

## ADDED QUESTIONS FROM OUR QUARTERLY.

### Juniors.

What event is commemorated by Christmas? Where was Jesus born? In what condition? Where was the home of his parents? What can you tell of the greatness of this Infant born in poverty?

**1.**—Who spake in times past? By whom? To whom?

**2.**—Who speaks in these last days to us? By whom does he speak to us? What books did he write? How were his sayings given to us? Where may we find them?

**3.**—Who does Jesus resemble? Who else can be the express image of God? What then must Jesus be?

**4.**—Compare the angels with ordinary men. Compare the angels with Jesus.

**5.**—How does God address Jesus? What does he call him? How does he address the angels?

**6.**—Who is the first begotten? What order is given the angels about him?

**7.**—How are angels described?

**8.**—How is Jesus described? On what seated? What is a sceptre? Who sits on a throne and wields a sceptre?

**9.**—What does Jesus love? What does he hate? What should be the loves and hates of his people?

### Seniors.

To what distinguished earthly house or family did Jesus belong? Where was the original home of that family? Why did Joseph and Mary come up from Nazareth to Bethlehem? Luke 2:4. Why was Jesus born in Bethlehem? How long since Jesus was born? What expectation of

some great thing was there at that time? Who was king in Jerusalem? What did he think, and say, and do, when he heard about this child? What kind of a kingdom did Christ establish? What does our lesson tell of his royal dignity?

**1-2.**—What time was the Old Testament written? How many authors were engaged upon it? What were they called? Under whose direction did they write? What do we call this direction? What did Jesus write? How does he speak to us? What part had Jesus in the work of creation? What then must we infer as to his existence?

**3-7.**—What is implied as to Jesus' nature when he is said to be the brightness of God's glory? How is Jesus like God? What part has Jesus in divine providence? Col. 1:16, 17. What did he do with our sins? 1 Peter 2:24. When did Jesus purge our sins? When did he sit down on right hand of the Majesty on high? Who are the angels? Under whose direction employed? What do they do? Matt. 4:11. Luke 2:13-15; 16-22. John 20:12. What do you know about bad angels?

**8-9.**—Who addresses the Son here? Who is the Son? How is he addressed? What title or name? What doctrine is supported by this verse? If Jesus were only a man or a creature could such language be properly applied to him? Why is Jesus enthroned at this time? See Phil. 2:6-11. How long will Jesus occupy this mediatorial throne? See 1 Cor. 15:24-28. What kind of Government will Jesus conduct? How will righteousness be regarded? How will iniquity be regarded?

## PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. God has taken great pains to give us a full revelation for our guidance. It has been given as men were able to receive it. It has been completed by Jesus. We should receive it with the greatest gratitude and reverence. Every man should study it.

2. We should be attentive to the New Testament, for we find God speaking to us here by his Son. The Gospels are largely taken up with reports of the teachings of Jesus; and the other parts of the New Testament set forth the principles and doctrines of his teaching; so we take the whole New Testament as the word of the Son.

3. Jesus is very great. He is heir of all things. He made the worlds. He upholds them. He has all the glory of God. He is addressed as God. He is on a throne, and wields all power. Matt. 28:18. Phil. 2, 9-11. His character is perfect. He loves righteous-

ness, and hates iniquity. Therefore we should love, serve, and obey him.

4. Angels are real beings employed by God in the administration of his universe. They are great and powerful. But they are all inferior to Jesus, and they are all commanded to worship him.

5. This lesson gives great prominence to the work of atonement. For although it does not say much about it, what it does say is very significant. (v. 3.) "When he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand, etc." This means that the work of purging our sins was a necessary thing before sitting down on his mediatorial throne. But he purged our sins by his death which was the crowning work of atonement. We are, therefore, led, when we think of the greatness and majesty of Jesus, to think also of his suffering and death.

**Answer in writing six selected questions from the above Questions.**