

Test your Bible Knowledge

1. The second march around the wall of Jericho is reported in Joshua 6 to have been made:

- a. in silence
- b. with blowing of trumpets
- c. with shouting and blowing of trumpets
- d. with running and blowing of trumpets

2. The fleece and dew was Gideon's test of:

- a. the Lord
- b. himself
- c. Asher
- d. Naphtali

3. When the Lord said to Solomon, "Ask! What shall I give you?" Solomon asked for (NKJV):

- a. an understanding heart
- b. servants
- c. truth
- d. death to his enemies

Scriptures:

- 1) Joshua 6:12-14
- 2) Judges 6:36-40
- 3) 1 Kings 3:5-9

-Fred Singleton

Private Bible studies available anytime!!

Schedule:

Sunday Bible Study - 10:00 AM

Sunday Morning Worship - 11:00AM

Sunday Evening Worship - 5:00 PM

Wednesday Night Bible Study - 7:00 PM

Jefferson City Church of Christ

402 Dix Road

Jefferson City, Missouri 65109

(573) 353-0176 Or (573) 635-1690

[Web Page: www.jeffcitycoc.org](http://www.jeffcitycoc.org)

"Tell me nothing but the truth in the name of the LORD?"-1King 22:16

**Persuading Men to Obey God
Regarding: Baptism Objection 3**

"Heart Attack, Accident"

Another objection, that is often raised by those who teach that baptism is not essential to man being saved, may ask, "Suppose one is on his way to be baptized and he has a heart attack or gets into an accident and dies before he is baptized. Would that mean that that person will not be saved just because he was not baptized?"

A failure to know the Scriptures is often the cause of religious error. **"Ye do err, not knowing the scriptures, nor the power of God" (Matt 22:29 KJV)**. Friends let us not tempt God. Let's not play the hypothetical game. Man must learn to be content with what the Scriptures say, and not be concerned with what the Scriptures does not say.

Let's suppose for a moment that one is on his way to the mourner's bench to pray for salvation, and as he begins to pray, asking Jesus to come into his heart he has a heart attack in the middle of his prayer and dies. Does this mean he would not be saved just because he didn't finish his prayer?

If the Scriptures taught that the alien sinner is saved by praying and he has a heart attack before he begins to pray, would that change the teaching of the Bible if the Bible taught that the alien sinner is saved by prayer? The Bible, however, does teach that the alien sinner must by faith, **"repent, and be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins" (Acts 2:38)**.

Having a heart attack or being involved in an accident have not and will not change what the scriptures teach regarding what one must do to be saved (Acts 2:38; Mark 16:16).

I will not put myself in a position to be the judge of one who meets death while planning and preparing to be baptized.

I would rather meet death while on my way to be baptized for the remission of my sins, than to risk the destiny of the man who teaches or thinks that baptism is not essential to remission of sins (Act 2:38).

Why play hypothetical games with your soul? What are you waiting on, arise and be baptized to wash away your sins (Acts 22:16)?-Fred Singleton

Did the Ancient Gentiles Have the Hope of Salvation? Part II

All rational human beings do have an intrinsic sense (a conscious awareness) that there is right and wrong. It is not perfectly defined in nature; that requires **revelation**. Nevertheless it is there, and it is universal. C. S. Lewis, one-time professor at Cambridge, wrote:

“If anyone will take the trouble to compare the **moral teaching** of, say, the ancient Egyptians, Babylonians, Hindus, Chinese, Greeks and Romans, what will really strike him will be how **very like** they are to each other and to our own (1960, 19; emphasis added).”

Even more significant perhaps was the testimony of David Hume, the notoriously skeptical Scottish philosopher who was so militant against Christianity. In his volume, *An Enquiry concerning Human Understanding* (published in 1749), he stated:

“It is universally acknowledged that there is a great uniformity among the actions of men, in all nations and ages, and that human nature remains still the same, in its principles and operations. The same motives always produce the same actions; the same events follow from the same causes. Ambition, avarice, self-love, vanity, friendship, generosity, public spirit; these passions, mixed in various degrees, and distributed through society, have been, from the beginning of the world, and still are, the source of all the actions and enterprises which have ever been observed among mankind. Would you know

the sentiments, inclinations, and course of life of the Greeks and Romans? Study well the temper and actions of the French and English; you cannot be much mistaken in transferring to the former most of the observations which you have made with regard to the latter. Mankind are so much the same, in all times and places, that history informs us of nothing new or strange in this particular. Its chief use is only to discover the constant and universal principles of human nature (1910, 37.VIII.I).”

Incidentally, Hume conceded that there is no rational excuse for the worship of many gods.

“Were men led into the apprehension of invisible intelligent power by contemplation of Nature, they could never possibly entertain any conception but of one single Being, who bestowed existence and order on this vast machine and adjusted all its parts to one regular system (quoted by Monser 1961, 494).”

This speaks to the issue of the Gentile idolatry described in the context of Romans 1:20ff.

Professor Alan Johnson, a respected biblical scholar, tells of a missionary in northern Brazil who once observed a native enter his village. He was extremely nervous and fidgety, and his brow was covered with sweat. He seemed quite uneasy, even in the presence of his friends. Later, it was discovered that he had just killed a man from another tribe—although **it was not considered wrong** to kill a member of some other tribe, and he would not have been condemned by his peers. The man obviously was under the internal pressure of a guilty conscience (1976, 44; emphasis added).

The conscience is a part of the human package, and it demonstrates a moral chasm between men and women and other biological creatures of our planet (Genesis 1:26-27).- Wayne Jackson

Next week we will conclude the article by talking about “**Evidence of Divine Concern for the Gentiles**”