

EPHESIANS

THE LETTER

EPHESIANS - The LETTER

Chapter One

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to God the Father.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to Jesus.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to the Holy Spirit.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to in Him, in Christ, or in Jesus.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to Paul.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to the Jews.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to the Gentiles.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to glory.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to riches.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every time phrase.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to heavenly places.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to redemption.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to grace.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to power.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to walk.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to church or body.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to according to.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to Satan or the devil, or the evil one.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to husbands.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to children.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to fathers.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to slaves.

Read through **Ephesians** and mark every reference to masters.

Make a list for each of the key words or phrases above, using the information you see in the text. I.e.:

God the Father

Paul is an apostle by God's will

Grace and peace are from Him

He is the Father of believers

He is the Father of the Lord Jesus Christ

He has blessed believers with every spiritual blessing in the heavenly places in Christ Jesus

He chose believers to be in Christ

He chose believers before the foundation of the world

He chose believers to be holy and blameless before Him

Etc.

Read through **Ephesians 1** and divide the passage into the following segments:

1. Introduction
2. Paul's blessing to God
3. Paul's prayer for Ephesians

Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

Read through **Ephesians 2** and divide the passage into the following segments:

1. What you were
2. What you are
3. Gentiles under Old Covenant
4. Gentiles under New Covenant

Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin

Read through **Ephesians 3** and divide the passage into the following segments:

1. For this reason...Paul starts to pray
2. Parenthetical paragraph about Paul
3. For this reason... Paul finishes his prayer

Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin

Read through **Ephesians 4** and divide the passage into the following segments:

1. The whole body
2. Parts of the body
3. Put on the New Self
4. Speak truth

Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin

Read through **Ephesians 5** and divide the passage into the following segments:

1. Conversation within the body
2. Wives
3. Husbands

Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin

Read through **Ephesians 6** and divide the passage into the following segments:

1. Children
2. Fathers
3. Slaves
4. Masters
5. The enemy of the body
6. Focus on the body again
7. Focus on Paul's part in the body
8. Closing

Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin

READ AND ANSWER

Ephesians 1:1-2

Who wrote the book of Ephesians?

What is Paul's position or title?

How was he made an apostle?

Who is the book of Ephesians written to?

How are they described?

Where does grace and peace come from?

Ephesians 1:3-6

Who is God according to verse 3?

Who has God blessed?

What has God blessed those in Christ with?

Did God choose who would be in Christ?

When?

What did God chose them to be?

What did God predestine saints to be?

How did God adopt saints as sons to Himself?

What was His choice and predestining based on?

Was it based at all on the person?

What is based at all on the deeds of a person?

What would be the result of adoption?

What would God give a saint in order to bring Himself glory?

How much did God give?

When would a saint receive that grace?

What is Jesus called?

Ephesians 1:7-12

What do we have in Jesus?

1.

2.

With what measurement are saints redeemed and forgiven?

What did He do with the riches of His grace?

Who is “us”?

With what did God make known to us the mystery of His will?

1.

2.

What is God's will governed by?

Where did God plan to bring about His good pleasure?

What was God keeping in mind as He made His mystery known to saints?

What is the fullness of the times?

What things will be summed up in Christ?

Where do saints obtain an inheritance?

How were saints predestined?

Who brings all things about?

How are all things decided?

Who were the first to hope in Christ? Jews or Gentiles?

What is the goal of His will?

Ephesians 1:13-14

Who else, Jew or Gentile, believed in Christ?

What did they listen to in order to believe?

What is synonymous with the message of truth?

After listening to the message of truth and have also believed it, what happened to those chosen by God?

What were the saints sealed with?

What is the Holy Spirit given as?

What will be happening when we receiving our inheritance?

What will be the result of receiving our inheritance?

What is the promise?

Ephesians 1:15-23

What has Paul heard about the Ephesians?

1.

2.

Because the Gentile saints in Ephesus will be redeemed which will praise God's glory, what does Paul not cease to do?

Who is the God of Jesus?

What else is God called?

What does Paul ask the Father of glory to give to the saints in Ephesus?

1.

2.

How will they receive a spirit of wisdom and of revelation?

What does Paul pray will be enlightened?

What are the eyes of your heart?

What will they know once the eyes of their hearts are enlightened?

1.

2.

3.

What measure are these three things given in?

When did God bring about the working of the strength of His might?

Who raised Jesus from the dead?

When He raised Him from the dead, where did God seat Jesus?

What is the significance of being seated at the right hand of God?

Where is the right hand of God?

What is the place where Jesus is seated far above?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

When God raised Jesus from the dead and seated Him at His right hand, what else did God do?

1.

2.

Of what is Jesus the head?

What is synonymous with the church?

Who fills every part in every member of Christ's body?

Who fills every part in every member of the church?

If the church has Christ as its head, how beneficial is that?

READ AND ANSWER

Ephesians 2:1-3

Who was formerly dead in their trespasses and sins?

Is Paul talking to Jews or Gentiles in this chapter? (verse 11)

What do trespasses and sin cause?

How do dead people walk?

1.

2.

3.

What is the course of this world?

Who is the prince of the power of the air?

What is the spirit that is now working in the sons of disobedience?

Who else formerly lived just like the Gentiles? Who are the “we”?

How did the dead Jews and the dead Gentiles live?

1.

2.

3.

4.

Who are the “rest”?

What do you learn about God’s wrath from **Romans 1:18-19**?

Why are the “dead” called the children of wrath?

Whose wrath will come on them?

Why?

Is it just because of their deeds that they deserve God’s wrath? Look closely at verse three. Does it say they were children of wrath by their deeds or by their nature?

Apart from salvation, what does that make you?

People don’t become sinners because they sin and transgress. People sin and transgress because by nature they are sinners. We deserve God’s wrath not just because of our deeds, but because of our nature!

Ephesians 2:4-10

What is God rich in?

What does God have?

What did God do with His great love towards those He called?

When did God love us?

What did God do because of His great love for us? Remember what each person is before they are saved (verse 1).

When did God make us alive?

Are we alive and still independent of Him?

Under what condition are we alive? What becomes true regarding our connection to Christ?

By what have we been saved?

The verb for “been saved” shows that you have been saved completely, not just partially. Your present result is a saved state, but it also shows the persistence of that result through this present time, not just to the present time. When He saves a person, He saves them completely for all of eternity!

Who made us alive, God or Christ?

What did God do once He made us alive together with Christ?

- 1.
- 2.

From this passage list what is true of you if you are saved?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

What has been put under Christ's feet?

What is Christ the head over?

Then what is your position regarding "all things"?

1.

2.

What was the purpose of all these things God did while we were dead in our transgressions?

For how long will we be seen as God's trophies of His rich grace?

Who will receive glory for our salvation—the saint or God?

What is a person saved by?

What is a person saved through?

What is a gift of God?

Can anyone accomplish their own salvation?

Is there any deed a person can do that will result in salvation?

Why does God do it all?

When you think of the word "workmanship" do you think of something that is just thrown together or something that has been planned carefully?

What is God's workmanship?

Where did He create us?

What were we created for?

Who decides what good works are?

Who decides which good works you should do?

When did God decide what good works you were to do?

Are the good works that God has prepared part of God's workmanship?

Is our walking in the good works that He has prepared part of His workmanship?

Ephesians 2:11-12

What were the Gentiles called?

Who called them that?

Where was the circumcision of the Jews performed?

What performed the circumcision of the Jews?

Before the New Covenant where were the Gentiles in relationship to Christ?

Before the New Covenant where were the Gentiles in relationship to the nation of Israel?

Before the New Covenant where were the Gentiles in relationship to the covenants of promise?

Did they have any hope of being saved from God's wrath?

Did they have access to God?

Ephesians 2:13-22

Before the New Covenant where were the Gentiles in relationship to the Jews?

What did the blood of Christ do for those Gentiles who were in Christ Jesus?

What is "peace" referring to in verse 14?

Who receives the benefit of this peace?

Who are the two groups?

What was the barrier wall dividing?

Who broke it down?

Who is the one who brought union to Jews and Gentiles?

How did Christ break down the barrier of the dividing wall?

How did Christ abolish the enmity?

What is the enmity?

Why did Christ abolish the enmity?

Who are the two?

What does Christ make the two groups, Jews and Gentiles, into?

The word for peace here is not describing a feeling, but rather a state. It means to rejoin two parts into harmony. Israel had been separated unto God and therefore separated from the rest of the nations by the fact that they were not separated unto God. Now, in Christ Jesus those who were far off were brought near. Now, in Christ Jesus, Gentile believers would be separated unto God and therefore be brought into union with Jewish believers.

Once the two parts were rejoined, what did God reconcile them to?

How did God reconcile them?

How was the enmity put to death?

What did Christ preach to those who were far off?

Who were those who were far off?

What did Christ preach to those who were near?

Who were those who were near?

Which group had access to God prior to the New Covenant?

Who has access to God in the New Covenant?

How would Jewish believers and Gentile believers have access to God the Father?

Who are now no longer strangers and aliens?

Who are now fellow citizens with the saints?

Who are the saints? Observe the context carefully. Don't just give the answer you normally would. Think this through carefully and let the text speak for itself.

Rather than strangers and aliens, what are believing Gentiles now considered?

1.

2.

Paul switches from the image of a body to the image of a building. What is he still describing?

What has been built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets?

Who is the cornerstone of the building?

Who is the foundation of the building?

Who is the rest of the whole building?

How does the whole building grow?

What kind of a building is it growing into?

What is the repeated criterion of the growth?

Who is the "you" in verse 22?

Into what are the Gentiles, along with the Jews being built together?

READ AND ANSWER

Ephesians 3:1

In verse one of chapter three Paul starts to pray, but inserts a parenthetical paragraph until verse fourteen (remember there were no verses divisions when Paul wrote this letter.) Who is Paul praying for?

Ephesians 3:2-13

Verses two through thirteen are a parenthetical paragraph in which Paul states again that the Gentiles have been invited to be fellow heirs, fellow members of the body, and fellow partakers of the promise in Christ Jesus through the gospel. Who was given stewardship of God's grace concerning the Gentiles?

How did Paul find out about God's plans to include the Gentiles with the Jews in the body of Christ?

What does Paul call God's plan?

How can the Gentiles understand Paul's insight into the mystery of Christ?

Had the mystery of Christ been made known previously to prior generations?

To whom has it now been revealed?

How was it revealed to them?

Write out Paul's words. What is the mystery of Christ that Paul was given stewardship of?

How do Gentiles become fellow heirs, fellow members of the body and fellow partakers of the promise in Christ Jesus?

What is Paul's relationship to the gospel?

What does the word minister mean?

How was Paul made a minister of the gospel?

How was the gift of God's grace given to Paul?

How does Paul describe himself?

What was given to Paul?

Why was Paul given grace?

How does Paul describe the gospel here? (He preached the gospel.)

What does Paul reveal to those he is preaching to?

What mystery has been hidden for ages?

Where has it been hidden?

What is the "administration" of the mystery?

What is said about God in verse nine?

Why was Paul to bring to light the administration of the mystery—to show how God had administered His plan?

What would be made known about God?

To whom would the manifold wisdom of God be made known?

1.

2.

Through whom would the manifold wisdom of God be made known?

What was God's eternal purpose in doing things the way He did regarding the Jews and the Gentiles and the body of Christ?

How did God carry out His eternal purpose?

What was God's eternal purpose? (**Verse 11**)

How do we have access to God?

1.

2.

What do we have in Christ Jesus?

1.

2.

Paul asks the Gentiles not to lose heart at his tribulations on their behalf. Why?

Ephesians 3:14-21

Paul now returns to his prayer that he intended to pray starting in verse one. Why does Paul bow his knees before the Father? What is the reason he bows his knees before the Father?

Where do both Jews and Gentiles derive their name when they are part of the body of Christ?

What does Paul pray that God would grant the Gentiles?

How would God grant the Gentiles to be strengthened?

How would God strengthen them?

Why would God strengthen them?

How does Christ dwell in anyone's heart?

What does Paul pray they will comprehend when they are rooted and grounded in love?

Who are the saints in verse 18?

What does Paul pray they will know?

How does Paul describe the love of Christ?

What is the benefit for the Gentiles in comprehending and knowing these things about the love of Christ?

Paul ends his prayer with a benediction. What does he say God is able to do?

How does Paul say God does far more abundantly beyond all that we ask or think?

What two places does Paul say God will receive glory from?

1.

2.

How long is God to receive glory in the church and in Christ Jesus?

READ AND ANSWER

Ephesians 4:1-6

Therefore, because God is to receive glory in the church, what does Paul implore believers to do?

Those who are saved are those who have been _____.

What is the calling? What have believers been called to do? Go back to **Ephesians 3:21**.

How are believers to walk (act or behave) toward one another?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

How are we to show tolerance for one another?

What are we to be diligent to do?

How?

How many bodies of Christ are there?

How many Spirits of Christ are there?

How many different callings were we called to? How many different purposes were we called for?

How many Lords are there?

How many different faiths are there?

How many baptisms are there?

How many Gods are there?

How many Fathers are there? (In context – Spiritual Fathers)

Who is the “all” that God is Father of? (Ephesians 4:1)

Who is over the whole body?

Who is through all in the whole body?

Who is in all in the whole body?

Ephesians 4:7-16

Whereas verses 1-6 are talking about the unity of the body—what is the same between members of the body—verses 7-16 are now going to talk about the individuals in the body and their responsibilities toward one another.

What is given to each and every person in the body of Christ?

How is it given?

What determines how much grace you will receive?

What did Christ do when He ascended on high?

1.

2.

What does “He ascended” mean?

Where did He descend to?

Who is the one who descended?

To where did He ascend?

Why?

What is the “all things”? Remember the context of the book so far, especially note **chapter 1 verses 22-23**.

When He ascended, He gave gifts to men in the church. What specific gifts did He give?

1.

2.

3.

4.

What is the purpose of the gift of apostles, prophets, evangelists, and pastor-teachers to the church?

What are saints being equipped to do?

What is the work of service that the saints must do?

What is the goal that the body is to attain to?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

As a result of giving apostles, prophets, evangelists and pastor-teachers to the body of Christ, what should no longer happen?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

As a result of giving apostles, prophets, evangelists and pastor-teachers to the body of Christ, what will happen?

1.

2.

Who is the head of the body?

The whole body is to cause the growth of the body. From where does it get its life?

What is the body to do in love?

What is true about the true body? What is it fitted and held together by?

How do the joints supply what is needed?

Ephesians 4:17-24

What does Paul say that affirms what the Lord has already said?

How do unsaved Gentiles walk?

What is the futility of the mind?

What does every person alive know? **Romans 1:18-21**

1.

2.

3.

When unbelievers walk in the futility of their mind, they are suppressing the truth they know about God—the truth God has made evident to them, what happens to them?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Why are they excluded from the life of God?

- 1.
- 2.

To be callous is to be unresponsive to the will of God. When men become callous because they reject the truth they know about God, what do they do?

What does Paul say is true of a believer?

Paul writes a parenthetical insert which challenges each person reading this letter to question honestly whether they are a true believer. What does he say will be true? (To “be taught” includes the receiving of the truth taught.)

- 1.
- 2.

Where is truth?

Now Paul goes on and finishes his thought that he started in verse 20. He says they were not taught that they could live like unbelievers. Instead, what were they taught about their former manner of life?

What does he say is true about the old self?

What is corrupting the old self?

As they lay aside the old self, what are they to do?

1.

2.

What does he say is true about the new self?

What does the new self resemble?

How has it been created?

1.

2.

What is to be renewed?

How can that happen? What must take place? **Romans 12:2; Ephesians 5:26**

Ephesians 4:25-32

Therefore, because we are no longer to listen to false teachers and false teaching (**Ephesians 4:14**) and because we are to speak the broad complete true doctrine to one another (**Ephesians 4:14**), what must we do?

1.

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.

17.

18.

19.

Why must we lay aside falsehood and speak truth to one another? (Neighbor in this context would be anyone in the body of Christ with whom you are acquainted with.)

Verse 26 is often misunderstood. First of all it doesn't say "you are allowed to be angry"—it says to "be angry". Confusing? Let's look at this closer.

The word "angry" is the Greek word *orgizo* which means wrath, provoked, and very angry. It is an agitation of the soul, violent emotion, or anger that is exhibited in punishment or vengeance. The verb "be" is plural, imperative mood, and present tense. Because the verb is plural we know that Paul is speaking to all believers. Secondly, because the mood is imperative we know it is a command. Lastly, because the tense is present we know it is to be as a way of life. Is Paul commanding all believers in the body of Christ to be provoked, angry or full of wrath as a way of life? He is, in fact, commanding all believers to have a settled, abiding hatred of unrighteousness with appropriate actions.

The second part of **verse 26** commands us not to let the sun go down on our anger. The word translated anger at the end of the verse is a different Greek word than is translated anger in the first part of the verse. It is not *orgizo*, as the former, but rather *parorgismos* which means violent or bitter anger, irritation, exasperation or resentment..

We are to have a settled, abiding hatred of unrighteousness with appropriate actions. When we don't take appropriate actions, we help people continue in their unrighteousness. When we don't take appropriate action, we can instead become exasperated and resentful of the individual and his sin. That is the type of anger we are not to continue in.

In **verse 31** Paul uses a third Greek word that is translated anger just as *parorgismos* and *orgizo*—the word *thumos*. *Thumos* means wrath, passion, heated anger, anger boiling up and soon subsiding again, a violent outbreak of anger. Paul commands that every bit of that kind of anger be put away from the believer.

READ AND ANSWER

Ephesians 5:1-21

Therefore, because God in Christ has forgiven believers, what are they to do?

How is walking in love described?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

When believers forgive each other, just as God in Christ has also forgiven believers, what sort of an aroma does God reckon it to?

What must there not even be a suspicion or accusation of among believers? What is not proper for any saint to do?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What is not fitting for any saint to do?

- 1.

2.

3.

What is fitting for saints to do with their mouths?

What can you know with certainty?

Do immoral people have an inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and God?

Does any impure person have an inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and God?

Does an idolater have an inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and God?

Verse 6 says, “for because of these things the wrath of God comes upon the sons of disobedience.” What are “these things?”

What are the empty words that you are not to let anyone deceive you with?

What would the deception be? What would the lie be? (Don’t take this verse out of its context. The “these things” definitely refer to the behavior of someone who is not saved in the previous verse. Have you ever told someone they were saved (for whatever reason) even though you knew they were immoral, impure or covetous? If you have, what must you go back and say to them now?

If you are immoral, impure or covetous, what does God say is the truth (even though people have tried to assure you that you are saved)?

Therefore, because God’s wrath comes upon those who are sons of disobedience/unbelievers/impure, covetous and idolatrous people, what must you not be any longer?

What were believers formerly?

What is true of believers?

As Light in the Lord, what are you to do?

What does the fruit of the Light consist of?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Verse 10 is continuing the sentence that was started in **verse 7**. Read the sentence through taking out the parenthetical phrase in **verse 8**. The thought of “trying” to learn what is pleasing to the Lord is not talking about putting forth effort in order to learn what is pleasing to the Lord. It is talking about proving what is pleasing to the Lord. It is telling us to put to the test and approve what is pleasing to the Lord. What things are supposed to be put to the test and approved as pleasing to the Lord?

What are believers not to participate in?

What are believers to do concerning the unfruitful deeds of darkness?

The word “expose” means to acknowledge and make manifest. Another translation uses the word “reprove” instead. What is it that believers are to expose and make manifest?

How disgraceful are the unfruitful deeds of darkness?

Can **verse 12** be saying that we are not to confront believers who are doing these deeds?

Why not? What is its context?

Verse 12 is saying we need open rebuke rather than silent overlooking of sins in those who say they are believers. The disgrace is to speak or to know that believers are sinning and no one has brought their sin into the light. What have you done in the past—exposed and reprovved sin in another believer or overlooked and kept his or her sin in the darkness? Have you done what is pleasing to the Lord or what is disgraceful?

When do things become visible?

What is the “light”? (**Verse 8**)

When deeds are exposed by the light, they are made plain, or shown to be good or bad. Here the word “expose” here means to reprove to the point of conviction. You will know if they are truly convicted if they truly repent. Do you see what a grave responsibility we have to one another as believers? Have you exposed the hidden deeds of believers to the point of their conviction?

What is **verse 14** saying? Does it seem to relate to the rest of the chapter? It does indeed. What is happening when Christ shines on someone? What is shining a picture of?

Have we seen the idea of light used here in this segment?

If light means truth, then when will Christ give someone more truth? When they are “awake” or when they are “asleep”?

Think carefully here, whose responsibility is it to wake someone up?

How are we commanded to wake someone up?

Are you waking sinners up?

Therefore, because of the truth of the responsibility of believers to be pleasing to the Lord by reprovving those who say they are Christians, but continue to sin, what must a believer do?

What would make a believer a wise man?

What would make a believer an unwise man?

Who is Paul referring to when he gives the example of being wise or unwise—the believer who is sinning or the believer who is commanded to reprove and expose the sin?

If a believer is wise he will make the most of every moment of time. Because the days are evil and many people who call themselves Christians sin with abandonment, what will a wise believer find himself doing much of the time?

Evidently the Ephesians had not been wise, because Paul commands them to stop being foolish. They haven't understood what the will of the Lord is—to reprove and expose sin in people who say they are Christians by speaking TRUTH to them (**Ephesians 4:15**). Are you a wise believer? Are you a foolish believer? Has a wise believer ever come to you and exposed your sin? Have believers who know you been foolish and left your sin in the darkness?

Instead of getting drunk with wine and wasting every moment (dissipation), what is a believer commanded to do? (To be filled means to be controlled by.)

If we are filled with the Holy Spirit (controlled by Him), what will we do?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

6.

7.

What should be coming out of the mouth of a believer continually?

Does that agree with **verse 4**?

Who are we to give thanks to—Jesus or God?

How are we to give thanks to God?

Whether another believer is a Jew or a Gentile, how are we to act in regard to him or her?

Ephesians 5:22-24

To whom is a wife to subject herself?

To Whom is she to consider that she is really subjecting herself?

If a wife is subject to the Lord, will she subject herself to her husband?

If a wife does not subject herself to her husband, is she subjecting herself to the Lord?

What is the husband's relationship to the wife?

What is Christ's relationship to the church? (**Ephesians 1:22-23**)

Who is the one who saves the body?

How completely is a wife to be subject to her husband?

Ephesians 5:25-33

How are husbands to act in their relationship with their wife?

How did Christ act in His relationship to the church?

1.

2.

How completely is a husband to love his wife?

Why did Christ give Himself up for the church?

How does Christ sanctify the church?

How does **Ephesians 4:9-11** relate to Christ washing the body with the word?

Why does Christ want the church cleansed by the water of the word?

In order to be present to Christ in glory, what must happen to the church?

In order to have no spot or wrinkle or any such thing, what must happen to the church?

In order to be holy and blameless, what must happen to the church?

What should the husband's goal be?

How are husbands to love their wives?

Who does the man love who loves his wife?

Do people hate their own flesh?

What do people do for their flesh?

1.

2.

What is a husband to do for his wife?

1.

2.

Christ gave Himself up for the church. Christ sanctifies the church by cleansing her with the water of the word. What else does Christ do for the church?

1.

2.

Why?

When a man and women get married, who must the man leave?

1.

2.

Who is a man to be joined to?

When a man is joined to his wife, what do the two of them become?

What is the reason that a man leaves his father and mother and is joined to a wife and become one flesh?

Paul says this is a great mystery, but qualified what he is referring to. What is he referring to?

Who is the church one flesh with?

Who is Christ one flesh with?

Whether a husband understands all of the mystery or not, what is he commanded to do?

Whether a wife understands all of the mystery or not, what is she commanded to do?

READ AND ANSWER

Ephesians 6:1-3

What is commanded as for children to do?

Why?

How are criteria is a child given regarding obeying his or her parents?

Who is a child to honor?

What benefit does this commandment have?

What is the promise?

1.

2.

Ephesians 6:4

What are fathers not allowed to do?

What are fathers commanded to bring their children up in?

1.

2.

Ephesians 6:5-8

How are slaves to respond to their masters?

Which masters is Paul talking about?

How does Paul define the slave's obedience to his master?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Whose will is a slave really doing?

What attitude should a slave have in his obedience?

Who is a slave truly rendering service to if he is obeying Paul's command?

What can a slave know as he renders service to the Lord through his earthly master?

Is this promise just true for slaves?

What can you know as you render service to the Lord through people on this earth?

Ephesians 6:9

What are masters to their slaves?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

What are masters to stop doing altogether?

What must they know and keep in their minds at all times?

1.

2.

Does God consider the master of a slave differently than the slave of a master?
Why not?

In **chapters 1 and 2** Paul gives the church glorious doctrine concerning what is true about believers and about their head Jesus Christ. Then in **chapter 3** he prays for them to be strengthened by the Holy Spirit. In **chapter 4** he gives the believers commands to walk like new men in Christ, not like Gentiles and starts exhorting them to be concerned about the spiritual growth and walk of every other believer. **Chapter 5** is full of commandments dealing with what a believer is to speak to one who claims to be a believer, yet whose walk is not according to the word of truth. In other words, it deals with conversation between those in the body. **Chapter 5** ends with more specific relationship within the body. Those commands continue into **chapter 6**.

Now, starting in **verse 10** Paul gives them his rousing grand finale! He has given them instructions on how they are to behave toward one another and now he turns their attention outside of the body—he turns it to the enemy of the body. Their enemy is not each other!

Ephesians 6:10-17

How is a Christian to be strong? Where does a Christian get his strength from?

1.

2.

What is a Christian to put on?

Why?

What does a believer need to stand firm against? What comes against believers?

Is our struggle with other believers?

Is our struggle with Jews or Gentiles?

Is our struggle even with unbelievers?

Who is our struggle against?

1.

2.

3.

4.

Once more Paul tells the Christian what he must do. What is it?

Why?

1.

2.

When is the “evil day”?

What is everything that needs to be done first?

What is true of you if you are standing firm? What have you done?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

What is the truth that your loins must be girded with?

To have your loins girded means that all encumbrances have been put away in order for you to march forward. What encumbrances must you get rid of? What tells you what is an encumbrance and what is not?

What is left after the encumbrances have been put away?

What does a breastplate do?

What is righteousness?

If you are not righteous, what happens to your breastplate? What will your breastplate not be able to do any longer?

If you have a hole in your breastplate, where will Satan aim to hit you?

What must you do if you have any unrighteousness in your life at all?

What are you to put on your feet so that you will be able to march forward?

Do you shod your feet with the gospel of peace or the preparation of the gospel of peace?

How do you prepare to give the gospel of peace (truth) to someone?

What is the gospel of peace?

Do you know it? Are you prepared? What must you do if you are not prepared?

Once you have your loins girded with truth, your breastplate of righteousness on and in good shape, and your feet are prepared because you know the truth, what are you to do next?

What does the shield of faith shield a believer from?

How?

What do you think the flaming arrows of the evil one are? Could it be lies against the truth? Will you believe (have faith in) what Satan says or what God says?

What are you to do next?

What does the helmet protect?

What protects your mind?

What else are you to take?

What is the sword of the Spirit?

Ephesians 6:18

Now Paul takes his readers from focusing on preparation against the enemy of the body and returns them to think about one another. What are they to do?

How are they to pray at all times?

What is to be in view at all times?

How are believers to stay alert?

1.

2.

Who are believers to pray for?

Ephesians 6:19-20

Paul now draws their attention to himself. What does he command them to do?

What are they to pray for in regard to Paul?

What should you pray for in regard to all believers, including yourself?

Why is Paul in chains?

What is Paul an ambassador for?

How is Paul to speak when he speaks regarding the gospel?

Do you make known the mystery of the gospel with boldness? Do you ask for God to give you the words to say? Have you studied His word so you will recognize and understand the words He gives you to say?

Ephesians 6:21-24

Who is Paul sending to Ephesus?

Why?

How is Tychicus described?

How much will Tychicus tell the Ephesians about Paul's circumstances?

What purpose did Paul have in sending Tychicus?

1.

2.

What does Paul extend to the brethren?

1.

2.

Where does peace and love with faith come from?

1.

2.

Who does Paul pray will receive grace from God?

How do believers love their Lord Jesus Christ?

Do you obey Jesus Christ as Lord?

Do you love Him?

How does He describe your love for Him?