

PETER



COME AND FOLLOW ME

Manitoulin Youth Camp 2018
Teen Workbook

Dear Camper,

We are looking forward to another great year studying God's word at Manitoulin Youth Camp this summer, God Willing.

This year we are blessed to be studying Peter the Apostle, we will be considering five important first principle topics and also will be dedicating one of our classes to a group oriented workshop where we will focus on putting the principles and lessons of Peter's life into practice in our lives.

Please remember that it is important to do a good job on your workbook and pre-camp assignments. Not only will this allow you to fully participate in all the many fun activities Manitoulin Youth Camp has to offer, but also will allow you to get a lot more out of the classes and take home lessons that will stick with you for a lifetime!

Note the next page where you will review your workbook with your counsellors at camp, God Willing, to make sure it is complete.

This workbook is divided into four sections:

- 1) Daily readings and memory verses
- 2) The Study of Peter workbook
- 3) First Principles workbook
- 4) Practical Application Workshop Pre-work

If you have questions about the teen program in general this year please send a note to Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki Styles at dnstyles@hotmail.com.

Make sure to get started right away and enjoy these exciting studies. We look forward to seeing you at Youth Camp, God Willing.

Uncle Shawn and Aunt Marnie Snobelen – Study of Peter Workbook/Teen Classes
Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki Styles – Teen Program Coordinators, First Principles Class
Uncle Paul and Aunt Bethany Jackson – Workshop Class
Uncle Steve and Aunt Tanya Wilton – Workshop Class

Workbook Review

This page will be used by your Counsellor who will review your workbook at Camp, to ensure it has been completed. You can skip this page.

Workbook is fully completed

Workbook is not complete as noted on the following page(s)

1. Daily Bible Readings and Memory Verses

There will be Bible readings and a memory verse from the Study of Peter each day at camp. You will do these readings with your camp group and practice the memory verses. You will be quizzed on the verse and the readings the next morning. Below is the list of readings and verses for the quizzes each day. We suggest that you memorize these verses and read over these readings before camp to help you in your preparation for the week.

Monday

Memory Verse: Matthew 16:16

And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.

Reading:

- 1) Luke 5:1-11- Peter's calling and miracle of catch of fish
- 2) Matthew 14:22-33 – Peter Walking on Water
- 3) Matthew 16:13-23 – Thou art the Christ; Get thee behind me Satan
- 4) Matthew 17:1-9 – The transfiguration

Practical Application Principle: God calls the Weak, Lowly and Despised of this World

Tuesday

Memory Verse: Matthew 26:41

Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation; the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak.

Reading:

- 1) Matthew 26:30-75 – In the Garden of Gethsemane; Peter denies Christ
- 2) John 18:10-11 – Peter Attacks Malcus with a sword in the Garden

Practical Application Principle: Answering the Call - Leaving the World Behind

Wednesday

Memory Verse: Acts 2:38

Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized everyone of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.

Reading:

- 1) Acts 2:1-8, 37-47 – Preaching and baptizing on the Day of Pentecost
- 2) Acts 3:1-11 – Preaching and Healing in the Temple with John
- 3) Acts 4:1-21 – Peter is arrested; His Defense and Release

Practical Application Principle: Putting Others ahead of Ourselves

Thursday

Memory Verse: Acts 10:34b-35

... Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: But in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him.

Reading:

- 1) Acts 10:1-48 – The Conversion of Cornelius

Practical Application Principle: What can we do to shine as a light in this world?

Friday

Memory Verse: Acts 15:11

But we believe that through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved, even as they.

Reading:

- 1) Acts 12:1-25 – Peter is Arrested by Herod and miraculously freed
- 2) Acts 15:1-11 – Peter Testifies at The Jerusalem Conference

Practical Application Principle: Working in the service of our ecclesia.

2. Peter Workbook

Time Period for the Life of Peter

To appreciate the conditions in Jerusalem at the time of Peter it is helpful to first review the spiritual and social setting.

The time period between the Old and the New Testament was about 400 years (from the end of Nehemiah to the birth of Christ). Some refer to this period as the 'silent period' but they were anything but silent. The events of these years would shape the world of the New Testament.

History:

Remember the image in Nebuchadnezzar's dream in the book of Daniel? This prophecy related to the empires that would ultimately dominate and effect Israel. This was a period of oppression and internal strife for the Jewish people. It began with the Babylonian captivity that ended the period of Israel's independence as a nation. Then the domination of the Greeks that began with Alexander the Great and ended with the brutal reign of Antiochus IV Epiphanes who tried to eradicate the Jewish religion by destroying all copies of the Torah and enforcing offerings to the Greek god Zeus. Opposition to Antiochus was led by an elderly villager named Mattathias and his five sons. This triggered the Maccabean revolt, a 24-year war (166-142 B.C.) that resulted in the independence of Judah until the Romans took control in 63 B.C. This was the current situation for the setting of the life of Peter.

Literature:

During this period of intense trial there were a lot of writings done by the Jewish people. Let's look at three important ones.

1. Septuagint. Look up information on the internet about the Septuagint. One good resource is www.septuagint.net

Make a few notes about what it is, how it got that name and why it is important in the context of Peter's lifetime.

2. Apocrypha. Taken from a Greek word that means 'hidden'. Over time the word came to mean 'false' as the collection of writings were not excepted as being inspired writings. Almost all of it was written in the time between the two testaments.

3. Dead Sea Scrolls. Written in the time of 200BC to 200AD a group of Essenes (Jewish scribes) copied large sections of Psalms, Deuteronomy and Isaiah as well as other documentation that describes the social conditions at the time (community, law, commerce etc).

Social:

There were distinct groups of Jews during the time of Peter. Using reference books or on-line resources, fill in the chart to improve your understanding of who these groups were:

Group	Belief	Function
Pharisees	-believed in the resurrection, immortality of the soul and eternal punishment of the wicked -oral law was from Moses	-teachers of the law (Torah and oral law) -religious guides -synagogue was important place to meet
Sadducees		
Scribes		
Essenes		
Sanhedrin		

Anything else you may have learned in your research about the types of people living at this time (for example, did you come across any information on the Publicans? Samaritans? Zealots?)

Who was Peter and what kind of man was he? What would it have been like to live in the time when Jesus walked on the earth? What would it have been like to be a friend of Jesus and be with him on a daily basis? As we study the life of Peter, try to imagine what it may have been like to be there with him.

(Note: Read selected verses (in brackets) for each subtitle before answering questions)



Peter Meets Jesus (John 1:35-42)

1. How does John the Baptist describe Jesus to his disciples? Why would he say this? (see vs 29 and think of what a lamb was used for in the Old Testament)
2. After spending some time with Jesus who did Andrew go and get first?
3. Why do you think he did this?
4. When Jesus first meets Simon what did he change his name to?
5. Do some research. What does the name Simon, Cephas, Jonas and Peter mean? You may find it helpful to look up these names in a reference book such as *Thayer's Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament* or using the free online study tool, E-Sword. Notice that there are two words for rock, 'petra' and 'petros'. Find out what the difference in the meaning is and what one applies to Peter.

Simon	
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Cephas	
Jonas	
Peter	

6. Peter was from Bethsaida (John1:44). Who else was from the same town?

7. Find out three interesting facts about Bethsaida, as it would apply to the time of Peter.

8. It appears Peter had a fishing business. Who also worked with him? (see Luk 5:10; Mk. 1:16-20)



The Second Calling of Peter (Matthew 4:17-25)

9. Where was Jesus when he first began calling his disciples?

10. Let's do some research on this sea as this is the setting of many of the events in Peter's life.

List some interesting facts: (include other names, size, importance to people living in that time)

Some good information sites: <https://www.bibleplaces.com/seagalilee/> or <http://www.keyway.ca/htm2002/seagal.htm>

11. Who did Jesus call first? _____

12. What did he say they would become? Why is that so appropriate? Explain the metaphor

13. By implication, Jesus was asking these four men to give up their former way of life. Imagine you were one of these men. What would it have been like to leave everything to be with Jesus?

14. What other people were called and went immediately (v21, 22 - can you think of others?)

15. What does the word disciple mean?

16. "Come follow me." Jesus uses this term 20 times in the gospels. Look up the following references and make a list of the characteristics or requirements of a disciple.

- Luke 14:27
- Luke 5:27-28
- Mark 10:21
- Matthew 16:24
- John 8: 31,32; 12:26

17. The phrase 'follow' today has an interesting connotation when you think of social media. We might 'follow' a person or group on Snapchat, Facebook, Pinterest, Instagram, Twitter etc. What effects our choice to follow someone and why?

18. Now reflecting on the answer above and analyzing our reasons, what are some implications of these choices? We all want to follow our master, our Lord Jesus Christ. How do we do that today?

19. How did Jesus teach his disciples? Jesus' life *was* the lesson. He taught his disciples by his very example! How to share the Word, show the Word, teach the Word and serve one another. Think about this for a minute. This was the way Jesus was teaching these men the Gospel. How does that impact us in how we might share Jesus with others in our life today?

20. Look up John 15:16 – Jesus is reminding them of why he chose these men. Explain.

21. How can we be disciples of Christ today?

22. Read Matt 4:23-25 – describe a day in the life of Peter during this time of following Jesus. How would this have impacted him?



The Miraculous Catch of Fish (Luke 5:1-11)

Evidently the fishermen returned to their job. Perhaps the family business needed them. Perhaps while Jesus taught nearby they could listen to him by day and fish at night. At this time

they were not with Jesus, so Jesus came to them, surrounded by people who crowded around to hear what he had to say.

23. What is the other name of the Lake of Gennesaret?

24. What were the fishermen doing (v.2)?

25. Where did Jesus decide to teach the people and why do you think he chose this place?

26. In verse 4, in the KJV, it uses the word 'draught'. What does this old English word mean?

27. What did Jesus ask Simon to do?

As was the custom of fishermen at this time, they worked through the night and at dawn would bring their boats to shore and under the warming sun, would begin the tedious task of washing and mending their nets. They cleaned out the weeds and untangled them and when they were dry, they would fold them up and put them back in their boats, ready for the night ahead.

28. Try reading Simon Peter's words out loud from v. 5. What attitude do you think Peter may have used when he said these words to Jesus? Do you think Peter thought Jesus knew a lot about fishing? Explain.

29. Even though Peter may not have fully understood the command that Jesus made, he obeyed. This is a significant lesson. He obeyed the Word of the Lord. God commands the same of us. This obedience is not intended to be a negative thing or a burden! I John 5:2,3 says, "By this we know that we love the children of God, when we love God and keep His commandments. For this is the love of God, that we keep His commandments:

and His commandments are not grievous.” Find one OT reference and two NT references on the importance of obedience in the life of a disciple.

30. What happened when they let down their nets? V6,7 Imagine the scene, the people involved and be descriptive.

31. In v.7, it says the ship begins to ‘sink’. This Greek word ‘buthizo’(G1036) is only used in one other place in the NT, 1 Tim 6:9. Read the verse (and a few around it to get the context) and see if you can make any connections to the boat sinking in Luke 5, keeping in mind Peter’s occupation.

32. What is Peter’s reaction in v. 8. Why do you think he responded this way?

33. What kind of character attribute of Peter does this demonstrate?

34. Why does Jesus tell Peter to ‘fear not’?



The Choosing of the Twelve (Luke 6:12-16)

35. What did Jesus do to prepare for choosing the twelve apostles? How do you think that this applies to us today?
36. Compare where in the three gospels Peter comes in the list of apostles chosen (Matt 10:2; Mark 3:16; Luke 6:14). He also is listed first in Matt 17:1; Mark 5:37; 13:3; 14:33; Acts 1:13. What do you think this order means?
37. Jesus carefully chose his friends. What kind of characteristics should we look for in choosing our friends to help us on our walk to the kingdom?



The Raising of Jairus' Daughter (Luke 8:41-42, 49-56)

38. Who did Jesus choose to accompany him into Jairus' house?
39. What other events did these three specifically witness? (see Luke 9: 28-36; Mark 14:32-37)
- a.

b.

40. (Luke 8:52) What do you think Jesus meant when he says that the little girl is not dead, but is 'sleeping'? What first principle point does this statement show? Find some other verses that help prove this point.

41. After the miracle, Jesus told them to not tell anyone about what he had done. Matt 8:4; 16:20, John 9:21 are other examples of Jesus saying this same thing. Why do you think Christ says this? (See John 7:3-7 for help).



Peter Walks on Water (Matt 14:22-33)

42. Why did Jesus immediately send his disciples into the boat and leave to pray in the mountain top? (see John 6:14-16 that records the same incident with a bit more information that might be helpful)

43. When did Jesus come ? (v25)
44. Why were they afraid when they saw Jesus?
45. What did Peter say to show that he needed more proof that it was really Jesus?
46. Why do you think this would prove that the man was really Jesus? (cp John 10:4,5)
47. Why did Peter sink?
48. What did Peter and the disciples learn about Jesus because of this incident?
49. Since Jesus had done many miracles before this, what was it about this particular miracle that made the apostles say that he was the 'son of God'?
50. How can this incident help us to know what to do when we are having troubles in our lives? When we are feeling overwhelmed by our problems, what should we do? Who should we turn to for help?



Peter's Confession (Matt 16:13-26)

51. What question does Jesus ask his disciples? (v.13)

52. Some thought Jesus was John the Baptist. Look up Matt 14:1,2 to find out who started this rumour and why.

What were some of the other answers? (v14)

a) _____ b) _____

c) _____

(it is important to note that popular opinion no longer suggested that Jesus was the Messiah. His refusal to allow the people to make him king had changed the public favour against him)

53. What is the next question? (v.15)

54. Who answered this question and what was the answer?

55. Where did Jesus say that Peter had learned this answer? What do you think Jesus meant by this (that is, how did Peter actually learn this?)

56. (v18) What points does Jesus include in his answer and what do you think they mean?

(The first one is done for you. Use a concordance or e-sword for word meanings)

'thou art Peter' - means he is Petros, a moveable piece of stone

'and upon this rock'

'I will build my church'

'and the gates of hell'

'shall not prevail against it.'

57. (v19) Peter was given two keys. This opened the way to eternal life to two groups of people. Look up Acts 2:22, 38 and Acts 10:43-45 to identify these two groups.

58. Whatever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven – this authority would later be given to Peter (see Mat 18:18 – who else was given this authority? _____) as seen in some early events in the ecclesia – list a couple of incidents where Peter demonstrated this role –

(ex. Acts 8:20-24;5:1-11; Acts 10:48)

59. Why do you think that Jesus did not want his disciples to tell people that he is the Christ? (v.20)

60. What does Jesus now begin to warn his disciples about? (v.21)

61. Why do you think Jesus began talking about his coming death at this time?

62. Why do you think that Peter rebuked Jesus? Do you think he was expressing the opinion of all the disciples?

63. What did Jesus call Peter, and why do you think he called him this? (v23)

64. The word (in v.23) is the Greek comes from a Hebrew word, whose root meaning can be found in Strong's Concordance in the Hebrew and Chaldee dictionary (#7853). (you can find the meaning on e-sword as well). Write out the meaning of the word and explain how it applies in this case.

65. Jesus tells his apostles that they must deny themselves and take up their cross and follow him. What do you think he was telling his apostles to do? What reason does he give? (v25)

66. Jesus makes the point that it is not the actual losing of life, but the fact that the life is lost **for a reason**. What kind of reasons are the right reasons? What do you think Jesus was trying to tell them? (v24-26)



The Transfiguration (Matt 16:28-17:9)

67. What does the word 'transfigured' mean? (use E-sword or Strong's Concordance to help you find the definition.)
68. Look at the English version of the Greek letters. What word does it remind you of? What process in nature is described by this word?
69. The timing of this event is given. How many days is it 'after', and what event do you think it is dated after? (17:1, 16:28)
70. What did Jesus look like when he was transfigured?
71. Write down other situations in the Bible where someone looked like this? (for instance, Acts 10:30; Ex. 34:35, others?) (Give details)
72. Why might Jesus have selected these three disciples to witness this incredible event?



Peter the Spokesman for the Disciples (Matt. 18:21-33)

73. Peter often was the one who was the speaker whenever the disciples had a question or someone wanted to know something about them. For instance, see Matt 17:24. Why do you think the collectors of tribute came to Peter? What does it indicate is the opinion of outsiders about who is the leader of the apostles?

74. What question did Peter ask Jesus in Matt 18:21?

75. Explain what you think Jesus' answer means to us.

76. Why is the parable in Matt. 18.23-33 recorded after Jesus' answer to Peter? What does the parable show?

77. In Matt 19:27, Peter asks a question. Express his question in your own words.

78. Does Jesus rebuke Peter for being so selfish? How does Jesus answer Peter's question? (Matt 19:28-30)

79. Explain what you think Jesus' answer means to us (Matt 19:28-30)



The Last Supper

80. Who did Jesus send to prepare the upper room for the last supper? Why do you think that he chose these two? (Luke 22:8)

81. What unusual thing did Jesus do for his disciples? Why was it so unusual a thing for Jesus to do? (John 13:4,5)

82. What lesson was Jesus trying to teach his apostles? (John 13:12-15)

83. Why do you think that Peter did not want to have Jesus wash his feet? (John 13:6-8)

84. Why do you think that Peter changed his mind and wanted not only his feet washed, but also his hands and his head? (John 13:9)

85. What did Jesus' answer to Peter mean in John 13:10?

86. What made Peter want to know who it was who would betray Jesus? How did he get his answer? (John 13:21-26)

87. Jesus tried to show his disciples and his future followers how to be a servant. Use your Bible to find some of these ways. Match the correct reference with the servant work.

Reference	Servant Work
___ Matt. 6:2-4	a. tell the good news, baptize and teach
___ Matt. 6:6-18	b. help the needy
___ Matt. 5:21-22	c. don't judge
___ Matt. 28:19-20	d. love God and others
___ Matt. 25:36a	e. care for the sick
___ Matt. 25:35a	f. keep the commandments
___ Matt. 19:16-17	g. show hospitality
___ Matt. 7:1	h. pray and fast in secret
___ Matt. 25:35c	i. clothe those who are in need
___ Matt. 22:37,39	j. don't call people ugly names
___ Matt. 25:36b	k. help feed the hungry

88. Think about how Jesus treated Judas Iscariot. Did he treat Judas any differently than he did the others? For instance, did he refuse to wash Judas' feet, or let on that he disliked Judas for what Judas was planning to do to him, or did he leave Judas out of activities such as the last supper? _____ How do we know? (See John 13:22 for who the apostles suspected, or John 13:27-30 for the opinion of the others towards Judas and what he might be doing) Explain.

89. How does this example affect your attitude towards others or change the way you treat those who have hurt you?

90. Read Luke 22:31-34. What does Jesus say is going to happen in v 31,32?

91. What do you think Jesus is referring to when he uses the word 'satan' in v 31? (Refer to your work on question 64)

92. If 'Satan' is some special being, in question 55 referring to Matt 16:23, Jesus calls Peter 'Satan'. Yet here "Satan" is going to sift Peter like wheat. "Satan" is doing something harmful to himself? What explanation of the word "Satan" fits both instances?

93. What does Peter claim he is ready to do?(Luke 22:33)

94. What does Jesus say Peter was going to do? When? (V34)

95. How does Peter answer Jesus? (Mark 14:31)

96. Notice with what gentleness Jesus informs Peter that he is going to be faithless and lose his way and that Jesus has prayed for Peter because this would happen. How might Jesus' words help you during times of trial?

97. When bad things happen to our loved ones, or us, we sometimes feel angry with God because God didn't stop the bad thing from happening. In this case notice what Jesus prayed for – not that it wouldn't happen to Peter. What did Jesus pray for? (Luke 22:31,32)

What should we pray for in these situations?

98. How can this incident help you to respond when people disappoint you, break promises, or don't try very hard?

99. When Peter disagreed with Jesus in Mark 14:31, who was right? _____.

Who had the last word? _____ What do we learn from the way Jesus handled a situation where Jesus knows he was right but could not convince the other person?



Peter's Denials (John 18:15-18, 25-27)

100. Does the clause, "Peter followed at a distance," (Luke 22:54) reflect positively or negatively on his character? Why was he there at all?
101. After Jesus is taken by the officers to the palace of the High Priest, Peter followed Jesus and so did another disciple who was known to the high priest. Who do you think this un-named disciple is? (only mentioned in John 18:15. Also consider how the writer of this gospel refers to himself throughout the gospel in John 13:23; Jn 19:26; Jn 20:2 etc) _____
102. Who is seated around the fire in the courtyard? (John 18:18) Was Peter's danger real or imagined? What evidence do you have to support your answer?
103. Why do you think Peter's courage melts so quickly?
104. What does Peter's denial consist of? Why is it so serious? In what ways do modern-day believers deny Christ in a similar way?
105. In Luke's account, he says that immediately after the rooster crowed Jesus turned and makes eye contact with Peter (Luke 22:61) What do you think was communicated in that look?

106. Again in Luke 22:62 he adds that Peter wept bitterly. Why did Peter weep?



Peter Sees the Risen Lord (John 20:1-10, 19-22)

107. It is Mary Magdalene and Mary (the mother of James), and Salome who come to Jesus' tomb first, and when they saw it was empty, they ran back to the disciples to tell them. In Mark 16:5-7, it says the angel specifically mentions Peter by name. Why do you think it's recorded that they should specifically tell Peter he was risen?

108. In John, Peter and John run quickly to the tomb. John gets there first and looks in, but doesn't go inside to investigate. When Peter catches up, he goes right inside to look carefully at the linen wrappings that had once wrapped Jesus. What do you think Peter is thinking?

109. Jesus appears to the disciples late that same night. In your own words, describe the scene in v19-22)



Peter and Jesus on the beach (John 21:15-19)

110. When Jesus asks Peter 3 times, “Simon, son of Jonas, do you love me?” what does this cause Peter to feel? (v17) What would Jesus be reminding Peter of when he is asking him to profess his love for Jesus three times?

111. Using a concordance, look up the underlined words and write out their definition in the following dialogue between Jesus and Peter.

Jesus:	<u>Lovest</u> thou me? (v.15)	<u>Feed</u> my <u>lambs</u>
Peter:	You know I <u>love</u> you (v15)	
Jesus:	<u>Lovest</u> thou me? (v.16)	<u>Feed</u> my <u>sheep</u>
Peter:	You know I <u>love</u> you (v.16)	
Jesus:	<u>Lovest</u> thou me? (v17)	<u>Feed</u> my <u>sheep</u>
Peter:	You know I <u>love</u> you (v17)	

112. Why do you think Jesus speaks to Peter about feeding his sheep? What do you think Jesus means?

113. At the end of Luke's gospel (Luke 24:49) and at the beginning of Acts (Acts 1:4) what did Jesus command his disciples to do and why?

After Jesus ascended up into heaven, the disciples returned to Jerusalem and remained together in prayer and supplication. Peter took the lead in replacing Judas.



Peter on the Day of Pentecost (Acts 2:14-40)

114. What festival were the Jews celebrating on the day they received the Holy Spirit?

115. This holiday, held 50 days after Passover, was a day of thanksgiving for the harvested crops. The Israelites would not work on that day but would worship the Lord and thank Him for providing their food. In what ways and how often do you thank God for providing the things you need?

116. Suddenly, five things happened in the house. Place the events in order by numbering 1-5: (Acts 2:2-4)

- _____ all were filled with the Holy Spirit
- _____ they saw what seemed to be tongues of fire
- _____ they began to speak in other tongues (languages)
- _____ the sound of a violent wind came from heaven
- _____ tongues of fire rested on each person

117. Read Acts 2:5-13 Because of the Pentecost holiday, what was different about Jerusalem?
118. What words were used to describe the Jews? (v.5)
119. What caused those in Jerusalem to gather together in bewilderment?
120. What same message was being declared in all the different languages?
121. Some heard the message and were amazed, others mocked them, why? (v.13)
122. Peter told the crowd that the men were not drunk because it was what time?
(v.15)
123. Long ago, God had spoken about this day to the prophet..._____
124. (Acts 2:22-24) Peter continued speaking, describing Jesus as a man.....
125. Write out the verse stating it was God's intent for Jesus to die:

126. In Peter's speech he is very intent on proving that Jesus rose from the dead. Why would Peter make this an important part of his speech? Hint: I Cor15:13,14

127. (Acts 2:29-35) This part of Peter's speech speaks of the promises made to David. Why would this be a good set of verses to show that we don't go to heaven when we die, as many churches believe?

128. What was the effect of Peter's words on his audience? (Acts 2:37)

129. What does Peter command them to do? (v38)

130. 3000 were baptised that very same day! What did this group do together? (v.42)

a)

b)

c)

d)



Peter and John at the Beautiful Gate (Acts 3:1-11)

131. Peter and John go to the temple at the hour of prayer (3pm). There were three times the Jews prayed – 9am (the third hour), 3pm and sunset.

What would be the pros and cons of having set times of prayer today?

PRO	CON

132. Who did they see at the 'beautiful' gate and why was he there?

133. Read Lev 21:17-18 – Why was he not able to go into the temple?

134. What does Peter say to him?

135. If we think of this lame man representing the Jews who rejected Jesus and lived under the 'law of Moses', he was excluded from dwelling with God. In the Old Testament there is an allusion to this event in the book of Isaiah 52:7-9, speaking of salvation which occurs outside of the temple gates. How is this possible (ie. how can we achieve salvation outside of the law of Moses)?

Peter's Sermon (Acts 3:12-26)

136. Peter gives all the credit of the miraculous healing of the lame man to God. Read v.13-15. What a different Peter than the one who denied Christ before his death! He is outright calling the Jews murderers! Were they without hope? (see vs. 19)

137. What Old Testament reference about the words of Moses does Peter remind the Jews about? (see vs 22,23)

138. Peter reminds the Jews about the covenant God had made, first with them, but also extended to who? (vs. 25,26)

139. What was the reaction of the people in the temple to Peter's words? (Acts 4:1-4)

140. After spending a night in prison, the high priest and his family questioned Peter and John asking them by what power or name did they do this miracle. Peter speaks

very boldly and declares Jesus as the only name under heaven by which they can be saved. He reminds them, in Acts 4:11 of the words spoken by Jesus in Matthew 21:42. Who were the builders and who was the chief cornerstone?

141. In bible times, when they built a building, they would lay one stone, and all the other stones would be modelled after that first stone (named a cornerstone), to build a strong, solid structure. If the Pharisees and leaders rejected Jesus as their cornerstone, what is the significance of that statement in your own words? (see 1 Peter 2:3-5)

142. How did the high priest and his council respond to Peter's speech and what did they do? (Acts 4:15-18)



Peter's Vision (Acts 10)

Peter actively taught the Jews about Jesus, his risen Lord. But there was more that Peter needed to learn and so God continued to work with him.

143. What did Peter see in a vision? (v11-16) and why was the vision disturbing to him? (also consider Leviticus 11)

144. Why was it so unusual for Peter to teach Cornelius the gospel? (vs 28)
145. What did Peter finally realize that his vision meant? (v34-35)
146. What are some prejudices we might have today that would prevent us from preaching the gospel to others?
147. God repeats this vision to Peter three times (v.16) so he would get the message. It's important to note that it was while Peter was praying that the Lord gave him this life-changing vision. God can not change our thinking if we rarely spend time with him. What are ways we can spend time with God that can slowly, or radically, alter our thinking to be more in line with His?

Wow! Great job in working through this journey of the life of Peter. There is so much more, but we will leave it here and pick it up at Kid's camp. Peter went on to inspire, lead and 'feed the sheep'. He suffered many things for his active and bold preaching of Jesus and was murdered during the brutal reign of Nero when many Christians were killed for following Christ. He wrote the two short letters while in Babylon (2 Peter 5:13). He ends his letter with a beautiful message of hope for the kingdom to come.

"We, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. Wherefore, beloved, seeing that we look for such things, be diligent that ye may be found of him in peace, without spot, and blameless...grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. To him be the glory both now and for ever. Amen."

May God bless you as you continue to study His word and apply the lessons we learn from this remarkable man, Peter.

3. First Principles Workbook

The student in this section will be studying five different first principles. Over a four year period, we hope to study a total of 20 first principles that span the fundamental teachings of the Truth, God Willing.

First principles study plan:

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
God Manifestation	Jesus Christ	The Sacrifice of Christ	God/Creation
Angels	Kingdom of God on Earth	Heaven	God's Spirit
One Body / One Faith	Covenants with Abraham and David	Hell	Bible Word of God
Satan and Devil Defined	Nature of Man/Soul Defined	Salvation Conditional	Temptation/Sin
Israel	Resurrection	Day of Judgment/ Responsibility	Baptism

This year we are on Year 4.

Each section will include some basic principles, questions on why this is an important “first principle” of the Truth and discussion on some “wrested scriptures” or verses that are misinterpreted to try to support false doctrines.

But first, every year we review why we have “first principles”.

Why do you think God has given us certain “fundamental principles”? See 1 Tim. 6:3; Titus 1:1; 2:1-15.

Conversely, what does incorrect doctrine frequently lead to? See 1 Tim. 6:3-6; 2 Tim.2:16; 2 Tim.3:1-8

What can a correct understanding of the “holy scriptures” ultimately do for us, if we put them into practice in our lives? See 2 Tim. 3:15-17.

Some of the questions will require use of a Strong's Concordance. Remember, this is a list of every word in the Bible in alphabetical order. Here are some basic steps.

- 1) Look up the word (it will be shown in its context in the verse) and find the number to the right which is the Strong's key number for that original Hebrew or Greek word.
- 2) Go to the back "lexicon" portion of the concordance and find that number (remember, there is a section for Hebrew words in the Old Testament and a separate section for Greek words for the New Testament.)
- 3) Once you find the number, you will find the derivation, definition and also how the word is translated.

Have fun answering the workbook questions! Please contact us if you have any questions and we look forward to seeing you at camp, God Willing!

Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki
dnstyles@hotmail.com

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2018 – First Principles Studies – God/Creation

The Basics

What is a fundamental truth about God? See Isa. 43:10; 44:8.

Name as many characteristics of God as you can from Exod. 34:6-7 and Deut. 32:4

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

What is the first fact stated in the Bible? Why is this important?

Why did God create the earth based on Psa. 115:15-16; Isa. 45:18?

What does God intend the condition of the earth to be? See Num. 14:21; Hab. 2:14; Matt. 6:10

If we combine the answers to the last two questions, what does this imply about man? See Isa. 42:5,12; 43:6-7, 20-21

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2018 – First Principles Studies – God/Creation, continued

What should the natural world tell us about how the world came into existence? See Psa. 104:24-25; 136:5-9; Prov. 3:19-20; Jer. 10:10-13.

Why A First Principle

Describe in your own words the theory of evolution and how has this false concept impacted our relationship and responsibility towards God?

Look up the word “polytheism” and provide a definition. What popular Christian theology came from this pagan concept and how does it negatively impact a true understanding of the one true God? See 1 Tim. 2:5; 6:15-16.

Wrested Scriptures

Read Gen 1:1-5 carefully. How can the universe potentially be very old and yet God made this creation about 6000 years ago both be true?

Some suggest that each day in creation actually stands for a much longer period of time, possibly allowing for “theistic evolution” or God guided evolution. While some time periods are symbolic (2 Pet. 3:8) in the Bible, why does this interpretation of Genesis 1 not make sense? Read Gen. 1:5,8,13,etc.; Exod. 20:11; 31:17

Look at the order of creation. Give a couple examples from the order of creation that would not make sense if each day is a very long period of time.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2018 – First Principles Studies – God’s Spirit

The Basics

Look up the word for “Spirit” of God in Gen. 1:2 in Strong’s concordance. What is the original Hebrew word? What does it mean and how else is it translated?

Look up the word for “breath” in Gen. 7:22 in Strong’s concordance. What is the original Hebrew word? What does it mean and how else is it translated?

Read Job 27:3 where both these Hebrew words are used. What does this say about what is in the “breath of life” that sustains all living beings?

Look up Gen. 1:1-2 cp. Jer. 27:5 and 51:15; Luke 1:35; Heb. 6:4-5. How does comparing these verses define what God’s Spirit really is?

Look up the word for “Spirit” in Matt. 3:16 in Strong’s concordance. What is the original Greek word? What does it mean and how else is it translated?

What came on the believers in Acts 2:1-4 and what particular gift did this give them? What was this gift and why was it necessary? Read the following verses in Acts 2.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2018 – First Principles Studies – God’s Spirit, continued

What were some of the other gifts of the Holy Spirit that were given to the first century believers? See 1 Cor. 12:27-31 and list as many as you can.

What was the purpose of the Holy Spirit gifts in the New Testament? Read Mark 16:20; Eph. 4:11-12.

Why A First Principle

Based on its definition, why do you think the Bible talks about the Holy Spirit the way it does? Hint: See Isa. 40:25-26; Jer. 23:23-24

Wrested Scriptures

Many use the “comforter” passages in John 14-16 to try to prove that the Holy Spirit is a separate being from the Father (ie – part of the Trinity). See John 14:26 and 15:26 for example.

What have we already established about the Holy Spirit? How does this correct understanding help understand verses like John 3:34; 20:22; Acts 8:17-19? How does the Trinity make these verses confusing?

Some believe that the Holy Spirit gifts are still available for believers today.

- What powers should be available if we have the gifts today (Mark 16:16-18)? Are they? Who only had the ability to pass on the Holy Spirit gifts? (Acts 8:7,14-18)

- What does the Bible tell us will be done away with once that which is “perfect” (from the Grk. “Teleios” = complete) ie – the completed Scriptures is come? 1 Cor. 13:8-10

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2018 – First Principles Studies – Bible Word of God

The Basics

What can the Holy Scriptures do for us according to 2 Tim. 3:15?

Look up each of the following words from 2 Tim. 3:16 in a concordance and define using the lexicon in the back. "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for

Doctrine _____

Reproof _____

Correction _____

Instruction _____

What Greek word is "perfect" translated from in 2 Tim. 3:17 and what does it mean? Use Strong's concordance.

Where did the Law of Moses come from? Exod. 24:4

Is the Law of Moses still in effect today? See Acts 13:39; Colo. 2:14; Rom.8:3-4 What happened?

Why is it still necessary to read and study the Law of Moses and other parts of the Old Testament? See Romans 3:30-31; 7:12; Gal. 3:24.

What is the true source of all prophecy. See 2 Pet. 1:19-21; Jer. 30:2; Ezek. 1:3

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2018 – First Principles Studies – Bible Word of God, continued

Who did Jesus and Paul give credit for their teachings to? Luke 4:18; John 17:14; Gal. 1:11-12; 1 Thess. 2:13

What does the fact that just the gospel of Matthew has 96 quotations from the Old Testament indicate?

Why A First Principle

Why is it so important that we accept the Bible as God's only inspired book and emphasize both the Old and New Testaments?

Wrested Scriptures

Some claim that sections of the Bible are not inspired, citing verses like 1 Cor 7:25 – “Now concerning virgins I have no commandment of the Lord: yet I give my judgment, as one that hath obtained mercy of the Lord to be faithful.”

Was Paul saying he was not inspired or something else, cp. v.10 with v.40? See also 1 Cor. 14:37.

Some critics of the Bible claim that the Scriptures are inconsistent and contradict each other. One example they use are the signs that were nailed on the cross:

Matt 27:37 – THIS IS JESUS THE KING OF THE JEWS.

Mark 15:26 – THE KING OF THE JEWS.

Luke 23:38 – THIS IS THE KING OF THE JEWS.

John 19:19 – JESUS OF NAZARETH THE KING OF THE JEWS.

Look at the Luke record, what is a possible explanation for the different version of what the sign said? Do we get the full story of Christ in every gospel? If not, why not?

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2018 – First Principles Studies – Temptation/Sin

The Basics

What causes temptations according to James 1:14-15?

Look up the word for “lust” in James 1:14-15 in your concordance. What Greek word does it come from, what does it mean and how else is it translated?

Is this Greek word always used in a negative sense? See Luke 22:15; Phil 1:23. How is the word used in these verses?

What needs to happen in order for lusts to become sin?

Define sin. See James 4:17; 1 John 3:4; 5:17

What characteristic can help us avoid sin? See Romans 14:23

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2018 – First Principles Studies – Temptation/Sin, continued

How would you describe the natural state of our hearts or our nature? Read Matt. 15:18-20; Rom. 7:18-23

Where did this nature come from? See Gen. 3:6-7; Rom. 5:19

What can we do to avoid sin? See 2 Cor. 7:1; Gal. 6:8; Colo. 2:11

Why a First Principle

A fundamental acceptance of God's definition of right and wrong is very important. Why? What happens when man makes his own definition of right and wrong? See Isa. 5:20; Rom. 1:24-28

Wrested Scriptures

A modern misconception is that man is fundamentally good. Why is this so dangerous and give some examples of the dis-function this results in when we accept man's definition of right and wrong. See 2 Tim. 3:1-5 for some ideas!

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2018 – First Principles Studies – Baptism

The Basics

What did Jesus command the disciples to do prior to his ascension to heaven? See Matt. 28:19-20.

Name three key things that must occur prior to baptism:

1) Mark 16:15-16: _____

2) 1 Peter 3:21: _____

3) Acts 2:37-38: _____

Look up the word “baptize” in Strong’s concordance. What Greek word does it come from and how is it defined? How does this definition give us a correct understanding of what the correct procedure is for baptism?

How do these verses reinforce the correct procedure for baptism? John 3:23; Acts 8:38.

How does baptism change our relationship with God? See Gal. 3:26-29

What do we receive through baptism? See Acts 22:16

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2018 – First Principles Studies – Baptism, continued

What is the procedure of baptism a symbol of? Explain using Romans 6:3-8.

What should be our attitude of mind after baptism? See Gal. 2:20; Eph. 4:24; Colo. 3:9-10

What does it mean to be a new creature? See Gal 6:14-15; 2 Cor. 5:17

Why A First Principle?

God enacted very few rituals for the believer. In fact, baptism and partaking of the memorial emblems are the only two rituals commanded for the believer. Why is the symbol of baptism so important despite the fact we are far from perfect both before and after baptism?

Wrested Scriptures

Modern Christians have instituted the practice of “infant” baptism via sprinkling as an acceptable form of baptism. Give as many reasons as you can from the verses above why this is not an acceptable practice.

Some quote John 3:5: “Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.” to prove that the Holy Spirit gifts must accompany baptism. Is this verse talking about the Holy Spirit gifts or something else? See Romans 8:4-9.

