

Back To Basics

Volume 1

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SPECIAL ISSUE:

IDENTIFYING THE ONE TRUE CHURCH

Johnie Edwards

When most people are being taught that one church is just as good as another, just select a church of your choice, it is time to get “Back to Basics” in “Identifying The One True Church.”

1) **MARKS OF IDENTITY.** The Lord did not leave us without marks by which His church can be identified. Just as an escaped prisoner must match every description before one would know he has found the right person, so it is with the one true church. It has become necessary for a call “Back to Basics” because many do not know the marks that identify the New Testament church. Young people grow up and new people visit our services who have not learned about the features of the church. Few sermons seem to call these marks to our attention.

2) **A PLANNED CHURCH.** The Lord’s church was in the mind of God from eternity and is made known by the wisdom of God. Paul penned, “To the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places might be known by the church the manifold wisdom of God, According to the eternal purpose which he purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord”

(Eph. 3:10-11). So, perish the idea that the Lord’s church was an afterthought with God!

3) **MEANING OF THE WORD.** The basic meaning of the word “church” is “the called out.” It is as Peter wrote, “that ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light” (1 Pet. 2:9). This calling is a divine calling since it is from God (1 Pet. 5:10), and is made possible as God “called you by our gospel” (2 Th. 2:14). Jesus used the word “church” to refer to a special called out people as “my church” (Mt. 16:18).

4) **TWO USES OF THE WORD.** The word “church” is used basically in two ways in the New Testament. Sometimes the word is used in reference to all of the Lord’s people everywhere as Jesus said, “I will build my church” (Mt. 16:18). The church is mentioned as to a specific location like the church “at Corinth” (1 Cor. 1:2); or the church in a province, as “the churches of Judaea which were in Christ” (Gal. 1:22).

We hope this material is of help to you in identifying the one true church.

WHAT THE CHURCH IS NOT

Johnie Paul Edwards

The church is not what many think. By learning what the church is not, we can better understand what the church is. The church is not:

1) **THE MEETING HOUSE.** Paul taught, “God...dwelleth not in temples made by hands” (Acts 17:24). The church is made up of “lively stones” (1 Pet. 2:5).

2) **A DENOMINATION.** The church is neither Catholic, Jewish or Protestant; it is non-denominational. Denominations are “churches” started by men, but the Lord’s church is of divine origin (Mt. 16:18). “Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it...” (Ps. 127:1).

3) **A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.** The Lord’s church has no political agenda. Jesus taught, “My kingdom is not of this world...but now is my kingdom not from hence” (Jn. 18:36). There are the things of “Caesar” and the “things that are God’s” (Mt. 22:21).

4) **A SOCIAL INSTITUTION.** The Romans were told, “For the kingdom is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost” (Rom. 14:17). The church has

not been charged with the work of providing recreation and entertainment for its members (1 Tim. 5:16). The church has been given a divine work. Paul preached, “For the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ” (Eph. 4:12).

5) **ONE MEMBER.** Paul told the Corinthians, “For the body is not one member, but many” (1 Cor. 12:14). The body is the church (Col. 1:18). Therefore, the church is not one member, but many! Jesus stated, “For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them” (Mt. 18:20).

6) **A RELIGIOUS CONVENIENCE CENTER.** The church does not exist merely to help families in marrying their young, burying their dead, and providing some occasional spiritual balm to accommodate an otherwise worldly disposition. Some use the church like the local convenience store - they drop in and out at their own convenience. The church is so important that it was part of God’s eternal purpose (Eph. 3:11).

While the church is not many things, it is all that the Scriptures teach it to be. May God bless you in identifying the one true church.

Back To Basics

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IMPORTANCE OF IDENTIFYING THE ONE TRUE CHURCH

John Isaac Edwards

The title and theme of our study implies one true church. To deny this is to deny the Bible, for the Bible affirms it (Mt. 16:18; Eph. 1:21-23; 4:4). When we realize the importance of the church of Christ, we will see the importance of identifying the one true church.

1) **THE CHURCH IS PLANNED BY GOD.** The New Testament church was not an accident or afterthought with God. The church was in the mind of God from the beginning of the world. Paul spoke of the church, "According to the eternal purpose which he purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord" (Eph. 3:10-11). Anything planned or purposed by God is important!

2) **THE CHURCH IS BUILT BY CHRIST.** God, the divine architect of the church, gave unto Christ the blueprint for the church and Christ formed and founded His church according to divine specifications. Jesus said, "I will build my church..." (Mt. 16:18), which He did as Acts 2:47 confirms, "And the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved." He could not have added to it, had He not built it!

3) **THE CHURCH IS PURCHASED WITH THE BLOOD OF CHRIST.** The church identified in the New Testament has a precious price. Acts 20:28 records, "the church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood." To this Peter adds, "ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold...But with the precious blood of Christ..." (1 Pet. 1:18-19). If the church is so important that Christ "gave himself for it" (Eph. 5:25) and shed His blood to purchase it, then it ought to be so important to me that I am willing to expend any effort and pay any price required in

identifying and becoming a member of it.

4) **THE CHURCH CONTAINS THE SAVED.** Christ "is the saviour of the body" (Eph. 5:23), "which is the church" (Col. 1:24). Thus, the church is the saved. In Acts 2:47 it is written, "And the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved." This implies the Lord saved the people and added them to the church by one and the same process. They were not saved then added, nor were they added then saved. They were saved in being added, and added in being saved. Identifying the one true church is as important as salvation! How important is this to you?

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THE ORIGIN OF THE CHURCH

Craig Thomas

If you were purchasing a valuable antique, it would be critical to determine its origin to be sure you bought the genuine article. The same is true of the Lord's church. The world boasts many "churches" with various and sundry origins. Let's study God's Word to determine the origin of His church. The Bible teaches that the Lord's church originated:

1) **IN THE MIND OF GOD.** History records that denominational churches are of relative recent origin, and began on the whims and desires of men. However, the Lord's church originated in God's mind, "according to the eternal purpose which He accomplished in Christ Jesus our Lord" (Eph. 3:10-11).

2) **IN THE LAST DAYS.** The origin of Protestant denominations can be traced to the late 16th century. Divine prophecy says the Lord's house, "the church of the living God" (1 Tim. 3:15), would be "established in the last days" (Is. 2:2). Acts 2 records what happened "in the last days" (Acts 2:16-17). As Acts 2 closes, we see for the first time the church in existence (Acts 2:47).

3) **IN THE CITY OF JERUSALEM.** Various denominations trace their origins to places like Rome, London, or New York. But the Bible foretells that the Lord's church was to begin in Jerusalem (Is. 2:3; Zech. 8:3). The events of Acts 2, when the Lord's church began, transpired in the city of Jerusalem (Acts 2:5).

4) **IN THE LIFETIME OF SOME DISCIPLES.** The Lord's church and the kingdom are one and the same (Mt. 16:16-19). Jesus promised, "That

there be some of them that stand here, which shall not taste of death, till they have seen the kingdom of God come with power" (Mk. 9:1). When the kingdom, or church, was established in Acts 2, many of those disciples were still alive.

5) **IN THE DAYS OF THE ROMAN KINGS.** The great image Daniel interpreted from Nebuchadnezzar's dream (Dan. 2) represented four world empires: Babylonian, Medo-Persian, Greek, and Roman. Daniel revealed that "in the days of these kings (i.e., Roman) shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed" (Dan. 2:44). The establishment of the church in Acts 2 undoubtedly occurred under the auspices of Roman rule (Lk. 2:1; Acts 25:21).

6) **WHEN THE WORD WAS FIRST PREACHED AMONG THE NATIONS.** Contrary to the teachings of many, the Lord's church does not produce the Word, but the preaching of the Word produces the Lord's church. Prophecy tells us, "the law, and the word of the Lord" would "go forth from Jerusalem" (Is. 2:2-3). Jesus sent His apostles to preach "remission of sins among all nations beginning at Jerusalem" (Lk. 24:47). Acts 2 records the results of this preaching, "they that gladly received his word were baptized" (Acts 2:41) and "the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved" (Acts 2:47).

What about the "church" to which you belong? Does its origin agree with what the Bible says?

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THE NAME OF THE CHURCH

John Henry

Throughout the Bible one can see the importance of names. Yet we are told, “there is nothing in a name.” If this is true, then there would be an identity crisis. No one would be able to distinguish one thing from another, especially in religion. How absurd! Did God ever say, “There is nothing in a name”? On the contrary, just the opposite is true, for everywhere you look in the Bible you can see the importance of names. Take the names “Abraham,” “Jacob,” “Jerusalem,” and “Jesus.” Are you now going to say that there is nothing in a name? There is something in a name. The same is true with the church of our Lord.

1) **THE CHURCH.** By understanding what the church is, we can understand the name given to it. Thus, we turn our attention to Christ who said, “Upon this rock I will build my church” (Mt. 16:18). The word “church” means “the called out.” It was used to refer to an assembly, congregation, or gathering of people. Jesus used a common word that referred to physical Israel to now refer to this new Israel that He was going to build. Jesus declared that He would build His called out people, the people of God, New Israel, which would be spiritual in nature and not physical. As God had only one people under the Old Covenant, physical Israel, so He only has one people under the New Covenant, spiritual Israel. Therefore, God’s new people must somehow be identified.

2) **THE NAME.** The word “church” is used to describe God’s people. Jesus did not promise to establish many groups of called out people, known as denominations, sects or cults, each having their own choice as to what to teach and how to teach it (Mt. 15:9, 13).

What a person must realize is that the Lord’s church does not have an official name. It is described in the New Testament as “my church” (Mt. 16:18), “the churches of Christ” (Rom. 16:16), “the church of the Lord” (Acts 20:28), “the church of the firstborn” (Heb. 12:23), “the church” (Acts 8:1; Eph. 3:10), and “the church of God” (Gal. 1:13; 1 Cor. 1:2). These are not different names used to describe different denominations. They are terms used to point out one body of people who belong to Christ. So, when we use any of the expressions mentioned above, we mean that spiritual body, the called out body, of which Christ is the founder and owner.

The different denominations, identified by different names, originated with men and give honor to some person, ordinance or church government, and thus divert honor from Christ to men. One cannot read the Bible and find the names of denominational churches: Baptist Church, Presbyterian Church, Catholic Church, Lutheran Church, Methodist Church, etc.

Throughout the New Testament, the Holy Spirit gave Christ the highest honor in all things (Col. 1:18). Yet, that honor has been stripped from Christ by denominational names which exalt and honor men. Never, in the New Testament, was the church ever mentioned in such a way as to give the preeminence to those who compose it.

By what name is the church called where you attend? Can you find it in the Bible?

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THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH

Jarrold Jacobs

One way the Lord's church is identified is by its organization. The New Testament speaks about such organization on several occasions. If we compare what the Bible says to the church to which we belong, we will know whether or not we are following the practice of the first century church.

1) **THE WORD "CHURCH" IS USED IN TWO SENSES.** The fact that the Bible speaks of one church (Col. 1:18), and at other times churches (Gal. 1:2) might be confusing to some people. Therefore, let us understand that when the Bible speaks of the Lord's church as a whole (i.e., Christians all over the world), the term "church" is used, for in fact, there is but one (singular) church in that world-wide or universal sense. This is why Christ said He would build His "church" (Mt. 16:18). He was not establishing various bodies of people who teach different and conflicting doctrines, but one "called out" group of people who would worship Him and serve Him all of their lives (2 Cor. 5:14-15).

At the same time, when groups of Christians in certain localities meet together to work and worship, this is also called the "church." Hence, we have the "church" at Jerusalem (Acts 15:4), at Ephesus (Rev. 2:1), at Corinth (1 Cor. 1:2), etc. Therefore, while sometimes the New Testament uses the term "church" to refer to all Christians everywhere, there are also times when the New Testament refers to the church in a specific area, a "local" body of believers in a particular region. Careful study and attention to the context helps us determine whether reference is made to the "local" church or the "universal" church.

2) **THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH IN THE UNIVERSAL SENSE.** When it comes to the church in the universal sense, we find it has no earthly organization at all. Unlike the denominational world, who activate and organize their brethren world-wide, we find no such example in the New Testament.

3) **THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH IN THE LOCAL SENSE.** In contrast with the above, we find each local body of believers is to be organized. The organization prescribed in the Bible is that each local church have elders to oversee the work, deacons as special servants, and saints (Phil. 1:1). The qualifications for elders and deacons are found in 1 Timothy 3:1-13 and Titus 1:5-9. Saints are those who have obeyed the Lord's plan of salvation (Mk. 16:16; Acts 2:38). Concerning the "local" church, we find no centralization at all, no arch-bishops, no diocese, nothing to somehow "tie" local churches together. Each congregation is autonomous (self-ruling), and answerable only to Christ!

The organization revealed in the Bible is quite simple. Let us be satisfied to simply be organized as the Bible says.

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THE WORK OF THE CHURCH

Marc W. Gibson

The New Testament church can be identified by examining the divine pattern contained in the New Testament. With this basis of truth, one can find these identifying marks in the true church of Christ today. One such mark of identity is the work the church is authorized to do. The church after the New Testament order will be seeking to do the work given to it by God, no more and no less.

1) **EVANGELISM.** The church founded by Jesus Christ is described as “the pillar and ground of the truth” (1 Tim. 3:15). It has the work of spreading the gospel to those in this world who are lost in sin (1 Th. 1:7).

This work can be accomplished by the preaching of the gospel in the pulpit, on radio and television programs, in newspaper articles, gospel meetings, etc. It can also be done in the support of those preaching the gospel in other places. The church at Philippi sent support to Paul as he preached in Thessalonica (Phil. 4:15-16). Several churches sent to Paul as he labored in the city of Corinth (2 Cor. 11:8-9). Each local church is to equip its members to take the saving gospel to the lost.

2) **EDIFICATION.** As obedient souls are added by the Lord to the number of the saved (Acts 2:37-47), the local church has the work of building itself up. This work of edification is necessary for the growth of every member, who should, like newborn babes, “desire the pure milk of the word, that you may grow thereby” (1 Pet. 2:2). It is vital that each soul in Christ “beware lest you also fall from your own steadfastness, being led away with the error of the wicked; but

grow in grace and knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ” (2 Pet. 3:17-18).

The whole body benefits because it is “joined and knit together by what every joint supplies, according to the effective working by which every part does its share, causes growth of the body for the edifying of itself in love” (Eph. 4:16). This edifying is accomplished in worship, Bible study, and constant teaching to carefully observe all that God has commanded.

3) **BENEVOLENCE.** The church’s work of benevolence is illustrated by those in Jerusalem who “sold their possessions and goods, and divided them all, as anyone had need” (Acts 2:45). Churches with abundance sent to destitute churches (Rom. 15:26; 1 Cor. 16:1-2). A local church was charged with the care of destitute widows among its number (1 Tim. 5:16). In an unpredictable world, God has given a pattern of benevolence that provides care and help among the saints of God.

When the local church engages in evangelism, edification and benevolence, according to the pattern of the New Testament, it is showing forth the “manifold wisdom of God” (Eph. 3:10-11). The church’s work does not include human, secular, or business enterprises such as entertainment, education, recreation, politics, or medicine. It is not a general aid society to the needy of the world. There is no authority to activate any organization larger than the local church. May the church do God’s work in God’s way.

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THE WORSHIP OF THE CHURCH

Johnie Edwards

The Lord has always required that man worship Him. One reason the Lord's church exists is so that Christians can "come together into one place" and worship God (1 Cor. 14:23). The need to get back to basics in worship is because many have strayed from Scriptural channels of worship. As we worship "in spirit and in truth" (Jn. 4:24), these items are essential:

1) **GOD IS THE OBJECT.** As Jesus was tempted of Satan to worship him, Jesus responded, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve" (Mt. 4:10). We must not worship men, as Cornelius learned when he "fell down at his feet, and worshipped him" (Acts 10:25). It is true today, as Peter told Cornelius, "Stand up; I myself also am a man" (Acts 10:26). Angels must not be worshipped as John was told when he "fell down to worship before the feet of an angel" (Rev. 22:8). John, what did the angel say to you? "See thou do it not...worship God" (Rev. 22:9).

2) **PREACHING AND TEACHING.** God has always made provision for man to be taught. Matthew's account of the apostles' commission was to "teach, baptize and teach" (Mt. 28:19). When the church came together, "Paul preached unto them" (Acts 20:7), just as the Jerusalem church "continued stedfastly in the apostles' doctrine" (Acts 2:42). Preaching and teaching must make its appeal to, "For what saith the scripture?" (Rom. 4:3).

3) **LAYING BY IN STORE.** In order for the Lord's people to have "fellowship" in supporting the work of the Lord's church, Paul penned, "Upon the first day of the week let every one of

you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him..." (1 Cor. 16:1-2; Acts 2:42). This giving must be done on the first day of the week as Christians have been blessed, since the Bible makes no other provision for money-raising.

4) **BREAKING OF BREAD.** This bread-breaking, being in the midst of spiritual activities, has reference to the Lord's supper (Acts 2:42). The first Christians met "upon the first day of the week to break bread" (Acts 20:7). The communion consisted of "the cup" and "the bread" (1 Cor. 10:16), to "shew the Lord's death till he come" (1 Cor. 11:26).

5) **PRAYER.** The early church "continued stedfastly in prayers" (Acts 2:42); as in "supplication with thanksgiving" making known their "requests unto God" (Phil. 4:6). Their prayers were directed to God through Christ.

6) **SINGING.** The New Testament church engaged in vocal music only. A good example can be seen as the Hebrew writer claimed, "in the midst of the church will I sing praise unto thee" (Heb. 2:12). Since God has told me to sing in worship, He tells you to do the same thing. This makes for congregational singing without choirs and solos. It is as Paul directed the Ephesians, "Speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord" (Eph. 5:19). May we be content with these channels of worship.

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THE DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH

David McPherson

The church Jesus built (Mt. 16:18) has no human creeds, disciplines, manuals, catechisms, etc. The use of such constitutes “vain” worship (Mt. 15:9). Nor does it uphold any teaching that originated with the church. In that sense, there is no such thing as “church of Christ doctrine.” There is, however, doctrine from the Lord that the church follows. Consider what the New Testament reveals about that doctrine:

1) **THERE IS ONLY ONE.** Paul urged Timothy, “charge some that they teach no other doctrine” (1 Tim. 1:3). Why? Because there is only one true doctrine. In addition to one body, Spirit, hope, Lord, baptism and God, there is only one faith (Eph. 4:5). This suggests the need for unity in doctrine. To teach something other than the doctrine of Christ is to teach a perversion (Gal. 1:6-8).

2) **IT IS SOUND.** Titus was instructed, “But as for you, speak the things which are proper for sound doctrine” (Ti. 2:1). To be sound is to be wholesome, pure, and uncorrupted. The Lord’s church is careful not to add to or take away from the inspired Word of God. This is why we demand “a thus saith the Lord” and “book, chapter, and verse” preaching.

3) **IT IS GOOD.** If Timothy would preach the truth, Paul told him he would be “a good minister of Jesus Christ, nourished in the words of faith and of the good doctrine which you have carefully followed” (1 Tim. 4:6). The doctrine Timothy followed was good because it was God’s power unto salvation (Rom. 1:16). Today, the Lord’s church continually holds fast to that same good doctrine.

4) **IT IS TO BE HEEDED.** Great things result when one accepts the doctrine of Christ. The same cannot be said for those who heed the doctrines of men. Members of the Lord’s church consider personally Paul’s instructions to Timothy when he wrote, “Take heed to yourself and to the doctrine. Continue in them, for in doing this you will save both yourself and those who hear you” (1 Tim. 4:16). Only the doctrine of Christ can make that promise; no other.

5) **IT IS TO BE OBEYED.** The Christians in Rome were commended for their obedience to the gospel in the first century. Of them it was said, “But God be thanked that though you were slaves of sin, yet you obeyed from the heart that form of doctrine to which you were delivered” (Rom. 6:17). Since they obeyed the proper form of doctrine, they were “set free from sin” (Rom. 6:18). Obedience is the key to salvation (Heb. 5:9). Thus, the Lord’s church emphasizes such.

6) **IT IS TO BE ABIDED IN.** John taught, “Whoever transgresses and does not abide in the doctrine of Christ does not have God. He who abides in the doctrine of Christ has both the Father and the Son. If anyone comes to you and does not bring this doctrine, do not receive him into your house nor greet him” (2 Jn. 9-10). As the ole fella said, “that passage says what it means and means what it says.”

7) **IT IS NOT DESIRED BY ALL.** “For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine” (2 Tim. 4:3). How tragic!

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Kid's Activity Page

Paul Adams

Memory Verse: "And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it" (Matthew 16:18).

The word "church" is often used incorrectly. The church refers to people. They are people who are called out of worldly living to serve God. When we obey the gospel, the Lord adds us to the church.

What Is The Name Of The Church?

Unscramble the letters to identify the name of the church in Romans 16:16.

E T H C R E S C H H U F O T H I R S C

True Or False

Circle T or F

- There are seven bodies. T F
(Ephesians 4:4)
- The body is the church. T F
(Colossians 1:24)
- Jesus built many denominations. T F
(Matthew 16:18)
- We join the church. T F
(Acts 2:47)
- Christ is the head of the church. T F
(Ephesians 1:20-23)
- The church will be delivered up. T F
(1 Corinthians 15:24)

Fill In The Blank

Fill in the blanks to learn about the work the church is to do.

"Now concerning the _____ for the _____, as I have given order to the churches of Galatia, even so do ye. Upon the _____ day of the week let every one of you _____ him in store, as God hath _____ him, that there be no gatherings when I come."
(1 Corinthians 16:1-2)

"But if I tarry long, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the _____ of the living God, the _____ and _____ of the _____."
(1 Timothy 3:15)

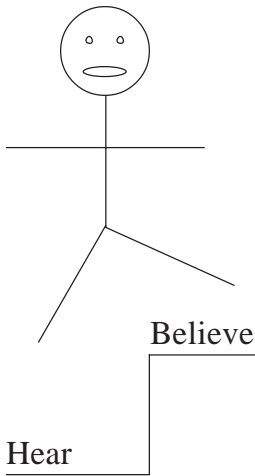
"Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God" (Mark 10:14).

SCRIPTURAL STEPS INTO CHRIST AND HIS CHURCH

Richard Weaver

“IN ONE BODY” (Eph. 2:16)

LOST IN SIN



Baptized

“INTO CHRIST” (Gal. 3:27)

- 1) ALL SPIRITUAL BLESSINGS (Eph. 1:3).
- 2) A NEW CREATURE (2 Cor. 5:17).
- 3) RECONCILED (Eph. 2:11-16).
- 4) SALVATION (2 Tim. 2:10).
- 5) ETERNAL LIFE (1 Jn. 5:11-12).

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Faith is the result of hearing God’s Word (Rom. 10:17). “We walk by faith, not by sight” (2 Cor. 5:17). When we walk, we take steps.

1) **HEAR.** “...Every man therefore that hath heard, and hath learned of the Father, cometh unto me” (Jn. 6:45).

2) **BELIEVE.** “...for if ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins” (Jn. 8:24).

3) **REPENT.** “I tell you, Nay: but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish” (Lk. 13:3).

4) **CONFESS FAITH IN CHRIST.** “I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God” (Acts 8:37).

5) **BAPTIZED INTO CHRIST AND THE BODY.** Baptism puts us into Christ (Gal. 3:27) and into the body of Christ (1 Cor. 12:13), the church.

When we take these Scriptural steps of faith, we enter CHRIST and the Lord adds us to His church (Acts 2:47). We are then members of the BODY of Christ, the one true church, and recipients of all spiritual blessings in Christ. Take these Scriptural steps now!

“Blessed Is He That Readeth”

Daily Bible Reading Schedule For April

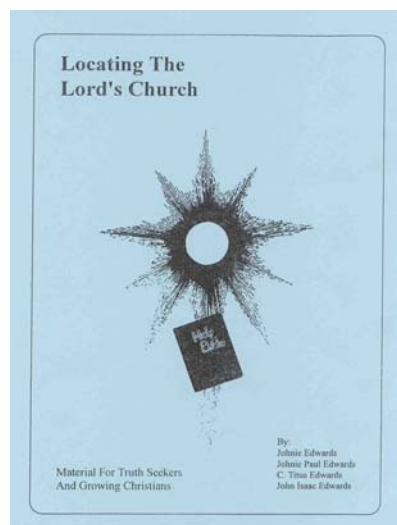
Day	Morning	Evening
1	Jud. 6-7	Lk. 8:1-21
2	Jud. 8-9	Lk. 8:22-56
3	Jud. 10-11	Lk. 9:1-36
4	Jud. 12-14	Lk. 9:37-62
5	Jud. 15-17	Lk. 10:1-24
6	Jud. 18-19	Lk. 10:25-42
7	Jud. 20-21	Lk. 11:1-28
8	Ruth	Lk. 11:29-54
9	1 Sam. 1-3	Lk. 12:1-34
10	1 Sam. 4-6	Lk. 12:35-59
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29	2 Sam. 21-22	Lk. 22:1-30
30	2 Sam. 23-24	Lk. 22:31-53

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