2020 NORTHEAST SUMMER SCHOOL OF TRUTH

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Outline One

God's Eternal Purpose and His Creation of Man as a Three-part Vessel

Scripture Reading: Gen. 1:26-27; 2:7-9; Eph. 3:8-11; 2 Cor. 4:7; Rom. 9:21-23; 1 Thes. 5:23

I. God's eternal purpose is to make man in His image, so that man can express Him, and give man His dominion, to represent Him in order to deal with His enemy–Gen. 1:26-27:

A. Image—to express God—the Bible uses the example of a son being the expression of his father, this shows that God's image is a matter of life inwardly–John 1:18; 2 Pet. 1:3-4.

B. Dominion—to represent God, exercising His authority—this is also a matter of life inwardly–1 John 4:4.

C. God's eternal purpose can only be accomplished by His economy, His plan, His household arrangement, which is to dispense Himself into His believers as life and everything so that they can be built up to be the Body of Christ–Gen. 2:9-10; Eph. 3:8-11; John 10:10b.

II. God's eternal purpose is being fulfilled by dispensing God Himself into man as life; therefore, man was created according to God's image as a vessel so that God could enter into him, just as a hand could enter into a glove—Gen. 1:26-27; 2:7-9; John 10:10b; 2 Tim. 2:20-21.

III. Man is a vessel to contain God—2 Cor. 4:7:

A. A three-part vessel—1 Thes. 5:23; Heb. 4:12:

1. The body–our physical part to contact the material world.
2. The soul–our psychological part (which includes mind, emotion and will) to contact the psychological world.
3. The spirit–our inmost part to contact God—John 4:24.

B. God implanted "eternity" in man's heart, which is "a divinely implanted sense of a purpose working through the ages which nothing under the sun, but only God, can satisfy" (Eccl. 3:11 - Amplified), thus giving man a desire to seek God.

C. The three functions of the spirit:

1. Conscience–the function to perceive right from wrong and to condemn or justify—Rom. 2:15; Acts 24:16; 1 Tim. 1:19.
2. Intuition–the anointing, the direct sense of the Spirit in our spirit regardless of reason, circumstances or background—1 John 2:20, 27.
3. Fellowship:
   a. The function to worship and contact God—John 4:24
   b. Our communion with God—1 John 1:3; 2 Cor. 3:18.
4. If we exercise these three functions in our daily life and obey the sense of life within, we will be walking according to the Spirit in a practical way, thus receiving more dispensing of God Himself as life into us.

FOCUS:

The burden in this first lesson of the first Truth School Lesson Book is to impress the young people with God's eternal purpose. God desires to gain a corporate man who will express Him in His image and represent Him with His authority. Every time we speak to the young people they need a deep impression from us of God's purpose and economy. God's economy is that God made man as a three-part vessel to contain Him as life. This is our starting point.

LESSONS TO READ:

Lesson 1 – Salvation in God's Plan

Lesson 4 – God's Creation of Man as a Three-part Vessel

QUESTIONS:

1. What is God's eternal purpose and how can it be accomplished?
2. Romans 9 tells us that God made man a vessel; why does the Bible describe man in this way?
3. List the three parts of man with the verses that reveal them and give an example of how you use each part.

MEMORY VERSES:

Genesis 1:26-27

26 And God said, Let Us make man in Our image, according to Our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of heaven and over the cattle and over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creeps upon the earth.
27 And God created man in His own image; in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them.

Genesis 2:7

Jehovah God formed man from the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul.

Romans 2:15

Who show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience bearing witness with *it* and their reasonings, one with the other, accusing or even excusing *them.)*

2 Corinthians 4:7

But we have this treasure in earthen vessels that the excellency of the power may be of God and not out of us.

1 Thessalonians 5:23

And the God of peace Himself sanctify you wholly, and may your spirit and soul and body be preserved complete, without blame, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Notes

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Outline Two

The Tree of Life and the River Signifying God as Life to Man

Scripture Reading: Gen. 2:9-10; John 1:14; 14:6; 10:10; 6:57; 7:37-38; Rev. 22:1-2

I. Man was placed in the garden of Eden and in front of the tree of life, which was in the center of the garden:

A. *Eden* means pleasure. God wanted to please man and make him happy. God wants man to be pleased with Him and satisfied with Him.

B. The most outstanding feature in the garden of Eden was the tree of life at the center.

C. God's placing man in front of the tree of life indicates that God wanted man to receive Him as man's life by eating Him – John 6:57; Rev. 2:7.

1. The tree of life signifies Christ as life to man in the form of food.
2. Man was created according to God's image and likeness. For man to express God and represent Him, he needs God's life.

II. Next to the tree of life was the river of life which went forth from Eden to water the garden:

A. This river quenched man's thirst and watered the garden that life might grow.

B. The river going forth from Eden signifies the river of water of life flowing forth from God, indicating that God is the source of the living water for man to drink – Rev. 22:1; John 4:10; 7:37-38.

1. The water of life is a symbol of God in Christ as the Spirit flowing Himself into His redeemed people to be their life and life supply.
2. In experience and enjoyment, out from this unique river flows forth many rivers which are the many different aspects of the divine life – John 7:37-38; Isa. 55:1 (cf. Rom. 15:30; 1 Thes. 1:6; 2 Thes. 2:13; Gal. 5:22-23).

C. The one river becoming four branches signifies that the river flows out of the unique God as the source and center to reach man in every direction.

FOCUS:

In this lesson we see God's procedure to accomplish His eternal purpose. God first creates man as a vessel to contain God as life. Then God places man in front of the tree of life with the river of life so that man would receive God as life. We need to impress the young people that life–the divine, eternal, uncreated life of God–is the unique way for God to accomplish His eternal purpose. We should help them to experience the many aspects of this divine life in our daily living.

LESSONS TO READ

Lesson Five—The Tree of Life and the River Signifying God as Life to Man

QUESTIONS:

1. When God put man in front of the tree of life in the garden of Eden, what did this signify?

2. What is the significance of God's first commandment to man? What does this imply?
3. Try to explain why man needs God's life as well as His image to be able to express Him. You may use an illustration if you need to.
4. In our experience, how do we enjoy the rivers of living water?

MEMORY VERSES:

Genesis 2:8-9

8 And Jehovah God planted a garden in Eden, in the east; and there He put the man whom He had formed.
9 And out of the ground Jehovah God caused to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food, as well as the tree of life in the middle of the garden and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

John 1:4

In Him was life, and the life was the light of men.

John 6:57

As the living Father has sent Me and I live because of the Father, so He who eats me, he also shall live because of Me.

John 7:37- 38

37 Now on the last day, the great *day* of the feast, Jesus stood and cried out, saying, If anyone thirsts, let me come to Me and drink.
38 He who believes into Me, as the Scripture said, out of his innermost being shall flow rivers of living water.

Revelation 22:1

And he showed me a river of water of life, bright as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb in the middle of its street.

Notes

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Outline Three

The Fall of Man and Man's Need of Salvation

Scripture Reading: Gen. 2:9-10, 17; 3:1-6; 1 Tim. 2:14; Rom. 5:18-19; Rom. 5:18; John 3:36; Heb. 9:27; Matt. 25:41; Rev. 20:15; Eph. 2:1-2; 4:17-18a; 2 Tim. 3:2-4; Rom. 7:17-18a; 6:6b; 7:24; John 8:44

I. The fall of man:

A. God's eternal purpose can be accomplished only by man receiving God as life.

B. The two trees:

1. The tree of life signifies God in Christ as the source of life and the principle of the tree of life is dependence upon God which results in life—Gen. 2:9; Psa. 36:9; John 1:4; 14:6; 15:5; 6:57.
2. The tree of the knowledge of good and evil signifies Satan and everything apart from God and the principle of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil is independence from God issuing in death—Gen. 2:9, 17.

C. The fall of man:

1. Satan deceived man, causing him not to depend upon God, but rather to depend upon something other than God—Gen. 3:5.
2. Satan's way of deceiving man was by causing man to question God, His word, His heart and His intention—Gen. 3:3-6.

II. Man's need of salvation:

A. Man's objective problem before God:

1. The word "objective" means something having to do with us but outside of us.
2. When man sinned against God he began to have a sinful case before God.
3. Our objective problem before God is not a matter of what we have done, but rather a matter of whether we are in Adam or in Christ—1 Cor. 15:22, 45.
4. In Adam we are:
   a. Under God's condemnation—Rom. 5:18; John 3:18.
   b. Under the wrath of God—John 3:36.
   c. Awaiting God's judgment—Heb. 9:27.

B. Man's subjective problem within himself:

1. The word "subjective" means something within us, something related to our being.
2. When man sinned against God the satanic sinful life entered into man and he became fallen—John 8:44:
   a. Deadened in his spirit—Eph. 2:1.
   b. Ruined in his soul—Eph. 4:17-18a.
   c. Corrupted in his body—Rom. 7:17-18a, 24; 6:6b.
3. In Adam we are:
   a. Children of the devil—John 8:44; 1 John 3:10.
   b. Constituted sinners—Rom. 5:19.
   c. Whenever we fail to take God as the source of life we are already fallen.

FOCUS:

In this lesson we come to the greatest tragedy in the universe, the fall of man and man's need of salvation. We need to deeply impress the young people of their fallen condition in Adam, their hopeless state before God and how devastating was the fall on the precious humanity created by God. We hope that through this lesson they can be brought into a deep consciousness of how fallen man is and how desperately man needs God's full salvation. This kind of lesson can help them in their own experience and also give them a proper view and burden for the gospel to their friends.

LESSONS TO READ

Lesson Six—The Fall of Man

Lesson Seven—Man's Need of Salvation

QUESTIONS:

1. What do the tree of life and the tree of knowledge signify to man?
2. How did Satan deceive man and cause man to fall?
3. What is and what caused man's objective problem before God?
4. What is the cause of man's subjective problem within himself?

MEMORY VERSES:

Genesis 3:3, 6

3 But of the fruit of the tree which is in the middle of the garden, God has said, You shall not eat of it, nor shall you touch it, lest you die.

6 And when the woman saw that the tree was good for food and that it was a delight to the eyes and *that* the tree was to be desired to make *oneself* wise, she took of its fruit and ate; and she also gave *some* to her husband with her, and he ate.

John 3:18

He who believes into Him is not condemned; but he who does not believe has been condemned already, because he has not believed into the name of the only begotten Son of God.

John 3:36

He who believes into the Son has eternal life; but he who disobeys the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abides upon him.

1 Corinthians 15:22

For just as in Adam all die, so also in Christ all will be made alive.

Romans 5:12

Therefore just as through one man sin entered into the world, and through sin, death; and thus death passed on to all men because all have sinned —

Notes

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Outline Four

The Source and Basis of Salvation—God's Love and God's Righteousness

Scripture Reading: Eph. 2:4-5; Titus 3:4-5; John 3:16; 1 John 3:1; 4:9-10; Rom. 5:8; 1 Pet. 1:3; John 17:23; 2 Thes. 2:16-17; 2 Cor. 5:14-15; Gal. 2:20; Rom. 3:21-22; 10:3; Phil. 3:9; 2 Pet. 1:1; Rom. 8:4

I. The source of God's salvation being God's love:

A. Man has sinned by disobeying God's commandment and is under God's condemnation and man is helpless, unable to save himself from God's coming judgment—Rom. 3:23; 5:12, 18.

B. God loved man in eternity past, He loved man after He created him and now, even after the fall, He still loves man—John 3:16:

1. The object of love should be in a condition deserving love, but the object of mercy is always in a pitiful situation—Eph. 2:4-5.
2. Hence, God's mercy reaches further than His love—vv. 4-5.

C. God's great love is the source of our salvation; He manifested this love by sending His only begotten Son to die for our redemption—1 John 4:9-10.

D. God's purpose with man is eternal, and so is His love; He never changes; when He loves us, He loves us eternally—1 John 3:1; Jer. 31:3.

II. The basis of God's salvation being God's righteousness—Rom. 3:21-22

A. The righteousness of God is what God is with respect to justice and rightness; God is just and right; whatever God is in His justice and rightness constitutes His righteousness—Rom. 3:21-22; 1:17; 10:3; Phil. 3:9, Psa. 89:14.

B. Man ate of that cursed tree, so according to God's righteousness we must die; because of God's righteousness He must condemn man.

C. God loves man, yet He had to condemn him; so, for the sake of God's righteousness, the Lord Jesus was put to death on the cross; there, on the cross, He was made sin for us, and God condemned sin in the flesh—Rom. 8:3; *Hymns* 1003.

D. God's righteousness condemns us, but by Christ's righteous death we are justified; through His twofold righteousness, we can see His love, His righteousness, and His wisdom—2 Peter 1:1.

FOCUS:

This lesson presents us an opportunity to infuse the young people with the love of God. Never has there been a more graphic example of pure love than the death of the Lord Jesus for fallen sinners. We need to impress the young people with the universal and dramatic dilemma that God was facing. His righteousness demanded a righteous payment—death, and God's love demanded forgiveness. How can this dilemma be solved? Only through the death of His beloved Son can both God's righteousness be fulfilled and God's love be satisfied.

LESSONS TO READ:

Lesson Eight—The Source of Salvation—God's Love

Lesson Nine—The Basis of Salvation—God's Righteousness

QUESTIONS:

1. Why does God love man?
2. How did God show His love for man?
3. What has God's love accomplished for us according to Eph. 2:4-5 and 1 John 3:1?
4. Why did man have to die for his sins even though God loved him?
5. How did Christ's death fulfill God's righteousness?
6. When God forgives and saves us is it based on His love for man or on His righteousness? Why?

MEMORY VERSES:

Psalm 89:14

Righteousness and justice are the foundation of Your throne; / Lovingkindness and truth go before Your face.

Ephesians 2:4-5

4 But God, being rich in mercy, because of His great love with which He loved us,
5 Even when we were dead in offenses, made us alive together with Christ (by grace you have been saved)

1 John 4:9-10

9 In this the love of God was manifested among us, that God sent His only begotten Son into the world that we might have life and live through Him.
10 Herein is love, not that we have loved God but that He loved us and sent His Son as a propitiation for our sins.

Romans 10:3

For because they were ignorant of God's righteousness and sought to establish their own righteousness, they were not subject to the righteousness of God.

Philippians 3:9

And be found in Him, not having my own righteousness which is out of the law, but that which is through faith in Christ, the righteousness which is out of God and based on faith,

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GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Outline Five

The Savior-God

Scripture Reading: Gen. 3:15; 22:18; Isa. 7:14; 9:6; John 1:1, 14; 1 Pet 3:18; John 1:29; 3:14; 12:24; 1 Cor. 15:45b; Gal. 3:14

I. Man was made by God to contain Him as life. This is man's birthright; a birthright means something that is rightfully yours by birth.

II. To take care of man's problem, God promised to rescue man from Satan's control; He also promised to give His life to man to fulfill His purpose—Gen. 3:15; 22:18.

III. According to these promises God prophesied in the Old Testament concerning this coming One who is just God Himself coming in the flesh to save man:

A. The Old Testament prophesies concerning His birth (Isa. 7:14) and where he would be born (Micah 5:2) and how He would look (Isa. 52:14; 53:2) and how He would minister (Isa. 61:1; 42:1).

B. Then, it foretells the year, the month, the day, the place and the way in which He would die (Dan. 9:24-26; Exo. 12:1-6; Gen. 22:2; Deut. 21:23; Zech. 12:10; Psa. 34:20).

IV. The God-man Savior:

A. Incarnation—As the God-man, He was born of a virgin in Bethlehem, and lived for thirty-three and a half years as a genuine human being, yet without sin—John 1:1, 14.

B. Crucifixion—The death of Christ has accomplished many wonderful things for us; we are redeemed, forgiven, washed, justified and reconciled to God. Redeemed means a price has been paid to buy us back to God—1 Pet. 3:18; John 1:29.

C. Resurrection—On the third day, He resurrected to become the life-giving Spirit to give life to man, thus fulfilling the promise in Genesis 22:18—1 Cor. 15:45b.

FOCUS:

The burden of this lesson is to present the Savior God to the young people. How lovely was this man! He was promised by God and prophesied in the Old Testament, then two thousand years ago, a wonderful thing happened—God became a man. We need to indelibly impress the young people with the greatest event in human history, God became a man. Then we need to impress them with the process of our Savior-God that he went through in order to become our Savior. All of these lessons should help them in their own appreciation and experience of the Lord as well as equip them to preach the gospel to their friends and classmates.

LESSON TO READ:

Lesson Ten—The Savior God

QUESTIONS:

1. What does the word "birthright" mean? What is man's birthright? Why does man have such a birthright?
2. What are the two main promises of God in the Old Testament? How do they relate to man's problems?
3. Read the verses on the prophecies concerning Christ given in the lesson and list what they tell you of Christ before He came.
4. What do we mean when we say that Christ was a God-man?
5. What was accomplished by Christ's death and resurrection?
6. How are these accomplishments applied to us for our salvation?

MEMORY VERSES:

John 1:1, 14

1 In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.
14 And the Word became flesh and tabernacled among us (and we beheld His glory, glory as of the only Begotten from the Father), full of grace and reality.

1 Peter 3:18

For Christ also has suffered once for sins, the Righteous on behalf of the unrighteous, that He might bring you to God, on the one hand being put to death in the flesh, but on the other, made alive in the Spirit;

John 1:29

The next day he saw Jesus coming to him and said, Behold, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world!

John 3:14

And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, so must the Son of Man be lifted up,

John 12:24

Truly, truly, I say to you, Unless the grain of wheat falls into the ground and dies, it abides alone; but if it dies, it bears much fruit.

Notes

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Outline Six

Judicial Redemption — Forgiveness, Cleansing of Sins, Justification, Reconciliation, and Positional Sanctification

Scripture Reading: Jer. 31:34; Matt. 26:28; Heb. 9:12-14, 22-23; 1 John 1:7-9; Eph. 1:7; Gal. 3:13; 1 Pet 2:24; 3:18; 2 Cor. 5:21; Heb. 9:28; 1 Pet 1:18-19; Rom. 3:22-24, 28; 4:25; 5:1, 10-11; 8:33-34; 2 Cor. 5:18-20; 1 Cor. 1:2; Heb. 13:12

I. Due to man's fall, he has two major problems; therefore, God's complete salvation has two aspects, judicial and organic.

II. The judicial aspect of God's complete salvation is the eternal redemption accomplished by Christ to solve man's objective problem before God; this aspect includes:

A. Forgiveness of sins–Eph. 1:7; Matt. 26:28:
   1. The meaning:
      a. To remove the sinful case before God–Heb. 9:22.
      b. To deliver us from God's judgment–John 3:36.
      c. To free us from God's condemnation–Rom. 8:1; John 3:18a.
   2. The way to receive it:
      a. For the unbelievers–they need to repent and believe–Luke 24:47; Acts 10:43.
      b. For the believers–we need to confess–1 John 1:9.
   3. When God forgives our sins, He also forgets them–Jer. 31:34.

B. Cleansing of sins–1 John 1:9; Psa. 51:2:
   1. The meaning–to wash away the stain on our behavior caused by the committing of sin.
   2. The way for us to receive it–by confession.

C. Justification–Rom. 3:23-26:
   1. The meaning–God's action in approving people according to His standard of righteousness.
   2. Based upon Christ's redemption, and through our faith–Rom. 8:33-34; Eph. 2:8.

D. Reconciliation–Rom. 5:10-11:
   1. The meaning–the action of bringing two parties back into oneness.
   2. Due to man's fall, man became God's enemy–Rom. 5:1, 10-11; 8:7-8.
   3. Through Christ's death man was reconciled to God–Rom. 5:10a.
   4. The results of reconciliation:
      a. Enjoying God–Rom. 5:11 and note 11[1]; Luke 1:46-47.
      b. Experiencing God's organic salvation–Rom. 5:10.
      c. Receiving the ministry of reconciliation–2 Cor. 5:18-20.

E. Positional sanctification–1 Cor. 1:2; Heb. 13:12:
   1. The meaning–a change in position, a separation from a common, worldly position to a holy position (cf. Matt. 23:17, 19).

2. Being transferred from the world into the kingdom of the Son of His love–Col. 1:13.

FOCUS:

Now we come in our series to the judicial aspect of God's complete salvation. While God's judicial redemption is a procedure and not the goal, we still need to impress the young people with what the Lord Jesus accomplished for them objectively and judicially. The matters of redemption, forgiveness, cleansing, and reconciliation need to deeply impress the young people with the accomplishments of Christ on the cross. We can have an intimate relationship with God. We can have peace with God. Each point needs to get deeply into them and equip them to experience the effectiveness of the cleansing of the Lord's blood. Furthermore, we have been positionally sanctified, set apart for God and for His purpose. We need to impress the young people that we are different from all the worldly people. We are for God, we belong to God, we are owned by Him, and we are sanctified!

LESSONS TO READ:

Lesson 11—Redemption

Lesson 12—Forgiveness and Cleansing of Sins

Lesson 13—Justification

Lesson 14—Reconciliation

QUESTIONS:

1. How is God able to forgive man righteously?
2. What is the difference between forgiveness and cleansing?
3. What is the basic meaning of being justified by faith?
4. Why does man need to be reconciled to God?
5. Why is man an enemy of God and how did Christ's death reconcile us to God?
6. Describe how positional sanctification became our experience.

MEMORY VERSES:

Romans 3:23-25

23 For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God,
24 Being justified freely by His grace through the redemption which is in Christ Jesus;
25 Whom God set forth as a propitiation place through faith in His blood, for the demonstrating of His righteousness, in that in His forbearance God passed over the sins that had previously occurred,

Romans 5:10

10 For if we, being enemies, were reconciled to God through the death of His Son, much more we will be saved in His life, having been reconciled,

1 Corinthians 1:2

To the church of God which is in Corinth, to those who have been sanctified in Christ Jesus, the called saints, with all those who call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ in every place, who is theirs and ours:

Ephesians 1:7

In whom we have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of offenses, according to the riches of His grace,

1 John 1:9

If we confess our sins, He is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins and cleanse us from all unrighteousness.

Notes

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Outline Seven

Organic Salvation (1)—Regeneration and Shepherding (Feeding)

Scripture Reading: John 3:6b, 15, 36; 10:9-11, 14-16; 14:6; 21:15-17; 2 Cor. 5:17; Gal. 6:15; Eph. 4:12; Titus 3:5; Heb. 13:20; 1 Pet. 1:23; 2:2, 25; 5:1, 4; Rev. 7:16-17

I. In the propagation and nourishment of the divine life.

II. Regeneration:

A. Regeneration being the center of God's entire salvation and the commencement of God's salvation in its organic aspect:
   1. It being to regenerate and recreate the believers in their spirit through the Spirit of God—John 3:6b.
   2. Through God's word of life—1 Peter 1:23.
   3. For the believers to have spiritual life of God in addition to their natural life—John 3:15.
   4. The spiritual life of God being divine and eternal—John 3:36.
   5. This divine life being the basis and means of the believers' spiritual life and living.

B. Such a regeneration being a washing in God's salvation (Titus 3:5), and this washing being a great renewing of the believers by God's salvation to enable them to get rid of all that is of their natural life and the old creation and become God's new creation (2 Cor. 5:17; Gal. 6:15).

III. Shepherding (Feeding):

A. The second step of the Triune God's organic salvation.
B. Shepherding including feeding—1 Pet. 2:2; John 21:15-17; Eph. 4:11; 1 Pet. 5:1-4.
C. The Lord being the life and the good Shepherd—John 14:6; 10:9-10, 14-16.
D. The Lord being the Chief Shepherd and the great Shepherd—Rev. 7:16-17.

FOCUS:

Now we come to the goal of God's complete salvation, that is, His organic salvation. The young people need to be impressed that what God desires is not just good young people. He desires neither religious nor holy people. He wants to duplicate Himself in man. We have to find a way to impress them with God's organic salvation which is altogether in the realm of life. This was God's original intention when He placed man in front of the tree of life. God desires to be life to man. We also need to impress the young people that they need to feed on the Lord every day to be nourished in the Lord's life. They also need to learn how to feed others, shepherd others.

LESSONS TO READ:

Lesson 15—Regeneration

The Organic Aspect of God's Salvation, chapter two

QUESTIONS:

1. What does regeneration have to do with accomplishing God's purpose?
2. How is our regeneration a washing and a renewing?
3. What is shepherding and how is it related to feeding?
4. Who is the Lord as the good Shepherd, the Chief Shepherd, the great Shepherd, and the life of His sheep?

MEMORY VERSES:

John 3:6

That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit.

John 3:15

That everyone who believes into Him may have eternal life.

John 21:15

Then when they had eaten breakfast, Jesus said to Simon Peter, Simon, son of John, do you love Me more than these? He said to Him, Yes, Lord, You know that I love You. He said to him, Feed My lambs.

Titus 3:5

Not out of works in righteousness which we did but according to His mercy He saved us, through the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Spirit,

1 Peter 1:23

Having been regenerated not of corruptible seed but of incorruptible, through the living and abiding word of God.

1 Peter 2:2

As newborn babes, long for the guileless milk of the word in order that by it you may grow unto salvation,

Notes

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Outline Eight

Organic Salvation (2)—Sanctification and Renewing

Scripture Reading: Rom. 6:19, 22; 8:2; 12:2a; 15:16; Eph. 1:4; Rev. 21:2, 10; 22:19

I. In the dispositional sanctification in the divine nature and in the Spirit's renewing of the believers' mind.

II. Dispositional sanctification:

A. Dispositional sanctification being for the believers to be sanctified in their disposition that they may partake of the holy nature of God and be one with Him in this attribute of His—Rom. 15:16.
B. This aspect of sanctification implying transformation—Rom. 6:19, 22.
C. This being the fulfillment of God's purpose in choosing the believers—Eph. 1:4.
D. Both the positional sanctification in the judicial aspect and the dispositional sanctification in the organic aspect of God's salvation being ultimately manifested in the New Jerusalem for it to become the holy city—Rev. 21:2, 10; 22:19.

III. Renewing:

A. The believers are spontaneously renewed in their spiritual life when they are sanctified dispositionally by the Holy Spirit.
B. Requiring the believers not to be fashioned according to this age, but to be transformed by the renewing of their mind—Rom. 12:2a.
C. To be renewed in the mind is to get rid of all the old concepts concerning the things of the human life and be made new again by the teaching of the Holy Scriptures and the enlightening of the Holy Spirit.
D. Such a renewing of the mind issuing in the transformation of the believers in their spiritual life.

FOCUS:

When we get into the subjective aspects of God's organic salvation, our lessons become much more difficult for the young people to grasp the significance. In these lessons on dispositional sanctification and renewing we must find some testimonies and examples to impress them that God intends to change them by life into a different person, a God-man. He will do this metabolically and organically. He also intends to renew our minds through His word operating in us to make us a "new" person in Christ.

LESSONS TO READ:

Lesson 16—Sanctification

The Organic Aspect of God's Salvation, chapter three, pp. 40-46

QUESTIONS:

1. What is the difference between positional and dispositional sanctification?
2. Why do we need to be sanctified dispositionally?
3. What is the issue of our being renewed?

MEMORY VERSES:

Romans 6:19, 22

19 I speak in human *terms* because of the weakness of your flesh. For just as you presented your members as slaves to uncleanness and lawlessness unto lawlessness, so now present your members as slaves to righteousness unto sanctification.

22 But now, having been freed from sin and enslaved to God, you have your fruit unto sanctification, and the end, eternal life.

Romans 8:2

For the law of the Spirit of life has freed me in Christ Jesus from the law of sin and of death.

Romans 12:2

And do not be fashioned according to this age, but be transformed by the renewing of the mind that you may prove what the will of God is, that which is good and well pleasing and perfect.

Romans 15:16

That I might be a minister of Christ Jesus to the Gentiles, a laboring priest of the gospel of God, in order that the offering of the Gentiles might be acceptable, having been sanctified in the Holy Spirit.

2 Corinthians 4:16

Therefore we do not lose heart; but though our outer man is decaying, yet our inner *man* is being renewed day by day.

Ephesians 4:23

And *that* you be renewed in the spirit of your mind

Notes

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Outline Nine

Organic Salvation (3)—Transformation and Building Up

Scripture Reading: 2 Cor. 3:16, 18; 4:16; Matt. 16:13-18; John 1:51; 2:16-22; 14:2, 23; Rom. 12:3-5; 1 Cor. 1:10-13; 3:9-15; 2 Cor. 3:16, 18; 4:16; Gal. 6:14-15; Eph. 3:17; 4:4-6, 11-16; Rev. 3:12-13; 4:3a; 21:2, 10-23; 22:1-5

I. In the metabolism in the divine life and in the joining and knitting in the building up.

II. Transformation:

A. Transformation being not an outward change or correction, but the metabolic function of the life of God in the believers.

B. By the believers turning to the Lord and thereby removing the various kinds of veils of their old concepts—2 Cor. 3:16.

C. Even more, by the believers, with an unveiled face, beholding the Lord and reflecting like a mirror the glory of the Lord—2 Cor. 3:18.

D. Thus they are being transformed into the same image as the Lord from one level of glory to another level of glory for the Lord's expression.

E. Even as from the Lord Spirit, that is, Christ as the life-giving spirit.

F. This requiring the believers' outer man to be decaying (to be consumed) that their inner man may be renewed day by day—2 Cor. 4:16.

III. Building up:

A. Building up is the God-men's being joined and knit together with other God-men in the divine life by their growth in the divine life.

B. Brought forth through the joining and knitting by the transforming Spirit—Eph. 4:15-16.

C. The building up of the Body of Christ in the New Testament is this kind of building up by being joined and knit together in the divine life, and its purpose is to consummate the building of the holy city, New Jerusalem.

FOCUS:

The burden in this lesson is to impress the young people to see that God's organic salvation has the church in view. Again, in the more subjective experiences of God's complete salvation we will need to use examples and testimonies to show them how metabolically the Lord is changing us into His image through the process of transformation. Our transformation is for the building up of the church, the Body of Christ. This is the process by which God's eternal purpose to have a corporate man in His image and with His authority can be fulfilled.

LESSONS TO READ:

Lesson 17—Transformation

The Organic Aspect of God's Salvation, chapter four, pp. 52-57

QUESTIONS:

1. How does the beholding and reflecting of the Lord in Ephesians 3:18 relate to our transformation?
2. How can we speed up or slow down this process of transformation?
3. What is building up?

MEMORY VERSES:

Matthew 16:18

And I also say to you that you are Peter, and upon this rock I will build My church, and the gates of Hades shall not prevail against it.

2 Corinthians 3:16-18

16 But whenever *their heart* turns to the Lord, the veil is taken away.
17 And the Lord is the Spirit; and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom.
18 But we all with unveiled face, beholding and reflecting like a mirror the glory of the Lord, are being transformed into the same image from glory to glory, even as from the Lord Spirit.

Ephesians 4:15-16

15 But holding to truth in love, we may grow up into Him in all things, who is the Head, Christ,
16 Out from whom all the Body, being joined together and being knit together through every joint of the rich supply and through the operation in the measure of each one part, causes the growth of the Body unto the building up of itself in love.

Notes

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Outline Ten

Organic Salvation (4)—Conformation and Glorification

Scripture reading: Rom. 8:23, 29-30; Eph. 4:30; Phil. 1:19-21a; 3:10; 1 Thes. 2:12; Heb. 2:10; 1 Pet. 5:10; 1 John 3:2

I. Conformation—Rom. 8:29:

A. Conformation being the consummation of the believer's transformation in life.

B. Conformation being to be conformed to the image of God's firstborn Son:

1. God's firstborn Son being Christ as the God-man.
2. To be conformed to the image of God's firstborn Son being that the believers become full-grown in life as God-men:
   a. To be conformed to Christ's death in all things through the power of His resurrection—Phil. 3:10.
   b. To live Christ for magnifying Him through the bountiful supply of the Spirit of Jesus Christ (who is the God-man)—Phil. 1:19-21a.
   c. To be the reprints of the God-man, Christ, that the believers may be exactly like Him, the firstborn Son of God—1 John 3:2.

II. Glorification–Rom. 8:30:

A. Glorification being the spreading forth of Christ's glory from the believers by their growing to maturity in Christ's life.

B. Being also the believers' entering into the glory of God—Heb. 3:10; 1 Pet. 5:10; 1 Thes. 2:12.

C. Being also the believers' enjoyment of the redemption of their body–Rom. 8:23; Eph. 4:30.

D. Being also the ultimate consummation of God's complete salvation in the believers.

E. The ultimate consummation of God's complete salvation being the New Jerusalem—the crystallization of the union and mingling of God with man, the processed and consummated Triune God with His regenerated, transformed, conformed, and glorified tripartite elect.

FOCUS:

This is the last lesson on God's organic salvation. It is here we reach the consummation of God's full salvation. The young people need to be impressed that we will be conformed to the image of the Firstborn Son of God as one of the many brothers of Christ. In this culminating lesson we need to inspire the young people to take the way of life, the way of eating the Lord every day to remain in the process of the Lord's salvation to reach the goal—glorification. We need to impress them that the Lord will be coming soon and that we need to be matured in life before He comes. Then our bodies will be gloried and we will have a resurrected and glorified body to meet Him in the His coming.

LESSONS TO BE READ:

Lesson 18—Conformation

Lesson 19—Glorification

The Organic Aspect of God's Salvation, chapter five, pp. 68-76

QUESTIONS:

1. What is it mean to be conformed to the image of the Firstborn Son of God and how is it carried out?
2. In the Bible's concept, what is "glory" and what is the meaning of "glorification"?
3. What does the Bible mean when it says that the Christ within us is "the hope of glory"? You may use the illustration of the flower to explain.
4. What is the relationship between God's judicial redemption and God's organic salvation?

MEMORY VERSES:

Romans 8:23

And not only so, but we ourselves also, who have the firstfruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan in ourselves, eagerly awaiting sonship, the redemption of our body.

Romans 8:29-30

29 Because those whom He foreknew, He also predestinated to be conformed to the image of His Son, that He might be the Firstborn among many brothers;

30 And those whom He predestinated, these He also called; and those whom He called, these He also justified; and those whom He justified, these He also glorified

Philippians 3:10

To know Him and the power of His resurrection and the fellowship of His sufferings, being conformed to His death,

1 Thessalonians 2:12

So that you might walk in a manner worthy of God, who calls you into His own kingdom and glory.

Hebrews 2:10

For it was fitting for Him, for whom are all things and through whom are all things, in leading many sons into glory, to make the Author of their salvation perfect through sufferings.

1 John 3:2

Beloved, now we are children of God, and it has not yet been manifested what we will be. We know that if He is manifested, we will be like Him because we will see Him even as He is.

Notes

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Outline Eleven

The Three Stages of Salvation and Reward and Punishment

Scripture Reading: Heb.2:3a; 12:1; Acts 26:19; 1 Cor. 9:24; Phil. 3:12-14; 2 Tim. 4:7-8; Rev. 22:12; Matt.25:14-30; 1 Cor. 3:10-15; 2 Cor. 5:10

I. The three stages of God's salvation:

A. The first stage of salvation is the stage of regeneration and in this stage our spirit is saved; this is the beginning of the Christian life—John 3:6; 1 Pet. 1:3.

B. The second stage is the progressing stage, the stage of transformation; this stage saves us in our soul; from our spirit we need to allow Christ to spread into our soul day by day; by opening to Him, by praying and by confessing our sins, we allow Him to spread in us; this spreading is our sanctification—Rom. 12:2; 2 Cor. 3:18.

C. The third stage is the completing stage; in this stage our body is saved and God's full salvation reaches its climax—Rom. 8:23, 29-30:

1. In this stage, our body is conformed to the body of the Lord's glory and is transfigured, glorified—2 Tim. 4:7-8; Phil. 3:21.
2. By this stage, our spirit will be full of life due to regeneration; our soul will be full of Christ due to sanctification and transformation, and our body will be full of the glory of the Lord; then we will fully be sons of God, full of God's life, expressing God and representing Him eternally—Rom. 8:30.
3. We can only arrive at this stage by being initially saved and then by being sanctified and transformed; to arrive at this stage we must go on to enjoy Him as the Spirit and the Word and cooperate with Him daily, allowing Him to spread in us by always following His leading within and by confessing our sins and shortcomings to Him—John 6:63.

II. While God's salvation is eternal, God does not want His children to be foolish and slothful in developing the salvation that they have been given; in His wisdom He has prepared both a reward for His faithful and prudent children and a discipline for the foolish and slothful ones—Matt. 25:14-30:

A. In His wisdom, God knew that if He did not prepare a reward as an incentive and a discipline as a warning, few of His children would reach His goal—25:11-13, 28-30.

B. According to the Bible, God will reward some of His believers who have been faithful and diligent, and He will punish those who have not:

1. Today, we are God's children through regeneration. How are we progressing?
2. Are we being sanctified and transformed every day? Are we growing in life? Are we serving Him as a faithful servant in the church life?

C. The Bible tells us clearly that at His second coming, the Lord will come to firstly judge all of His believers; He will reward or punish them according to their work—2 Cor. 5:10; Matt. 25:21, 23, 28-30.

D. By growing in the Lord's life and by faithfully serving Him today, we may be those whom the Lord rewards with the thousand-year kingdom and the wedding feast.

FOCUS:

In this lesson we need to impress the young people first with an overview of the complete salvation of God being in three stages, an initial stage, a progressing stage, and a completing stage. We do not want to be those who started the race and could not finish, but those who could run all the way to the end. As Paul said "I finished my course." May all the young people be inspired to run the Christian race all the way to the consummation. The second part of this lesson is to impress them with God's system of reward and punishment. It would be good to instill a healthy fear of God into them to not shrink back but to be the faithful and prudent slaves who hear the words from the Lord, "Well done, good and faithful slave, enter into the joy of your master."

LESSONS TO READ:

Lesson 22—The Three Stages of Salvation

Lesson 23—Reward and Punishment

QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the differences between the three different stages of salvation.
2. God's salvation is not once for all but with a beginning, a continuation or a progression, and a climax. Briefly describe and explain each stage of salvation.
3. List the three stages of salvation as they related to the three parts of man in God's salvation.
4. Explain the passage in Matthew showing that the Lord will both reward and punish His believers.
5. Why is it wise for the Lord to prepare a reward or punishment for His children?
6. What punishment will the unfaithful believers receive?
7. What reward will the faithful receive?
8. How does this matter show not only the Lord's love and grace but His wisdom as well?

MEMORY VERSES:

Hebrews 2:3

How shall we escape if we have neglected so great a salvation, which, having had its beginning in being spoken by the Lord, has been confirmed to us by those who heard,

Hebrews 12:1

Therefore let us also, having so great a cloud of witnesses surrounding us, put away every encumbrance and the sin which so easily entangles *us* and run with endurance the race which is set before us,

1 Corinthians 9:24

Do you not know that those who run on a racecourse all run, but one receives the prize? Run in this way, that you may lay hold.

2 Timothy 4:7-8

7 I have fought the good fight; I have finished the course; I have kept the faith.
8 Henceforth there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness, with which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will recompense me in that day, and not only me but also all those who have loved His appearing.

Matthew 25:23

His master said to him, Well done, good and faithful slave. You were faithful over a few things; I will set you over many things. Enter into the joy of your master.

2 Corinthians 5:10

For we must all be manifested before the judgment seat of Christ, that each one may receive the things *done* through the body according to what he has practiced, whether good or bad.

Notes

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Outline Twelve

Receiving and Growing in Salvation

Scripture Reading: Rom. 10:8b-13; 1 John 1:3; 2 Cor. 3:18; 1 John 1:7, 9; Acts 24:16; 2 Tim. 3:16-17; Matt. 4:4; Eph. 6:17; 1 Pet. 2:2-3; Rom. 10:12-13; 1 Thes. 5:17; 1 John 2:27; Heb. 10:25

I. Receiving by believing – Rom. 10:8b-13:

A. Believe and be baptized – Mark 16:16.

B. Receive judicial redemption and the life and nature of God – John 1:12-13; 2 Pet. 1:4.

II. Growing by cooperating with the Lord and enjoying His rich provision:

A. Having an intimate, loving and personal relationship with the Lord – S.S. 1:2-4; 1 John 1:3; 2 Cor. 3:18.

B. Confessing our sins – 1 John 1:7, 9; Acts 24:16:

1. To enjoy His forgiveness and cleansing.
2. To removing the barriers so that His life can grow.

C. Reading the Word – 2 Tim. 3:16-17:

1. To receive Spirit and life – John 6:63.
2. To be washed by the water in the Word – Eph. 5:26.
3. To eat our spiritual food – Matt. 4:4; Eph. 6:17.
4. To grow unto salvation – 1 Pet. 2:2-3.

D. Calling on the name of the Lord:

1. To be saved daily – Rom. 10:13.
2. To enjoy His riches – Rom. 10:12.
3. To drink of the wells of salvation – Isa. 12:3-4.

E. Praying:

1. To have fellowship with the Lord – 2 Cor. 3:18.
2. To abide in the Lord – 1 Thes. 5:17.
3. Obeying the teaching of the anointing – 1 John 2:20. 27.

F. Meeting with the church – Heb. 10:25:

1. Functioning as members – Eph. 2:19; 1 Cor. 14:26.
2. Serving as priests – Rom. 12:1-2, 5.
3. Enjoying the corporate blessing – Heb. 10:25.

G. Preaching the gospel – Acts 1:8; Rom. 1:14-16.

FOCUS:

In this lesson we want to (1) encourage any young people who are not baptized to be baptized and (2) lead the young people to exercise the life practices in their daily life in order to grow in the divine life. The first life practice is to love the Lord. Then, not in the way of legality but out of their love for the Lord, we want to encourage the young people to have a daily schedule in which they incorporate all the life practices of calling on the Lord, praying, reading and pray-

reading the Word, and confessing their sins, so that they would enter into a daily fellowship with the Lord and have their love for the Lord renewed daily. We also want to encourage the young people to participate fully in the church life and to preach the gospel. Through all these practices they will grow unto salvation and, thereby, God's goal for our salvation can be accomplished.

LESSONS TO READ:

Lesson 20—Receiving and Growing in Salvation

EXERCISES DURING THE GROUP TIME:

1. Set aside 5-10 minutes during the group time in which the young people can individually pray, pray-read two verses and confess their sins.

2. Encourage the young people to set up a daily schedule in which they include as many of the life practices mentioned in this lesson as possible.

3. Encourage the young people to set up a weekly schedule for attending the church meetings and serving in the church.

4. Ask all the young people to make a list of 3-5 names of either unsaved friends, relatives, classmates, neighbors or acquaintances. Have the young people pray either two by two or with the whole class for 1 or 2 names on each of their lists.

MEMORY VERSES:

Mark 16:16

He who believes and is baptized shall be saved, but he who does not believe shall be condemned.

Romans 10:12-13

12 For there is no distinction between Jew and Greek, for the same Lord is Lord of all *and* rich to all who call upon Him;

13 For "whoever calls upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

2 Corinthians 3:18

But we all with unveiled face, beholding and reflecting like a mirror the glory of the Lord, are being transformed into the same image from glory to glory, even as from the Lord Spirit.

2 Timothy 3:16-17

16 All Scripture is God-breathed and profitable for teaching, for conviction, for correction, for instruction in righteousness,

17 That the man of God may be complete, fully equipped for every good work.

Hebrews 10:25

Not abandoning our own assembling together, as the custom with some is, but exhorting *one another;* and so much the more as you see the day drawing near.

Notes

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Outline Thirteen

Preaching the Gospel

Scripture Reading: Matt.25:14-30; 1 Cor. 3:10-15; 2 Cor. 5:10; John 4:35-38; Matt. 28:19; Luke 16:27-28; 1 Cor. 9:16-17; Acts 16:9; Rom. 1:14; Acts 1:8

I. Our talent is the seed for sowing and the possessions for scattering; therefore, we need to reap where the Lord has not sown and gather where He has not scattered—Matt. 25:24-27; John 4:35-38:

A. When we preach the gospel to people, we are sowing the seed of the Lord's gospel into the field of their hearts; when the seed of the gospel grows in their hearts, it can be harvested—John 3:35-38.

B. Sometimes others sow and we reap and sometimes we sow and others reap; the seed of the gospel, which was sown into them through a tract, may be reaped and brought in by us years later.

C. Therefore, we should preach the gospel whenever we meet people and sow the seed of the gospel into their hearts so that there will be a harvest in due time.

II. Depositing the silver with the bankers signifies using the Lord's gift to lead others to salvation and to minister His riches to them; interest signifies the profitable result we gain for the Lord's work by using His gift—25:27; Luke 19:23:

A. We have to contact the bankers and deposit our talent with them—Matt. 25:27; 24:45.

B. The bankers are the very sinners whom we are going to visit; we need to deposit our talent with these bankers, and then we will receive some interest—25:27.

III. The call to preach the gospel and save people comes from four directions:

A. The first call comes from above, from the heavens; it is according to the Lord's command, which He spoke immediately before His ascension; from the day of His ascension, His call from above has never ceased—Mark 16:15; Matt. 28:19; cf. Rom 10:14:

B. The second call comes from the cry of the rich man who was suffering in the flames of Hades—Luke 16:27-28:

1. His cry indicates that there must be many in Hades who have a desire that their relatives on earth would hear the gospel and be saved in order to escape the suffering of perdition—vv. 27-28.
2. We should be moved by these pitiful cries and go to the living who still have a chance to repent to preach the gospel that can save them from eternal perdition.

C. The third direction from which a call for the gospel comes is an inward call, an irresistible call; an urgent, inward sense of responsibility—1 Cor. 9:16-17:

1. When we receive His salvation, we also receive His commission and spontaneously feel a spiritual responsibility.

2. This stewardship is in our innermost heart, and through the moving of the Holy Spirit, it becomes a burden, a pressing voice, that compels us to preach the gospel.

D. The fourth direction from which a call for the gospel comes is from people, and it speaks of the desperate need of those around us; today these kinds of Macedonian calls are numerous and pressing—Acts 16:9:
   1. Regrettably, we often ignore them or do not even hear them, because we do not have a strong desire to reach others with the gospel, and our sense is quite dull.
   2. We should ask the Lord to operate and increase our desire so that our inward sense can be sharpened, and we would feel the desperate need of people for the gospel.

IV. According to the Bible, there are five expressions related to preaching the gospel: witnessing, leading people to the Lord, sowing, reaping, and paying a debt—Acts 1:8; John 1:40-42, 4:36-37; Matt. 9:37-38; Rom. 1:14.

FOCUS:

In this last session, we want to impress the young people with the charge to go and disciple the nations. As believers in Christ we cannot be passive or slothful in our service, but we must be those who do something for our Lord. Our commission is to preach the gospel to our friends, classmates and neighbors. At the end of this series, the young people can be fully equipped to go and tell the world of God's wonderful salvation.

LESSONS TO READ:

Lesson 23—Reward and Punishment
Crucial Truths in the Holy Scriptures, vol. 3, pp. 421-432

QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the passage in Matthew that says the Lord will reap where He did not sow and gather where He did not scatter.

2. What does it mean to deposit our silver with the bankers; who are the bankers and how can we make a deposit?

3. The call for the believers to preach the gospel comes from four directions; can you list them and show the verses that support each one?

MEMORY VERSES:

John 4:35-38

35 Do you not say that there are yet four months and then the harvest comes? Behold, I tell you, Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are already white for harvest.
36 He who reaps receives wages and gathers fruit unto eternal life, in order that he who sows and he who reaps may rejoice together.
37 For in this the saying is true, One sows and another reaps.
38 I sent you to reap that for which you have not labored; others have labored, and you have entered into their labor.

Matthew 28:19

Go therefore and disciple all the nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit,

1 Corinthians 9:16-17

16 For if I preach the gospel, I have no boast, for necessity is laid upon me; for woe to me if I do not preach the gospel.
17 If I do this of my own will, I have a reward; but if not of my own will, I am entrusted with a stewardship.

Romans 1:14-15

14 I am debtor both to Greeks and to barbarians, both to wise and to foolish;
15 So, for my part, I am ready to announce the gospel to you also who are in Rome.

Acts 1:8

But you shall receive power when the Holy Spirit comes upon you, and you shall be My witnesses both in Jerusalem and in all Judea and Samaria and unto the uttermost part of the earth.

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