

Lesson Three
OUR INHERITANCE

Jesus' sacrifice on the cross provides for the forgiveness of sins, for those who repent and believe, but it is much more!

1. According to John 1:11-13, what do those who receive Jesus become? _____
2. How does the Bible describe coming into God's family (John 1:13 and John 3:3)?

3. Read Galatians 4:7 and fill in the blank in the following sentence. Joining God's family sets us free from the slavery to sin makes us an _____ of God.

As God's children, we are stepping into a glorious inheritance. An *heir* is one who receives or is entitled to receive an endowment or bequest from a parent or other predecessor. He or she is the rightful future recipient of a designated inheritance. An *inheritance* can be defined as a possession or blessing, especially one received by gift or without purchase.

4. Below are four things the Bible says we can inherit from God. Associate each scripture with the inheritance it corresponds to.

1. Hebrews 1:14	_____	Salvation
2. Matthew 25:34	_____	Eternal life
3. Matthew 19:29	_____	The kingdom of God
4. Matthew 5:5	_____	The Earth

Salvation and Eternal Life

5. What inheritance has come to light for the re-born person through the gospel (2 Timothy 1:10)?

6. Read 1 Thessalonians 5:23. Salvation involves all three parts of the human being. What are these three parts?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

7. For those who have received Christ and are re born-again believers, salvation in your spirit is a past event. But the salvation of our souls is taking place in the present and the salvation of our bodies is a future event. Scriptures bear this out. In the box below, draw a line from the phase of salvation to the Scripture reference that relates to it.

1.	Romans 12:2; Philippians 2:12	_____	Past/Spirit
2.	Romans 8:16	_____	Present/Soul
3.	Romans 8:23–24	_____	Future/Body

8. How should the Christian who seeks immortality, or eternal life, live (Romans 2:6-7)?

9. What does the message of Grace teach (Titus 2:11-12)?

a. _____

b. _____

The Earth and the Kingdom of God

10. Read Matthew 25:34-36 keeping Titus 2:11-12 in mind. Who will inherit the kingdom of God?

11. Read Matthew 20:21–23. Jesus' disciples expected to reign with Him in His kingdom. Did they think they would reign with Him in heaven or on earth (Acts 1:6)? _____

12. Why did they think this way (Matthew 6:10; 19:28)? _____

13. What is our mission as Christians before the kingdom of God can appear (Matthew 24:14)?

14. How much authority has been given to Jesus in earth (Matthew 28:18)? _____

15. Does that authority apply to this life now (Ephesians 1:17–21)? _____

16. Why do Christians often lack this authority (Ephesians 1:18)? _____

17. When will the kingdom appear (2 Timothy 4:1)? _____

18. When Jesus appears, who will inherit the earth (Matt 5:5)? _____

If we are still alive at His coming, we will put on immortality with those who are resurrected, and we will rule the earth with Him (1 Corinthians 6:2–3; 2 Timothy 2:12; Revelation 5:10; 20:6). Upon our death (if before His second coming), we will go to be with the Lord in heaven to await the resurrection before returning with Him.

God Himself

Our inheritance of salvation, eternal life, the kingdom of God and the earth is wrapped up in the fact that God Himself is our inheritance.

19. What inheritance did God promise the priests in the promised land (Deuteronomy 10:9)?

20. Under the New Testament, who are priests (1 Peter 2:5,9; Revelation 1:5–6)?

21. What is the guarantee, or “earnest payment,” for that which is to come; i.e. that which we will inherit in the future (Ephesians 1:13–14)? _____
22. When Jesus returns to rule the earth we will receive full payment, which is the redemption of our bodies; that is, our bodies will put on immortality. Meanwhile, God wants us to have the _____ of the _____ (Romans 8:23).

The Baptism of the Holy Spirit

23. As a result of Christ’s crucifixion, what promise is given to us (Galatians 3:14)?

24. What instructions did Jesus give His disciples after the resurrection concerning this promise (Acts 1:4)? _____
25. How did Jesus describe this promise (Acts 1:5)? _____

Holy Spirit Baptism is the experience in which the believer encounters Jesus Christ as baptizer and is *immersed* in the Spirit of God, resulting in an increased awareness and experience of God, His presence and His supernatural power.

26. When was this promise given (Acts 2:1–4)? _____

The Evidence of Holy Spirit Baptism

27. Why did Jesus say we would be able to do the same works, and even greater works, than He did (John 14:12)? _____
28. What did Jesus say He would do after going to the Father (John 15:26; 16:7)?

29. Who is the Comforter/Helper (John 14:26)? _____
30. “But you shall receive _____ when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you shall be witnesses to Me” (Acts 1:8).

God’s plan not only includes the provision for forgiveness from sin but also the endowment of power. Jesus did not do mighty works because He was God. Though He was and is God, He functioned

as a man. He did mighty works because He was anointed with the Holy Spirit and power (Acts 10:38). Now, instead of one man (Jesus) doing mighty works, there can be many more.

31. How did the early Christians give witness of the resurrection of Jesus (Acts 4:33), and how was this power manifested (Acts 4:30)? _____

32. Is the Baptism of the Holy Spirit a distinct experience from being born again (Acts 8:14–16; 19:1–6)? _____

The Baptism of the Holy Spirit is commonly understood to mean when the Spirit *initially* comes upon the believer and *fills* him. Although the Baptism in the Spirit is a definite experience occurring at a specific point in time, Scripture records times that those who had received initial fillings were filled again (Acts 4:8; 13:52). The need to be filled again does not cancel out the blessing of the previous experience or mean that we have lost a gift. But we should see to be continually filled.

33. What happened to the believers when they were baptized in the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:4; 10:46; 19:6)?

34. Who may receive the Holy Spirit (Luke 11:9–13)?

35. Why do some people do without this gift (James 4:2)?

“Speaking in Tongues” is a supernatural manifestation of the Holy Spirit in which the believer yields himself to the Holy Spirit and speaks in a language previously unknown and unlearned.

To receive the Holy Spirit, ask! Ask God and ask others who have been baptized in the Holy Spirit to *lay their hands on you* and pray for you (Acts 8:17, 18; 19:6). This is not just an experience for the super saint, but necessary equipment for every child of God. God promised to pour out His Spirit on *all flesh*. It is the power of God for living a godly life and achieving a fulfilling ministry.

In most every case in the New Testament where people received the Baptism of the Holy Spirit, they spoke in tongues. Though all may not use the gift of tongues in a public application, all should expect to use it as a personal prayer language. This gives us the ability to pray according to the will of God, even when we don’t know how to pray with our own understanding (see Romans 8:26).

Some people are baptized in the Holy Spirit and immediately speak in tongues, yet some may struggle to find a breakthrough in this gift. This is often due to the fact that the gift of tongues operates outside the comfort zone of our natural understanding. Whatever the reason, the struggle to move in the supernatural is due to strongholds, which are ways of thinking that are out of alignment with God. Breaking strongholds is another area of study, but in short, they are yokes that are broken with the renewing of the mind and deliberate acts of faith.

More scripture references are provided below for further study and mind renewal on the use of tongues.

Extra Study on the Use of Tongues

The gift of tongues has two basic functions. One is to edify the church in a public meeting (1 Corinthians 12:7,10). Specific instructions are given for public utterance (1 Corinthians 14:3–5,12,17,26). It should be followed by interpretation when edification of others is the goal (1 Corinthians 14:5,27).

The second use is as a personal prayer or worship language (1 Corinthians 14:2). Some phrases which refer to this use are:

- ☞ Praying in tongues (1 Corinthians 14:14).
- ☞ Praying in the Spirit (1 Corinthians 14:14, 15; Ephesians 6:18; Jude 20).
- ☞ Singing with (in) the Spirit (1 Corinthians 14:15).
- ☞ Praising in the Spirit (1 Corinthians 14:16).
- ☞ Giving thanks in the Spirit (1 Corinthians 14:16).

The purposes of this personal prayer language are described as:

- ☞ Self-edification (1 Corinthians 14:4; Jude 20).
- ☞ Blessing, magnifying God (1 Corinthians 14:15; Acts 10:44–46).
- ☞ Speaking mysteries (1 Corinthians 14:2).

Answers

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| 1. Children of God | 20. All Christians |
| 2. Born again | 21. Holy Spirit |
| 3. Heir | 22. <u>Firstfruits of the Spirit</u> |
| 4. 1, 3, 2, 4 | 23. The Spirit |
| 5. Immortality | 24. Wait for the promise |
| 6. a) Spirit | 25. Baptism of the Holy Spirit |
| b) Soul, | 26. The Day of Pentecost |
| c) Body | 27. Because He would go to the Father |
| 7. 2, 1, 3 | 28. Send the Helper/Comforter |
| 8. Doing good | 29. Holy Spirit |
| 9. a) deny ungodliness and worldly lusts; | 30. Power |
| b) live soberly, righteously, and godly | 31. With Power; Healing, signs, wonders |
| 10. Those who do good works (zealous for) | 32. Yes |
| 11. On earth | 33. They spoke in tongues and prophesied |
| 12. Jesus taught them to think that way | 34. All who seek Him |
| 13. Take the kingdom message to all nations | 35. They don't ask |
| 14. All | |
| 15. Yes | |
| 16. Lack of understanding | |
| 17. When Jesus appears | |
| 18. Those who are meek (humble) | |
| 19. The Lord Himself | |