask whether any physical limitations might prevent certain people from fasting. How might they nonetheless fulfill the purposes of fasting? (This might be a good time to stress that one should always drink sufficient water when fasting. Underscore the fact that fasting normally involves abstaining from food, but one should never deprive oneself of water. Without water, dehydration will rapidly occur.)

FASTING IN THE SCRIPTURES (25–30 minutes)

Fasting is mentioned in the following biblical passages. If your group is large enough, divide into small clusters to read and discuss these passages with the questions below. Otherwise you may wish to select a few of these for your group to discuss together.

- Moses' Fast: Deuteronomy 9:1–9; Exodus 34:28
- David's Fast: Psalm 35:13; 69:10
- Jehoshaphat: 2 Chronicles 20:1–30
- Ezra 8:21–23; Nehemiah 1:1–5
- Esther 4:1–16
- Jonah 3:5–9
- Joel 2:15–17
- Isaiah 58:3–5
- Matthew 4:1–11

1. What were some of the reasons for these people to fast? Do the scriptures suggest both physical and spiritual benefits of fasting?
2. Why was it sometimes necessary to call a corporate (public) fast rather than a personal fast? What situations might call for a public fast today?
3. Discuss the relationship of prayer and fasting in each of these examples. How important was prayer to the fasting discipline? What was the focus of prayer in these situations?

REVIEW 12 BENEFITS OF FASTING (20 minutes)

1. Ask one or two volunteers from your group to share their own experience of fasting.
2. Review this list of benefits that Christians can receive through the discipline of fasting.
 - Helps to develop humility.
 - Intensifies the power of prayer.
 - Improves our worship of God.
 - Removes doubt and unbelief.
 - Make our witness bolder and stronger.
 - Gives us mastery over the flesh.
 - Helps us to break sinful habits.
 - Enlarges our spiritual capacities.
 - Rids the body of poisonous toxins.
 - Helps us to develop patience
 - Aids us in the prevention of disease
 - Fasting will bring revival to our churches.
3. Ask your group to discuss some ways fasting may help us to deepen our relationships:
 - with God
 - with others in the church
 - with ourselves

Session 6

The Discipline of Dialogue

(Read chapter 4.)

GOALS

- To clarify the meaning of dialogue in the context of Christian living.
- To discover practical ways to become an authentic dialogical individual.
- To understand how dialogue is a part of our spiritual DNA and is best demonstrated in our love-relationship with God, others, and ourselves.
- To identify factors that can inhibit one's dialogue with God, others and oneself.

GETTING STARTED (15-20 minutes)

Begin your session by sharing the following statement regarding the word *dialogue* from Dr. Massey's book:

Dialogue is a way of community. It is the personal dimension of sharing. Dialogue concretizes the human will to be in relation with another person...Dialogue is the way of explored intention, the way of God who is always seeking to share Himself with others (p. 90).

Ask members of your group with which parts of the statement they agree. Is there anything about the statement that they question or with which they disagree?

DIALOGUE IN GROUPS OF THREE (TRIADS) (35 minutes)

1. Divide your group into triads (clusters of three). Explain that this activity is designed to help them experience meaningful dialogue.
 - Each member of the triad will have 2–3 minutes to describe some experience of the previous week while the other two listen attentively to what is being said. The listeners are not to talk during the spoken presentation. Each person in turn will have the role of speaker as listener.
 - At the end of each presentation, the two listeners are to give the speaker their own verbal feedback on:
 - a. What did the person say?
 - b. What meaning did they gather from what was said? (What was the significance of the experience that the person has described?)
2. Gather the group again and ask volunteers to share:
 - How did it feel to be heard without interruption?
 - What kind of concentration did it take to give someone your undivided attention?
 - Do you believe this exercise will help you to become a better listener?
 - Did this activity give you any new insight into Dr. Massey's statements about dialogue?

The Discipline of Dialogue (Part 2)

GETTING STARTED (10 minutes)

Share this statement from chapter 4 of Dr. Massey's book:

Fundamental to any dialogue is the need to take others seriously as persons of intrinsic worth (p. 71).

Ask, "What do you think Dr. Massey means by the 'intrinsic worth' of a person? For example, do people with mental or physical handicaps have 'intrinsic worth'? Do criminals? Do people who have harmed us personally?"

DIALOGUE WITH GOD, OTHER PERSONS, AND OURSELVES (20 minutes)

1. Display these three questions on a PowerPoint slide, marker board, or sheet of newsprint:

What does it mean to have...

- a. Dialogue with God?
- b. Dialogue with others?
- c. Dialogue with ourselves?

Depending on the size of your group, you may decide to divide into three clusters to discuss these three aspects of dialogue. Otherwise you may want to lead the entire group through a discussion of each facet of dialogue.

2. Instruct the group(s) to read and briefly discuss the dialogue that is described in each Bible passage. Remind them that meaningful dialogue is characterized by:

- Shared exploration
- Connectivity
- Self-disclosure
- Greater understanding
- Building community
- Personal growth

Dialogue with God

Psalms 5:2–3
 1 Samuel 1:15
 Psalm 51:1–10
 Psalm 116:4
 Hebrews 10:22
 2 Chronicles 7:14–15
 Psalm 142:1–7

Dialogue with Others

Luke 18:1
 Hebrews 7:25
 1 Timothy 2:1, 8
 Romans 8:26
 James 5:14–15

Dialogue with Self

2 Corinthians 13:5
 1 Corinthians 11:28
 Psalm 26:2
 Psalm 139:23–24
 Galatians 6:4

BARRIERS TO DIALOGUE (15 minutes)

1. Have volunteers read the Scripture passages below, which illustrate things in our lives that may hinder our dialogue with God and other believers. (You may wish to prepare handouts with these six statements and Scripture references, so everyone can refer to them during the discussion and take them for further reflection afterward.)
 - I have not dealt with unconfessed sin in my life (Is 59:1–2).
 - I have refused to be reconciled to a brother or sister in Christ (Matt 14:15).
 - A brother or sister in Christ has harmed me in some way, and I have not forgiven them (Matt 5:24).
 - I have robbed God of His glory by taking credit myself for the things I've achieved (John 14:13–14).
 - I have refused to allow the Holy Spirit to guide me in certain situations (Rom 8:26–27).
 - I have trusted my own judgment rather than God's Word to direct me (Prov 3:5–6)
2. Finish this session with a prayer for each member of your group.

Session 8

The Discipline of Worship

(Read chapter 5. You may also want your group to complete the “Twenty Questions about Worship.”)

GOALS

- To gain a clear biblical view of the meaning of worship.
- To celebrate our worship of God through developing a personal relationship with Him.
- To avoid those things that will hinder our worship of God.
- To worship God in both spirit and truth.

GETTING STARTED (15 minutes)

Ask group members to comment on what these Bible passages reveal about Christian worship:

- Exodus 3:1–6 (Worship is reserved for God alone.)
- Psalm 29:1–2 (Worship ascribes to the Lord the glory due Him.)
- Hebrews 12:28 (Worship expresses reverence for God.)
- Hebrews 7:27–28 (We can worship because of Christ’s sacrifice on our behalf.)
- James 4:7–8 (God is eager to meet us in worship.)

DIGGING DEEPER (25–30 minutes)

Ask your group to discuss these questions, based on the Scripture passages that you just read:

- Why is worship reserved for God alone? How is true worship different from the deep affection that a parent has for a child, or a spouse for a spouse, when we say that they “worship” them?

- What are some specific ways that we can show reverence to God? For example, what are some ways that we can show reverence to God in a public worship service?
- James says that “if we draw near to God, He will draw near to us.” What are some specific things we can do to “draw near to God” in our private times of worship?
- Why does the Bible say we are able to worship God because we are redeemed by Christ? How would our worship be hindered if Christ had not died for our sins?

THREE INFLUENCES ON OUR WORSHIP (15 minutes)

According to Dr. Massey, three factors influence our worship patterns. Display these on a PowerPoint slide, marker board, or sheet of newsprint:

- Our temperament
- Our tradition
- Our understanding of the truth

Then discuss the following as a group:

- Examples of some ways that our personal temperament might affect the way we worship God.
- Examples of some ways that our own worship tradition might affect the way we worship God.
- How an inadequate understanding of the truth about God might prevent us from worshipping him. (See John 4:21–24.)

SUMMING UP (5 minutes)

Close this last session with a time of praise and thanksgiving. Thank God for the spiritual disciplines of meditation-prayer, fasting, dialogue, and worship. Recommit yourselves to practicing these disciplines in your daily life.

Bonus Quiz

Twenty Questions about Worship

Your group might enjoy this brain teaser. Distribute this multiple-choice questionnaire a week before your last session to test your knowledge about worship.

Instruction: Choose the one best answer of the choices below from each of the twenty questions.

- When the law was given to the children of Israel, what were they told not to worship?
 a. Moses and Aaron
 b. Other gods
 c. The king
 d. The golden statue
- Which king in the Old Testament built the first temple in Jerusalem?
 a. David
 b. Solomon
 c. Rehoboam
 d. Hezekiah
- Who refused to worship Nebuchadnezzar's golden image?
 a. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego
 b. Daniel
 c. Queen Esther
 d. Korah, Dathan, and Abiram?
- What was Daniel's punishment for continuing to pray to God when Darius commanded that no one should pray to anyone except him?
 a. He was executed.
 b. He was exiled.
 c. He was thrown into the lion's den.
 d. He was beaten and thrown into a pit.

5. How did Jesus say we should pray when he was talking to the woman at the well?
- a. with your whole heart
 - b. in love and peace
 - c. with your body and mind
 - d. in spirit and truth
6. When did God institute formal worship and laws?
- a. To Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden
 - b. When Abraham entered the promised land
 - c. To Moses and the children of Israel in the wilderness
 - d. To Saul, the first king of Israel
7. What did Jesus say is the greatest commandment in the law?
- a. To love your neighbor as yourself
 - b. Love God with all your heart, soul, and mind
 - c. Worship only the one true God
 - d. Not to worship idols
8. What is the first line in the Lord's prayer?
- a. Our Father which art in heaven
 - b. Lord God almighty who is above all other gods
 - c. Father hear the prayer we offer
 - d. Lord we praise your holy name
9. Who went up early to worship God in Shiloh and one year prayed to God for a baby?
- a. Esther
 - b. Deborah
 - c. Rachel
 - d. Hannah
10. How does Psalm 96 say we should worship the Lord?
- a. In the beauty of holiness
 - b. With deep awe and love
 - c. With a pure heart
 - d. In righteous fear

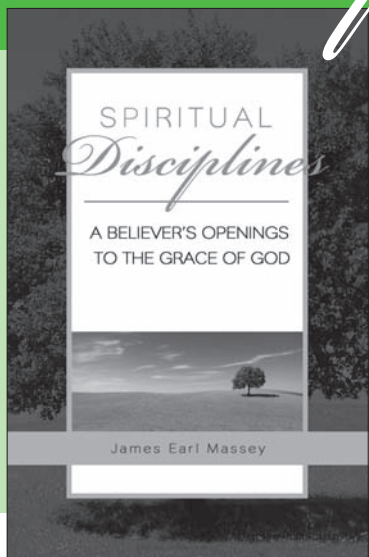
11. Which of the twelve sons of Jacob had a son whose name means praise?
- a. Reuben
 - b. Simeon
 - c. Levi
 - d. Judah
12. On which occasion in the Bible does it specifically say that believers sang a hymn?
- a. Jesus and the disciple celebrating Passover
 - b. Paul and his followers in the house of Lydia
 - c. David when King Saul asked him to play music
 - d. Moses when he had seen the glory of the Lord
13. Who sang praises to God in the middle of the night while in prison?
- a. Peter and John
 - b. Paul and Silas
 - c. James and John
 - d. Paul and Barnabas
14. What is the first offering made to the Lord recorded in the Bible?
- a. Adam's fruit of the ground
 - b. Eve's herbs of the field
 - c. Cain's fruit of the ground
 - d. Abel's firstling of the flock
15. When was the festival of Passover established?
- a. When Abraham was ready to sacrifice Isaac
 - b. When Joseph brought his family into the land of Egypt
 - c. When the plague of death of the first born was brought upon the land of Egypt
 - d. When the children of Israel received the law on Mount Sinai in the wilderness

16. Who said to obey is better than sacrifice?
- a. Joshua
 - b. Moses
 - c. Samuel
 - d. Nathan
17. Who told John not to worship him but to worship God?
- a. The angel in the book of Revelation
 - b. Jesus in the book of Revelation
 - c. The beast in the book of Revelation
 - d. The Lamb in the book of Revelation
18. In which city were Paul and Silas worshiped as gods?
- a. Antioch
 - b. Derbe
 - c. Iconium
 - d. Lystra
19. Who did the men of Athens ignorantly worship?
- a. Yahweh
 - b. Allah
 - c. The unknown God
 - d. The God of Creation
20. To which city will all nations one day go to worship?
- a. The New Jerusalem
 - b. Bethlehem
 - c. Hebron
 - d. Shiloh

Answers to Multiple Choice Questions:

1. b. Other gods
2. b. Solomon
3. a. Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego
4. c. He was thrown into the lion's den
5. d. in spirit and truth
6. c. To Moses and the children of Israel in the wilderness
7. b. Love God with all your heart, soul and mind
8. a. Our Father which art in heaven
9. d. Hannah
10. a. In the beauty of holiness
11. d. Judah
12. a. Jesus and the disciple celebrating Passover
13. b. Paul and Silas
14. c. Cain's fruit of the ground
15. c. When the plague of death of the first born was brought upon the land of Egypt
16. c. Samuel
17. a. The angel in the book of Revelation
18. d. Lystra
19. c. The unknown God
20. a. The New Jerusalem

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A BELIEVER'S
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Dr. Massey calls us to “a disciplined obedience...
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