

- 01) What does “you should no longer walk” mean, in a general sense?
- 02) Who are “the rest of the Gentiles”?
- 03) How are the lives of “the rest of the Gentiles” characterized (v. 17-19)?
- 04) Can the life of a Christian be characterized by those same sinful thoughts and actions?
- 05) What does verse 20 say?
- 06) What is the point (command?) from verses 17-20?
- 07) Read verses 20 and 21; answer the following questions:
 - a) What do we need to learn?
 - b) Where is the truth?
 - c) Why is there an “if” statement in verse 21?
- 08) What is the principal in verses 22-24 called?
- 09) A key principal in the put off/put on process is found in verse 23; what is it?
- 10) How do you renew your mind?
- 11) In light of the teaching of this passage, how do people grow?
- 12) Read verse 28 and answer the following questions:
 - a) What is the “put off” in this verse?
 - b) What is the “put on” in this verse?
 - c) What is at the “root” of stealing?
 - d) What is at the motivation of true generosity?
 - e) Would you say your life (walk) is characterized by generosity?
- 13) Read verse 32 and answer the following questions:
 - a) What attributes should be evident in your “new man”?
 - b) What continual attitude should be active in your life?
 - c) Would you say that you are a generally forgiving person? Why or why not?
- 14) How would God want you to change as a result of the teaching in this passage?

Monday (Matt. 28:19, 20) – Because William Carey studied foreign languages and the travel reports of Captain Cook, he was called a foolish, impractical dreamer. Even after he became a minister he was called foolish, this after he had proposed for discussion at a minister’s conference “whether or not the Great Commission is binding upon us today to go and teach all nations.” An older minister rebuked him saying, “Sit down, young man. When God pleases to convert the heathen, He will do it without your aid or mine!” (See also 1 Cor. 1:20-24.)

Tuesday (Acts 1:8) – Raymond Lull, or Lullius, to whom the Arabic professorship at Oxford owes its origin, was the first Christian missionary to the Muslims. When shipwrecked near Pisa after many years of missionary labor, though upwards of seventy years old, his ardor was unabated. He wrote, “Once I was fairly rich; once I had a wife and children; once I tasted freely of the pleasures of this life. But all these things I gladly resigned that I might spread abroad a knowledge of the truth. I studied Arabic, and several times went forth to preach the Gospel to the Saracens. I have been in prisons; I have been scourged; for years I have striven to persuade the princes of Christendom to befriend the common cause of converting the Muslims. Now, though old and poor, I do not despair; I am ready, if it be God’s will, to persevere unto death.” And he died so, being stoned to death at Bugia, in Africa, in 1314, after gathering a little flock of converts.

Wednesday (Mark 10:28-30) – At the age of sixteen, C.T. Studd was already an expert cricket player and at nineteen was made captain of his team at Eton, England. Soon he became a world-famous sports personality. But the Lord had different plans for him, for while attending Cambridge University he heard Moody preach and was wondrously converted. He soon dedicated his life and his inherited wealth to Christ and spent hours seeking to convert his teammates. Sensing God’s leading to full-time service, he offered himself to Hudson Taylor for missionary work in China. While in that foreign country, he inherited a sum of money equivalent today to half a million dollars; in twenty-four hours he had given the entire inheritance away, investing it in the things of the Lord. Later he was forced to go back to England, for his health was failing and his wife was an invalid. But God called him again—this time to the heart of Africa. He was informed that if he went, he would not live long. His only answer was that he had been looking for a chance to die for Jesus. “Faithful unto death,” he accepted God’s call and labored until the Savior took him Home.

Thursday (Phil. 3:3-8) – Baron von Welz renounced his title, estates and revenues and went as a missionary to British Guyana where he filled a lonely grave. He said, “What is to me the title ‘wellborn’ when I am born again to Christ? What is to me the title ‘Lord’ when I desire to be the servant of Christ? What is it to be called ‘Your Grace’ when I have need of God’s grace? All these vanities I will away with and all else I will lay at the feet of my dear Lord Jesus.”

Friday (II Cor. 4:11-15) – When the noble-hearted Christian Captain Allan Gardiner was dying of slow starvation on the desolate shores of Pictou Island, he painted on the entrance of the cavern which was his only shelter a hand pointing downward to the words: “My soul, wait thou still upon God, for my hope is in him” (Psalm 62:5). Near the mute pathetic symbol of unshaken trust his skeleton was found. He died of hunger on an Antarctic shore among savages, not one of whom he had succeeded in converting; and yet from that heroic death of faithful anguish has sprung the great American mission to the Arctic natives.

Saturday (Gal. 2:20) – One of the great missionary stories is of Mary Reed. In India she was haunted and oppressed by the fate of the lepers, for in those days nothing was done for them. She herself took sick with an illness which no one could diagnose. A visit to a hill station made no difference. She was sent home and still no one could place her trouble. She had a numbness in one of her fingers and a stubbornly unhealable spot on her face. At last a doctor realized what was the matter with her: she had contracted leprosy herself. She was told the news. What was her reaction? Her reaction was to go down on her knees and to thank God that he had made her a leper, for now she could spend her life with the lepers for whom her heart was sore.