

And she will bring forth a Son, and you shall call His name JESUS (1:21). The first lesson regarding the Saviour's name is that **Jesus is not the real name of the Saviour**. [1] The Saviour was Hebrew, so we know that Jesus was not His real name because there is no letter J in the Hebrew alphabet. [2] The name Jesus only came into existence about 400 years ago. [3] Jesus is a transliteration from the Latin word Iesus, which was a transliteration from the Greek word Iesous, which was a transliteration from the Hebrew name (a transliteration basically replaces a letter or sound from one alphabet to another). [4] Therefore, 1611 KJV spelt the Saviour's name as Iesus with an "I" and not a "J". [5] The main issue with transliteration is that it is a form of the original name, but the original meaning can be lost.

For He will save His people from their sins (1:21). The second lesson is that [1] the Saviour's name bears His mission to save His people from their sins. [2] The Saviour is the Branch mentioned in Zech. 6:11-14, which reveals His name as Joshua in English, in Aramaic it is Yeshua, which is a shortened form of the Hebrew name Yehoshua, which is another way of saying the Saviour's name, pronounced and written differently (this name means Yahweh saves). [4] Notice what the Saviour said in John 5:43, He said that He has come in His Father's name (John 17:26; Ex. 23:21; Ps. 22:22). [3] So, what is the Father's name? The Father's name is revealed as YAH in Ps. 68:4, which is the shortened form of the personal name of God. [4] The Saviour's name bears at the beginning the shortened form of the personal name of God. [5] And therefore, **the Saviour was Hebrew. His Hebrew name is YAHUSHUA** (YAH-oo-SHOO-uh).

And they shall call His name Immanuel, which is translated, 'God with us' (1:22-23). The final lesson regarding the name of the Saviour is that [1] the Saviour's name is referred to as Immanuel, translated as 'God with us'. [2] His name, like most Hebrew names conveys an important message and meaning. [3] As mentioned before, the YAH at the beginning is the shortened form of the ancient personal name of God: YAHWEH (Ex. 3:7-8, 13-14; 6:3; 23:20-21; Ps. 68:4). [4] The SHUA at the end comes from a root word YASHA which means to save. [5] **The message and meaning of the Saviour's name is that YAH saves or Yahuweh saves or Yahuweh is salvation** (Act. 4:12; Ps. 27:1).

In conclusion, the name of the Saviour forms part of the foundational teachings of Christ that must be laid (1 Cor. 3:10-11), and the reason why the name of the Saviour is above every name (Phil. 2:9-11), and also why it is the only name by which we must be saved by (Act. 4:12), is because in the Saviour's name [1] it bears who He is: God with us, manifested in the flesh (1 Tim. 3:16; Matt. 1:23); [2] it bears the shortened form of His Father's name (YAHuweh); [3] it bears His mission to save His people from their sins; and [4] it also bears an important message that YAH saves or Yahuweh saves or Yahuweh is salvation (Act. 4:12; Ps. 27:1). The Saviour lamented over Jerusalem and in the process rebuked the people of His day saying, you shall see Me no more till you say, 'Blessed is He who comes in the name of the LORD' (Matt. 23:39; Ps. 118:26). The Saviour is the One who came in the name of the LORD.

# THE SAVIOUR'S NAME

(Matt. 1:21-23; 1 Cor. 3:10-11)

**Jesus is NOT the real name of the Saviour.**

The Saviour was Hebrew. His Hebrew name is **YAHUSHUA** (YAH-oo-SHOO-uh).

The **MESSAGE** and **MEANING** of the Saviour's name is that **YAH** saves or **Yahuweh** saves or **Yahuweh is salvation** (John 5:43; Ps.27:1; 68:4).

TOPIC: Repentance from Dead Works of Sin

MAIN TEXT: Heb. 6:1-2

- Therefore, leaving the discussion of the elementary principles of Christ, let us go on to perfection, not laying again the foundation of repentance (Heb. 6:1-2). The first lesson is that **repentance means to be sincerely remorseful for dead works of sin**, which can be likened to godly sorrow that leads to salvation, and therefore, it is a work of God in our heart (2 Cor. 7:10).
- The second lesson is that **repentance is also a decision to change your mind and lifestyle regarding your attitude towards sin that leads to an action of confession and to turn from a sinful lifestyle** (2 Chr. 7:14; 1 John 1:9). In short, repentance is a decision that leads to an action. Firstly, be remorse, then decide to change your mind about your attitude towards sin [regard sin as an enemy that needs to be cut off – Matt. 5:29-30; Mark 9:43-48] followed by a progressive change of lifestyle, which is only possible aided by the power of the Holy Spirit who helps us and leads us onto a determined act of the will to turn in the opposite direction from a sinful lifestyle to faith toward God (Heb. 6:1; 1 Cor. 3:11).
- The final lesson regarding repentance from dead works of sin is that repentance involves turning in the opposite direction from a sinful lifestyle through the power of the Holy Spirit to faith toward God. Notice, that repentance involves turning FROM something-sin to turning TO something else-God. Therefore, **repentance from dead works of sin goes hand in hand with faith toward God through the gospel** of the salvation work in Christ (Mark 1:14-15; Act. 2:37-38; 2 Cor. 7:10).

# REPENTANCE FROM Dead Works of Sin (Heb. 6:1-2)

**Firstly, REPENTANCE means to be sincerely remorseful for our dead works of sin** (2 Cor. 7:10).

**REPENTANCE is also a decision to change your mind and lifestyle regarding your attitude towards sin that leads to an action of confession and to turn from our sinful lifestyle** (2 Chr. 7:14; 1 John 1:9).

**REPENTANCE from dead works of sin goes hand in hand with faith toward God through the gospel** (Mark 1:14-15; Heb. 6:1; 2 Cor. 7:10).

TOPIC: Faith Toward God

MAIN TEXT: Heb. 6:1-2

- Therefore, leaving the discussion of the elementary principles of Christ, let us go on to perfection, not laying again the foundation of repentance and faith toward God (Heb. 6:1-2). The first lesson is that **faith can be likened to believing without seeing or fully understanding something** (Heb. 11:1). There are two groups of people: [1] those who believe after seeing; and [2] those who believe without seeing. While most Christians have come to believe without seeing God, this doesn't mean that faith is not based on evidence. Christians have eyewitness testimony of those who did see Christ. Moreover, God is invisible, yet His invisible attributes can be seen and understood by the things that are made, and so the creation of the world is the evidence of His existence (Rom. 1:20). The group of people who believe God without seeing Him, have great faith, and the kind of faith that Christ commended when He said blessed are those who have not seen and yet have believed (John 20:29).
- The second lesson is that **faith toward God comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God** (Rom. 10:17). Therefore, faith toward God goes hand in hand with repentance from dead works of sin by [1] the hearing the word of the gospel of the salvation work in Christ; and [2] responding by repenting and believing the word of God beginning with the gospel (Act. 2:37-41; Mark 1:14-15; 2 Cor. 7:10).
- **The final lesson regarding faith toward God is that we must continue to live by faith** (Heb. 10:38). So those who draw back from living by faith cannot please God, for without faith it is impossible to please God (Heb. 11:6), so it is vital to continue to live by faith like all those who believe to the saving of the soul (Heb. 10:38-39), because faith is a lifestyle of trusting in the invisible God who is beyond our understanding by trusting and living by the word of God (Pro. 3:5-6; Matt. 4:4).

# FAITH TOWARD GOD (Heb. 6:1-2)

**FAITH** can be likened to believing without seeing or fully understanding something (Heb. 11:1).

**FAITH** toward God comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God (Rom. 10:17; Act. 2:37-41).

**The final lesson regarding FAITH toward God is that we must continue to live by faith** (Heb. 10:38; Pro. 3:5-6; Matt. 4:4).

TOPIC: The Doctrine of Baptisms

MAIN TEXT: Heb. 6:1-2

- Therefore, leaving the discussion of the elementary principles of Christ, let us go on to perfection, not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works and faith toward God, of the doctrine of baptisms (Heb. 6:1-2). The first lesson regarding the doctrine of baptisms is that **baptism comes from the Greek word [baptizo], which means immersion INTO a substance** [the act of dipping something into a substance], completely covering it. The substance refers particularly to a body or water (Matt. 3:11; Gal. 3:27). The baptism INTO water [by immersion] reflects the spiritual baptism INTO the body of Christ (Gal. 3:27; 1 Cor. 12:13). The Baptism into the body of Christ is a spiritual baptism performed by the Holy Spirit bringing about the new birth, 'born of the Spirit' (John 3:5-8), a regenerated work of the Spirit who spiritually baptizes and unites us with Christ as part of His body (1 Cor. 12:13).
- The second lesson is that **baptism is a picture of the spiritual work that God has already done in our heart**, so when we go under the water, this means death to sin and burial of our former self, and when we arise out of the water, this means our new nature raised into the new life in Christ (Col. 2:12; Rom. 6:4-10). In other words, to be united and part of Christ's body refers firstly to being baptised into His death (Rom. 6:3). The death that Christ died was to sin, once for all (Rom. 6:10), and in like manner, those IN CHRIST have also died with Christ to our unregenerated self [what we once were or the sinful nature], and by a regenerated work of the Spirit [a new nature created within us – 2 Cor. 5:17], we have been raised up, made alive unto God through Christ Yahushua (Rom. 6:11; Eph. 6:2). Notice the connection with the first two foundational teachings of Christ of repentance from dead works of sin and faith toward God [which go hand in hand] in regards to death to sin, and raised into the new life of living by faith (Act. 2:37-38; Heb. 10:38). Therefore, baptism is a sacrament [a religious ceremony or ritual imparting divine grace that helps to strengthen and teach faith] increasing faith, that is hearing and living by the word of God (Rom. 10:17; Matt. 4:4).
- The final lesson is that **baptism is a command from the Lord Yahushua [Christ] to His disciples** to be baptized with the same baptism that Christ went through (Mark 10:38-45; Rom. 6:8-10; Matt. 28:18-20). Therefore, we must obey the command to be baptized in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit (Mark 16:16; John 3:1-13; Matt. 28:18-20).

# THE DOCTRINE OF BAPTISMS (Heb. 6:1-2)

**BAPTISM** comes from a Greek word [baptizo] which means immersion INTO a substance such as water which reflects the spiritual baptism INTO the body of Christ (Matt. 3:11; Gal. 3:27; 1 Cor. 12:13).

**BAPTISM** is a picture of what God has done in our heart, when under the water means death to sin and burial to your former self, and when you arise out of the water means raised into the new life in Christ (Col. 2:12; Rom. 6:4-10).

**BAPTISM** is a command from Christ to His disciples (Mark 10:38-45; Rom. 6:8-10; Matt. 28:18-20).



TOPIC: The Laying on of Hands

MAIN TEXT: Heb. 6:1-2

- Therefore, leaving the discussion of the elementary principles of Christ, let us go on to perfection, not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works and faith toward God, of the doctrine of baptisms, of laying on of hands (Heb. 6:1-2). It is essential for the laying on of hands to be included as one of the elementary or foundational teachings (Heb. 6:1-2), particularly to transmit a blessing at the beginning of one's calling, evident by Christ's use of the laying on of hands to transmit a blessing on children who come to Him (Matt. 19:13-15). The first lesson is that **the laying on of hands can be used to transmit a blessing.**
- Another reason why the laying on of hands is one of the basic teachings of Christ is that it is important to understand that God heals through natural means expressed in touch (the laying on of hands), but we must equally believe in the supernatural, particularly because this will magnify our view of God at the beginning of our walk of faith, and increase our faith in the knowledge that God works supernaturally, making an invisible reality visible, and at times the Lord may choose to work through His disciples by the laying on of hands on the sick for divine healing as a demonstration of the power of God granting signs and wonders to be done for His glory (Act. 14:3; Matt. 9:18). The anointing of the sick is a sacrament [a religious ceremony or ritual imparting divine grace that helps to strengthen or teach faith] that involves the laying on of hands. The second lesson is that **the laying on of hands can be used for healing.**
- The final lesson is that **the laying on of hands can be used to commission.** Therefore, there is a warning to leaders to be cautious before laying hands on anyone (1 Tim. 5:22), but on a positive note, the laying on of hands was used as a sacrament at the service of ordination or formal commissioning to a forthcoming ministry (Act. 13:2-3; 1 Tim. 4:14).

# THE LAYING ON OF HANDS (Heb. 6:1-2)

**THE LAYING ON OF HANDS** can be used to transmit a **BLESSING** (Matt. 19:13-15).

**THE LAYING ON OF HANDS** can be used for **HEALING** (Act. 14:3; Matt. 9:18, 25).

**THE LAYING ON OF HANDS** can be used to **COMMISSION** (Act. 13:2-3; 1 Tim. 4:14).

TOPIC: The Resurrection of the Dead

MAIN TEXT: Heb. 6:1-2

- Resurrection is the concept of coming back to life after death. The first lesson is that **the resurrection of Christ is the most important event of the Christian faith**. The death and resurrection of Christ can be likened to the foundation of the Christian faith, so much so that if both can be disproved, then our faith is vain or pointless, and this is why critics of the Bible have tried in vain to disprove particularly the resurrection to the extent of a lie that has been reported regarding the disciples of Christ taking the body of Christ at night (1 Cor. 15:12-20; Matt. 28:11-20). The resurrection is an event that was testified by many eyewitnesses, which means our faith cannot be defined as blind faith, but faith based on evidence given by many eyewitnesses of the event of the resurrection (1 Cor. 15:3-8; Matt. 27:52-53; 28:9-17).
- The second lesson is that **Christ is the Resurrection** (John 11:25; Rev. 2:9), He is the First-fruit of the resurrection (1 Cor. 15:20-23), and as the First to permanently arise from the dead in a glorified body (Act. 26:23), upon His return, He is the guarantee of a greater future harvest of the resurrection of the dead of all those in the grave to finally end the resurrection process at the last day (John 6:39-40; 11:23-24; 12:48).
- Certain Bible verses seem to imply that **there will be a general resurrection for everyone that will occur at the last day** (John 11:23-24; 12:48), that can be further described as two different kinds of resurrections— [1] everlasting life for the righteous; and [2] condemnation for the wicked (Dan. 12:2). God has made everything to occur at its *appropriate time* (Eccl. 3:11), this included for instance in times past, the *time* of Christ's first coming (Num. 24:17; Hag. 2:6-9; Gal. 4:4-5), and this includes future prophecies such as the *time* of the return of Christ (Matt. 24:29-31; Act. 1:9-11). And it is also apparent that God has appointed the time of the general resurrection for everyone at the last day (John 11:23-24; 12:48).

# THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD (Heb. 6:1-2)

**The RESURRECTION of Christ is the most important event of the Christian faith** (1 Cor. 15:12-20; Matt. 28:11-20).

**Christ is the RESURRECTION** (John 11:25; Rev. 2:9).

**There shall be a general RESURRECTION for everyone that shall occur at the last day** (John 11:23-24; 12:48).

TOPIC: The Eternal Judgment

MAIN TEXT: Heb. 6:1-2

- Therefore, leaving the discussion of the elementary principles of Christ, let us go on to perfection, not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works and faith toward God, of the doctrine of baptisms, of laying on of hands, of resurrection from the dead, and of eternal judgment (Heb. 6:1-2). The first lesson is that eternal judgement follows on from the resurrection from the dead, which the Bible reveals that **God has fixed a day on which He will judge the world by Christ**, and God has given assurance of this by raising Christ from the dead (Act. 17:31; 2 Cor. 5:10; 2 Tim. 4:1).
- The second lesson is that **Christ will judge both the living and the dead at His appearing** (2 Tim. 4:1; Matt. 25:31-33, 46; Act. 10:42-43). The Bible reveals that the Lord will judge both the living and the dead at His appearing (2 Tim. 4:1-8; Matt. 25:31-46; Rev. 11:18), that can be further described as two different kinds of judgments— [1] the judgment seat of Christ for the righteous; and [2] the great white throne judgment for the unrighteous. Firstly, the righteous are judged for rewards (Matt. 25:34-40; 1 Cor. 3:13-15), which accords with 1 Pet. 4:17 that reveals “judgment begins with the house of God” [this judgment refers mainly to the judgment seat of Christ for those written in the Book of Life – 1 Cor. 3:13-15; 2 Cor. 5:9-11; Rev. 20:12], and then the unrighteous shall be judged (Matt. 25:41-46) [this judgment refers particularly to “the dead” in regards to the ungodly at “the great white throne judgment” for those not written in the Book of Life – *the Scriptures also figuratively reveals other books shall be opened such as the book of words, and the book of works* – Rev. 20:11-15; Dan. 7:10; Matt. 12:36].
- The final lesson is that **God will judge us for everything we do, including every secret thing in the last day** (John 12:48; Eccl. 12:14; Matt. 25:31-46). Consider the case of a righteous judge who must sentence a man to life in prison for stealing an exceedingly great amount of money. The thief has also squandered the money, and now has a great debt but no means to pay it back. If the judge dismisses the case because he is merciful, this would be a great injustice. What about the great DEBT that is owed? The judge must enforce the law set before him. Is it his will [desire] to sentence the man to life in prison? No. But, because there are laws, he must enforce them. Likewise, with God. He desires that people should not perish (2 Pet. 3:9; 1 Tim. 2:4), but many will because they disregard God's judgments and reject Christ. They will then face the judgment of the Lawgiver [God]. The Law will be enforced. ALL mankind has sinned, and so God could quite rightly sentence ALL to eternal damnation (Rom. 2:9-23), but for His mercy. God is a merciful God (Ex. 34:6-7; Deut. 7:9; Ps. 145:8-9), and has made a way that we may escape eternal judgment through Christ our Saviour (John 5:24; Rom. 5:1; 6:23). Therefore, in the last day, Christ will either be our Judge or Saviour. All who repent and believe in the Saviour [Yahushua] have this assurance that all who come to Him, none will He cast away (John 6:37-44; Act. 10:34-43).

# THE ETERNAL JUDGMENT (Heb. 6:1-2)

**God has fixed a day on which He will judge the world through Christ** (Act. 17:31; 2 Cor. 5:10; 2 Tim. 4:1).

**Christ will judge both the living and the dead at His appearing** (2 Tim. 4:1; Matt. 25:31-33, 46; Act. 10:42-43).

**God will judge us for everything we do, which includes the secret things in the last day** (John 12:48; Eccl. 12:14).

Revision and Quiz 1

MAIN TEXT: Heb. 6:1-2

[1] Can you give ONE reason why the name Jesus is NOT the real name of the Saviour? There is an extra point if you can give another reason.

[2] What is the REAL NAME of the Saviour? A. Iesus; B. Yahushua; C. Joshua; D. None of the above.

[3] What is the meaning of the Saviour's name? A. Yah saves; B. Yahweh saves; C. Yahweh is salvation; D. All of the above.

[4] What is REPENTANCE? Can a person be repentant and continue to live a sinful lifestyle? Y or N.

[5] If a person is truly repentant, what decision will they make? A. Change the area they live in; B. Change their friends; C. Change their mind and lifestyle; D. Change nothing. There is an extra point if you can state what action they may take.

[6] How does repentance and faith go hand in hand? Y or N. There is an extra point for explaining your answer.

[7] What is FAITH? A. Believing without seeing; B. Believing after seeing; C. Not believing; D. A and B.

[8] How can you increase your faith? A. By hearing the word of God; B. By going to school; C. By listening to rock music; D. By going to Church.

[9] Without faith it is impossible to please God? True or False. If you have faith, what must you continue to do?

[10] What does the Greek word of BAPTISM mean? A. Introduction to Sunday school; B. Deliverance from sin; C. Immersion into a substance; D. It is the surname of John the Baptist. There is an extra point if you can state the Greek word.

[11] What is baptism a picture of?

[12] According to Matthew 28:19, is baptism a command or option? Also, whose name are we to be baptised into?

Revision and Quiz 2

MAIN TEXT: Heb. 6:1-2

[1] Can you give ONE reason for THE LAYING ON OF HANDS? There is an extra point if you can give another reason.

[2] In what way is the laying on of hands a sacrament [a religious ceremony or ritual imparting divine grace that helps to strengthen or teach faith]? A. It causes people to fall down; B. Anointing of the sick; C. For people to be slain in the spirit; D. None of the above.

[3] What does 1 Tim. 5:22 advise leaders to do regarding laying on of hands? A. Not to be hasty; B. Not to share in other people's sin; C. Keep yourselves pure; D. All of the above.

[4] What is RESURRECTION? Can resurrection be likened to a process? Y or N.

[5] Who is referred to as the firstfruits of the resurrection? A. Many believers; B. Many angels; C. Christ; D. None of the above. There is an extra point if you can remember what event took place after the resurrection recorded in Matt. 27:52-53.

[6] How many different kinds of resurrection is mentioned in Dan. 12:2? There is an extra point for explaining your answer.

[7] Has God fixed a day for ETERNAL JUDGMENT? Y or N. If your answer is yes, who will God judge the world through? A. Angels; B. World leaders; C. Not known; D. Christ.

[8] Who will be judged? A. Only the wicked; B. Only the righteous; C. Both the righteous and the wicked; D. Only the devil.

[9] Will the secret things we do be judged? True or False. According to Eccl. 12:13-14, if God will judge everything, what should we do?

[10] When will the eternal judgment take place? A. At the last day; B. When Christ returns; C. Not known; D. A and B.

[11] When will the resurrection take place? A. At the last day; B. When Christ returns; C. Not known; D. A and B.

[12] How many different kinds of judgments is mentioned in the Bible? A. 1; B. 2; C. 3; D. 0. There is an extra point for explaining your answer.



TOPIC: LESSONS IN THE LIFE OF YAHUSHUA HA-MASHIACH [Christ]

PART 1: WHO IS YAHUSHUA?

MAIN TEXT: Matt. 1:18-25; 2:1-12

- After His mother Mary was betrothed to Joseph, before they came together, she was found with child of the Holy Spirit (1:18-20). Yahushua's mother Mary conceived Him of the Holy Spirit, and so Yahushua is unique in that He did not have a human father (1:18; Luke 1:26-27), to fulfill the Immanuel prophecy of Isaiah given about 700 years before it happened of a virgin conceiving a Son, and therefore, the first lesson is that **Yahushua was not only human, but He is also God manifested in the flesh**, as He is referred to as Immanuel, translated as God with us in accordance with the Scripture of God manifested in the flesh (1 Tim. 3:16; John 1:1-14; 10:30; Is. 7:10-14; Matt. 1:23; Col. 1:15; Heb. 1:3).
- And she will bring forth a Son, and you shall call His name Jesus, for He will save His people from their sins (1:21-25). Yahushua is mostly known by most people as Jesus, which is not His real name but a transliteration [a transliteration basically replaces a letter or sound from one alphabet to another]. Therefore, 1611 KJV spelt the Saviour's name as Iesus with an "I" and not a "J". The main issue with transliteration is that it is a form of the original name, but the original meaning can be lost. The Saviour was Hebrew, and therefore had a Hebrew name. Yahushua was the Hebrew name given to Mary [His mother] before His birth because He will save His people from their sins. And so, the second lesson is that **the name 'Yahushua' bears His mission in life to save His people from their sins** (1:21).
- He inquired of them where the Christ was to be born (2:1-12). A star appeared in the sky around about the time of Yahushua's birth, for it was prophesied that the Christ [or Messiah], was to be born in Bethlehem (Mic. 5:2), and so the final lesson regarding WHO IS YAHUSHUA? **Yahushua Ha-Mashiach is the Christ, which means the Anointed One, the Coming Messiah, who existed before His birth**, and so the star helped the wise men to find the place where the Christ was to be born, and after almost 2 years after His birth the wise men presented gifts to Him, who by then was a young Child (Matt. 2:10-11).

# WHO IS YAHUSHUA? (Matt. 1:18-25; 2:1-12)

**Yahushua was not only human, but He was also God manifested in the flesh** (1 Tim. 3:16; John 1:1-14; 10:30; Is. 7:10-14; Col. 1:15; Heb. 1:3).

**The name 'Yahushua' bears His mission in life to save His people from their sins** (Matt. 1:21).

**Yahushua Ha-Mashiach is the Christ, which means the Anointed One, the Coming Messiah who existed before His birth** (Matt. 2:10-11; Mic. 5:2).

TOPIC: LESSONS IN THE LIFE OF YAHUSHUA HA-MASHIACH [Christ]

PART 2: WHAT DID YAHUSHUA TEACH?

MAIN TEXT: Matt. 5:1-12, 43-48; 6:7-13

- **Yahushua taught His disciples “the beatitudes”** which are the blessings listed in the sermon on the Mount. The Lord Yahushua revealed blessed are [1] the poor; [2] those who mourn; [3] the meek; [4] those who strive for righteousness; [5] the merciful; [6] the pure in heart; [7] peacemakers; and [8] the persecuted for righteousness (5:1-12).
- **Yahushua taught His disciples how to “pray,”** through the our Father model prayer. Yahushua taught us [1] to address the Father in reverence of His name; [2] to priorities the kingdom and the Father’s will as demonstrated in the garden of Gethsemane; [3] pray for our needs; [4] ask for forgiveness and be willing to forgive others; [5] ask for guidance and deliverance; and [6] set our minds on the future eternal kingdom (6:7-13).
- **Yahushua taught His disciples to “love your enemies”** by doing good such as praying for them, and do not curse them, but we are to be like our Heavenly Father who is perfect, and loves all people (5:43-48). For God so loved the world that He sent His only Begotten Son to die for the sins of mankind, so that whoever believes in Him may have everlasting life (John 3:16).

# WHAT DID YAHUSHUA TEACH? (Matt. 5:1-12, 43- 48; 6:7-13)

**Yahushua taught His disciples a sermon on the Mount commonly referred to as ‘the beatitudes’ (Matt. 5:1-12).**

**Yahushua taught His disciples how to ‘pray’ (Matt. 6:7-13).**

**Yahushua taught His disciples to be like the Father in heaven and ‘love your enemies’ (Matt. 5:43-48).**

TOPIC: LESSONS IN THE LIFE OF YAHUSHUA HA-MASHIACH [Christ]

PART 3: FURTHER TEACHINGS OF YAHUSHUA

MAIN TEXT: Matt. 6:33; 13:44-46; 28:18-20; Mark 4:1-20

- The first lesson regarding further teachings of Yahushua is that **the Lord Yahushua taught His disciples to “seek first the kingdom of God”** (Matt. 6:33), it was the foundational message and central theme of Yahushua’s teaching (Mark 1:14-15), that the kingdom of God should be a priority above every necessity of life [like food, water, or clothing]. For the kingdom of God is more than eating and drinking, but righteousness, peace and joy in the Spirit (Rom 14:17).
- The second lesson is that **Yahushua taught through parables** particularly about the gospel of the kingdom of God (Mark 1:15). Most of Yahushua’s parables reveal what the kingdom of God can be likened to (see Matthew 13). The Lord Yahushua taught through parables that the kingdom of God is so *valuable* as revealed in *the parable of the hidden treasure* (Matt. 13:44), and the kingdom of God is so *precious* as revealed in *the parable of the pearl of great price* (Matt. 13:45-46). Lord Yahushua taught in parables to hide spiritual truths from those who were unbelievers until such time they were ready to listen carefully for the understanding, then the parable’s meaning would be explained (Mark 4:11). The most famous of all parables was *the parable of the Sower*, which was a model parable to understand all the other parables (Mark 4:13).
- The final lesson regarding further teachings of Yahushua is that **the Lord Yahushua taught His disciples through the great commission which is His command to make disciples and baptize them in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit** (Matt. 28:18-20). Therefore, we ought to obey the command to be baptized, which is also particularly one of the foundational teachings of Christ (Heb. 6:1-2; Mark 16:16; John 3:1-13; Matt. 28:18-20).

# FURTHER TEACHINGS OF YAHUSHUA (Matt. 6:33; 13:44-46; 28:18-20)

**The Lord Yahushua taught His disciples to 'seek first the kingdom of God' (Matt. 6:33).**

**The Lord Yahushua taught through parables (Matt. 13:44-46).**

**The Lord Yahushua taught His disciples through the great commission, which is His command to make disciples and baptize them in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit (Matt. 28:18-20).**

TOPIC: LESSONS IN THE LIFE OF YAHUSHUA HA-MASHIACH [Christ]

PART 4: EVENTS IN YAHUSHUA'S LIFE THAT SET HIM APART

MAIN TEXT: 1 Tim. 3:16; Rev. 5:1-7; Act. 1:9-11

- The first lesson regarding events in the life of Yahushua Ha-Mashiach [the Christ] that set Him apart is **His sinless life and mission to save His people from their sins**, which forms part of His Hebrew name along with the **fulfilment of the Immanuel prophecy**, for He is called Immanuel which translated means 'God with us', and therefore, He fulfills the Immanuel prophecy, as He is God manifested in the flesh or the Word manifested in the flesh (1 Tim. 3:16; John 1:14; Matt. 1:23; 2 Cor. 5:21).
- The second lesson is according to Rev. 5:1-7, Yahushua Ha-Mashiach has the characteristics of both a Lamb and Lion, and these two contrasting attributes reflect **His sacrificial death and glorious resurrection from the dead**, which sets Yahushua Ha-Mashiach [Christ] apart from everyone in heaven or on earth or under the earth [hell], as the only One worthy to take the scroll sealed with seven seals, to open its seals and to reveal the contents of the scroll. Yahushua Ha-Mashiach [Christ] is the first to rise from the dead permanently in a glorious body and was seen by many eyewitnesses after His death on the cross, who confirmed that Yahushua Ha-Mashiach has risen from the dead (Mark 15:33-47; 16:1-20).
- The final lesson in regards to events in Yahushua's life that set Him apart is **His ascension into heaven**, which confirms all power and authority in heaven and earth has been given to Yahushua Ha-Mashiach [Christ] who has ascended to the right hand of God the Father (Matt. 27:64; 28:18-20; Act. 1:9-11). Yahushua Ha-Mashiach [Christ] has returned to the place that He was before He came to earth, before the beginning of the world (John 17:5). Yahushua Ha-Mashiach [Christ] is the most famous person in the Bible, particularly because of events such as His sinless life and mission to save His people from their sins and fulfilment of the Immanuel prophecy, His death and His resurrection, and His ascension into heaven.

# EVENTS IN YAHUSHUA'S LIFE THAT SET HIM APART (1 Tim. 3:16; Rev. 5:1-7; Act. 1:9-11)

**Yahushua Ha-Mashiach's [Christ] sinless life and mission to save His people from their sins, and fulfilment of the Immanuel prophecy sets Him apart (Matt. 1:23).**

**Yahushua Ha-Mashiach's sacrificial death and glorious resurrection sets Him apart (Rev. 5:1-7).**

**Yahushua Ha-Mashiach's [Christ] ascension into heaven sets Him apart (Act. 1:9-11).**



Revision and Quiz

BIBLE TEXT: Matt. 1:18-25; 2:1-12; 5:1-12, 43-48; 6:9-13, 33; 13:44-46; 28:18-20; Rev. 5:1-7

[1] Can you give ONE reason why Yahushua Ha-Mashiach is NOT only human, but God (Matt. 1:18-25)? There is an extra point if you can give another reason.

[2] Yahushua bears His mission in His name. What was His mission (Matt. 1:18-25)? A. Condemn people; B. Save people from their sins; C. Allow people to continue in sin; D. None of the above.

[3] Yahushua is referred to in Hebrew as Ha-Mashiach. What is the meaning of Ha-Mashiach? A. The Anointed One; B. The Christ [the Saviour]; C. The Messiah [the Deliverer]; D. All of the above.

[4] Did Yahushua Ha-Mashiach teach about the Be-attitude (Matt. 5:1-12)? Y or N.

[5] Who did Yahushua teach His disciples to pray to (Matt. 6:9-13)? A. Mary [His mother]; B. Any of the prophets; C. An anointed pastor on earth; D. The Father in heaven. There is an extra point if you can state what else Yahushua informed His disciples in what is referred to as the Lord's prayer.

[6] Did Yahushua Ha-Mashiach teach His disciples to love your enemies (Matt. 5:43-48)? Y or N. There is an extra point for explaining your answer.

[7] What did Yahushua Ha-Mashiach teach about the kingdom of God? A. To seek it before any other thing; B. Seek it first along with His righteousness; C. Not to seek it; D. A and B.

[8] What parables did Yahushua Ha-Mashiach teach? A. The parable of the Sower; B. The parable of the hidden treasure; C. The parable of going to Church; D. A and B

[9] What did Yahushua Ha-Mashiach teach regarding the great commission? A. To make disciples and baptize them; B. To make church goers; C. To encourage people to sin less; D. None of the above.

[10] Does Yahushua Ha-Mashiach's sinless life, His mission, and fulfilment of the Immanuel prophecy set Him apart? True or False.

[11] Does Yahushua Ha-Mashiach's sacrificial death and glorious resurrection from the dead set Him apart? Y or N. There is an extra point if you can explain what characteristics are portrayed by the events of Yahushua's sacrificial death and glorious resurrection (Rev. 5:1-7).

[12] According to Act. 1:9-11, there is another event which sets apart Yahushua Ha-Mashiach from any other person, what is it? Also, what does this event reveal to us about Yahushua Ha-Mashiach?

TOPIC: LESSONS IN THE LIFE OF MOSES

PART 1: MOSES IS BORN

MAIN TEXT: Ex. 2:1-10

- Moses was born under very difficult conditions due to Pharaoh's command that all Hebrew baby boys should be killed (Ex. 1:15-16). The first lesson is that **a child of destiny life cannot end until they have fulfilled their destiny**, as was the case with Yahushua Ha-Mashiach [the Christ] when His life was protected from king Herod's command to kill all males under age of 2 years (Matt. 2:16-18).
- Another lesson from our main text is that **God can use the most unusual people to fulfil His will** as was the case with Pharaoh's daughter, who helped to save Moses, and even raised him as her son (Ex. 2:9-10).
- The final lesson from our main text is regarding the name of Moses, which means "to pull out or draw out of water," just like **Moses was drawn out of the water to be saved**, every Christian must be **drawn out of the world to be saved by believing on Yahushua Ha-Mashiach** [Christ] (Act. 16:30-31; John 3:16-17).

# MOSES IS BORN (Ex. 2:1-10)

**A child of destiny life cannot end until they have fulfilled their destiny** (Matt. 2:16-18; Ex. 1:15-16).

**God can use the most unusual people to fulfil His will** (Ex. 2:9-10).

**Moses was drawn out of the water to be saved, like every Christian must be drawn out of the world to be saved by believing on Yahushua Ha-Mashiach's [Christ]** (Act. 16:30-31; John 3:16-17).

TOPIC: LESSONS IN THE LIFE OF MOSES

PART 2: MOSES AT THE BURNING BUSH

MAIN TEXT: Ex. 3:1-15; 4:1; John 14:6

- Moses killed someone, yet God still used him because he was destined for greatness, so God enabled him to become one of Israel's great leaders (Ex. 3:14-15). The lesson to learn here is that **God can use us too, even when we make terrible mistakes, and enable us to fulfil our purpose in life.**
- Moses was at first reluctant to fulfil the call of God on his life (Ex. 3:11; 4:1). The lesson here is **although we may not at first want to answer the call of God on our life, perhaps because we are fearful, yet like Moses we must be courageous and obey God in the end.**
- The Lord God revealed Himself to Moses at the burning bush as the great I AM (Ex. 3:14). The main lesson is that **God will reveal Himself to us in our journey in life, particularly through Yahushua Ha-Mashiach [Christ]** we can come to God, and also experience God as the great I AM, who is the Way, the Truth and the Life (John 14:6).

# MOSES AT THE BURNING BUSH (Ex. 3:1-15; 4:1; John 14:6)

**God can use us too, even when we make terrible mistakes, and enable us to fulfil our purpose in life** (Ex. 3:14-15).

Although we may not at first want to answer the call of God in our life, perhaps because we are fearful, yet like Moses, we must also be courageous and obey God in the end (Ex. 3:11; 4:1).

**God will reveal Himself to us in our journey in life, particularly through Yahushua Ha-Mashiach's [Christ]** (John 14:6).

TOPIC: LESSONS IN THE LIFE OF MOSES

PART 3: MOSES' CONFRONTATION WITH PHAROAH

MAIN TEXT: Ex. 5:1-5, 19-22; 10:24-29; 11:8; 12:31-32

- Moses was sent by the LORD to Pharaoh to declare a message regarding "Let my people go" (Ex. 5:1-5). The first lesson to draw from here from Moses' confrontation with Pharaoh is that **when God has given to us a message for whoever, even to a person in authority, we must boldly declare the message from God to the person in authority** (2 Sam. 12:1-13; 24:11-14).
- When Moses confronted Pharaoh, Pharaoh first of all refused to listen to the warning from God, which resulted in 10 judgments before Pharaoh finally let the people go (Ex. 12:31-32). Another lesson to draw from this is that **God has the power to humble the proudest people and most powerful people in the world** (Dan. 4:28-37; Ps. 75:6-7).
- When Moses confronted Pharaoh he first of all showed doubt and frustration (5:19-22), but particularly after the ninth confrontation when he was held in high esteem, then Moses showed no doubt or despair (Ex. 11:3; 12:35). The final lesson regarding Moses' confrontation with Pharaoh is **when God has called us to a specific task, we should not despair, but instead trust and obey God like Moses did in the end** (Ex. 10:24-29; 11:8).

# MOSES' CONFRONTATION WITH PHAROAH (Ex. 5:1-5, 19-22; 10:24-29; 11:8; 12:31-32)

**When God has given to us a message for whomever, even to a person in authority we must boldly declare the message from God to the person in authority** (2 Sam. 12:1-13; 24:11-14).

**God has the power to humble the proudest people and most powerful people in the world** (Dan. 4:28-37; Ps. 75:6-7).

**When God has called us to a specific task, we should not despair, but trust and obey God like Moses did in the end** (Ex. 10:24-29; 11:8).

TOPIC: LESSONS IN THE LIFE OF MOSES

PART 4: MOSES THE LAWGIVER

MAIN TEXT: Deut. 4:44-49; 5:1-22

- **Moses is known as the lawgiver** as confirmed by our main text verse from Deuteronomy 4:44-49; 5:1-22. Moses introduced wise statutes regarding *civil law* concerned with private relations between members of the Jewish community such as the law concerning marriage and divorce (Deut. 24:1-4), and also the *ceremonial law* which deals with the various sacrifices which were preparation for the coming Messiah [Christ], who was the Lamb of God that takes away the sin of the world (Gal. 3:22-25; John 1:29-30).
- **Moses is particularly associated with the 10 commandments**, which is also known as *the moral law*. The first 4 commandments reflect our love toward God, and also the remaining 6 commandments reflects our love for our neighbors (Mark 12:30-31).
- Yahushua Ha-Mashiach [Christ] said that He did not come to abolish the law, but to fulfil it. The final lesson regarding Moses the lawgiver is that the law points to **Yahushua Ha-Mashiach [Christ] who particularly fulfilled perfectly the 10 commandments** (Matt. 5:17-19).



# MOSES THE LAWGIVER (Deut. 4:44-49; 5:1-22)

**Moses is known as the lawgiver** (Deut. 4:44-49; 5:1-22).

**Moses is particularly associated with the 10 commandments** (Deut. 5:1-22).

**Yahushua Ha-Mashiach [Christ] particularly fulfilled perfectly the 10 commandments** (Matt. 5:17-19).

Revision and Quiz

BIBLE TEXT: Ex. 2:1-10; 3:1-15; 4:1; John 14:6; Ex. 5 :1-5, 19-22; 10:24-29

[1] Moses was a child of destiny (Ex. 2:1-10). True or False. Can you give ONE other child of destiny (Matt. 2:16-18)? There is an extra point if you can state why a child of destiny life cannot end?

[2] God can use the most unusual people to fulfil His will. Who was the unusual person that God used to protect Moses? A. Pharaoh; B. Pharaoh's daughter; C. Miriam his sister; D. None of the above.

[3] Moses was drawn out of the water. Is this the meaning of Moses name? T or F. What does a Christian need to be drawn out of to be saved? A. School; B. The Church; C. The World; D. All of the above.

[4] Did God use Moses after he made a terrible mistake (Ex. 3:14-15)? Y or N. What was Moses' sin?

[5] What can cause us NOT to answer the call of God in our life (Ex. 3:11; 4:1)? A. Fear; B. Friends; C. Family members; D. Father in heaven. There is an extra point if you can state what we should do to answer the call of God in our life?

[6] God revealed Himself to Moses through the burning bush. Does God reveal Himself to us through Yahushua Ha-Mashiach (John 14:6)? Y or N. There is an extra point for explaining your answer.

[7] What should we do if God gives us a message to whomever (2 Sam. 12:1-13)? A. Keep it to ourselves; B. Boldly declare it to the person; C. Think about telling it; D. A and B.

[8] God has the power to humble who? A. The most powerful people in the world; B. Proud people; C. Only Christians; D. A and B

[9] When God has called us to a specific task, we should: A. Despair; B. Trust and obey; C. Think about it; D. None of the above.

[10] Is Moses known as the lawgiver? True or False.

[11] Is Moses particularly associated with the 10 commandments? Y or N. There is an extra point if you can state any of the 10 commandments (Deut. 5:1-22).

[12] According to Matt. 5:17-19, who has perfectly fulfilled the 10 commandments? A. Moses; B. Paul the apostle; C. Yahushua Ha-Mashiach [Christ]; D. No one can.

TOPIC: LESSONS IN THE LIFE OF ESTHER

PART 1: ESTHER BECOMES QUEEN

MAIN TEXT: Est. 2:1-18

- Esther was a lovely and beautiful young woman who was an orphan (Est. 2:7). The first lesson is that **orphans are less fortunate but Esther obtained favor** before the king's custodian of the women, and she made it to the top list of virgins presented before the king so that she could be selected to be the new queen.
- Esther was charged by her cousin Mordecai who raised her as a daughter not to reveal her people or family (Est. 2:10). The second lesson is that **Esther was an obedient young woman** who listened to advise and respected her elders (Est. 2:9-15).
- Esther won the heart of the king and he chose her (Est. 2:17-18). The final lesson is that **God had a plan for Esther's life**, and God was quietly working behind the scenes touching the heart of the king (Pro. 21:1), and in the process God turned Esther's situation around for good, and she became the new queen, and part of the royal family.

TOPIC: LESSONS IN THE LIFE OF ESTHER

PART 2: ESTHER AGREES TO HELP THE JEWS

MAIN TEXT: Est. 4:1-17

- So Esther's maids and eunuchs came and told her, and the queen was deeply distressed (Esth. 4:1-6). The first lesson is that **Esther was a caring person**, she was concerned when she was informed about the situation concerning the Jews.
- Then Esther spoke to Hathach, and gave him a command for Mordecai (Esth. 4:10-12). The second lesson is that **Esther did not abuse her authority**, she gave command, but she also listened and reasoned with Mordecai.
- Esther was appointed to the position of queen for this purpose (to agree to help the Jews), and was prepared to fulfill her God giving calling even if it were to cost her life (Est. 4:11-16). The final lesson we learn from our main text about the life of Esther, is that **Esther was very courageous, wise and prayerful**.

TOPIC: LESSONS IN THE LIFE OF ESTHER

PART 3: ESTHER'S BANQUET

MAIN TEXT: Est. 5:1-8

- **The first lesson is that God enabled Esther to find favor in the King's sight** in accordance with the Proverb 21:1 regarding the heart of the king is in the hand of the Lord, who turns it wherever He wishes.
- The second lesson is that the Persian kingdom had a drinking culture (Est. 1:5-8), as also clearly revealed in Esther's banquet of wine, but it is highly unlikely that Esther being a Jew did drink the wine, but only prepared the banquet of wine for the king (Est. 5:4; 6:14), and so Esther was not influenced by drink, nor did she accept the king's offer of half the kingdom because **Esther was not selfish or greedy.**
- The final lesson is that Esther's delay in answering the king's question until he asked a third time is another example of how God works quietly behind the scenes, for it was necessary for the king to first honor Mordecai (Est. 6:1-11), and so **we learn a valuable lesson that God is also working silently behind the events and circumstances in our life too**, therefore we can trust God that all things are working for good (Rom. 8:28).

TOPIC: LESSONS IN THE LIFE OF ESTHER

PART 4: ESTHER SAVES THE JEWS

MAIN TEXT: Est. 8:1-12

- Now Esther spoke to the king, fell down at his feet, and implored him with tears to counteract the evil of Haman (8:1-3). The first lesson is that **God enabled Esther to excel and be in a position to influence the king** to agree to write another decree to counteract the evil scheme of Haman (Est. 8:1-3).
- And the king held out the golden scepter toward Esther (8:4-6). The second lesson is that **Esther showed courage again to go before the king the second time**, and God enabled Esther to find favor by the king holding out the golden scepter so that Esther's life would be spared (Est. 8:4).
- The final lesson is that **God was working behind the scene** particularly through Esther, who pleaded before the king for her people with tears because of her love and care for her people, and position as Queen, so God used Esther to save the Jews (Est. 8:7-12). Therefore, just like Esther is savior of the Jews, even more so, Christ is referred to as Savior of the world (1 John 4:14).

Revision and Quiz

BIBLE TEXT: Est. 2:1-18; 4:1-17; 5:1-8; 8:1-12

[1] Normally orphans are less fortunate (Est. 2:1-18). True or False. How did Esther obtain favour before the king's custodian? There is an extra point if you can state the circumstance that caused the king to dismiss the previous Queen.

[2] Who charged Esther not to reveal her people or family? A. Mordecai; B. The king's custodian; C. the king; D. None of the above. Was Esther an obedient young woman? Yes or No.

[3] Was God working quietly behind the scenes? Yes or No. What is one of the ways God works? A. through touching the heart of the king; B. through the king's custodian; C. through Esther; D. All of the above.

[4] Can Esther be described as a caring person? Y or N. Who was Esther concerned for? A. the King; B. her people (the Jews); C. Mordecai; D. None of the above.

[5] Did Esther abuse her authority? Y or N. Who did Esther listen and reason with? A. the Jews; B. Mordecai; C. another family member; D. the king. There is an extra point if you can state how Esther exercised her authority?

[6] Do you think that Esther was appointed to a position of authority to help the Jews? Y or N. There is an extra point for explaining why Esther was courageous, wise and prayerful.

[7] Who did God enable Esther to find favour in the sight of? A. Mordecai; B. Haman; C. the king; D. A and B.

[8] Esther was not greedy or selfish? True or False. What did the king offer Esther? A. Wine at the banquet; B. half the kingdom; C. Nothing; D. A and B

[9] What can we learn from Esther's delay in answering the king's question? A. It was necessary for Mordecai to be honoured first; B. Trust God that all things are working for good; C. God is also working silently behind the events and circumstances in our life too; D. All of the above.

[10] God enabled Esther to be in a position of authority to influence the king? True or False.

[11] Did Esther show courage again to go before the king a second time? Y or N. There is an extra point if you can explain your answer.

[12] Although the name of God was not mentioned in the book of Esther, what valuable lesson can we learn? A. the book of Esther should not be part of the Bible; B. God was working behind the scene; C. Esther saves the Jews; D. B and C.

TOPIC: LESSONS IN THE LIFE OF DAVID

PART 1: DAVID ANOINTED KING

MAIN TEXT: 1 Sam. 16:1-13

- For I have provided Myself a king among his sons (16:1-6). The first lesson is that **David was specifically chosen by God**, and anointed by Samuel to be Israel's second king of the Monarchy after the first king (Saul) was rejected by God (1 Sam. 16:1).
- For the LORD does not see as man sees (16:7-16). The second lesson is that when God chose the next king of Israel, God did not look on the physical appearance, but **God looked at the heart** (1 Sam. 16:7).
- The final lesson **when David was anointed, the Spirit of God came upon him** (1 Sam. 16:13), which is the same blessing that every child of God receives when we accept Christ as our personal Lord and Savior (Rom. 8:1-2, 9-11).



TOPIC: LESSONS IN THE LIFE OF DAVID

PART 2: DAVID AND GOLIATH

MAIN TEXT: 1 Sam. 17:4, 25, 31-37, 40-51, 54-58

- So the men of Israel said, “Have you seen this man who has come up?” The first lesson is that all the Israelites were afraid to fight Goliath, who was a champion of the Philistines, so **David was very brave because he was not afraid of Goliath** (1 Sam. 17:4, 25, 31-37).
- For the battle is the LORD’s, and He will give you into our hands. The second lesson is that **David was aware that the battle was the Lord’s**, who enabled David to prevail over the giant Goliath (1 Sam. 17:45-51).
- The final lesson is that **David went from zero to hero** because he was an unknown shepherd boy who became a champion of Israel by defeating Goliath which was a pathway to his God given purpose as the anointed king and the Lord’s election, who would one day be the next king of Israel (1 Sam. 17:45-58).

TOPIC: LESSONS IN THE LIFE OF DAVID

PART 3: DAVID, BATHSHEBA AND URIAH

MAIN TEXT: 2 Sam. 11:1-17; 12:1-23

- It happened in the spring of the year, at the time when kings go out to battle (11:1). The first lesson is that **David's sin of adultery and murder could have been avoided**, if David as the king, at the set time that kings go out to battle, had done so as he ought to have (11:1-6).
- And David said to Uriah, "Go down to your house" (11:8). The second lesson is that **king David tried to cover his sin of adultery**, in the hope that Uriah would go down to his house and sleep with his wife, but David failed to cover his sin, which led to an even greater sin of murder committed (11:7-17).
- The LORD sent Nathan to David (12:1). The final lesson is that **when confronted because we have sinned, we must repent and confess our sin like king David, and also accept the consequence for sin**. The consequence of David's sin was the death of his son (12:1-20), which we can learn a valuable lesson from David's reaction because many people after such a tragedy may blame God, but David chose to accept the consequences and worship God (12:18-23).