

LESSON 11

JUNE 13

READING: Colossians 1-4

Chapter 1

1. Who wrote Colossians and who was it written to?
2. What did Paul hear about the Colossians? vs 3-4
3. List 3 things verses 15-18 tell us about Christ.

Chapter 2

4. Paul tells us to beware of what in verse 8?

Chapter 3

5. If we are living with Christ, what should we be thinking about as we live day to day?
vs 2

6. Verse 12 tells of things Christians should put on. Tell what each of these things mean.

Tender Mercies:

Kindness:

Humility:

Meekness:

Longsuffering:

7. "But above all things put on _____, which is the bond of perfection." vs14

8. What do verses 18-22 say about:

Wives:

Husbands:

Children:

Fathers:

Servants:

Chapter 4

9. Paul encourages the Colossians to continue earnestly in _____. vs2

Memory verse for June 16:

And whatever you do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God the Father through Him. Colossians 3:17

Lesson 11 – Preeminence of Christ

Text: Colossians 1-4

Memory Verse: Ps. 119:103

Prayer

Recite Memory Verse: “How sweet are your words to my taste, sweeter than honey to my mouth!”

Background

We talked a few lessons back about God’s plan and the mystery of it. Well, part of this plan was his providential care for man throughout time. Have you ever heard of providence before? It simply means that God provides everything we need, both physical and spiritual. Today, we’re going to talk about the different ways that God has dealt with and provided for man throughout time. There are three of these ways and they are called dispensations – Patriarchal, Mosaic, and Christian.

Body

God hasn’t always taken care of and spoken to man in the same way he does now. In the beginning, he spoke directly to certain people like Adam & Eve, Cain, Noah, and Abraham whereas now we only know His will through His written word, the bible. In the beginning, He dealt with the father or patriarch of each family and they in turn passed God’s requirements down to their family. This is how he dealt with man during the time period or dispensation we call the Patriarchal age. Let’s look at some events that happened during this age. (Use poster with pockets under each dispensation. I will be using the bible chronology cards from my own copy of Our Spiritual Heritage to put into each pocket. Feel free to ask me to borrow these, or make up some of your own using index cards. SP)

The next time period was the Mosaic dispensation. Can you guess when this period began? (When Moses received the 10 commandments) During this time, God had chosen a certain tribe to be the ones who would approach Him on behalf of the people and make sacrifices for them. They would now be in charge of passing God’s laws down to the people. Which tribe was this? (Levi) He also gave a written set of laws during this dispensation. What were they? (10 commandments) God still spoke to a few men during this time. Can you think of some men God talked to during the Mosaic dispensation? (Moses, Joshua, Elijah, Solomon, Samuel, Ezekiel, etc.) Can you think of any times that God provided food for people during this time period? (Manna and quail for the Israelites, ravens and bread for Elijah, bread and oil that kept being replenished for the widow who shared with Elijah) Let’s look at some events for this time period. (Use poster again.)

The last dispensation is the Christian dispensation. Can you guess why it's called this? (It began with the beginning of the Christian church.) We are all in this dispensation now and will be until the end of time when Christ comes again. How does God talk to us today? (Through His word, the bible) Who offers sacrifices for us now? (Jesus offered one sacrifice for all of us that takes care of all of our sins.) Let's look at some events for this time period. (Use poster again.)

So, in review, the Patriarchal age was when God spoke to man through the head of the household or the father/patriarch. This time period was from the very beginning of time until Moses received the 10 commandments. The Mosaic age was when God dealt with man mainly through the Levitical priesthood. This time period went from the receiving of the 10 commandments until the Day of Pentecost. The Christian age is everything since the Day of Pentecost until the end of time.

Activities

Pass out the chronology cards to the students and use the rest of the class time letting them pick the appropriate dispensation pocket to put their cards in.

Wednesday Night

Help students make mini-versions of the dispensation poster to take home for review. Discuss the Godhead and which member of it came to earth and therefore is preeminent. Tell how Christ is preeminent or first. (Firstborn over all creation, first to be raised from the dead never to die again) Discuss what law was taken away when Christ died.

Recite Memory Verse

Text: Colossians 1-4

Memory Verse: "How sweet are your words to my taste, sweeter than honey to my mouth." Psalms 119:103

1. Who wrote the book of Colossians? _ _ _ _ _

Can you find these things in the bible text below?

13 He has delivered us from the power of darkness and translated us into the kingdom of the Son of His love,

14 in whom we have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of sins.

15 He is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn over all creation.

16 For by Him all things were created that are in heaven and that are on earth, visible and invisible, whether thrones or dominions or principalities or powers. All things were created through Him and for Him.

17 And He is before all things, and in Him all things consist.

18 And He is the head of the body, the church, who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead, that in all things He may have the preeminence.

2. Underline what God has delivered us from.

3. Highlight in yellow what He has translated us into.

4. Circle who Christ is a picture or image of.

5. Highlight in pink what Christ created.

6. Highlight in green what Christ is the head of.

7. Preeminence means : (Choose one)

a. to be first

b. to be last

c. to be loud

d. to be big

8. When we read about the "body" or "His body" in the New Testament, what does it represent? Col. 1:24 _ _ _ _ _

9. "For in _ _ _ dwells all the fullness of the _ _ _ _ _ bodily." Col. 2:9