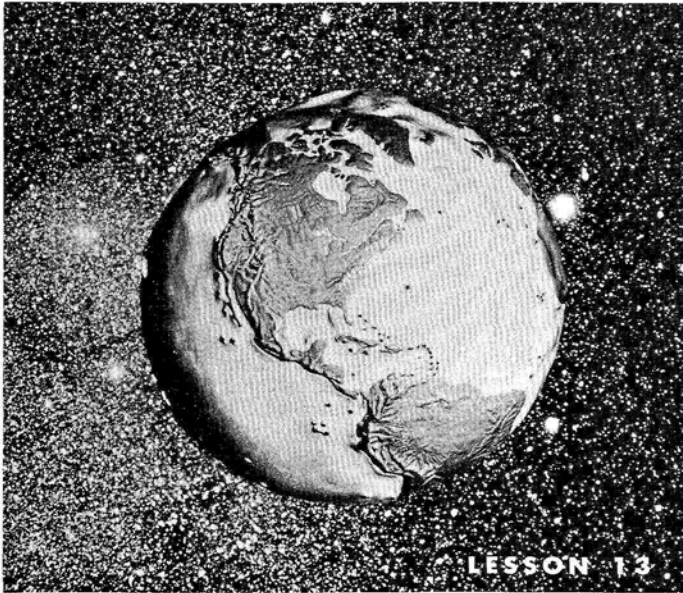




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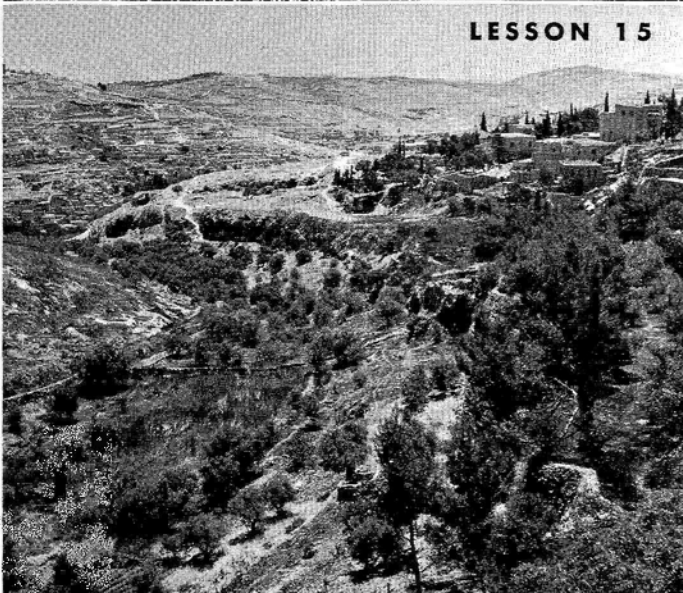
CORRESPONDENCE COURSE



LESSON 13



LESSON 14



LESSON 15



LESSON 16

an open letter from

THE EDITOR

JUST NOW, as I write, I have been reading a sort of abbreviated editorial-lead article in one of the mass-circulation weekly magazines. The caption caught my eye instantly. It was about the real PURPOSE for being alive.

This is not only the most important — it also is the *least understood* question in the whole world. Here was the very first page of reading — on the inside front cover — of a magazine with a circulation of many million copies, read by *millions* of people. I wondered. Would the author of this short-short article really *know* — would the publishers of this magazine be able to TELL their millions of readers — this great TRUTH that almost NOBODY knows?

What the average mother would want for her child, he assumed, is “to be happy.” But the author viewed “happiness” as a myth — or perhaps what he really meant was that the average *concept* of happiness is a myth. He described it as “this idiotic thing, ‘fun.’” He sees today’s world in frantic pursuit of “fun.” He views it as seeking desperate escape from the self. He explained that the word “fun” is derived from the old English word “fon” which meant “fool.” Of course all this is a perverted definition of true HAPPINESS.

But this writer saw the world’s conception of “happiness” or “fun” as freedom from trials, troubles, uncertainties, pains — as an EASY life. He spoke of the “dignity of occasional depression.” He flatly stated that being HAPPY is *not* the purpose of life. He remembered the time when most parents wanted their children to *amount to something*.

“The purpose of life,” he then said dogmatically, “is to *matter*, to be productive, to have it make some difference that you lived at all.”

Now what’s wrong with that?

Simply that this writer did not KNOW the real purpose of life at all! He saw nothing beyond this fleeting wisp of existence. He saw nothing of a CREATOR, who is working out a PURPOSE here below — and who had PURPOSE in designing and making MAN, and that there is a potential *destiny* for man of which he was in total and abysmal ignorance.

God is the Supreme Personal BEING, of supreme intelligence, wisdom, total knowledge and power — the Almighty, the Creator and

(Please continue on page 11)

AMBASSADOR COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

TEST 4

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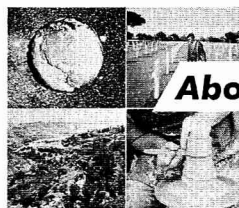
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About Our Cover . . .

Our cover is a composite of the cover pictures of your last four lessons. Each Correspondence Course test is designed to *teach*, as well as help you evaluate your progress. You will enjoy this convenient means of putting to *practical use* the knowledge you have learned.

Lesson 13, American Stock Photo — Lesson 14, Ambassador College Photo — Lesson 15, N. Ben-Haim Photo — Lesson 16, Venice Pottery Gallery Photo

TEST NUMBER FOUR

THIS examination is given to help you *better understand* your Bible and *evaluate* your progress. It is a SIMPLE TEST covering your studies in the last four lessons. It's a quick review to help you *remember* and put to *practical use* the vital knowledge you have learned.

Notice that *four choices* are given under each question. *Only one* is the *CORRECT* answer. The other three are *wrong*. (Generally speaking, the *incorrect* answers are FALSE ideas which are taught and believed about the subject.)

SELECT THE ONE RIGHT ANSWER FROM AMONG THESE FOUR CHOICES. Then *circle* the letter of the answer you believe to be correct. The correct answer to the first

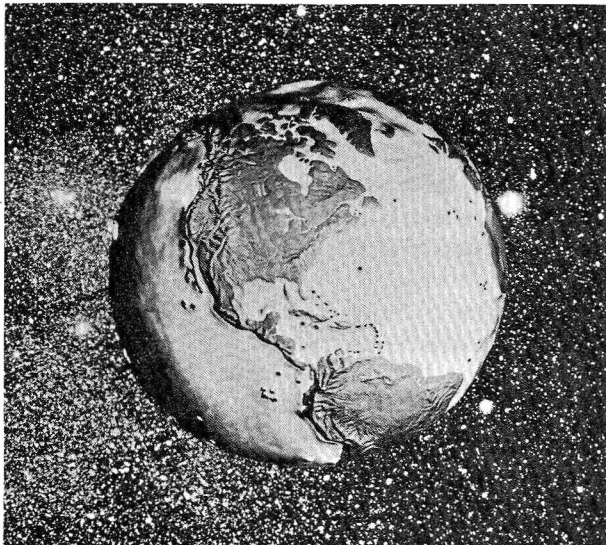
question is already circled for you as an example.

The questions are divided into four parts — each part corresponding to one of your last four lessons. Answer as many questions as you can without referring to the lessons. Take sufficient time to understand each question. If you find any difficult questions, do be sure to *refer to the lessons*.

Once you have finished going over the questions and are satisfied with your answers, check your circled selections with the correct answers listed at the bottom of page 16. Then count the number of questions you missed and find your grade in the grading section located on the same page. That's all there is to it. There's NOTHING to send back to us.

Lesson 13

IS HEAVEN PROMISED TO THE SAVED?



American Stock Photo

1. We can have positive assurance of what will happen to us after death because
 - A. this world's ministers tell us the truth regarding this subject.
 - B. psychologists have this knowledge.
 - ☒ C. the Bible reveals this truth.
 - D. any college textbook on philosophy will give us the answer.

2. Why is Abraham so important to Christians?
 - A. He isn't. He's just an Old Testament character of no significance.
 - B. Because of the promise God made to him.
 - C. Only because God liked him.
 - D. Certainly not because he is the "father of the faithful."
3. Why does God refer to Abraham as the "father of the faithful" in the Bible?
 - A. Because he faithfully obeyed God's commandments.
 - B. Because he was extremely wealthy.
 - C. Because he argued with God.
 - D. Because he was well educated in Babylonian customs.
4. Was heaven promised to Abraham as a reward for righteousness?
 - A. Yes, the Bible says so.
 - B. We can't be sure.
 - C. Only time will tell.
 - D. Absolutely not!
5. Has any man, aside from Christ, ever ascended into heaven where God is?
 - A. Yes, all the "good" people who have ever lived.

- B. Who can tell, for the Bible does not say.
C. No one but Christ has ascended to heaven.
D. Yes, all those who had rigidly made up their minds, before they died, that they were going there.
6. Is this earth basically such an undesirable place that one could *never* desire it as an eternal inheritance?
A. Yes.
B. No, for it is a desirable inheritance just as it is.
C. No, for it would be a very desirable inheritance if sin and the results of sin were removed from it.
D. The earth could *never* be a desirable inheritance under any conditions.
7. Did Abraham have to be obedient before God's promise was made certain to him?
A. He certainly did!
B. It would be unfair of God, the Creator and Sustainer, to ask that of anyone.
C. Bible records do not reveal this.
D. Obedience had nothing to do with God's promise to Abraham.
8. Was Abraham actually promised the *earth* forever?
A. The Bible is not specific about this.
B. Yes, the Bible clearly shows that God's original promise to Abraham *expanded* until it includes eternal inheritance of the whole earth.
C. No, he was promised heaven.
D. We are promised the earth forever, but Abraham wasn't.
9. Since the Christian is promised *eternal* inheritance of the earth, does this also mean that he must have eternal life in order to receive his inheritance?
A. Yes, for *eternal* inheritance obviously involves and includes everlasting life.
B. Not necessarily.
C. It would seem so, but it really isn't true.
D. Definitely not!
10. Was the promise of everlasting inheritance made to anyone else besides Abraham?
A. No.
B. Yes, to a "Seed."
C. The Bible says the promise was made to Abraham *only*!
D. The Bible is vague on this point.
11. The word "Seed" in Genesis 22:18 refers to
A. Christ.
B. the Jews.
C. a kind of garden seed.
D. an offspring of one of the Gentile nations.
12. What territory did God *originally* promise to Abraham?
A. An area in Russia.
B. An area in South America.
C. The area of Palestine.
D. An area in heaven.
13. What do we find included in the promise today?
A. All of Russia.
B. All of South America.
C. The whole earth.
D. All of heaven.
14. Does this promise also include eternal inheritance in the Kingdom of God?
A. Of course not.
B. Yes, the Bible says it does.
C. It couldn't possibly include that.
D. That would be too good to be true.
15. Since the promise includes *eternal* inheritance in the Kingdom of God, does this also include *everlasting* life?
A. It wouldn't seem reasonable to think so.
B. Obviously it does.
C. Definitely not!
D. That would depend upon one's *own* interpretation of the Bible.
16. In what manner do Abraham's modern-day, blood-descendants — the Israelites, which include the Jews — come in on the promise of eternal inheritance?
A. Through the "Seed"—Christ — by becoming a Christian.
B. Through denying that Christ is the Savior.
C. Through believing that Christ was just a good man, but nothing more.
D. Through refusing to recognize Christ as their coming Ruler.
17. Through whom do *Gentile* nations of today come in on the promise of eternal inheritance?
A. They come in through a way other than that through which Abraham's blood-descendants come into the promise.

- B. They come in the same way as do Abraham's descendants — through Christ.
- C. They cannot come in on the promise.
- D. The Bible does not reveal this.
18. Do we also, like Abraham, have to be obedient to inherit the promise?
- A. No, for we are now under grace.
- B. Absolutely not! — for the law has been done away.
- C. Of course not, for "everyone knows that no one can keep the law," so no one can be obedient.
- D. Yes, the Bible shows we do.
19. Does something have to happen to our mortal bodies before we can inherit the Kingdom of God?
- A. We are not told anything about this in the Bible.
- B. Yes, our mortal bodies must be changed into *spirit*, for "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God."
- C. No change is necessary since our "immortal souls" go to heaven when we die.
- D. Our mortal bodies need not be changed into spirit to inherit God's Kingdom.
20. Will it take God a long time to change our bodies from mortal flesh to immortal spirit?
- A. Yes, for it is a difficult process.
- B. No, it will take but a "moment."
- C. Since our bodies are flesh and blood, it would naturally take considerable time to change them.
- D. Yes, for God does not perform miracles any more.
21. Which *one* of these four statements is *right* in respect to the true Christian?
- A. He cannot ever receive the promise made to Abraham.
- B. He does not have to be transformed — changed into spirit — to receive his promised inheritance.
- C. When changed to a spirit being he will not receive the same inheritance promised to Abraham.
- D. When changed to a spirit being he will receive the same inheritance promised to Abraham.
22. Have we much time left in which to qualify to become inheritors of the earth and of the Kingdom of God?
- A. There is plenty of time left.
- B. There is no hurry for God is not willing that any should perish.
- C. There is still time left, but none to spare.
- D. Time will be extended if enough are not ready at Christ's second coming.
23. Abraham, the man God called out of the ways of this world and to whom He gave the promise of eternal inheritance,
- A. obeyed God at once without questioning.
- B. demanded many signs and wonders before he would take any steps.
- C. was too much in love with the ways of this world to really want to make a change.
- D. could not make up his mind about following God's instructions.
-

Lesson 14

WHAT IS MAN?



Ambassador College Photo

24. The doctrine of the immortality of the soul arose from
- A. the teachings of pagan Greek philosophers who acquired it from Egypt and Babylon.
- B. the teachings of the Old Testament.
- C. the writings of the apostle Paul.
- D. the Protestant reformers who were the first to teach such a doctrine.

- 25. God formed man at creation**
- A. out of spirit.
 - B. out of the dust of the ground.
 - C. as an immortal spiritual soul encased in a material body.
 - D. out of incorruptible and immortal flesh.
- 26. Man is**
- A. not subject to death.
 - B. an immortal soul that continues to live on after death.
 - C. a living soul subject to death just like the beasts of the field.
 - D. not like an animal in the sense that he does not die as do animals.
- 27. Which one of these four statements is *false*?**
- A. Life can come only from previously existing life.
 - B. All living matter is composed of protoplasm.
 - C. The life of all living matter on this earth is temporary.
 - D. The life of plants and animals is distinct from and *independent* of the materials composing these plants and animals.
- 28. Which one of these four statements is *false*?**
- A. To give the first man life, God breathed air into his lungs.
 - B. The source of the physical life in both animals and man is the same — oxygen in the blood.
 - C. When man's breathing stops, life ceases and the man dies.
 - D. In addition to breathing air into the first man's nostrils, God placed within him an "immortal soul."
- 29. Eternal life**
- A. is the gift of God, who has eternal life inherent in Himself.
 - B. is inherent in all men from birth.
 - C. is always given to people immediately upon their "confessing Christ."
 - D. is a fable held by those who are "religious."
- 30. The pagan Greek philosophers**
- A. believed life always ended at death.
 - B. did not have any influence on the Catholic Church.
 - C. quoted from the Bible as their authority.
 - D. used human reason to prove that man must have an immortal soul.
- 31. Physical science**
- A. can prove the existence of immortal souls.
 - B. can disprove the existence of immortal souls.
 - C. has no tools whereby it can determine or deny the existence of spiritual things.
 - D. reveals all the laws concerning the spiritual world.
- 32. Science has proved**
- A. that physical life is a property of protoplasm which composes the human body.
 - B. that the soul leaves the body at death.
 - C. that there can be no resurrection.
 - D. that man was not created, but rather evolved from warm ocean slime.
- 33. Which one of these four statements is *true*?**
The famous poet, Dante Alighieri, popularized
- A. scientific thinking.
 - B. the law of biogenesis.
 - C. Luther's teachings.
 - D. the pagan concepts of hell, purgatory and paradise.
- 34. Which one of these four statements is *true*?**
- A. Man continues to think even after he dies.
 - B. The Bible reveals nothing about the source of man's life.
 - C. God cannot destroy the wicked because they have immortal souls.
 - D. The soul can die.
- 35. Which one of these four statements is *false*?**
- A. The word "spirit" in the Bible sometimes refers to the mind of man.
 - B. The word "spirit" may also refer to God or an angel because God and angels are composed of spirit.
 - C. The word "spirit," when referring to an attribute of man, may mean the breath.
 - D. Whenever the word "spirit" is used in regard to man it means an "immortal soul."
- 36. Are animals and men both souls?**
- A. Yes, the Bible calls both men and animals "souls."
 - B. We cannot know because we can never be sure of what the Bible means.
 - C. No, because souls cannot die, but animals can die.
 - D. No, the Bible never calls an animal a "soul."
- 37. Which one of these four statements is *false*?**
- A. The Hebrew word *nephesh*, often translated "soul," is also translated "creature" when referring to animals.

- B. Man's mind is sometimes called a spirit because the functions of the human mind are made possible by the "spirit in man."
- C. The word "spirit" is often translated from Hebrew or Greek words meaning "breath" or "wind" or "air."
- D. There is no need of a resurrection because man is already an "immortal soul."
38. Which *one* of these four statements is *false*? In the Holy Bible
- A. the word *soul* sometimes refers to the whole man.
- B. the word *soul* sometimes refers to the physical life of man which is in the blood.
- C. the word *soul* sometimes refers to a dead body.
- D. the word *soul* means an "immortal soul" inside of man.
39. Both men and animals
- A. can live forever.
- B. are breathing, mortal souls.
- C. have immortal souls residing in them that continue to think after death.
- D. have the hope of a resurrection.
40. What is death?
- A. The cessation of life.
- B. The portal through which man passes into heaven or hell.
- C. The moment when the "immortal soul" of man, separated from his body for the first time, has an independent, conscious existence in another world.
- D. It is man's best friend.
41. The Council of Lateran in 1513 decreed that
- A. the soul is immortal and that all who deny this teaching are heretics and worthy of death.
- B. the Bible is the only source by which we can determine the nature of man.
- C. the soul is by nature mortal.
- D. all have a legitimate right to their own beliefs.
42. The subject of death should
- A. not be studied because it is so "mysterious."
- B. be studied from the viewpoint of human reason.
- C. be studied by comparing the various philosophies of the world with one another for the answer.
- D. be studied by letting the Bible reveal just what death really is.
43. When a person dies, his thoughts
- A. perish.
- B. thereafter are centered on the glory of God in heaven.
- C. are at once devoted to the constant praise of God in heaven.
- D. center about his past life in the flesh.
44. Over 1000 years *after* King David had died, the inspired apostle Peter declared that David
- A. had ascended into heaven.
- B. was *dead* and buried — asleep — in the grave.
- C. was in purgatory, suffering punishment for his sins.
- D. was one of the spirits in prison to whom Christ preached after His crucifixion.
45. A resurrection of the dead is necessary
- A. in order to unite the body with the "immortal soul" again.
- B. because this is the only way the *unconscious* dead can be restored to life.
- C. only for those who lived before Christ came — since that time we can go straight to heaven.
- D. in order that God can torment the body as well as the soul in hell.

Lesson 15

WHAT IS "HELL"?



N. Ben-Haim Photo

46. Which *one* of these four statements is *true*? The people of the *world* believe "hell" to be a place

- A. where a merciful God quickly causes the wicked to cease to exist.
 B. where God shows His love and mercy.
 C. which has not yet come into existence.
 D. where a vengeful God punishes the sinful forever with inconceivable torments.
47. Is there any such thing as a "hell" mentioned in the Bible?
 A. No, the idea is a complete falsehood based only on man's imaginings.
 B. Of course not! A loving God would never allow a "hell" to exist.
 C. There might be, but there is no way to know.
 D. Yes, for Christ speaks of "hell."
48. From where has the world received its *false* concept of "hell"?
 A. From God.
 B. From the pagans, who passed the idea to the "ministers," who then taught it to the world.
 C. The world didn't receive it from anyone, for each person has thought out his own concept of "hell."
 D. People don't have any ideas at all regarding a "hell."
49. Would a just and loving God condemn to "hell fire" the vast majority of all the people who ever lived and never even heard about *Christian* salvation — of *saving knowledge*?
 A. Of course He would!
 B. Absolutely *not*!
 C. Perhaps.
 D. It is reasonable to believe He would.
50. Christ talked about a "hell fire" in which one of the following scriptures?
 A. John 1:1.
 B. Hebrews 5:2.
 C. Mark 9:45.
 D. Mark 10:7.
51. The original Greek word "gehenna" is usually translated in the Bible as the *word*
 A. heaven.
 B. purgatory.
 C. hell.
 D. paradise.
52. Gehenna fire
 A. refers to the fire that burned in the "Valley of Hinnom," which is a *type* of the final "hell fire" that will consume all the incorrigible wicked.
 B. refers to the grave where people are buried.
 C. has no reference to either fire or the grave.
 D. refers to a reward for doing good deeds.
53. Which *one* of these four statements is *true*? Whenever you see the word *hell* in your Bible,
 A. it always refers to a grave.
 B. it can only refer to "hell fire."
 C. it usually means a place where fallen angels are restrained.
 D. you should look into an exhaustive concordance for the meaning of the *original* Greek or Hebrew word if you wish to be *absolutely sure* of the meaning of *that* particular word "hell."
54. The word *hell* in the New Testament can have
 A. only one meaning: "hell fire."
 B. as many as two meanings: "hell fire" and the grave.
 C. as many as three meanings: "hell fire," the grave, and a place, or condition, of restraint for fallen angels.
 D. a vast number of meanings.
55. Which *one* of these four statements is *true* regarding the meaning of the word *hell* in your Bible? You can
 A. be certain that when you see the word "hell" in your Bible it always means a *torturing* "hell fire."
 B. sometimes deduce its meaning by the context around it.
 C. always know what it means *without* checking it in an exhaustive concordance.
 D. never know what it means.
56. When a person dies he
 A. immediately goes to heaven, if he has led a "good" life.
 B. immediately goes to "hell fire," if he has led a "bad" life.
 C. ceases to exist and is usually buried in a grave, regardless of the kind of life he led.
 D. immediately goes to purgatory.
57. Which *one* of these four statements is *true*? A person
 A. receives final judgment the moment he dies.
 B. is already, at birth, predestined to be saved or lost — he doesn't need any final judgment.
 C. is never judged.
 D. receives final judgment at the resurrection.

58. God says that all people will be judged by
- His Word — the Holy Bible — which defines what sin is.
 - whether or not they played cards to entertain themselves.
 - whether or not they went to theaters.
 - how many Christmas baskets they helped to distribute.
59. Your Bible says the reward of sin is
- living eternally in outer darkness apart from God.
 - eternal torment in "hell fire."
 - being destroyed forever by a worldwide flood.
 - eternal death by fire.
60. "Hell fire" will
- have no effect on the bodies of the wicked.
 - only char the bodies of unrepentant people.
 - be just hot enough to torment the wicked, but not burn them.
 - utterly consume the wicked so they will never be remembered.
61. "Hell fire" is to be
- everlasting* fire burning in the cavernous depths of the earth.
 - "quenched" before all the incorrigible wicked are burned up.
 - this earth's surface burning up.
 - a place where the Devil torments the wicked.
62. Which *one* of these four statements is *true*?
- The earth's surface will only partially burn up when the wicked are destroyed.
 - God promised to never again destroy this earth's surface by fire.
 - The entire earth's surface will burn when the unrepentant and man's works are consumed.
 - Nowhere in the Bible does it say that the earth will burn.
63. The kindest thing God could do is
- to give rebellious, disobedient people *eternal life* so they can eternally continue tormenting themselves and others by their ways of sin.
 - let this world continue forever in the way it is now going.
 - to blot out all mankind when Jesus Christ returns.
 - to destroy forever the life of anyone who *refuses* to live His happy way of life.
64. The parable of Lazarus and the rich man proves

- there is to be eternal punishing of the wicked.
- there is to be no punishment of the wicked.
- a "hell fire" will not exist.
- there is to be a resurrection of the righteous to eternal life.

Lesson 16

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE "BORN AGAIN"!



Venice Pottery Gallery Photo

65. Eternal life is
- something you were born with.
 - given only to those who believe they have an immortal soul.
 - given to all children at the time they are sprinkled in church.
 - a free *gift* of God unmerited by human righteousness.
66. To "be born again" means
- to be baptized.
 - to repent of sin.
 - to accept Christ.
 - to be changed into spirit at the resurrection — to be literally born into the Family of God!
67. In the resurrection we shall
- be made spirit and be born as the very Sons of God.
 - be as we are now — only we shall live forever.

- C. be only angels and not be the very sons of God.
D. not be like Christ.
68. God will give us eternal life
A. when we are *born again* at the resurrection.
B. without being born again.
C. by creating immortal souls in us.
D. without changing our mortal bodies.
69. When we are born again,
A. we shall still be composed of flesh and blood.
B. we shall be composed of spirit.
C. we become members of the church and can take part in temperance campaigns.
D. we can still sin.
70. Which *one* of these four statements is *true*?
A. We cannot sin when we are born of God.
B. We are immediately born again when we "confess Christ."
C. We are born again when we join the church of our choice.
D. Our change from mortality to immortality does not take place at the resurrection.
71. The new birth involves
A. a complete change in the nature and composition of man.
B. swearing off movies, drink, and such.
C. preaching Christ on street corners.
D. doing what you think is right from henceforth.
72. We need the Holy Spirit of God
A. because that is the only way we can "speak in tongues."
B. because that is the only way we can "fall under the power."
C. because the Holy Spirit makes us immediately born again.
D. because man, born of physical parents, has no eternal life, and must receive the Holy Spirit which alone can impart it.
73. The Holy Spirit
A. is the impregnating "germ" of eternal life.
B. does not come from God the Father.
C. is not promised to Christians.
D. always comes with "pentecostal manifestations."
74. The conditions to receiving the Holy Spirit are
A. repent, believe and be baptized.
B. waiting in a "tarry meeting" and seeking to speak in tongues.
C. not defined in the Bible.
D. joining a church and taking the Lord's Supper every Sunday morning.
75. God gives the Holy Spirit *only* to those who
A. perform miracles.
B. disobey Him.
C. obey Him.
D. follow their conscience and do what society thinks is right.
76. Repentance, one of the conditions to receiving the Holy Spirit, means
A. doing penance.
B. confessing Christ before men.
C. doing what the church of your choice teaches.
D. admitting your ways are wrong, asking God to forgive you, and beginning a new life of obedience to God and His laws.
77. You can know the difference between the *Holy Spirit* and any *counterfeit* spirit by
A. whether or not one speaks in tongues.
B. whether or not one prophesies.
C. the fruits — that is, whether one is obedient or disobedient to the commandments of God.
D. no known means — we just have to accept each spirit as it comes along!
78. The fruits of the Spirit of God are
A. singing and dancing and shouting "in the spirit"!
B. love, joy, peace, patience, etc.
C. idolatry, failing to tithe, sabbath-breaking, etc.
D. joining a church and helping to make this a better world through the organizations of men.
79. When a human being receives the Holy Spirit, he
A. feels the Spirit.
B. hears the Spirit.
C. cannot have the emotional experience of joy and happiness.
D. is begotten of God the Father.
80. Are Christians now only begotten, or are they already "born" of God?
A. Neither. God cannot reproduce children.
B. Christians are now already born of God.
C. Christians are now already both begotten and born again. There is no difference in meaning according to the Bible.
D. They are not yet born of God. True Christians are now only the begotten children of God, awaiting the resurrection when they shall be born again, this time of spirit.
81. According to the Bible,
A. anyone who is now begotten of God cannot sin.

- B. those who have received the Holy Spirit now are absolutely perfect.
- C. we can have the mind of God if we receive the Holy Spirit.
- D. spirit is not eternal.

Now That You've Finished . . .

You are now ready to correct your own test. All you need to do is compare *your answers* with the correct answers listed at the bottom of page 16. After you have done this, simply count the number of questions you missed. Your grade will

be next to that number in one of the columns of the grading section located on the same page.

REMEMBER! You are to grade *yourself*. There is absolutely **NOTHING** to send back to us.

Be sure to **KEEP** this test and *review* the questions occasionally. Why? Because reviewing will impress the true answers more firmly upon your mind. And reviewing the false answers will help you realize more clearly some of the *false* ideas which you may have taken for granted. You will thereby grasp and retain the *truth* more readily as it is revealed to you in the Bible through future lessons.

RELATED STUDY HELPS

Be sure to request your copy of the free booklets and reprinted articles listed below, if you do not already have them. They will help you further understand the subjects covered in Lessons 13, 14, 15, and 16.

LESSON 13:

WHERE Are ENOCH and ELIJAH?
Did the "Thief on the Cross" Enter
PARADISE Immediately?

LESSON 14:

Do YOU Have an IMMORTAL SOUL?

LESSON 15:

LAZARUS and the RICH MAN
IF YOU DIE . . . Will You Live Again?
Is This the ONLY Day of Salvation?

LESSON 16:

Just What Do You Mean . . .
BORN AGAIN?

an open letter from

THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 2)

Ruler of the entire universe. God is also perfect, holy, spiritual CHARACTER.

God's PURPOSE is to reproduce Himself — to CREATE in us, with our free choice and effort, His very own righteous character, and ultimately to endow us with His own glory and supreme POWER.

That is why God made man in His own IMAGE,

physically, and endowed him with MIND like God's — except limited and fallible.

Righteous spiritual CHARACTER is the ability, in an intelligent separate entity of free moral agency, to come to the knowledge of the true as distinguished from the false, to CHOOSE the right instead of the wrong, to WILL to DO the right, exercising self-discipline, guiding the mind and the self in the RIGHT WAY, so that this person may safely be entrusted with greater and SUPERNATURAL powers.

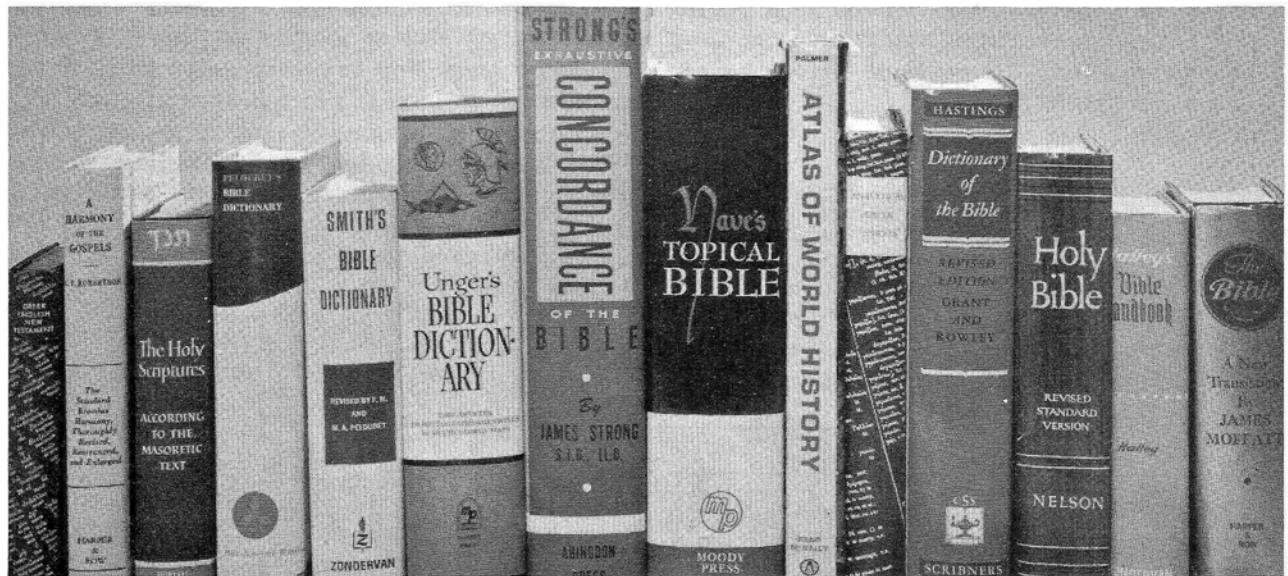
To come to the knowledge of the TRUTH — to come to *know God* — to recognize and yield to HIS PURPOSE — to submit to HIS WILL in the understanding that it is the way that is right and good for us — to overcome our human natures — to GROW spiritually in the knowledge and way of Christ — to develop this righteous spiritual character, or, more properly, to CHOOSE to yield to God's CREATING that character within us, with our own free and right choice, our supreme effort in that direction, and our FAITH and total reliance on God's power to carry us through — all that is the development and creation of right CHARACTER.

And THAT is the PURPOSE of life. THAT is our only right GOAL, and mission in life. IF we do that, in obedience and in faith, God will change our vile human bodies instantaneously, at Christ's coming, and convert or *change* us from mortal to immortal; from human to divine; from flesh and blood (matter) into SPIRIT.

But this process follows the WAY that leads, through this life, to maximum possible *real* happiness, to joy, to even economic success, to the full, abundant life. It is the way to peace of mind, to security, to a vigorous, busy, active life of ACCOMPLISHMENT.

It is the *only* way in which one's life may have really *mattered* — the *only* kind of *amounting* to *something* that really counts — or can last on past this life.

It's the only way that PAYS — here and now, through *this* life, as well as for eternity!



Ambassador College Photo

How to Use a Bible Dictionary

The Ambassador College Correspondence Course is a course in the study of the Bible. It directs you to look up various verses throughout the BIBLE, and helps you PUT THEM TOGETHER so that you can thoroughly understand every point covered in each lesson.

This is true *Biblical research*!

Should We Use Other Books?

With the help of this Correspondence Course, you can study the Bible *without ever opening any other book*! However, there is some outside study and research you can do in addition. There are certain other books which will *add* to making the Bible even *more* interesting and alive. A broad knowledge of the customs, social and educational life, history of the people, together with a knowledge of the geography of the country, is a great help in visualizing and understanding events mentioned in the Bible.

As we mentioned in a previous lesson, there are various reference books which will help you in your Bible study. A few are pictured above.

Any of these books can be found in the REFERENCE SECTION of your public library. Why not plan to go to your library and actually look up, and do special research on some of the points mentioned in this course?

In this test we will briefly show you how to use two of these Bible study aids — a Bible dic-

tionary (*Peloubet's*) and an exhaustive concordance of the Bible (*Strong's*).

How to Use a Bible Dictionary

A Bible dictionary — and there are several — describes people, places and things mentioned in the Bible. It also gives a general explanation of certain *key words* found in the Bible.

Take for example the word “hell,” which we studied in Lesson 15. We showed how translators have *wrongly used* the English word “hell” in translating from the original Greek language. We quoted from Hastings’ *Dictionary of the Bible* to show that there are actually *three* Greek words — each with a *different meaning* — translated as “hell.”

But how many of you actually went to your public library and *read the quotes from Hastings’ Dictionary of the Bible*? Probably just a very few!

On the opposite page is the quote regarding the word “hell” from *Peloubet’s Bible Dictionary*. Notice that it says basically the same things about the word “hell” as does Hastings’ *Dictionary of the Bible*. (We haven’t quoted from Hastings in this test — you can look this up for yourself at the library.)

It’s really very simple to do some quick research. But you must have the desire and exert the effort. When you do, it will enrich your Bible study and make it even more interesting and alive!

turned from the captivity, bringing gifts from Babylon. Zech. 6:10.

He'leb (hē'leb) or **He'led** (hē'led), son of Baanah the Netophathite, one of the heroes of King David's guard. 2 Sam. 23:29; 1 Chron. 11:30. [HELDAI.]

He'lek (hē'lek) (*portion*), one of the descendants of Manasseh, and second son of Gilead, Num. 26:30, and founder of the Helekites.

He'lem (hē'lem). 1. A descendant of Asher. 1 Chron. 7:35.

2. A man mentioned only in Zech. 6:14. Apparently the same as HELDAI.

He'leph (hē'leph), the place from which the boundary of the tribe of Naphtali started. Josh. 19:33.

He'lez (hē'lez) (*vigor*). 1. One of "the thirty" of David's guard, 2 Sam. 23:26; 1 Chron. 11:27; an Ephraimite, and captain of the seventh monthly course. 1 Chron. 27:10.

2. A man of Judah, son of Azariah. 1 Chron. 2:39.

He'li (hē'li), the father of Joseph the husband of the Virgin Mary, Luke 3:23. [See GENEALOGY OF JESUS CHRIST.]

Heliop'olis (hē-lī-ōp'ōlīs). [See ON.]

Hel'kath (hēl'kāth) (*portion*), the town named as the starting-point for the boundary of the tribe of Asher, Josh. 19:25, and allotted with its "suburbs" to the Gershonite Levites, ch. 21:31. Some identify, doubtfully, with Yerka, seven miles from Acre.

Hel'kath-haz'zurim (hēl'kāth-hāz'zu-rim) (*field of sword edges*), a piece of ground, apparently close to the pool of Gibeon, where the combat took place between the two parties of Joab's men and Abner's men which ended in the death of the whole of the combatants, and brought on a general battle. 2 Sam. 2:16.

Hell. In the Old Testament this is the word generally and unfortunately used by our translators to render the Hebrew *Sheol*. It really means the place of the dead, the unseen world, without deciding whether it be the place of misery or of happiness. It is clear that in many passages of the Old Testament *Sheol* can only mean "the grave," and is so rendered in the Authorized Version; see, for example, Gen. 37:35; 42:38; 1 Sam. 2:6; Job 14:13. In other passages, however, it seems to involve a notion of punishment, and is therefore rendered in the

Authorized Version by the word "hell." But in many cases this translation misleads the reader. The English Revisers sometimes use the word "Sheol" in the text, in other places hold to the translation hell, grave, pit, as in the A. V. and put Sheol in the margin. The American Revision discards all translations and consistently places Sheol throughout in the text. In the New Testament "hell" is the translation of two words, *Hades* and *Gehenna*.

The word *Hades*, like *Sheol*, sometimes means merely "the grave," Acts 2:31; 1 Cor. 15:55; Rev. 20:13, or in general "the unseen world." It is in this sense that the creeds say of our Lord, "He went down into hell," meaning the state of the dead in general, without any restriction of happiness or misery. In cases where hell is the translation of "Hades," the revisers have put simply "Hades."

Hell is used more properly as the translation of *Gehenna*, as the place or state of the just retribution for the finally impenitent. The term *Gehenna* is the Hebrew for the "valley of Hinnom," south of Jerusalem where the unusable refuse of the city was burned. Here also was the scene of gross and cruel rites of heathenism, including the burning of children to Molech (2 Chron. 28:3; 33:6; Jer. 7:31; 2 Kings 23:5, 10).

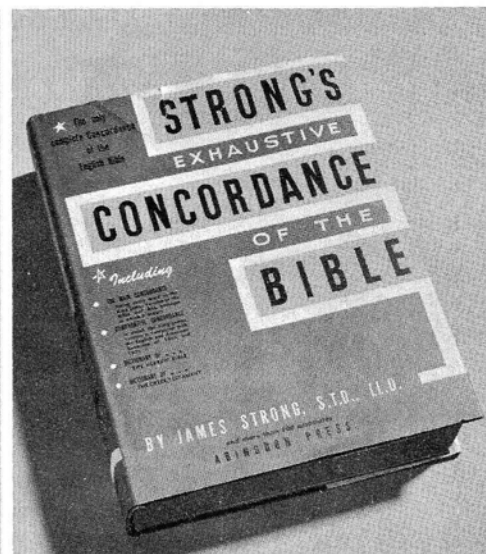
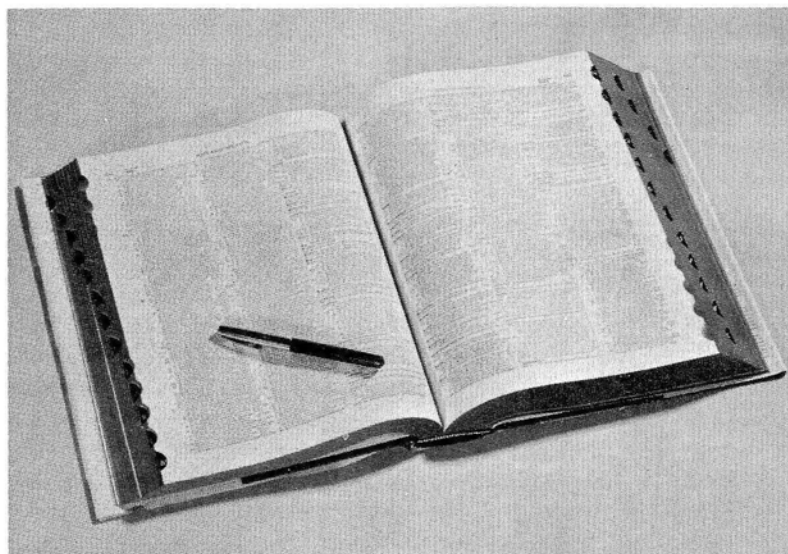
"The terrible associations of the place, the fires said to have been kept burning in it in order to consume the foul and corrupt objects thrown into it, make it a natural and unmistakable symbol of wasting penalty" for being the polluted, sin-breeding incurable moral refuse of the world.

Hel'lenist (*Grecian*), the term applied in the New Testament to Greek-speaking or "Grecian" Jews. The Hel-lenists as a body included not only the proselytes of Greek (or foreign) parentage, but also those Jews who, by settling in foreign countries, had adopted the prevalent form of the current Greek civilization, and with it the use of the common Greek dialect. Acts 6:1; 9:29.

Helmet. [ARMS.]

He'lon (hē'lon) (*valorous*), father of Eliab, of the tribe of Zebulun. Num. 1:9; 2:7; 7:24, 29; 10:16.

Hem of garment. The importance which the later Jews, especially the Pharisees, Matt. 23:5, attached to the hem or fringe of their garments was



Ambassador College Photos

How to Use a Concordance

The Bible is written “here a little and there a little.” God has put *gaps* between RELATED material. This related material naturally has the same subject, and often many of the *same words* will be used in each of these separated passages.

By using a concordance, which has all the words of the Bible arranged alphabetically—and which tells the book, chapter and verse where they may be found—you can BRING RELATED MATERIAL TOGETHER and close these gaps, thereby obtaining the *true meaning* of what the Bible has to say about any subject.

The Word “Hell”

For example, an exhaustive concordance like *Strong's*, will bring together every verse in which the English word “hell” is used in the Bible.

On the opposite page we have reproduced a portion of the page from *Strong's* which lists all the places where the word “hell” is found. Notice the *numbers at the right* of the verses in the section on “hell.” Notice also that there are only THREE Greek words translated “hell” in the *New Testament*.

Once you have the numbers, then turn to the Greek dictionary located in the rear of *Strong's*. Next to the number you are looking for will be the *original Greek* word and its meaning. We have reproduced these three words and their meanings from *Strong's* at the

bottom of this page. (Of course, all meanings given for each word are *not necessarily correct and clear*. But if you understand the subject, the true meaning *will* become obvious.)

Notice that this little research project bears out very plainly the important point we explained in Lesson 15—that there are only *three* separate Greek words translated “hell” in the New Testament. One simply means the *grave*. The second refers to the *Valley of Hinnom* and the FIERY DESTRUCTION of the incorrigible wicked. The third refers to the *condition of restraint* in which the Devil and his demons abide.

You can look up each of these words in *Strong's Concordance* for yourself. Then you will see with your *own eyes* that what we said in the lesson is absolutely true!

Using an exhaustive concordance is very simple. It merely requires YOUR GOING to the public library *reference section*, pulling the concordance off the shelf and looking up these words for yourself!

86. ᾗδης *ha,dēs*, *hah'-dace*; from *ī* (as a neg. particle) and *ī,492*; prop. *unseen*, i.e. “Hades” or the place (state) of departed souls:—grave, hell.

1067. γέεννα *gēēnna*, *gheh'-en-nah*; of Heb. or [1516 and 2011]; *valley of* (the son of) *Hinnom*; *gehenna* (or *Ge-Hinnom*), a valley of Jerus., used (fig.) as a name for the place (or state) of everlasting punishment:—hell.

5020. τάρταρος *tartarōs*, *tar-tar-ō'-o*; from *Τάρταρος Tartarōs* (the deepest *abyss* of Hades); to incarcerate in eternal torment:—cast down to hell.

Heli (*he'-li*) See also **ELI**.
Lu 3: 23 Joseph, which was the son of *H'*, 2242

Helkai (*hel'-kahee*)
Ne 12: 15 Of Harim, Adna; of Meraioth, *H'*; 2517

Helkath (*hel'-kath*) See also **HELKATH-HAZZURIM**;
HUKOK.

Jos 19: 25 their border was *H'*, and Hali, and 2520
 21: 31 *H'* with her suburbs, and Rehob

Helkath-hazzurim (*hel'-kath-haz'-zu-rim*)
2Sa 2: 16 that place was called *H'*, which is 2521

hell
De 32: 22 shall burn unto the lowest *h'*, †7585

2Sa 22: 6 The sorrows of *h'* compassed me * "
Job 11: 8 deeper than *h'*; what canst thou * "
 26: 6 *H'* is naked before him, and

Ps 9: 17 The wicked shall be turned into *h'*, * "
 16: 10 thou wilt not leave my soul in *h'*, * "
 18: 5 The sorrows of *h'* compassed me * "
 55: 15 let them go down quick into *h'*, † * "

116: 13 my soul from the lowest *h'*. * "
 116: 3 the pains of *h'* gat hold upon me: * "
139: 8 if I make my bed in *h'*, behold, * "

Pr 5: 5 death; her steps take hold on *h'*. * "
 7: 27 Her house is the way to *h'*, going * "
 9: 18 her guests are in the depths of *h'*. * "

15: 11 *H'* and destruction are before the * "
 24 he may depart from *h'* beneath. * "
23: 14 and shalt deliver his soul from *h'*. * "

27: 20 *H'* and destruction are never full, * "
Isa 5: 14 Therefore *h'* hath enlarged herself, † * "
 14: 9 *H'* from beneath is moved for thee † * "

15: 14 9 *H'* from beneath is moved for thee † * "
 15 thou shalt be brought down to *h'*, † * "
 28: 15 and with *h'* are we at agreement; † * "

18 agreement with *h'* shall not stand; † * "
 57: 9 didst debase thyself even unto *h'*. † * "
Eze 31: 16 I cast him down to *h'* with them † * "

17 They also went down into the midst of *h'* † * "
 32: 21 speak to him out of the midst of *h'* † * "
 27 gone down to *h'* with their weapons † * "

Am 9: 2 Though they dig into *h'*, thence † * "
 2 out of the belly of *h'* cried I, and † * "
Jon 2: 2 who enlargeth his desire as *h'*, and † * "

Hab 2: 5 who enlargeth his desire as *h'*, and † * "
Mt 5: 22 fool, shall be in danger of *h'* fire. 1067

29, 30 body should be cast into *h'*. * "
 10: 28 to destroy both soul and body in *h'*. * "
 11: 23 shalt be brought down to *h'*: for if * 86

16: 18 and the gates of *h'* shall not prevail * "
 18: 9 two eyes to be cast into *h'* fire. 1067
 23: 15 more the child of *h'* than yourselves. * "

33 can ye escape the damnation of *h'*? * "
M'r 9: 43 than having two hands to go into *h'*, * "
 45 having two feet to be cast into *h'* fire. * "

Lu 10: 15 heaven, shalt be thrust down to *h'*. * 86
 12: 5 killed hath power to cast into *h'*; 1067
 16: 23 in *h'* he lift up his eyes, being in. * 86

Ac 2: 27 thou wilt not leave my soul in *h'*, * "
 31 that his soul was not left in *h'*. 1067
Jas 3: 6 nature; and it is set on fire of *h'*. 5020

2Pe 2: 4 sinned, but cast them down to *h'*. * 86
Re 1: 18 have the keys of *h'* and of death. * "
 6: 8 Death, and *H'* followed with him. * "

20: 13 death and *h'* delivered up the dead * "
 14 death and *h'* were cast into the lake * "

hell-fire See **HELL** and **FIRE**.

helm

Jas 3: 4 turned about with a very small *h'*, * 4079

helmet See also **HELMETS**.

1Sa 17: 5 had an *h'* of brass upon his head, 3553
 38 put an *h'* of brass upon his head; 6959

Isa 59: 17 an *h'* of salvation upon his head: 3553

MAIN CONCORDANCE

1Ch 18: 5 Syrians of Damascus came
 19: 12 for me, then thou shalt *h'* n

12 strong for thee, then I will
 19 Syrians *h'* the children of A

22: 17 princes of Israel to *h'* Solon
2Ch 14: 11 Lord, it is nothing with the

11 no power: *h'* us, O Lord our
 19: 2 Shouldest thou *h'* the ungo

20: 4 together, to ask *h'* of the Lo
 9 then thou wilt hear and *h'*.

25: 8 God hath power to ask *h'* of the Lo
 26: 13 to *h'* the king against the e

28: 16 unto the kings of Assyria to
 23 the gods of the kings of Syr

23 I sacrifice to them, that the
 29: 34 brethren the Levites did *h'*

32: 3 the city: and they did *h'* him
 8 with us is the Lord our God

Ezr 1: 4 of his place *h'* him with silv
 8: 22 of soldiers and horsemen to

Job 6: 13 Is not my *h'* in me? and is w
 8: 20 neither will he *h'* the evil do

29: 12 and him that had none to *h'*
 31: 21 when I saw my *h'* in the gat

Ps 3: 2 soul, There is no *h'* for him i
 12: 1 *H'*, Lord; for the godly ma

20: 2 Send thee *h'* from the sanct
 22: 11 trouble is near; there is non

19 O my strength, haste thee to
 27: 9 thou hast been my *h'*; leave

33: 20 Lord; he is our *h'* and our s
 35: 2 buckler, and stand up for m

37: 40 And the Lord shalt *h'* them,
 38: 22 Make haste to *h'* me, O Lor

40: 13 me: O Lord, make haste to
 17 thou art my *h'* and my deliv

42: 5 for the *h'* of his countenanc
 44: 26 Arise for our *h'*, and redeem

46: 1 a very present *h'* in trouble.
 5 God shall *h'* her, and that r

59: 4 fault: awake to *h'* me, and
 60: 11 Give us *h'* from trouble: for

11 trouble: for vain is the *h'* of
 63: 7 Because thou hast been my

70: 1 me; make haste to *h'* me, O
 5 thou art my *h'* and my deliv

71: 12 O my God, make haste for n
 79: 9 *H'* us, O God of our salvatio

89: 19 I have laid *h'* upon one that
 94: 17 Unless the Lord had been m

107: 12 fell down, and there was non
 108: 12 Give us *h'* from trouble: for

12 trouble: for vain is the *h'* of
 109: 26 *H'* me, O Lord my God: O s

115: 9, 10, 11 is their *h'* and their s
 118: 7 my part with them that *h'* n

119: 86 persecute me wrongfully; *h'*
 173 Let thine hand *h'* me; for I

121: 1 hills, from which cometh m
 2 My *h'* cometh from the Lord

124: 8 Our *h'* is in the name of the
 146: 3 son of man, in whom there i

5 hath the God of Jacob for *h'*
 10 he hath not another to *h'* hi

Ec 4: 10 to whom will ye flee for *h'*?
Isa 10: 3 to whom will ye flee for *h'* to be d

20: 6 whither we flee for *h'* to be d
 30: 5 be an *h'* nor profit, but a sh

7 For the Egyptians shall *h'* in
 31: 1 them that go down to Egypt

41: 10 I will *h'* thee; yea, I will up
 13 unto thee. Fear not: I will *h'*

What our STUDENTS SAY

From Germany

"I have to agree with you, when you always say that one should open the Bible to every scripture mentioned to prove whether it is true. I even used several translations for some scriptures because I could not believe that the Bible said the exact opposite from what I had learned, and come to believe. I also have to admit that I don't know of another correspondence course which covers the Bible so thoroughly. My prayer and wishes are that many more will come to the knowledge of the Truth through the study of your Correspondence Course."

— Man from Bayreuth, Germany

Wants to Make 100%

"I am still enjoying the Correspondence Course. And can you imagine me, a 47-year-old man with a sixth grade grammar learning, making 97!! But I am working for a 100. And it's a thrill of a lifetime. It's so different from what I have been taught. Also what I have believed. First I made 91. Then 92; then I fell all the way down to 84. Simply because I wasn't studying hard enough; then I got up to 97. Now, I am going for a 100."

— G. S., New York

Changing Their Lives

"Thank you for helping us to understand the truth. Our prayer is that others will begin to listen and wonder and search. Our life has be-

gun to change since we came into contact with this work and life has come to really mean something to us. It hasn't been easy to admit our ways were wrong and turn to His Ways after all these years of wrong thinking and doing, but since we have accepted His Truth and changed our ways, the rewards have certainly been wonderful. Our family life is growing more harmonious all the time. Our prayer is that God will lead us each day in learning new truths and that His Will be done in our lives."

— Mr. and Mrs. K. B., Texas

Getting Straightened Out!

"This is the best Correspondence course I have ever taken, and the only one that is unslanted toward any denomination. Most courses are designed to fit the denominations, not telling the truth.

"I remember when I first started this course. One person, who claims to be a Christian, said that you would have me so confused I wouldn't know if I were coming or going. Well, I'm glad I took the course because it has helped straighten out a lot of things."

— W. R., North Carolina

Learns From Test

"I just this minute finished your first exam. The way you state your questions really made me consider carefully each of the four choices you gave me. It actually seemed more like another lesson because I actually found myself learning from the test itself."

— Mr. Frederick R., Florida

• *The tests are designed to TEACH as well as help you REVIEW what you've learned!*

Important!

When you have finished taking the test, compare your answers with the correct answers below. Then grade yourself.

CORRECT ANSWERS FOR TEST FOUR

1-C	10-B	19-B	28-D	37-D	46-D	55-B	64-D	73-A
2-B	11-A	20-B	29-A	38-D	47-D	56-C	65-D	74-A
3-A	12-C	21-D	30-D	39-B	48-B	57-D	66-D	75-C
4-D	13-C	22-C	31-C	40-A	49-B	58-A	67-A	76-D
5-C	14-B	23-A	32-A	41-A	50-C	59-D	68-A	77-C
6-C	15-B	24-A	33-D	42-D	51-C	60-D	69-B	78-B
7-A	16-A	25-B	34-D	43-A	52-A	61-C	70-A	79-D
8-B	17-B	26-C	35-D	44-B	53-D	62-C	71-A	80-D
9-A	18-D	27-D	36-A	45-B	54-C	63-D	72-D	81-C

YOUR GRADE

Questions Missed	Your Grade	Questions Missed	Your Grade
1 - 99		13 - 84	
2 - 97		14 - 82	
3 - 96		15 - 81	
4 - 95		16 - 80	
5 - 94		17 - 78	
6 - 92		18 - 77	
7 - 91		19 - 76	
8 - 90		20 - 75	
9 - 89		21 - 73	
10 - 87		22 - 72	
11 - 86		23 - 71	
12 - 85		24 - 70	