
**CHRISTIAN WORKER
BIBLE STUDY SERIES**

PRESENTED BY:

*Philippians, Colossians
and Philemon*

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SUGGESTIONS FOR STUDY:

Only your Bible is needed to complete this study.

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Pray before you begin and ask the Lord to enlighten your spiritual understanding.

Read the question carefully and then read the Bible text at least twice.

(Reading the text aloud is of great value.)

Work on your study regularly. If you lay it aside, you will lose the flow and continuity of the lesson.

As you complete each lesson or chapter, mentally summarize what you have just learned.

Other helps such as commentaries or devotional books can add greater depth to your studies.

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THE EPISTLE TO THE PHILIPPIANS

Philippians was written by Paul about A.D. 62 during his first imprisonment in Rome. It was in Philippi that a woman named Lydia and also the Philippian jailer and his family were converted. {Acts 16:14-34} It was from this beginning that the first church in Europe was started.

Paul is writing to the now established church at Philippi to acknowledge and express his appreciation for a gift of money brought to him by Epaphroditus. This particular letter of Paul's is especially one of praise and affection and his great love and care for the Philippians can be seen throughout this letter.

Even though Paul is a prisoner at this time, this is a letter of triumph and joy. He does not look at the circumstances that surround him, but rather to the Lord Jesus Christ, knowing that God can work in any circumstance as long as he himself is a submissive vessel. What lessons can be learned in our own lives as we, like Paul, see that it is not the circumstances that count, but the Lord Jesus Christ! What victory and joy we have when we are able to trust God to care for us as we in turn care for others.

Read the sixteenth chapter of Acts to learn the background of Paul's first visit to Philippi.

CHAPTER ONE - READ THE CHAPTER FIRST

Chapter one begins with a greeting from Paul and Timothy to the saints at Philippi. It continues on to express the thanksgivings and prayers for the church and then Paul tells something of his own condition as a prisoner.

1. Who is the author of this epistle? Paul the Apostle, and Timothious
2. To whom is it written? to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi, with the bishops and deacons
3. Paul thanked God and prayed much for the Philippians. He also in verse 6 expressed a certain confidence in regard to them. What was it? that he which hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ:
4. In what way were they partakers of Paul's grace? v. 7 in the defence and confirmation of the gospel

This grace received by Paul and the Philippians is the power of confirming the Gospel by their sufferings. See verse 29.

5. Paul prayed that their love would abound in knowledge
and in all judgment. v. 9
6. What are three other things in verses 10 and 11 that Paul prayed for the Philippians?
 - a. That ye may approve things that are excellent
 - b. that ye may be sincere and without offence till the day of Christ.
 - c. Being filled with the fruits of righteousness, which are by Jesus Christ
7. What view did Paul take concerning the things that had happened to him? v. 12 have fallen out rather unto the furtherance of the gospel;

8. How did the fact that Paul's bonds were manifest in the palace and other places further the cause of Christ? v. 14 many of the brethren in the Lord, waxing confident by my bonds, are much more bold to speak the word without fear.
9. Why did some preach Christ of contention? not sincerely, supposing to add affliction to my bonds:
10. How did this manner of preaching affect Paul? v. 18 whether in pretence, or in truth, Christ is preached; and I therein do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice
11. Paul's earnest desire is for Christ to be magnified whether by life or by death. What does he say concerning life and death as it affects him? v. 21 1 For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain

This is the key verse of Philippians and once it is revealed to us by the Spirit, it becomes a joyous truth.

12. What was Paul's conflict? vv. 23 and 24 having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ; which is far better: Nevertheless to abide in the flesh is more needful for you
13. What was his conclusion? To Stay for their sake
14. How does Paul tell them their conversation or conduct should be? v. 27 _____
15. What great privilege was given to the Philippians? v. 29 let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel of Christ

Remember, if we suffer for Christ it is because He has counted us worthy! What glory if we rejoice when that great honor is bestowed upon us.

CHAPTER TWO - READ THE CHAPTER FIRST

This chapter begins with an exhortation to unity and meekness and then goes on to give Christ as the supreme example of humility and obedience. Paul uses himself, Timothy, and Epaphroditus as examples also.

1. What four things mentioned in verse 1 should be conducive to spiritual unity?
- any consolation in Christ
 - any comfort of love
 - any fellowship of the Spirit
 - any bowels and mercies
2. In what way does Paul tell the Philippians that they can fulfill his joy? ye be likeminded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind.
3. In what way are we to consider or think of others? v. 3 in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves

It is human nature to think of ourselves first, but it is the nature of Christ to think of others first as verses 3 and 4 admonish. The power to follow this admonition lies in verse 5 which says "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

4. Verse 7, speaking of the incarnation of Christ, says "He made himself of no reputation." This is literally saying that He "emptied" himself of his deity and took on the likeness of men. Christ voluntarily laid aside the outward appearance of his deity and the divine attributes as far as his own benefit was concerned. He not only did this, but to what extent did He humble himself for our sakes? v. 8 being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross
-
5. When God highly exalted Jesus, what did He give to Him? given him a name which is above every name:
-
6. Everything in heaven, earth and under the earth will pay obeisance at what name? Jesus
 Jesus in His humanity was debased to the lowest degree in the eyes of man. Even the most despised form of death was His portion so that He was put to shame before the world. But now, God has highly exalted Him and it is at the name of Jesus that all shall pay homage. Jesus (the name meaning Saviour) is the exalted name because it denotes both His humiliation and his triumph over sin, death and hell. It is in the name of Jesus that all things are done.
7. Paul tells the Philippians in verse 12 to work out their salvation with Fear and Trembling
-
8. In verse 13 what is it that God works in us? to will and to do of his good pleasure.
-
9. What are we to hold forth to the world? v.16 the word of life
10. Paul intends to send Timothy to the Philippians soon and commends him very highly. In expressing the bond he felt for Timothy, what comparison did he use? I have no man Like Minded
11. In expressing his feelings for Epaphroditus in verse 25, Paul calls him his my brother, and companion in labour, and fellowsoldier
-
12. For what reason was Epaphroditus near death? v. 30 6 For he longed after you all, and was full of heaviness, because that ye had heard that he had been sick.
-

CHAPTER THREE - READ THE CHAPTER FIRST

Here Paul warns the Philippians against the Judaizers, then expresses his confidence of triumph in Christ, and of the power of God to provide for all needs and ultimate glory in the presence of God.

1. In warning against the Judaizers, what three expressions does Paul use in referring to them? v. 2 Dogs, Evil Workers, and the Consision
-
2. In verse 3 what are three characteristics of those who are spiritually circumcised?
 a. Worship God in the Spirit
 b. rejoice in Jesus Christ
 c. Have no Confidence in the Flesh
3. What are three things mentioned in verse 5 concerning Paul's background?
Circumcised the 8th day Stock of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin a Hebrew of Hebrews in the Law pharisee.
-

4. In verse 5 and 6 we can see five things that Paul could have had confidence in, if he were trusting in the flesh: in a ritual, in a race, in religion, in accomplishments, and in personal righteousness. All of these things had much meaning to the Jews. Paul lacked nothing in attainment. But in verse 7 what is Paul's conclusion concerning this matter? I counted loss for Christ
-
5. What righteousness did Paul desire to have? but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith:
6. In verse 10, what four things is Paul seeking?
- That I may know him
 - the power of his resurrection
 - the fellowship of his sufferings
 - being made conformable unto his death;
7. What prize is Paul seeking in verse 14? the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.
8. How will the Philippians know if they are otherwise minded (not of the same mind)? v. 15
God shall reveal even this unto you
9. What does Paul say concerning the enemies of the cross? v. 19 Whose end is destruction, whose God is their belly, and whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthly things.
10. Where do we have our conversation? ("conversation" literally means citizenship) our conversation is in heaven; from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ:

Paul is saying here that our permanent dwelling place is in heaven and that this world is only a temporary resting place for us until that day when our Lord shall return again.

11. In verse 21 it says that the Lord Jesus Christ shall change our body to be like like unto his glorious body,

CHAPTER FOUR - READ THE CHAPTER FIRST

Peace is the theme that runs throughout this final chapter of Philippians.

- In verse 1 Paul calls the beloved Philippians his joy and his crown
- What exhortation did he give to Euodias and Syntyche? that they be of the same mind in the Lord.
- In verse 4, one way of attaining and keeping the peace of God is by Rejoice in the Lord always
- In verse 5, what is an incentive for letting our moderation be known to all? The Lord is at hand.6 Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God.
Moderation literally means "gentleness," "forbearance," or "reasonableness."
- What will keep our hearts and minds through Christ Jesus? v. 7 And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding
- What are the things that Paul says to think or meditate upon? v. 8 whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.

7. **In verse 9, what does Paul tell the Philippians to do?** _____
Those things, which ye have both learned, and received, and heard, and seen in me, do
8. **Why did Paul rejoice in the Lord?** _____ that now at the last your care of me hath flourished again
9. **What was Paul's attitude concerning his own physical state or surroundings? v. 11** _____
for I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content.
10. **What are we able to do through Christ? v. 13** _____ I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.
11. **In verse 17, Paul states that he does not desire a gift, but what does he desire?** _____
ut I desire fruit that may abound to your account.
12. **After speaking about the things which he had received, what promise does Paul give the Philippians? v.19** _____ my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.

PLEASE MEMORIZE THE FOLLOWING SCRIPTURES, AND THEN WRITE THEM FROM MEMORY:

Philippians 1:6 _____ Being confident in this one thing that He who began the good work will continue until the day of the
Lord Jesus christ.

Philippians 1:21 _____ for me to live is Christ, to die is gain.

Philippians 4:13 _____ I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me.

Philippians 4:19 _____ My God will supply all I my needs according to His riches in Glory.

THE EPISTLE TO THE COLOSSIANS

Colossians is another of the prison epistles written by Paul at about the same time as Philipians. At the time of this letter, Paul had not visited the Colossian church, but he had much love and concern for them in the Lord. This church may have been established by Epaphras who is mentioned in this epistle.

One of the reasons for this letter was to warn the church against false teaching that was coming in, and to establish or confirm the truth.

The theme of Colossians is "the Headship of Christ."

CHAPTER ONE - READ THE CHAPTER FIRST

1. Who is the author of Colossians? Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, and Timotheus our brother,
2. To whom is the epistle written? To the saints and faithful brethren in Christ which are at Colosse
3. In verses 5 and 6, what does Paul say brings forth fruit? the word of the truth of the gospel
4. Who is Epaphras? v. 7 Epaphras our dear fellowservant, who is for you a faithful minister of Christ;
5. In verse 9 Paul prays that they might be filled with the knowledge of His will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding.

When Paul speaks of being filled with the knowledge of His will, this not only applies to our individual lives, but, in the fullest sense, it applies to knowing God's will or His eternal purpose and plan as it is set forth in His Word. If we know this in all wisdom and spiritual understanding, then we are able to apply this knowledge effectively.

6. Next Paul prays that they might walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing, which would lead to being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God

In this verse, the word pleasing literally means "a preference of the will of others before our own." It has also been translated as "unto every anticipation of His will." If we are filled with the knowledge of His will and walk worthy unto all pleasing (anticipation of His will), we are bound to be fruitful in good works and increase in knowledge of God.

7. Finally, Paul prays that they might be strengthened with all might unto all patience and longsuffering with joyfulness.
8. In verses 12 and 13, Paul gives thanks to God for three things He has done for His people. What are they? a. hath made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light
b. hath delivered us from the power of darkness
c. hath translated us into the kingdom of his dear Son:
9. By whom and for whom were all things created? Jesus
10. Of what is Christ the head? Of the Body, the Church

11. Name two other things that are said concerning Christ in verses 18 and 19.
 a. who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead; that in all things he might have the preeminence.
 b. For it pleased the Father that in him should all fulness dwell
12. How was peace made? through the blood of his cross, by him to reconcile all things unto himself
13. Verses 21-23 say that even though we were once enemies, if we continue in the faith, the Lord will present us holy and unblameable and unreproveable in his sight
14. What is the mystery that has been hidden from ages and generations? vv. 26-27
 glory of this mystery among the Gentiles; which is Christ in you, the hope of glory:
15. What enabled Paul to labor as he did? v. 29
 according to his working, which worketh in me mightily.

CHAPTER TWO - READ THE CHAPTER FIRST

Here Paul warns against the doctrine of false teachers.

1. In verses 2 and 3, Paul wants the Colossians to have the full assurance of understanding concerning the mystery of God, which is Christ the Head of the Church, in whom is hidden
 all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge

If we have the understanding with full assurance that all wisdom and knowledge are contained in Christ, or in this mystery of God now revealed, then we are freed from seeking answers in philosophy, psychology or any other enticing means of man. We shall fully know that Christ Jesus is the only source of supply.

2. Since he was not with them, how was Paul able to behold the order and steadfastness of their faith? yet am I with you in the spirit, joying and beholding your order
3. In verse 9 (and 1:19), what does Paul declare about Jesus?
 in him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily.
4. Christ is the head of all principalities and powers and we are complete in him
 The word "complete" here means "filled full." Every need that we have is answered or supplied in Christ. We are filled full in Christ.
5. Of what circumcision are we? v. 11 the circumcision made without hands
6. If we are buried with Christ in baptism, we are also risen with Him. By what means?
 through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised him from the dead,
7. What was nailed to the cross? v. 14 the handwriting of ordinances that was against us

It was a Roman custom to inscribe on a placard the law that was broken, and to nail the placard above the head of the one executed. This showed the judgment for the offense. Above Jesus they nailed "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews," but what God saw was the handwriting of the ten ordinances given at Sinai. As Jesus shed His Blood, the price for transgression of the law was fully paid once and for all. Now we, who are in Christ, live under grace and not under law.

8. Paul tells the Colossians not to let any man judge them in meat, drink or the keeping of certain

days. Why? vv. 16 and 17 _____ the body is of Christ

The rest of the chapter is a warning against false mysticism, and is just as needful today as it was then. There is one mediator between God and man, and that is Jesus Christ our Lord.

CHAPTER THREE - READ THE CHAPTER FIRST

This chapter discusses some of the characteristics involved in everyday Christian living in its various aspects.

1. **What shall we seek after if we are risen with Christ?** seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God.
2. **Where is Christ sitting?** on the right hand of God
3. **Who is going to appear with Christ in glory? v. 4** then shall ye also appear with him in glory. So Me I will
4. **What are some of the things that cause the wrath of God to fall on the children of disobedience?**
v.5 fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness, which is idolatry: anger, wrath, malice, blasphemy, filthy communication out of your mouth. 9
5. **In verses 8 and 9 Paul names certain things that should be put out of our lives, seeing that we have** Lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds; Also those things in Q4

We notice that in the above verses we are told to mortify or put to death certain acts, and again we are told to put off certain habits. All of these habits can develop from a little seed into a deeply entrenched part of our lives. These habits have no place in the life of one who has put on the new man. In other words, there are certain things that we are expected to do through the grace given to us by God.

6. **In verses 12 and 13 Paul tells us what to put on or to be clothed with, and in verse 14 he puts one thing above all else. What is this bond of perfectness?** put on charity,
7. **What should rule in our hearts?** let the peace of God rule in your hearts
8. **What are we to do in the name of the Lord? v. 17** whatsoever ye do in word or deed,
9. **What exhortation does Paul give to the following:**
Wives submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as it is fit in the Lord.
Husbands love your wives, and be not bitter against them.
Children obey your parents in all things: for this is well pleasing unto the Lord.
Fathers provoke not your children to anger, lest they be discouraged.
Servants obey in all things your masters according to the flesh; not with eyeservice, as menpleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God;
10. **Read carefully verses 18-21 which admonish us concerning family relations. This admonition would come closer to fulfillment in our lives if we would practice verse 23, which says** _____
And whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men;
11. **Is God a respecter of persons?** God is no respecter of persons

CHAPTER FOUR - READ THE CHAPTER FIRST

1. **What is Paul's exhortation in verse 2?** Continue in prayer, and watch in the same with thanksgiving;

fornication: all sexual sin, uncleanness: all other impure actions, as adultery, incest, sodomy, and every other unnatural lust-all which should be abstained from, inordinate affection: unnatural and degrading passions (not in moderation), evil concupiscence: signifies strong and vehement desire of any kind but the word "evil" makes non evil concupiscence evil, and covetousness: an immoderate love of money, the root of all evil, an insatiable desire of having more, and of having more than a man's own, which is idolatry:

2. **What did he desire that the Colossians should pray for concerning himself?** _____
that God would open unto us a door of utterance, to speak the mystery of Christ, for which I am also in bonds

3. **What is said in verse 5 concerning the relationship of the Christian toward those that are without?**
Walk in wisdom toward them that are without, redeeming the time

4. **What two men did Paul send to the Colossians?** _____
Tychicus and Onesimus,

5. **Who was Paul's fellowprisoner? v. 10** Aristarchus my fellowprisoner saluteth you,

6. **Paul commends Epaphras and says that he has great zeal for the saints at** _____ hath a great zeal for you, and them
and _____ that are in Laodicea, and them in Hierapolis.

7. **What other two men sent greetings? v. 14** Luke, the beloved physician, and Demas, greet you.

8. **What message did Paul want given to Archippus?** _____
Take heed to the ministry which thou hast received in the Lord, that thou fulfil it

9. **What did Paul ask them to remember?** Remember my bonds.

PLEASE MEMORIZE THE FOLLOWING SCRIPTURES, AND THEN WRITE THEM FROM MEMORY:

Colossians 1:26-27 Even the mystery which hath been hid from ages and from generations, but now is made manifest to his saints:

27 To whom God would make known what is the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles; which is Christ in you, the hope of glory:

i'm not very good at memorizing but will continue.

Colossians 3:1-2 If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God.
2 Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth.

PHILEMON

Philemon is a letter from the Apostle Paul to Philemon, a wealthy Christian in Colosse. It was most probably written and delivered at the same time as the Epistle to the Colossians. The subject of the letter is Onesimus, one of Philemon's slaves, who had run away to Rome, met Paul, and became a Christian. Paul sent this brief letter with the returning Onesimus to Philemon, begging his friend not to punish his slave, but to receive him as a brother.

We may ask how this letter, on a private subject and containing none of Paul's usual great doctrinal statements, became part of the Scriptures. Yet, brief as it is, there is much in Philemon that demonstrates the practical application of the Gospel in relationships between brethren.

1. How does Paul describe himself in verse 1? a prisoner of Jesus Christ

Outwardly, Paul was a prisoner of the Emperor Nero; inwardly, of Jesus Christ. He, too, was a slave.

2. Who met in Philemon's house? v. 2 Apphia, and Archippus our fellowsoldier, and to the church in thy house:
3. What good qualities did Philemon possess? v. 5 love and faith, which thou hast toward the Lord Jesus, and toward
all saints;
4. Toward whom did he demonstrate these qualities? v. 5
a. Jesus Christ b. All Saints

Philemon's character had developed the evidence of maturity that Paul constantly looked for in the churches he watched over. Read II Thessalonians 1:3, Colossians 1:4, and Ephesians 1:15.

5. What effect did Philemon's fellowship have on the saints? v. 7 great joy and consolation in thy love

The word "bowels" to the Greek signified the inner man, or the heart.

Paul now comes to the purpose of his letter. He makes it clear that it is because of Philemon's Christian maturity and his kindness toward all saints, regardless of their station in life, that Paul feels he can ask the favor he is about to ask on behalf of Onesimus.

6. Paul tells Philemon that although he has the authority as an apostle to to enjoin thee that which is convenient,
(v. 8), or command, Philemon to do what he wants, for love's sake he rather I rather beseech thee
him. v. 9

How often, when we are sure ours is a righteous cause, we run rough-shod over the feelings of others. Yet Paul loves not only Onesimus, but Philemon also. He wants God's best for all His children, and so proceeds with the utmost gentleness and tact.

Paul presents 22 stated or implied reasons why Philemon ought to receive Onesimus as a brother in the Lord, although by Roman law he was worthy of death.

7. What two things does Paul say concerning his own situation? v. 9
a. one as Paul the aged, b. and now also a prisoner of Jesus Christ

This might be a last request from Philemon's beloved elder.

8. What does Paul call Onesimus in verse 10? my son Onesimus
 In other words, Paul is saying, treat this man whom I led to the Lord as my son.
9. When Onesimus ran away, he was unprofitable,, but is now profitable to thee
and to me:, both to Philemon and to Paul. v. 11 (Onesimus means "profitable.")
10. Sending Onesimus away is to Paul like sending away mine own bowels: (heart)
 (v. 12), because of Paul's love for him and the great help Onesimus was to Paul in his imprisonment (v. 13).
11. Why did Paul not just keep Onesimus in Rome with him? v. 14 _____
 that thy benefit should not be as it were of necessity, but willingly.

According to Roman law, Paul was required to restore Onesimus to his owner. However, the law of God had something else to say. Read Deuteronomy 23:15-16.

12. How did Paul want Philemon to receive Onesimus? v. 16 Not now as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved

- The fact that Christians are brethren in Christ takes precedence over any other relationship between them.
13. Write out verse 17. if thou count me therefor as a partner, receive him as you would me.

Paul completely lays himself on the line for this runaway slave who has been redeemed by the Lord. If Philemon rejects Onesimus, as he has every legal right and probably every natural inclination to do, he will be rejecting Paul himself. Jesus showed a similar spirit when he completely identified with us, even to the point of dying for us. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren," He said, "ye have done it unto me." (Matthew 25:40)

14. A slave was worth about a year's wages, and Onesimus' absence had certainly inconvenienced Philemon financially. What does Paul say concerning Philemon's losses because of Onesimus?
 v. 18b put that on mine account;

15. Philemon should be willing to accept Onesimus "on credit," since Philemon owes Paul _____
thou owest unto me even thine own self beside v. 19b Philemon would not be saved if it were not for Paul.
16. What does Paul have confidence Philemon will do in answer to his letter? v. 21
in thy obedience I wrote unto thee, knowing that thou wilt also do more than I say.

Paul may be hinting that Onesimus should be set free entirely.

We can see in this gentle, graceful letter how the slave markets of the world were eventually to fall before the cross of Jesus Christ. It is a model to us of how the Gospel effects social change.

17. Paul was no revolutionary rebel. What did he exhort in Ephesians 6:5?
5 Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ;

Nevertheless, because of Christianity, attitudes toward the system of slavery began to change.

18. Read James 2:1-3. The Lord warns believers not to have the faith of our Lord with _____
with respect of persons. _____ (v. 1)

In the early church, this truth was applied to social customs in the assembling of the saints. A Christian businessman was not to make his brother sit on the floor just because he was a slave. In fact, his slave might be his pastor!

19. Read Colossians 3:10-11. In Christ, is there any difference in value between "bond and free," or between a slave and a free man? v. 11 no difference

Before the Lord, differences between people are merely differences in worldly position, and not in worth. Christ died for the slave as well as for the king.

Just as salvation begins in a man's spirit and gradually works outward until all his behavior is controlled by the Lord, similarly as individuals in a society become Christians, the society gradually changes to reflect the Body of Christ. Wherever Christ has come, slavery has eventually crumbled.

20. Why does Paul, prisoner of one of the chief persecutors of Christians among the Roman emperors, feel he is about to be set free? v. 22 through your prayers I shall be given unto you.

I have answered all questions and memorized each verse to the best of my ability.

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Date: 6/4/2016