

Name: _____

1. A gospel is a _____ of the _____ of the Lord Jesus Christ.
2. There are _____ gospels.
3. The four gospels are _____, _____, _____ & _____.
4. Before Matthew was written, there were _____ years of _____.
5. During those 400 years, the Greek empire conquered the _____ empire.
6. Then the _____ empire conquered the Greek empire.
7. The _____ empire was in control of Jerusalem and Israel when Jesus was born.
8. The _____ of Herod the Great was the huge building where the Jews worshiped God.
9. Matthew was translated from _____ into _____.
10. The first Greek word in Matthew means _____.
11. It is the word where we get the name _____, which describes the Scriptures.
12. Matthew was a collector of _____.
13. The scriptural word for his job is _____.
14. He was also one of the twelve _____.
15. The four gospels present Jesus in four different ways.
 - a. Matthew represents Him as the _____
 - b. Mark represents Him as a _____
 - c. Luke represents Him as a _____
 - d. John represents Him as _____.
16. Only _____ and _____ include a genealogy of Jesus showing who His ancestors are.

17. In Matthew, Jesus comes to be the King of Israel, but then _____ Him.
18. Chapters 26 and 27 of Matthew are about King Jesus _____ on the _____ to pay for our sins.
19. In chapter 1, the family tree goes all the way back to _____.
20. In chapter 2, Herod _____ innocent infants trying to keep Jesus from being king.
21. Jesus escaped Herod because Joseph was warned by God in a _____.
22. Chapter 3 tells the story of John the _____. He came to prepare the way for Jesus.
23. The groups that opposed Jesus and John included the _____. There were men who did not believe there was a resurrection.
24. Another group that opposed John and Jesus were religious rulers called _____. They were hypocrites.
25. In chapter 4, Jesus was _____ by the devil after fasting _____ days and nights.
 - a. The first temptation was to turn _____ into _____.
 - b. The second was to _____ from a great _____.
 - c. The last was to _____ to the devil.
26. In chapter 5, 6, and 7, Jesus preaches the _____ on the _____.
27. It begins with the Beatitudes. That word means, _____.
28. Chapters 13 to 20 include a number of _____. That is a story with another meaning.
29. The last lessons that Jesus taught are found in Chapters 21 to 25, including the _____ Discourse, which is found in chapter 24.
30. The word “_____” appears over 50 times in Matthew.
31. Only Matthew mentions the _____ in the East.
32. Matthew probably wrote this Gospel in about _____ A.D.

Name: _____

1. The shortest of the four Gospels is _____.
2. In Mark, Jesus is shown to be the perfect _____.
3. Mark wrote to people who think like the _____.
4. Mark says more about what Jesus _____ than what he _____.
5. Mark only says that Jesus is the Son of God, and gives no record of His _____.
6. Mark uses words like _____, _____, and _____ to show that Jesus made good use of time.
7. The other names for Mark are _____ and _____ and _____.
8. When _____ got out of prison in Acts 12:12, he went to Mark's house.
9. Mark's mother's name was _____.
10. Mark was probably led to the Lord for salvation by _____.
11. Mark went with Barnabas and Saul to go to _____ in about _____ A.D.
12. When they all arrived in _____, Mark quit and went home (see Acts 13:13).
13. About five years later, _____ and _____ argued about whether or not to take Mark on the next missionary journey.
14. _____ was Mark's cousin, and left Paul to take Mark with him.
15. Then, about twelve years later, when _____ was in prison in Rome, Mark was there with him according to Colossians 4:10 and Philemon 1:24.
16. Finally, in about 65 A.D. when Paul wrote Timothy he asked him to take _____ and bring him.
17. Paul says Mark was _____ to me for the ministry.
18. By the end of the first chapter of Mark, Jesus is traveling to various _____ preaching.
19. In chapter two, there is a famous story of a man lowered down to Jesus through a _____.
20. Chapter 4 contains the parable of the _____.

21. Jesus casts out _____ and raises the _____ in chapter 5.
22. The last part of Jesus' ministry took place in a region called _____ (chapter 10).
23. _____ is on the _____ side of the Jordan river.
24. Then, chapters 11 to 16 record the _____ before Jesus was crucified.
25. Some corrupt modern English language translations try to leave out the last _____ verses of Mark.
26. When Jesus was arrested in the garden, all of his disciples _____.

Name: _____

1. Luke is the _____ of the four gospels.
2. Luke presents Jesus as the perfect _____, and writes to the _____.
3. Jesus had to become man so He could be a _____ and so He could _____.
4. Luke is the only gospel who names Christ as our _____.
5. Luke mentions _____ 19 times. Men must _____.
6. Luke has the longest account of _____.
7. Luke describes six _____ that none of the other gospels talk about.
8. Luke tells of eighteen _____ that are not in the other gospels.
9. Luke wrote because it seemed _____ to him.
10. Luke (or Matthew) is quoted by _____ in I Timothy 5:18 in 65 AD. This tells us that Luke was probably in circulation by that time.
11. All scripture is given by _____ of _____.
12. Luke was not one of the _____.
13. Luke was probably born in about _____.
14. Luke was the beloved _____ according to Col. 4:14.
15. Luke was a very capable writer of _____.
16. We know Luke had a good education because his _____ language is the best in the New Testament.
17. Luke also wrote the book of _____.
18. Luke wrote to a man named _____. Which means, "lover of God."
19. Luke traveled extensively with _____ the _____.
20. Many people believe that Luke was a _____. When Paul wrote to the Colossians, he included Luke in that list.
21. Luke is a _____ name which means, _____.

22. When Paul was about to die, he said, “only _____ is with me.”
23. In order to understand what God is like, you should look at what _____ is like.
24. At the age of 12, Jesus was doing His _____’s business.
25. Jesus was baptized, but He had no _____ to wash away.
26. We know Jesus was immersed in _____ because He came up out of the _____.
27. Jesus was rejected in the city of _____, according to Luke chapter 4.
28. Jesus raised the dead _____ of _____ parents.
29. Luke lists as many _____ as Matthew - about 20 of them.
30. Luke gives a very complete _____ going all the way back to Adam.
31. Matthew’s genealogy only goes back to _____.
32. Luke chapter 12 tells us to think about three things when we are tempted to worry.
- a. Consider the _____ (Luke 12:24)
 - b. Consider your _____ (Luke 12:25-26)
 - c. Consider the _____ (Luke 12:27)
33. God _____ the Ravens (Job 38:41, Psalm 147:9)
34. God _____ the Lilies (Luke 12:28)
35. Romans 6:23 For the _____ of _____ is _____; but the _____ of God is _____ through _____ our _____.

Name: _____

1. John's gospel is not considered one of the three _____ gospels.
2. This is because it does not give a _____ picture of the Life of Christ.
3. John shows that Christ is _____. (John 1:1, and 1:14 for example)
4. John is written to _____. (hint: which men?)
5. John does not include a _____ showing the lineage of Christ.
6. John's gospel is the first book of the Bible that a _____ person should read.
7. Five of the twenty one chapters in John are about events at the _____.
8. There are two famous men in the Bible named John. The one who baptized Jesus is called _____ the _____.
9. The writer of John is John the _____.
10. John called himself the disciple whom Jesus _____.
11. Jesus gave John responsibility for his _____ at the cross. (John 19:27)
12. John also wrote what books of the Bible?
13. Tradition teaches that they tried to kill John by putting him in a _____.
14. John was banished to the Isle of _____ where he received The Revelation.
15. John's father and mother were _____ and _____.
16. John's brother was _____.
17. John's occupation was that of a _____.
18. John was known by the _____ priest.
19. James and John were called the sons of _____ by Jesus.
20. This may have been because John had a bad _____.

21. John wanted Jesus to call fire down from _____ to devour the Samaritans.
22. The inner circle consisted of _____, _____, and _____.
23. The gospel of John contains _____ chapters.
24. Briefly, the first eight chapters are as follows:
 - a. Chapter 1 introduces _____, _____, and the Lord's ministry.
 - b. Chapter 2 tells of the miracle at the _____ in _____ of Galilee
 - i. In that miracle, Jesus turned _____ into _____.
 - c. Chapter 3 tells the story of _____ (he came to Jesus by night).
 - d. Chapter 4 is the story of the _____ at the _____.
 - i. She left her _____ and said, come see a man who told me all things that ever I did. Is not this the Christ?
 - e. Chapter 5 is about the miracle at the _____ of _____.
 - i. A man was waiting for an _____ to trouble the water.
 - ii. He said, Sir, I have no _____ to put me in the pool. (John 5:7)
 - f. Chapter 6 is the miraculous feeding of the _____.
 - g. Chapter 7 tells of Jesus attending the feast of _____.
 - h. Chapter 8 tells the story of a woman caught in the act of _____.
25. Chapters 13 to 17 tell of the _____ and the Lord's Great _____.
26. Chapters 18 to 21 tell of the arrest, _____, burial, resurrection, and the appearance of Jesus to His _____ in Galilee.
27. Another word for Galilee is _____.
28. Who is Jesus?

- a. He is the _____ (John 1:1)
 - b. He is the only _____ son of God (John 1:18)
 - c. He became _____. (John 1:14)
 - d. He is the only source of _____. (Jn 6:35)
29. True Salvation is . . .
- a. A _____ change inside of a man (John 2:9).
 - b. A new _____. (John 3:3)
 - c. A _____ (like at the pool of Bethesda).
 - d. The only source of true _____. (John 4:15)
30. The purpose of John's gospel, according to John 20:31 is:
- a. To prove that Jesus is the _____.
 - b. To prove that He is the _____ of God.
 - c. To cause men to _____ on Jesus for eternal life.
31. A disciple indeed has four characteristics:
- a. He can see clearly, he has _____
 - b. He lives for eternity, he has _____
 - c. He knows the Lord, he shows _____
 - d. He is free from serving sin with his life, he has _____
32. I can know I am saved, and have eternal life because:

Name: _____

1. The official name of the book is the _____ of the _____.
2. Another good name for the book would be the Acts of the _____.
3. Acts was written by _____.
4. Acts is a book of _____, with many places, names, and events.
5. Acts covers a period of about _____ years.
6. Acts contains _____ chapters. The first twelve are about the Apostle _____.
7. The last 16 chapters of Acts are about the Apostle named _____.
8. Paul made _____ missionary journeys.
9. Peter was the apostle to the _____ and Paul was apostle to the _____.
10. The _____ were in control of Israel during the life of Peter and Paul.
11. There were four different _____ of Rome during Acts.
12. The emperor of Rome at the end of Paul's life was _____, who died by _____.
13. The region of the world where Acts took place included Israel, Lebanon, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
14. Only a few years after the end of Acts, _____ was destroyed by the Romans.
15. At the beginning of Acts, the number of believers was about _____.
16. These believers were a church located in the city of _____.
17. That church started another church in the city of _____.
18. By the time Acts ends, there were _____ of churches.
19. Some of the important doctrines in Acts are:
 - a. Who can be _____ (Acts 8:37)
 - b. How the _____ were to respond to Jewish law. (Acts 15:20-29)
 - c. The importance of the local _____. It spreads the gospel.
20. The three longest books in the New Testament are _____, _____, and _____.
21. Acts begins with an account of the Lord Jesus ascending into _____.

22. At the end of chapter 1, a church meeting was held to replace _____ with _____.
23. Chapter 2 describes the events on the day of _____.
24. Peter preached that whosoever shall _____ on the name of the Lord shall be _____.
25. _____ thousand souls were added to the church on the day of Pentecost.
26. Peter preached in the temple in chapter 3, and another _____ believed (Acts 4:4).
27. The first opposition to the gospel is found in chapter 4. The _____ and _____ were grieved that they preached Jesus, and had them arrested.
28. In Acts 4:12, Peter said that only the name of _____ could save men.
29. When Peter prayed to God asking for boldness, the place _____. (Acts 4:31)
30. In chapter 5, _____ and _____ lied to the Holy Ghost and were slain.
31. Later in chapter 5, the apostles were put in _____, but God set them free.
32. _____ the deacon was arrested in chapter 6.
33. _____ was stoned in chapter 7 as _____ watched.
34. Great _____ against the church began in chapter 8, and the church scattered.
35. _____ baptizes the _____ in chapter 8.
36. In chapter 9, _____ sees _____ on the road to Damascus.
37. Peter saw a vision of _____ in chapter 10.
38. God sent Peter to _____ to preach to Gentiles later in chapter 10.
39. In chapter 11, _____ and _____ go to _____.
40. Believers were first called _____ in Antioch (Acts 11:26).
41. _____ the king put Peter in prison in chapter 11. Later _____ died.
42. Herod was killed for letting people believe that he was a _____ in chapter 12.
43. In chapter 13, the church in _____ sends out missionaries.
44. The first two missionaries were _____ and _____.
45. When Paul and his company came to Perga, _____ left them.

46. In Antioch in Pisidia, the _____ desired to hear but the Jews rejected the message.
47. In Acts 13:46, Paul says, “Lo, we turn to the _____.”
48. In chapter 14, Paul heals a man then is _____ and left for dead.
49. There was a meeting in _____ of the church in chapter 15.
50. The pastor of the church in Jerusalem was _____.
51. The purpose for the meeting in chapter 15 was to decide how the _____ should live their Christian life.
52. A letter with the results of that meeting was sent to _____.
53. The second missionary journey began in what year? _____
54. On this journey, Paul went to Macedonia which is also called _____.
55. Paul and Silas sang praises while in jail in the city of _____.
56. God set them free from jail, and the _____ was saved.
57. In chapter 19, there is a great uproar against Paul in the city of _____.
58. Paul returns to _____ in chapter 21, and is taken into Roman custody.
59. Chapters 21 to 28 are about Paul’s travel to _____.
60. To avoid being killed, Paul appealed unto _____ in chapter 25.
61. In chapter 26, _____ almost gets saved.
62. In chapter 27, Paul is shipwrecked on the Island of _____.
63. Paul survives a deadly _____ in chapter 28.
64. At the end of Acts, Paul spends _____ years in his own hired house.
65. Acts teaches us that _____ is speaking in languages that others can understand.
66. I Corinthians chapter 14 gives _____ for speaking in tongues.
67. According to Acts 8:37, only someone who has _____ can be baptized.
68. There is NO _____ Baptism in the Bible.
69. A church is only a _____ of baptized believers.
70. The church did not start on the day of _____.

71. Missions is only one thing in the Bible – _____ the _____ to the lost.
72. If it were not for the book of Acts, we would not know the _____ for the rest of the books in the New Testament

Name: _____

1. The two memory verses assigned for this lesson are _____ and _____.
2. There are _____ groups of books in the New Testament (NT).
3. They are:
 - a. The _____
 - b. _____ – Acts
 - c. _____ (letters written by Paul)
 - d. _____ (general epistles)
 - e. _____ – The Revelation
4. The first five books of the New Testament are _____ percent of the words and verses.
5. The first five books of the NT are the _____ five books.
6. After Acts, only The _____ is not an _____.
7. An epistle is a _____ written to someone or to a group of people.
8. Most of the _____ in the New Testament are written to _____.
9. The Book of _____ was written to the Jews who were scattered in Acts chapter 8.
10. Some of the people to whom epistles were written are _____, _____ and _____.
11. A letter is a good way to learn a lesson because it is written to _____ people.
12. The problems we have are not _____.
13. If you could only read two books in the NT, they should be _____ and _____.
14. _____ is a book dedicated to salvation.
15. _____ is a book dedicated to showing that Jesus Christ is God.
16. The two most important questions for a lost person to ask are:
 - a. What must I do to be _____ (to obtain forgiveness)?
 - b. Who is the _____?
17. _____ wrote the letter to the Romans.
18. He had never been to _____.

19. The church in Rome was a mixture of _____ and _____.
20. They were arguing over who was _____.
21. _____ was the largest city in the world in Paul's day.
22. There was no _____ church at this time.
23. _____ was the emperor of Rome from 54 to 68 AD.
24. The citizens of Rome were _____ and very wicked.
25. Henry Halley said that Romans is the most _____ book in the Bible.
26. Martin Luther called Romans the _____ gospel.
27. The epistle to the Romans was written while Paul was in a city called _____.
28. The letter was delivered by a woman named _____.
29. She belonged to the church at _____, which is near Corinth.
30. In Romans 1:10, Paul had plans to _____ Rome.
31. Paul knew at least _____ people in Rome, who are named in chapter 16.
32. We are all _____ who are saved by Christ's _____.
33. _____ did not have anything to do with starting the church at Rome.
34. The key word in Romans is _____. It means to be declared _____.
35. That word appears in the Bible about 60 times, and _____ of them are in Romans.
36. Romans is written to people who are already _____.
37. According to Romans 3:29, Jesus is the God of the _____ and _____.
38. Israel is the physical _____ of Jacob.
39. According to Romans 15:10, there is a difference in _____ and "his people."
40. Calvinists believe the false doctrine that only _____ people can be saved.
41. Romans divides into two sections. Chapters 1 to 8 deal with _____.
42. The gospel is the _____ of God unto _____. (Romans 1:16)

Name: _____

1. The longest of Paul's Epistles is _____.
2. The city of Corinth was the _____ largest city in Rome.
3. The other large cities in Rome were Rome, _____ and _____.
4. The top of a Roman column (on a building) was called a _____.
5. One type of capital was called "Corinthian" which means _____.
6. It was wonderful for the _____ to be in Corinth, but horrible that Corinth got into the _____.
7. Corinth was called a seaman's _____, a drunkards _____, and a woman's _____.
8. Corinthians has a theme of _____ in the local church.
9. Five problems dealt with in I Corinthians were:
 - a. _____ within the church
 - b. _____ in contrast to spirituality.
 - c. _____ – the Corinthians considered themselves to be very wise.
 - d. _____ in the church – one member was very _____.
 - e. _____ in many areas (like the Lord's table - communion).
10. In spite of the problems in the church, Paul did not tell members to _____ the church.
11. Acts 18:1-17 tells the story of the _____ of the church at _____.
12. While in Corinth, Paul worked with Aquila and Priscilla as a _____ maker. (Acts 18:2-3)
13. Paul went to the _____ each week to talk to the Jews about Christ (4-5).
14. Paul announced that he would leave the Jews and henceforth go to the _____.
15. Paul had a vision from God encouraging him to be very _____.
16. Paul remained in Corinth _____ months.
17. The judgement seat of _____ was where Paul was brought, but the judge refused to hear.
18. Paul wrote I Corinthians in about the Spring of _____ A.D.
19. From almost anywhere in Corinth, you could see the _____ of Apollo.

20. Some of the topics dealt with in I Corinthians are:

- a. That there should never be _____ between believers (Chapter 6).
- b. Principles regarding Christian _____ (Chapter 7).
- c. The definition of _____. (Chapter 13)
- d. Requirements for speaking in tongues (Chapter 14).
- e. The most plain definition of the _____ (Chapter 15).
- f. The defense of the _____ (Chapter 15).

21. List the twelve problems in the Corinthian church.

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

22. Spiritual Principles in I Corinthians:

- a. Paul's preaching demonstrated the _____ and power of God (I Cor 2:4).
- b. The natural man and spiritual man have different _____ (understanding).
- c. Paul proved that the Corinthians were not spiritual because: _____

- d. Marriage pertains to the _____ and not the spirit (I Cor 7:33).
- e. Speaking in tongues is no _____.

23. Speaking in tongues

- a. The Corinthians thought that speaking in tongues proved they were _____.
- b. Paul condemns the emphasis on speaking in tongues, and says they are not _____.
- c. What is the miracle of speaking in tongues?

- d. Chapter 14 of I Corinthians give _____ for speaking in tongues.
24. The rules for speaking in tongues in a church are:
- a. There must always be an _____.
- b. _____ are not allowed to speak in tongues in the church. (I Cor 14:34)
- c. No more than _____ or _____ were allowed to speak in tongues.
- d. Anyone who disagrees is disobeying the _____ of the _____.
25. The Bible plainly states that speaking in tongues would _____. (I Cor 13:8)
26. A church that speaks in tongues today, is a church you should _____.

Name: _____

1. II Corinthians is a defense of Paul's _____ over the Corinthians.
2. II Corinthians was written after _____ reported back to Paul.
3. The theme of II Corinthians is, the _____.
4. Paul had experienced a great _____ in Ephesus.
5. One writer called II Corinthians the most _____ and least _____ of Paul's epistles.
6. The name of Titus appears _____ times in II Corinthians.
7. Titus and _____ delivered the epistle.
8. II Corinthians is about Patience and _____.
 - a. In _____ (Ch 1)
 - b. In _____ (Ch 4)
 - c. Over false _____ (Ch 11)
 - d. Over _____ (Ch 13)
9. _____ the _____ allows himself to be part of the central theme of II Cor.
10. Mears points out the _____ found in II Corinthians.
11. II Corinthians would be a good book to study if . . .
 - a. You wanted to _____ the ministry.
 - b. You would like to understand Paul's _____ and his _____.
12. Paul explains, in II Corinthians 4:8, what his ministry was like:
 - a. Paul was _____ (pressure)
 - b. Paul was _____ (no obvious answers)
 - c. Paul was _____ (pursued)
 - d. Paul was _____ (thrown down)
13. But Paul was not . . .
 - a. _____ (squeezed tight)

- b. _____ (at a loss)
 - c. _____ (helpless)
 - d. _____ (broken)
14. In order to live by faith like Paul,
- a. Allow faith to determine what you can _____
 - b. Allow faith to determine what you _____
 - c. Allow faith to determine where you _____
15. To have comfort like Paul had in II Corinthians:
- a. Focus on _____ for comfort.
 - b. Realize that comfort has a _____.
 - c. According to II Cor 7:4, it is possible to be _____ with comfort.
 - d. Be a source of comfort to _____ (II Cor 7:13).
16. If you don't forgive, others could be swallowed up with _____.

Name: _____

1. The area known as Galatians in the Bible is in the middle of modern day _____.
2. The word "Galatians" comes from two words: _____ and _____.
3. The Gauls were originally from _____.
4. Halley said the Gauls were _____.
5. Josephus said the Gauls descended from _____, the grandson of Noah thru _____.
6. Paul visited Galatia on his _____ missionary journey.
7. Paul was _____ by the people in Acts 14:19.
8. Paul was born in _____, not far from Galatia.
9. The Jews misled the Galatians into thinking they must keep the _____.
10. The theme of Galatians is _____ by _____.
11. Christian liberty means we have freedom from the _____.
12. Galatians was probably written in about _____ A.D.
13. Paul marveled that the Galatians were removed from _____ that called them.
14. Paul _____ the false teachers who have corrupted the gospel.
15. The two sons of Abraham were _____ and _____.
16. In Chapter 5, Paul shows the _____ and _____ of believing.
17. Chapter 6 tells the Galatians how to deal with those who have been _____.
18. The three sections of Galatians are the _____, Declaration, and _____ of the gospel.
19. Galatians is a book of _____ (i.e. lost in Adam or Saved in Christ).
20. Galatians chapter 5 list the fruit of the _____.
21. Paul wrote the letter to the Galatians with his own _____.
22. When we are saved, we are a new _____. (Gal 6:15)

Name: _____

1. When Paul wrote to the Ephesians, he was in _____ in the city of _____.
2. This letter explains the purpose and value of the _____.
3. A key phrase in Ephesians is “ _____.”
4. Ephesians shows the relationship between Christ and His _____.
5. According to Ephesians 1:22, Christ is _____ over all things to the church.
6. According to Ephesians 3:21, “To God be _____ in the church by Christ Jesus.”
7. Christ loved the _____ and _____ himself for it (Eph 5:25).
8. The other New Testament book which is similar to Ephesians is _____.
9. The church is the _____ of Christ.
10. One purpose of the church is to show the _____ of God in heavenly places.
11. The product of the church is _____ to God. (Eph 3:21)
12. A good picture of the relationship between Christ and His local church is _____.
13. The Lord will present the church to Himself as a glorious church, without _____ or _____.
14. Ephesus was one of the _____ largest cities in the Roman empire.
15. Ephesus had an enormous multi story _____ and a giant _____ which would seat tens of thousands of people.
16. The temple of the Roman goddess _____ was very near Ephesus.
17. The benefits of our position in Christ are given in chapter _____ of Ephesians.
18. According to chapters 4 and 5 we are to walk in the “church” _____.
19. Ephesians chapter 6 tells us how to _____ (hint: “S” _____)
20. List the seven things that protect us, according to Ephesians chapter 6.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
 - f.
 - g.

Name: _____

1. Philippians is a book about the _____.
2. It also says a lot about _____.
3. Fulfill ye my _____ that ye be _____.
4. If you don't have joy in your _____, find out what you are doing _____.
 - a. Maybe you are not _____ with others.
 - b. Maybe you are not willing to _____ your life to God.
5. Paul has _____ in the Philippians because they know Jesus Christ.
6. The middle part of Philippians teaches us how we should _____.
 - a. With _____ of mind.
 - b. Chapter three speaks of _____ in God.
7. In chapter four, Paul tells two women to be of the same _____.
8. We are commanded to _____ always in Php 4:4.
9. We are to be _____ for nothing.
10. Php 4:8 tells us there are certain things we are to _____ on.
11. A four part simple outline of Philippians is:
 - a. Chapter 1 – _____
 - b. Chapter 2 – _____
 - c. Chapter 3 – _____
 - d. Chapter 4 – _____
12. Paul had a _____ for people according to the first 11 verses of chapter one.
13. He lived for _____ and not for _____. (Php 1:21)
14. He trusted in Christ, not in his own _____ (Chapter 3:1-14)
15. He had peace of _____ (Php 4:1-7)
16. Paul's life was _____ life.

17. Paul rejoiced when _____ was preached (1:18).
18. Paul was a model of proper ambition.
- That I may _____ Christ (3:8).
 - That I may _____ Christ (3:10)
 - That I may know the power of His _____ (3:14).
 - That I may gain the _____ of the high calling of God in Christ (3:14).
19. Paul mentions the Lord about _____ times in four chapters in Philippians.
20. What are the four keys for joy in the Christian life?
- -
 -
 -
21. Possible causes of unhappiness in the life of a Christian are:
- Thinking you can make yourself _____ by devoting life to yourself.
 - Another problem is _____ (as in Prov 13:10).
 - A third problem is _____ about the wrong things.
 - A fourth cause of unhappiness is _____, and a desire to be _____.
 - The _____ has the answer to how to be happy.
22. The memory verse Php 1:12 says, “For _____ to _____ is _____, and to _____ is _____.”

Name: _____

1. Colosse, the town, was rather _____ in Paul's day.
2. The region where Colosse was located is called _____.
3. Colosse was very close to another church and city named _____ which was written to in The Revelation.
4. It is about _____ miles from Laodicea to Colosse.
5. The Revelation was written about _____ years after the letter to Colosse.
6. Another city in the region of Phrygia was _____.
7. The chief city of Phrygia was _____.
8. Colossians is the first _____ epistle, written while Paul was in _____ in Rome.
9. One of the pastors in Colosse was named _____.
10. Colossians is a "Christological" epistle, meaning that it is about _____.
11. The main purpose of Colossians was to defend the _____ of _____.
12. People were trying to combine _____ and _____ philosophy.
13. Some said Christ was merely a _____ being.
14. In Colossians, Paul issues a warning against _____, manner of _____ and worshiping of _____.
15. Onesimus was at one time a _____.
16. _____ and _____ were Paul's fellow prisoners.
17. The church at Colosse met in the house of _____.
18. In Colossians, Paul shows that _____ is God.
19. The works of Christ include _____, redemption, and indwelling of believers.
20. Christ is _____ in every way according to Col 2:9.
21. Chapter three of Colossians describes how to _____ in _____.
22. We should love things in _____, not on _____.
23. We are not to be _____, malicious, _____, or dishonest.

24. We should be holy, merciful, kind, humble, _____, _____, _____.
25. Christ is pre-eminent meaning that he always comes _____.
26. Christ made us _____ in God's eyes.
27. His church is His _____.
28. He _____ in all believers.
29. Paul prayed for the Colossians to have knowledge of God's _____.
30. He prayed for them to walk _____ of the Lord.
31. Christ is _____ than all others, without exception.

Name: _____

1. The Lord Jesus Christ will return in _____ as the apostles saw Him go.
2. I Thessalonians is intended to answer _____ about the return of the Lord.
3. Another good passage about the Lord's return is _____.
4. I Thessalonians was written by _____ in about _____ A.D.
5. _____ started the church at Thessalonica.
6. The story of the starting of that church is found in _____ (reference).
7. _____ and _____ were with Paul when he started that church.
8. The church had more _____ than Jews.
9. The Jews in Thessalonica were particularly _____ and _____.
10. They followed Paul to _____ and chased him out of that city also.
11. Paul was in _____ when he write I Thessalonians.
12. I Thessalonians is intended to give _____ in times of _____.
13. Thessalonica is located in Northern _____.
14. It has a prominent _____ and _____.
15. The letter to the Thessalonians teaches us to _____ in hope of _____ return.
16. The Lord's return will be _____, like the coming of a thief in the night.
17. In this epistle, there are many references to _____.
18. Chapter four teaches how to live a holy _____ life.
19. The return of Christ is plainly described at the end of chapter _____.
20. The Thessalonians were not appointed to _____ (hint: starts with "W", 5 letters)
21. There is a twelve point checklist at the end of chapter _____.
22. The first three points are: _____, _____, and _____.
23. The next three points are: _____, _____, and _____.
24. Who was sent to the Thessalonians to strengthen them (I Thess 2:3)? _____

25. The two prominent themes in this epistle are:
- _____ from the _____ to come.
 - The _____ of the _____.
26. According to I Thess 1:10, who were they to wait for? _____.
27. When He comes, who will come with Him? _____ (I Thess 3:13).
28. Some of the preaching in I Thessalonians includes:
- An _____ church, man, life, and hope.
 - The _____ of a missionary.
 - The effect of the _____ on those that sincerely receive it.
29. This church was the _____ church to which Paul wrote an epistle.
30. There are no _____ Testament quotations in I Thessalonians.
31. Thessalonica is within visible view of _____.
32. The word "Thessalonica" is said to mean, "_____ of lies."
33. Intense _____ does not prevent a church from being exemplary.

Name: _____

1. The theme of this epistle is the _____ coming of _____.
2. Second Thessalonians has more to say about the _____ of Jesus than just His return.
3. In II Thessalonians, we are taught to wait _____ for it to happen.
4. II Thessalonians 3:6-15 says we should _____ from certain people.
5. Paul said women are not allowed to speak in _____.
6. Disorderliness would also be when people refuse to labor for their _____.
7. If a man will not work, then he is not allowed to _____. (II Thess 3:10)
8. Nobody was allowed to have company with those who refused to _____ Paul's epistle.
9. There was certainty of _____ to them who persecuted the church.
10. But, those who were persecuted for Christ were promised _____ from labor.
11. Chapter 2 is a warning against _____.
12. The three signs of the Lord's return were _____, _____, and Allowing.
13. Paul asked for prayer for himself that he could preach without _____.
14. Paul said that he was confident that God will _____ them (II Thess 3:3).
15. The word "letteth" means: _____.
16. The Day of the _____ and the Day of _____ are the same.
17. Christ will be revealed from _____ (II Thess 1:7).
18. Paul _____ his own way (II Thess 3:8).
19. II Thessalonians was one of the _____ to be written.
20. I and II Thessalonians deal with the _____ things that will ever happen.

Name: _____

1. The three epistles written by Paul, following II Thessalonians, are called _____ epistles.
2. The pastoral epistles were written to _____ and _____.
3. The pastoral epistles were written near the _____ of Paul's _____.
4. Paul called Timothy his _____ laborer.
5. Paul also called Timothy his own _____ in the _____.
6. Timothy's name appears in the King James Bible about _____ times.
7. Timothy is first mentioned in _____ chapter _____.
8. The last book where Timothy is mentioned is _____ in chapter 13.
9. Paul said, in Php 2:20, that he had no man _____, who will naturally care . . .
10. Other men were seeking things for _____, but Timothy was not.
11. Timothy's name means, _____.
12. Timothy was not a _____ of a single church.
13. The two things that stand out in First Timothy are _____ and _____.
14. Timothy's first responsibility was to make sure that people did not teach _____ doctrine.
15. Doctrine is _____. It MUST come from the _____.
16. Gnosticism taught that Jesus was a _____ god. It insulted Christ.
17. Paul told Timothy that he was at _____. (I Tim 1:18)
18. The first thing men should do (I Tim 2:1) is _____.
19. The first thing women were to do was to dress in _____ clothing. (I Tim 2:9)
20. I Tim 2:12-15 says women are not allowed to _____, or to usurp _____ over men.
21. The two places in the Bible that give qualifications for pastors and deacons are:
_____ and _____
22. In the latter times, people will depart from _____.

23. Paul condemns two lies taught by the Catholic church.
- That priests cannot _____
 - And that people should not eat _____.
24. Peter was _____, as was Paul (probably). The Bible says Pastors must be _____.
25. In Chapter five, Paul gives very specific instructions to Timothy.
- _____ were not to be rebuked.
 - Only widows without _____ were to be given money.
 - Younger women were to _____ and raise _____.
 - Pastors were not to be accused unless there were two or three _____.
26. Chapter six says that godliness with contentment is great _____.
27. People who desire to be rich are _____ themselves greatly, according to I Tim 6:9-10.
28. Men should seek _____ rather than material wealth.
29. Timothy is told to _____ the good _____ and lay hold on eternal life.
30. Babble is when people say _____ things.
31. We are to pray that we can lead a life in all _____ (I Tim 2:2).
32. The mystery of godliness is the _____ _____ _____.
33. Timothy was taught that God wants _____ men to be saved. (I Tim 2:4)
34. The church of God is the _____ and _____ of the truth.
35. A pillar is something that _____ up something else.
36. Ground is a stable _____ place and _____.

Name: _____

1. Halley calls this epistle Pauls' _____.
2. It was written in about _____ A.D. while Paul was in _____.
3. Only _____ and _____ were with him or had helped him.
4. In II Tim 1:3, Paul said he had a pure _____ regarding his life.
5. II Tim 4:7 – “I have _____ a good _____.”
6. The theme of the book is _____ in the _____ of the Lord.
7. It mentions _____ five times:
 - a. The _____ to endure
 - b. The _____ for endurance
 - c. The _____ of endurance
 - d. The _____ of endurance
 - e. The _____ to endure
8. There are many _____ and _____ who say that serving God is a life of ease.
9. All that live godly in Christ Jesus shall _____.
10. God hath given us a spirit of _____ and of _____ and of a _____.
11. It was because Paul obeyed God that he was _____ (II Tim 1:12).
12. When we serve God, sometimes we will suffer the following conditions:
 - a. _____ from loved ones (II Tim 1:4)
 - b. Exposure to many _____ (II Tim 1:8)
 - c. Being _____ and _____ by people who are fellow believers (1:15)
 - d. _____ in God's word (II Tim 2:15)
 - e. Being _____ by people who teach _____ (II Tim 2:17-18)
13. Paul listed ten responsibilities for Timothy to observe. Some of them are:
 - a. _____ the calling God has given you

- b. _____ to the truth
 - c. _____ what God has taught you
 - d. Oppose those who teach _____
 - e. Avoid _____, _____, and strife
 - f. _____ the Word of God
14. II Timothy 3:16 is a _____ of Scripture and how we got the Bible.
15. II Timothy 1:12 is _____ that we cannot lose our _____.
16. II Timothy 1:7 shows the kind of _____ we should have.
17. Paul is proof that it is possible to _____ God throughout your life.
18. If you feel _____ in your service for the Lord, read II Timothy.
19. II Timothy 4:7 I have fought a good _____, I have finished my _____, I have kept the _____.

Name: _____

1. In II Cor 2:13, Paul called Titus his _____.
2. In II Cor 8:23 he called Titus his _____.
3. According to Galatians chapter 2, Titus was with _____ & _____ in Antioch.
4. Titus was a _____, not a Jew, and was un-circumcised.
5. Paul used Titus as proof that you don't need to be circumcised in order to be _____.
6. We estimate that the epistle to Titus was written in _____ A.D.
7. According to Titus 2:7, the theme is a _____ of _____ works.
8. Titus is a lot like the First epistle to _____.
9. Titus had been left in _____ to establish churches.
10. Titus and I Timothy both give the qualifications of a _____.
11. The purpose of a bishop (pastor) is to overcome _____ and _____ talkers. (Ti 1:10)
12. The groups of people that the bishop should teach (see Chapter 2) include:
 - a. _____ (2)
 - b. _____ (3)
 - c. _____ (4)
 - d. _____ (6)
 - e. _____ (9)
13. The outline of chapter three is:
 - a. _____ the _____ (1)
 - b. _____ their _____ (8)
 - c. _____ from _____ (9)
 - d. _____ the _____ (10)
 - e. _____ the _____ (14)
14. Titus is one of the three _____ epistles.

15. Titus teaches many important doctrines, including:
- a. _____ cannot _____ (1:2)
 - b. Jesus Christ is _____ (1:3-4, 2:13, 3:4-6)
 - c. _____ will return (2:13)
 - d. _____ is by faith, not by _____ (3:5-6)
16. The _____ is the only place to serve God.
17. Titus lacks the _____ of II Timothy.

Name: _____

1. Philemon is among the _____ books in the Bible, and is one of only _____ out of 66 that have a single chapter.
2. Philemon was a citizen of _____, and had at least one _____.
3. Philemon's servant's name was _____, who is also named in Col. 4:9.
4. Philemon was saved as a result of _____ ministry.
5. Paul complemented Philemon because Philemon was:
 - a. Involved in the _____.
 - b. Well known for his _____ and _____.
 - c. Was _____ to the other saints.
 - d. Could be expected to _____ the Lord.
6. Paul always _____ Philemon in his _____.
7. Paul was writing Philemon to ask for _____ for Onesimus.
8. Onesimus's name means _____, but he had become _____ to Philemon.
9. Paul thinks Onesimus had _____ away so that he could be _____ (15).
10. Paul said to Philemon, for _____ sake, I rather beseech thee. (9)
11. The picture in Philemon is that Paul is like _____ and Philemon is like _____, and we are like _____.
12. Paul says to Philemon that he should receive Onesimus as he would receive _____. (17)
13. And Paul said, charge my account for anything he has done _____ to thee (18).
14. This is just like _____, who took our sins upon Himself.
15. Many other people are mentioned in Philemon, including:
 - a. _____ - one of Paul's most trusted disciples.
 - b. _____ - who abandoned Paul during a missionary journey.
 - c. _____ - who was imprisoned with Paul at Rome, and later forsook him.
16. Paul was a suffering _____ during the time he wrote to Philemon.

17. Paul was so serious that he took the _____ and _____ the words himself.
18. The person who has the best opportunity to intercede for an offender is the _____ of the one who was offended.

Name: _____

1. Hebrews is challenging regarding _____.
2. Two other books that are difficult to interpret are _____ and _____.
3. Hebrews is one of the most important books _____.
4. It gives a declaration of the _____ and _____ of Christ.
5. It proves that any so-called church with a _____ is in error.
6. The office of the priest is replaced by _____.
7. Hebrews is written to a _____ audience in _____ A.D.
8. The word _____ occurs 13 times in Hebrews.
9. Hebrews was written by Paul, who was probably in _____ at the time.
10. Christ sang praises in the midst of the _____ (Heb 2:12).
11. Hebrews proves that _____ replaced the Old Testament _____.
12. Those who trust in Christ are to leave the _____. (Heb 13:13)
13. Some people believe that Hebrews teaches that you can lose your _____.
14. You cannot repent more than _____ time(s).
15. Hebrews describes falling away from the _____ found in Galatians.
16. You cannot be saved _____ times. (Heb 10:26-27)
17. There is only one _____ for sin.
18. God promised in Heb 10:17-18 that he would _____ their sins no more.
19. Hebrews 1:8 teaches that Jesus is the _____ of God, and is _____.
20. Jesus was not an _____ (Heb 2:16).
21. In order for sins to be remitted (removed), _____ must be shed. (Heb 9:22)
22. The definition of faith is found in what verse in Hebrews? _____
23. Jesus Christ is the _____ yesterday, today, and forever (Heb 13:8).
24. We are to honor _____ authority (Heb 13:7, 17, 24)

Name: _____

1. James is the first of the _____ epistles (written to no specific church or individual).
2. These are sometimes called _____ epistles, but they have nothing to do with the Catholic church.
3. They are written by apostles, but not by _____.
4. James has been called the _____ of the New Testament.
5. James gives 54 direct _____ and _____.
6. The focus of the book is upon _____ not doctrine.
7. Failure to demonstrate proper _____ shows a lack of _____.
8. _____ without works is _____.
9. To seek salvation by _____ of the law is to stumble (Romans 9:32).
10. Man is not justified by _____ of the law, but by _____. (Gal 2:16)
11. James was addressed to _____ Jews.
12. James was the pastor of the church in _____.
13. The Theme of James is _____ accompanied by _____.
14. James the _____ was the writer of James.
15. In James, the word “justified” means, “to show that someone is _____.”
16. Webster’s Dictionary’s first definition of “justified” is, “to be shown to be _____ free.”
17. Whosoever shall keep the whole _____, and yet offend in one point, he is _____.
18. Temptation is not from _____. (James 1:13-18)
19. James 3:13-18 is the proof of true _____.
20. In James 5:1-6, there is a condemnation of the _____.

Name: _____

1. First Peter is known as the Epistle of _____.
2. Much of I Peter is about _____ (i.e. I Peter 2:19, 20, 21, 23).
3. The theme of I Peter is _____ in the midst of _____.
4. Peter was commanded to strengthen his _____ (Luke 22:31).
5. Peter denied _____ in order to avoid _____ and _____.
6. This epistle was probably written in about _____ A.D. and the “fiery trial” mentioned in I Peter 4:12 could be the persecution that Christians faced at the hands of _____ the emperor.
7. _____ is the most mentioned man in the New Testament.
8. Peter was a _____ from _____.
9. His name means _____.
10. The “inner circle” was _____, _____ and _____.
11. Peter was an apostle to the _____, not the Gentiles.
12. Peter preached on the day of Pentecost, and _____ were baptized as a result.
13. The last time we hear about Peter is at the council in _____ (Acts 19).
14. Paul rebuked Peter because of his _____ of the Jews.
15. Peter was known by the church at _____.
16. Peter says the following about suffering:
 - a. It is for a _____ (I Pe 1:6)
 - b. The trial of your faith brings _____, _____ and _____ to Christ.
 - c. We should be _____ and not _____ when suffering.
 - d. We should not be _____ when we suffer (I Pe 4:16).
17. The outline of Peter is:
 - a. _____ and the destiny of the _____.
 - b. _____ is the _____ of the Christian.

- c. _____ is a _____ of the Christian.
18. Baptism does not _____ us.
19. Baptism is the _____, not the cause, of a good conscience.

Name: _____

1. Second Peter was written in approximately _____ AD.
2. It was the beginning of a period known as the age of _____ because there is not much information about it.
3. It was also called the age of _____, because of all the false doctrine being promoted.
4. Second Peter is a prediction of _____, and an _____ for it.
5. This epistle is very similar to _____.
6. The context of II Peter is _____ against _____ doctrine.
7. It seems that suffering and false doctrine both need to be _____ against.
8. If you are overcome by false doctrine:
 - a. You will be _____ and _____ (II Peter 1:8)
 - b. You will be _____ (II Peter 1:9)
 - c. You will _____ that you are saved (II Peter 1:9)
 - d. You will _____ (II Peter 1:10)
9. Ignorance of the _____ of God is the cause of being overtaken by false doctrine.
10. The three chapters of II Peter can be outlined as follows:
 - a. _____ against error (Chapter 1)
 - b. _____ with error (Chapter 2)
 - c. _____ of Error (Chapter 3)
11. Chapter two of Second Peter describes false teachers.
 - a. They are _____ (2:1, 13)
 - b. They are _____ (2:3, 14)
 - c. They are _____ (2:10)
 - d. They are _____ (2:14)
 - e. They are _____ (2:18)
12. False teaching is not opposed to _____ or _____ (2:14)

13. The seven divine qualities of a believer in II Peter chapter one:
- a. _____ – Moral goodness
 - b. _____ – Knowing and learning
 - c. _____ – self control
 - d. _____ – steadfastness, endurance, waiting
 - e. _____ – holiness, reverence towards God
 - f. _____ – Love of brothers
 - g. _____ – Love
14. The message of the false teachers is a “feel _____” message that accepts sin.
15. The defense against false teaching is the _____ found in the word of God.
16. False teachers listen to _____ but themselves.
- a. They become their own _____.
 - b. They reject all other _____.
 - c. They refuse to be _____.
 - d. They will not listen to anything that does not agree with what they _____.

Name: _____

1. First John is a book of _____.
2. The purpose of First John is threefold:
 - a. That we may have _____ with you.
 - b. That you _____ may be full.
 - c. That ye _____ not.
3. The theme of the book is “How you can know that you are _____.”
4. First John does not mention _____ one single time.
5. The ultimate declaration – “God is _____, and in Him is no darkness at all.”
6. The ultimate explanation – “If we say that we have fellowship and walk in _____, we lie . . .”
7. The ultimate exception – “If we _____ our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive.”
8. First John says a lot about liars.
 - a. Those who say they have not _____ are liars.
 - b. Those who say they know the Lord but don’t keep His _____ are liars.
 - c. Those who deny that Jesus is the _____ (Messiah) are liars.
 - d. Those who claim to love God but hate their _____ are liars.
 - e. Those who do not believe _____ are liars. (I John 5:10)
9. Men who walk in darkness have no _____ with God.
10. _____ is mentioned over 15 times in I John.
11. We are commanded not to love the _____.
12. There is no fellowship between the _____ and the _____.
13. Many _____ are gone out into the world (I John 4:1-5)
14. Seven things “we know,” according to I John, are:
 - a. It is the _____ time.
 - b. When He shall appear, we shall be _____ Him.

- c. We have passed from _____ unto _____
 - d. We are of the _____ because we have compassion on a brother in need.
 - e. He _____ us when we pray.
 - f. Whosoever is born of God _____ not.
 - g. The _____ of _____ is come.
15. John was sure about some things:
- a. Only _____ is eternal life.
 - b. Christ _____ the sins of the saved.
 - c. Those who are saved _____ the Lord.
 - d. _____ will love one another.
 - e. Believers will _____ together.
 - f. Believers will know and acknowledge the true _____.
 - g. John was sure that believers would accept _____.
 - h. Believers would know the _____ of His _____.
 - i. Believers are saved by _____ in Christ.

Name: _____

1. The theme of II John is _____ in light of the _____.
2. Unity in love is impossible unless _____.
3. We are to separate from those who do not _____.
4. The definition of "love" is that we walk according to His _____.
5. Deceivers are those who do not confess that _____ is come in the flesh.
6. Deceivers do not have _____.
7. You do not owe hospitality to a _____.
8. You CANNOT have God unless you abide in the true _____ of _____.
9. Seven essentials of the doctrine of Christ are:
 - a. The _____ birth
 - b. The fact that He is God's _____.
 - c. The death, burial and bodily _____ of Christ.
 - d. The fact that he is one with _____.
 - e. The fact that He is the only means of _____.
 - f. The fact that He is all _____ but all _____.
 - g. The fact that He is _____ again to _____ for all eternity.
10. II John was probably written in about _____ A.D.
11. The key words in III John are _____ and _____.
12. The theme of III John is _____.
13. Diotrephes is condemned because he was not _____.
14. John commends Gaius because of his _____.
15. Gaius faithfully cared for the _____ and others.
16. The purpose of hospitality is that it gives _____ to others, _____ the church, and helps the truth go out.
17. The theme of Jude is imminent _____.

18. Apostasy is the _____ from true faith in Christ.
19. An apostate is certainly not _____.
20. Judas, the writer of Jude, was the brother of _____.
21. Jude was written in about _____ A.D.
22. Jude has two common “nicknames”
 - a. The acts of the _____
 - b. The vestibule of _____
23. We are told to earnestly _____ for the _____.
24. False teachers turn the grace of God into _____.
25. Lasciviousness is _____ of desires, _____, and _____.
26. False teachers never preach against _____.
27. Jude also says, “Of some have _____, making a _____.”
28. The key to reaching the lost is having _____ on them.
29. Jude contains six bad examples, including Angels who followed _____.
30. The outline of Jude is:
 - a. God’s purpose against _____.
 - b. The _____ of Lust
 - c. The _____ of Lust
 - d. The _____ of Lust
 - e. The _____ of Lust
 - f. The _____ for Lust
 - g. The _____ for the Lord.

Name: _____

1. The last book of the Bible is entitled the _____ of _____.
2. The writer of the Revelation is the Apostle _____, who wrote from the Isle of _____.
3. The Revelation was written in about _____ A.D.
4. John saw what he wrote about with his own _____. (Rev 1:2)
5. The Revelation is accompanied by a _____ to those who change it.
6. The Revelation is the most difficult book of the Bible to _____.
7. Revelation chapters 2 and 3 are letters to seven local _____.
8. The beginning of the Revelation of Jesus Christ is seen in Chapters _____ to _____.
9. The story of _____ is seen in Revelation 12 thru 14.
10. The New Creation and Conclusion is seen in chapters _____ and _____.
11. The Bible is a _____ book which uses _____ language.
12. Israel never means _____, and thousand always means _____.
13. Israel is the _____ of Israel, and has existed since _____, Isaac, and Jacob.
14. The Revelation is _____ and not _____ (has not taken place).
15. The Revelation tells the story of the end of the _____, the judgment of _____, and the reward of those who follow Christ.
16. _____ are not found in The Revelation between chapter 4 and chapter 22.
17. God will judge the _____, and put an end to _____.
18. God will reward the _____ for all _____.