

Take It Home

Develop a Topic Idea Cache

Make notes on ideas and topics for sermonettes or sermons as you hear them. While studying your Bible, listening to some else's sermon or message, or just listening to a story on the news—ideas come! Make a habit of jotting down those ideas when they come and keep them together in one file (either on your smart phone, notebook or laptop). If a relevant scripture or Bible story comes to mind about the topic, jot it down as well. In time, you will find yourself with quite a list of ideas, topics or rhetorical questions that could be a good basis for a sermonette or split sermon.

Once you have a growing list—share the ideas with your wife and ask for her response to the ideas or thoughts you have jotted down. This will enable you to have a resource of topics and ideas for good, effective messages when it is your turn to begin preparing a message to share with the congregation.

Handouts

- Effective Sermonette Preparation.
- Sermonette Guidelines.
- List of difficult scriptures for sermonettes.

Effective Sermonette Preparation

One of the most commonly heard complaints about sermonettes is that some speakers try to cover too much material in the allotted time. This article offers specific information on how to avoid this problem by choosing and developing appropriate topics, and it gives other guidelines for preparing effective sermonettes.

Speaking requires a similar discipline to that required in writing, except that we must think in terms of time limits, and that can't necessarily be determined simply by counting words. But it can be done. The limit for a sermonette is 12 to 15 minutes. The common denominator of both writing and speaking is how much material you can cover in the time or space allotted.

Here are some suggestions on how to adequately select and prepare an effective sermonette that will fit within the appropriate time limit. These guidelines can also be applied to sermon or split-sermon preparation.

Choose the right topic

Many of us probably recall being encouraged in Spokesman's Club lectures to "be speech conscious," meaning that we should be constantly on the lookout for speech topics. The same can be said for giving sermonettes. Personal Bible study is the principal source for worthwhile topics. Others include books and magazines, movies, television programs and personal experiences from our lives and the lives of others.

Potential problems to avoid in topic selection include inappropriate subjects and topics that are too broad or too narrow.

Rarely does anyone select topics that are too narrow. The most common problem is choosing too broad a topic—"biting off more than you can chew" (or, perhaps we should say, "more than the congregation can chew"). This presents one or two potential problems for speakers (and the

audience): going overtime in an attempt to cover the topic and/or inadequately covering the subject. A number of years ago at a holy day service, the elder scheduled for the afternoon sermonette came to me after my morning sermon and said, "You stole my sermonette!" This man was planning to cover in a sermonette what I covered in a sermon! Perhaps it was a good thing that I "stole" his sermonette!

It is a fitting example of choosing a topic too broad in scope for a sermonette. It is a good idea, especially for newly assigned sermonette speakers, to discuss their topics with their pastor, other elders or experienced sermonette speakers. Most important, of course, we need to ask God to inspire us with topics that will be relevant and profitable to the congregation or congregations we will be addressing.

Develop your message to cover the topic properly

Even after a potential topic comes to mind, most of us begin with a very general topic and a rather hazy idea of how to cover the subject. Here is a step-by-step process to help develop the topic within the scope of the time limits.

- 1. Write down ideas, points and scriptures as and when you think of them.** That means even in the middle of the night, if necessary. (Otherwise, you will likely forget them.) My wife can tell you (probably with some degree of displeasure) that I keep a notepad and flashlight by my side of the bed for that purpose. Although she doesn't like the commotion caused

by my occasional “light show,” it is necessary when the ideas come into my mind. Scribbling notes while driving is both unsafe and produces illegible results, so if you spend a lot of time driving, you might consider investing in an inexpensive portable recording device to dictate your ideas for future use.

2. Arrange your material in logical order. This is critical to the science of speaking because the human mind has to be able to follow the logical flow of information in order to understand the message. The thoughts, points and scriptures often come to our minds in random order. While it may make sense to us at the time, it probably will not to others—or even to us a day or so later. For this reason, it is good to prepare your notes well enough in advance to have time to allow them to sit for a day or two. Then see if you can follow the progression. It is also good to run your message by someone else. If you are married, you know who your chief critic is, right? This takes humility, but your wife will likely tell you what she thinks, and I trust that we would all agree that it is wise to heed her feedback.

3. Determine your general purpose. Speech books list four general purposes for speaking: to entertain, to inform, to stimulate (in Spokesman’s Club terms, “stir to action” or “inspire”) and to convince. While speeches, sermons and, to a lesser degree, sermonettes may contain elements of more than one of these, we should choose only one as our main general point; others must be secondary and incidental. In a sermonette this usually involves deciding whether to convince (give the why) or to inform (give the how to). Attempting both in a sermonette

would definitely be ill-advised and virtually impossible to accomplish successfully.

4. Determine your specific purpose. What precisely do you want to get across to your audience? Especially in a sermonette, the more narrow and specific your topic, the better. It is advisable to formulate a specific purpose statement (SPS) and write it word for word into your notes to make sure that you include it in your delivery and state it clearly so listeners will know exactly what you intend for them to glean from your message. I also suggest writing “SPS” into your notes at the beginning of that statement.

An exception to this rule would be in an inductive approach—when you want to lead your listeners to conclude the specific point at the end of your presentation rather than stating it at the beginning of your presentation. The inductive approach can be more effective for building suspense and for covering controversial topics. Otherwise, the old adage “Tell them what you’re going to tell them, then tell them, then tell them what you told them” is good advice.

5. Cut, don’t cram! As mentioned above, one of the most common mistakes in sermonette preparation and delivery is trying to cram a sermon into a sermonette by including too many scriptures, too many points or too much information. Here is a case where “less is more” in terms of the effectiveness of your message. It is better to pick only the scriptures, points and other information that are the most relevant to the subject you plan to speak on. This is where the discipline comes in. Our natural tendency is to take a point and build on it, but we also have to pare down the material to fit

the time limits, especially in a sermonette. The much longer time limit for split sermons and sermons allows more leeway, so sermonettes offer excellent training for sermon preparation and delivery. We must first learn to be effective with a shorter message before we are ready to be given the additional time for longer messages.

How many points can you adequately cover in a sermonette or sermon? The longstanding recommendation suggests a maximum of three points for a sermonette and seven points for a sermon, but one main point is best.

Again, remember the adage “less is more.” Don’t risk overwhelming your audience by trying to cover too much material. For additional tips and for more information on how to cut for clarity, review lessons 2 and 3 (“Crystal Clear” and “Speak with Purpose”) in the Spokesman’s Club manual (if you still have one or know where you can find one).

6. Plan your introduction and conclusion. Why is this the final step of preparation? Simply because only after you have finished your outline or notes, do you know exactly what you intend to say and how you plan to say it. The purpose of the introduction is to prepare the minds of hearers for the body of your presentation. The conclusion is to leave them with something specific and concrete to take away from your message. In one sense, these are the most important parts of your delivery, because if those listening to you don’t know where you’re going, they won’t be able to follow what you present in the remainder of your message. And if you end without a clear statement of what you want to leave them with, what you covered may not be remembered or acted on. It can be helpful if you acquire a good speech book for more information on these

and other points on the mechanics or science of speaking. You can probably find one for a very low cost in a used bookstore or even a thrift shop.

Cover your points thoroughly

To be effective, don’t just state your points, cover them thoroughly. Failure to do this is common in sermonettes that attempt to cover too broad a topic and/or include too many scriptures. It is possible to list numerous points and read several scriptures in the course of the time allotted, but you cannot adequately and thoroughly cover them in that amount of time. The more thorough you are, the fewer points you will be able to cover. But it’s more likely the point or points you do cover will be understood and remembered.

The key to thorough coverage is to use what are known as “supporting materials” or “support forms” in the mechanics of speaking. Here are some common “support forms” that can be used in sermonettes and sermons:

- **Explanation:** Take time to explain your points. Remember that just because you understand them clearly doesn’t mean everyone else will. Briefly state each point, then spend most of your allotted time to “support” each point to sufficiently clarify, amplify and explain them to help your listeners understand what you wish to convey.
- **Description:** Use what you learned in the “add color” speech in Spokesman Club to embellish your presentation with vivid and detailed descriptions.
- **Anecdotes:** Of all the sermons and sermonettes you have heard over the years, which ones do you remember? They probably involved a story that gripped your heart as it engaged your mind. Now we are talking about the art of speaking! Using stories to support your points is

the best way to reach the head via the heart. This is the main teaching tool that Jesus used during His earthly ministry—what the Bible calls parables.

- **Instances:** Illustrate how your points apply to real-life situations. Use examples applicable to as many age groups as possible—including children and teens.
- **Quotations:** The main use of quotations is to explain or corroborate a point. But remember that quotations don't prove a point. The fact that it is "in a book" doesn't constitute proof—with one notable exception—the Bible.
- **Statistics:** Statistics also don't necessarily prove a point. (You may have heard the old saying, "Figures don't lie, but liars figure.") But statistics can be used as evidence to support your points.
- **Audiovisual supports:** Video clips, PowerPoint and other audiovisual items can be helpful in supporting your points. As the saying goes, "A picture is worth a thousand words." Talk about saying more in less time!

Don't just read scriptures, expound them

The three-step process in expounding a scriptural passage involves determining the following: 1) What does it say? 2) What did it mean to the people to whom it was written? 3) How does it apply to us today? Scriptural context (surrounding verses) and historical and cultural background (which can be found in Bible commentaries and other reference works) are important. So is grammar and the meaning of key words in the text—not just the meaning of the words used in the translation into English or whatever modern language you speak, but even more so the meaning of the Hebrew or Greek words behind the translation. Since none of us are experts in Hebrew or Greek, we must rely on Bible reference works to help us with this. Other translations can also be helpful. By the way, since we are not authorities on the subject, when you mention the meaning of a Hebrew or Greek word, I recommend saying, "According to [your reference source], this word means ..." rather than "This word in the Hebrew [or Greek] means ..." The seemingly subtle difference between these two approaches is profound!

Sermonette Guidelines

Why Sermonettes?

The sermonette has been a traditional part of our worship service for many years. The sermonette speaking list is a dynamic tool used by the pastor for edifying the congregation and for providing additional training to those men speaking. Members of God's Church assemble each Sabbath to obey God's command to assemble together and be spiritually fed and recharged. After a full week of work, stress, problems, challenges, etc., the sermonette is usually the first spiritually rejuvenating message God's people will hear. Not every service will have a sermonette, but unless circumstances prevent it, there should be one.

A sermonette should:

- Introduce Sabbath services.
- Get brethren's minds off of the physical and onto the spiritual.
- Prepare brethren mentally to focus on the sermon.
- Edify the congregation on a limited subject.

A sermonette should *not*:

- Rebuke or correct. (Within the short time limit, it could offend.)
- Be a *big* production. (No matter how eloquent you are, the sermonette will be a flop if no one is helped by it.)

Who Can Give a Sermonette?

God's elect are the "work of God" (Romans 14:20), and teaching God's truth to them is both a privilege and something for which we are accountable. The men on the sermonette list are not chosen because they are the best speakers in the world or the most converted, but because they are converted, are willing and can speak to people in a way that will edify them.

It is important to realize that ambition and pride will interfere with God's Spirit, so a speaker must be humble and teachable. Giving a sermonette is an act of humility. The speaker is asked to cover a small biblical point, not try to "save the Church," grind an ax, or air a pet peeve. If he comes across as if he is the *only* one who understands certain principles and must set people straight, it will be a great turnoff for most people. The topic he chooses and the approach he takes say a great deal about his conversion. Paul admonishes us to teach as we have been taught (Titus 1:9). Each man should seek counsel and evaluation. Those men who grow and improve will be of greater service to God and His elect.

Each man will probably be taken off the list and/or "bumped" from an assignment from time to time. This usually has nothing to do with his ability, performance or failure to meet some unknown criteria. Usually it has to do with things like a schedule change or mix-up. Sometimes a man will be taken off the speaking list in order to give him time and space to deal with personal issues—without the additional stress of speaking assignments. In more severe cases a man will be removed from the speaking list due to being an inappropriate example for a member in a role of leadership. Sometimes men will be rotated in and out of the speaking schedule to give opportunities to others.

The Beneficial Sermonette

To give an effective message that edifies the congregation is no easy task. It often takes more time to prepare a shorter message than a longer one. Perhaps you've heard the apology (attributed to a variety of famous people) for a long letter—"if I had more time, I would have written a shorter letter." Remember, a public speaker is far more persuasive when he invests more preparation time in his message—far more than he might assume.

With the dominance of television, the spot commercial and the remote control, people now have limited attention spans. The effective speaker must be direct and to the point! Generally, it's best for the speaker to thank the song leader (or whoever introduced him), greet the audience and then jump into the message! He must introduce his topic clearly and plainly, open the Bible and get right into it. He can use color and personal stories or experiences in the body of his speech, and he doesn't need to have a clever introduction.

Be considerate in language and examples used—*never* come close to using offensive examples, comments or stories in your sermonette.

Types of sermonettes:

1. **Scripture explanation:** This could be a "difficult scripture," or it could be just a thorough explanation of a doctrinal point in a scripture. Examples:
 - Does 1 Timothy 4:4 justify eating unclean meat?
 - Does Luke 17:21 show that the Kingdom of God is in the hearts of men?
2. **Instructive:** This type of sermonette instructs the brethren on the practical, real-life application or purpose of a Church teaching. Examples:
 - How to get the most out of Sabbath hymns.
 - The purpose of special music.
 - How to use the monthly announcement bulletin.
 - How to get to know the entire congregation.
 - Should you accept a Christmas gift?
3. **Exhortative:** This type of sermonette seeks to "adjust" a minor problem or exhort in a positive way. In these cases, be sure to check with the pastor first. Examples:
 - Be on time for services.
 - Show respect for Sabbath services.
 - Get prayer in during the Feast of Tabernacles.
 - Understand the *need* to attend Bible study.

Parameters

1. **Appropriate subject (wheat, not chaff):** Jeremiah 23:28 says, "What is the chaff to the wheat?" It is vital to focus on the Word of God (the wheat) rather than on ourselves (the chaff). To talk about personal experiences and lessons learned and then try to find some scriptural point to tack on at the conclusion violates this principle. Get into the Scriptures *first*, and then use personal experiences or colorful stories to illustrate a point. Stay far away from doctrinally speculative subjects and "new truth"!

2. **One point:** Remember the acronym *K.I.S.S.*: “Keep It Simple, Speaker!” A good sermonette should have only one point, two at the most. Avoid trying to squeeze a sermon subject into the structure and time of a sermonette. It helps neither you nor the congregation, and forces you to either rush or be too broad and general.
3. **Three scriptures:** Turning and reading multiple scriptural passages usually indicates that one lacks the confidence or understanding of a biblical principle. In your studies, you might read dozens of scriptures, however you should use only those references that are pertinent and helpful in making a point. You might refer to a biblical principle without identifying the chapter and verse or turning to it. For example, you may quote, “Whatever the hand finds to do, do it with all your might” without mentioning or turning to Ecclesiastes.
4. **12 minutes:** The range is from 10 minutes minimum to 15 minutes absolute maximum. The target is 12 minutes. If a man is always going overtime, he is choosing the wrong topic or not taking the time to focus his thoughts clearly. When a sermonette goes overtime, the pastor is forced to scramble to cut out some announcements, news of the work, etc., and start thinking of ways to shorten the sermon so that services will not go overtime. Don’t be fooled: Additional speaking time does not guarantee an inspiring, memorable message. Rather, additional speaking time can be a speaker’s worst enemy, for it can overlook the speech essentials of coherence and focus.

Preparation and Organization

1. **Choosing a topic:** Perhaps the greatest challenge in giving an effective sermonette is choosing an appropriate topic. The art of the sermonette is humbly teaching *one* small part of the Word of God and making it more understandable to the brethren. This is an act of humility and service. Trying to handle huge doctrinal topics is seldom helpful to the audience and often trivializes sacred teaching. Good speakers have learned that the key to reaching people is to isolate one small incident or point and then expand or magnify it. (The broader the point, the greater the likelihood the speaker will lose his audience). See the list of subject ideas for more information!
2. **Have a clear goal or purpose in mind:** Is the purpose to encourage? To persuade? To edify/inform? To correct? (Sermonettes should generally *not* be used to correct).
3. **Write a crystal-clear SPS!** This should be just one sentence. You should plan on stating your SPS early in your sermonette. It doesn’t have to be worded exactly the same as your working SPS statement, but it should say the same thing.
4. **Body:** Plan to isolate and magnify! Look for often overlooked points, customs and stories. Show their relevance by bringing out their significance. This often requires introducing the context and background. Including background research makes it interesting and memorable, and everyone learns something new.
5. **Conclusion:** The conclusion of the message is also another critical part of organization. If any part is written out word for word (generally it is best to use limited notes and be extemporaneous), it is the conclusion. The speaker should summarize his objective or main point and try to wrap it up with a closing scripture or scriptural lesson. If a speaker gets rattled, loses his place or runs overtime, he can simply read the conclusion and sit down!

Subject Categories

Subjects that give *vision*: This includes “world tomorrow” subjects, such as the Millennium and New Jerusalem, God’s plan, the first resurrection and Christ’s return. Reinforce the *big picture* that we all need to keep our eyes on.

Subjects that point to God’s existence and greatness: We need to equip our youth (and everyone else) with solid proofs that God exists. Help them intelligently argue against the theory of evolution.

Subjects that reinforce the authority of the Bible: Help your audience see that the Bible is the authentic, valid, divinely inspired Word of God. Reinforce accounts in Genesis (the most controversial book in the Bible). There is much in the way of recent archaeological and historical findings that supports and further establishes all the accounts in Genesis.

Christian living and spiritual growth subjects: This would include prayer, Bible study, meditation, fasting, simplifying one’s life, etc. It also includes all of God’s laws (individually), showing the purpose, value and benefits of each one. Reinforce the 10 Commandments (individually). *Always* include positive examples of putting forth the effort to live diligently by the commandment, and show the benefits that result.

Difficult scripture: This is always a good choice, and there are many to choose from!

Doctrinal: Demonstrate how to prove to oneself a doctrine of the Church or how to explain it clearly to a friend. For example, why we don’t eat catfish or why we don’t baptize children.

Seasonal: Thanksgiving, Pentecost, Mother’s Day, why we don’t keep Valentine’s Day, the origin of Santa Claus, etc.

Subjects oriented to youth: Show the positive side and benefits of being “different.” Give some real-life examples, inspiring stories, etc. Reinforce deferred gratification and show the ultimate payoff. Make frequent reference to successful youth in the Bible—Daniel, David, Samuel, Isaac, etc. Use real-life examples, including your own, when possible. Don’t criticize teens (their music, clothes, etc.). Don’t try to talk with teen lingo, jargon, or be “cool”.

In fact, *any* sermonette you prepare from *any* of the categories above can be tailored to youth or at least be prepared to be understood clearly by a 13-year-old. The congregation consists of not only mature members and grown-ups, but of youth, who are the next—and most promising—“prospective members” of God’s Church. The sermonette is an ideal time to teach them.

List of Difficult Scriptures

- **Genesis 11:4** Why were the people afraid to be scattered?
- **Genesis 14** Who was Melchizedek?
- **Genesis 15:13/Exodus 12:40** Relationship of 400 years and 430 years after Abraham.
- **Genesis 22:1 & James 1:13** Did God tempt Abraham?
- **Genesis 25** What was the importance of the birthright?
- **Genesis 46:26/Exodus 1:5/Acts 7:14** How many actually went to Egypt with Jacob?
- **Exodus 4:24** Why did God seek to kill Moses?
- **Exodus 16:27** Why didn't God give manna on the seventh day?
- **Exodus 23:19; 34:26** Not to seethe a kid in its mother's milk?
- **Exodus 28:30/ Leviticus 8:8** What is the "Urim and the Thummin"?
- **Exodus 34:28** Who actually wrote the 10 commandments—Moses or God?
- **Numbers 16:1-3** What was Korah's big sin?
- **Numbers 20:8-12** What was Moses' sin?
- **Leviticus 19:27; 21:5** Is it wrong to shave or to cut one's hair?
- **Deuteronomy 22:11 & Leviticus 19:19** Is it wrong to wear garments of mixed fabrics?
- **Deuteronomy 23:2; 24:5** "A bastard shall not enter congregation of the LORD"?
- **Deuteronomy 23:18** Is it okay to sell dogs?
- **Joshua 2** Does Rahab's lie condone situation ethics?
- **Judges 11** Did Jephthah keep his vow to sacrifice his daughter?
- **1 Samuel 6:19** Why did God kill so many for looking into the ark?
- **1 Samuel 15:3** Why did God deal so harshly with the Amalakites?
- **1 Samuel 27:3** Did God approve of David's bigamy?
- **1 Samuel 28:6** Did Samuel actually appear to Saul?
- **2 Samuel 1:18** Why is the book of Jasher not in our Bible?
- **2 Samuel 24:1** Why was God angry with David?
- **1 Kings 8:9 & Hebrews 9:4** Contradiction? What was inside the ark?
- **2 Kings 2:23** Why did the two bears attack 42 children?
- **Proverbs 13:7** Should we make ourselves poor?
- **Proverbs 25:21** "Heap coals of fire" on someone's head? Why? How?
- **Proverbs 26:4-5** Should you answer a fool or not?
- **Proverbs 31:6-7** Should one drink to forget his problems?
- **Ecclesiastes 1:9** Nothing new under the sun?
- **Ecclesiastes 11:1** "Casting your bread upon the waters"?
- **Isaiah 66:23** Should we be observing the "new moon"?
- **Isaiah 66:24** Are there "immortal worms"?
- **Ezekiel 13:18-23** What are these verses saying about these women?
- **Daniel 10:13, 21** Is Michael actually Christ?
- **Daniel 12:11-12** 1,290 and 1,335 days.
- **Amos 6:3-7** What is going on here? (A "marzeah")
- **Zechariah 8:19** What were these fasts?
- **Matthew 1/Luke 3** Why are these genealogies of Christ different?
- **Matthew 3:11** Should we seek the "baptism of fire"?
- **Matthew 5:12** Is your reward heaven?
- **Matthew 5:29-30** Should you cut off your hand or eye?

- **Matthew 5:44** How do we pray for our enemies?
- **Matthew 7:6** What does “casting pearls before swine” mean?
- **Matthew 8:14** Were the apostles celibate?
- **Matthew 8:22** “Let the dead bury their dead”?
- **Matthew 10:28** Man can’t kill the “immortal soul”?
- **Matthew 16:18** Was Peter made the first “pope”? Where did popes originate?
- **Matthew 17** Moses and Elijah appearing with Jesus here?
- **Matthew 19:16-19** Did Christ do away with the first four commandments?
- **Matthew 19:24** Is it a sin to be wealthy?
- **Matthew 23:5** What does it mean to “make broad their phylacteries”?
- **Matthew 24:15** What is the abomination of desolation?
- **Matthew 24:40-41** What does “one taken, the other left” mean?
- **Matthew 25:41** What does “eternal fire” mean?
- **Matthew 28:19** Baptism into three names = the trinity?
- **Mark 3:5** Why did Christ become so angry in the Temple?
- **Mark 7:10-11** What is “corban”?
- **Mark 7:27** Why did Christ call Gentiles “dogs”?
- **Mark 9:43-47** If one is maimed, does he enter the kingdom that way?
- **Mark 9:48** Worms that never die?
- **Mark 9:49** “Everyone salted with fire, every sacrifice with salt”?
- **Mark 10:31** “Many first shall be last, and last first”?
- **Mark 11:12-13** Why did Christ curse the fig tree?
- **Mark 12:17** What are “Caesar’s things”?
- **Mark 12:26-27** Do Abraham, Isaac and Jacob have immortal souls?
- **Mark 13:21** “Lo, here is Christ, or lo, there...”?
- **Mark 16:18** What does it mean to “take up serpents”?
- **Luke 5:36-39** What do wine bottles have to do with fasting?
- **Luke 14:26** Should a person ever hate his relatives?
- **Luke 16:9** Make friends of the world with money?
- **Luke 16:16** Did the law and prophets end at John?
- **Luke 17:21** Is the Kingdom within men’s hearts?
- **Luke 21:24** What are the “times of the Gentiles”?
- **John 6:53** Disprove this is “transubstantiation” (wine literally becoming blood).
- **John 11:35** Why did Christ weep?
- **John 14:2-3** Just what are the mansions that Christ went to prepare?
- **John 14:12** How can we do greater works than Christ did?
- **Acts 5:1-10** Why were Ananias and Sapphira killed?
- **Acts 10:12-13** Does Peter’s vision make all meats clean?
- **Acts 19:12** What is the function of these cloths?
- **Acts 20:20** Should Christians be witnessing door to door?
- **Acts 21:39** Why did Paul say he was a Jew, when he was of tribe of Benjamin?
- **Romans 3:28** Does this do away with the law?
- **Romans 6:14** Does this do away with the law?
- **Romans 10:4** Does this verse do away with the law?
- **Romans 14:5-6** Makes no difference which days we keep holy?

- **1 Corinthians 5:5** Why did Paul command to deliver a person to Satan?
- **1 Corinthians 8:8** Does this condone the eating of unclean meats?
- **1 Corinthians 8:13** Did Paul eat meat? Was he vegetarian?
- **1 Corinthians 10:25** Does this condone the eating of unclean meats?
- **1 Corinthians 10:27** Eat unclean meat rather than offend the host?
- **1 Corinthians 11** Explain the different hair lengths given here.
- **1 Corinthians 11:5-6** Are women to wear a covering on their head in services?
- **1 Corinthians 15:29** Baptism for the dead?
- **1 Corinthians 16:1** Should we meet and take up an offering every Sunday?
- **1 Corinthians 16:20** “Greet each other with a holy kiss”?
- **Galatians 3:13** Does this say the law is a curse?
- **Galatians 3:19** What law was “added because of transgressions”?
- **Galatians 3:24** What law served as a “schoolmaster”?
- **Ephesus 1:1-12** What is predestination?
- **Ephesus 2:8-9** Works are not necessary anymore?
- **Ephesus 2:15** Did Christ abolish the law of God?
- **Ephesus 6:1-3** Why should children obey their parents?
- **Philippians 1:23** Is Paul with Christ in heaven?
- **Colossians 2:14** Explain
- **1 Thessalonians 4:13** Paul showed we go to heaven upon death?
- **1 Timothy 1:5** Does love do away with the commandments?
- **1 Timothy 2:12** Women are to “remain silent”?
- **1 Timothy 4:4** Does this condone the eating of unclean meats?
- **2 Peter 2:4** What “hell” are the fallen angels in?
- **2 Peter 2:5** Was Noah the eighth person in the world?
- **1 John 4:12/Genesis 32:30** No man has seen God, yet Jacob saw Him face to face?
- **1 John 5:7** Do these verses prove that God is a trinity?
- **1 John 5:16-17** What are the “sins unto death,” and those that are not?
- **Revelation 1:10** Was John’s vision on a Sunday?
- **Revelation 2:9; 3:9** What is the “synagogue of Satan”?
- **Revelation 4:4** Who are the 24 elders? Humans who went to heaven?
- **Revelation 14:11** The “smoke of their torment ascends up forever”?
- **Revelation 19:1** Many people now in heaven?
- **Revelation 20:10** Do the beast and false prophet stay alive in lake of fire?