



INTRODUCTION

I. Who is the author of the book of James? vs. 1

A. How many “James” are mentioned in the NT?

1. James (_____) Son of _____. Matt. 10:2, Mk. 3:17, Lk. 6:14, Acts 1:1
(killed in AD 44 - Acts 12:2)
2. James (_____) Son of _____. Mt. 10:3
3. James the less or _____ Mk 15:40 (Matt 27:56)
4. James the _____ of Judas. Lk 6:16, Acts 1:13
5. James the half brother of _____. Mk 6:3

B. What do we know about James?

1. Oldest of Mary’s _____ Matt. 13:55, Mk. 6:3
* What false doctrine do these two verses refute?
2. Didn’t believe in _____. Matt. 12:46-50, Mk. 3:21, Jn. 7:3-6
3. Saved after the _____. Acts 1:14, 15:13, I Cor. 15:7
4. Leader of _____ church. Acts 12:17, 15:13, 21:18; Gal. 1:18-19, 2:9
5. Brother to _____. Jude 1:1
6. Historians write:
 - a. He was stoned as a martyr in 64 AD
 - b. He was know as “the _____” or “the _____” by both Christians and non-Christians.

C. Why does he not identify himself as the brother of Christ? vs. 1

II. When was this _____ or Non-Pauline Epistle written?

A. Cp. to Paul’s earliest book - Gal. _____ I Thess. _____ II Thess. _____ I Cor.

B. General Epistles are called such because they were not written to any particular _____
or _____.

* *List the other General Epistles.*

C. James’ writing and teaching are much like _____.

“James says less about the Master than any other writer in the New Testament, but his speech is more like that of the Master than the speech of any of them.” D.A. Hayes

III. General information about James

- A. What OT book is James compared with?
- B. The theme of James is _____ Christian _____.
- C. For whom was this letter especially written? vs. 1 cp. I Pet. 1:1
- D. What kind of servant was James? vs. 1 cp. Jude 1; Titus 1:1, II Pet. 1:1, Rev. 1:1
- E. How many times does James address his readers as “brethren” or “my brethren”?

JAMES 1

I. The Purpose of Trials

- A. What does he mean by “joy”? cp. Jn. 16:20; Acts 5:41
 - 1. Comes from _____ Rom. 15:13
 - 2. Comes from _____ Rom. 5:2 (cp. Heb. 12:2)
 - 3. Comes from _____ Rom. 12:15; I Thess. 3:9
 - 4. Is in the _____ Phil. 3:1, 4:4
 - 5. Rejoice “_____” not “because of” I Pet. 1:6
- B. What does he mean by “temptations” in vs. 2? cp. I Pet. 4:12-13
 - * *Be sure who you are suffering for?* I Pet. 4:15-16 (2:20)
 - 1. Tests are given to:
 - a. I Cor. 8:2-3
 - b. Psa. 105:17-19
 - c. Job 23:10
 - d. Jas. 1:12
 - e. Heb. 12:7 (*Endure* = _____)
 - * *Not “Praise the Lord _____”, but “Praise the Lord”!*
 - 2. If you want to be _____ you must take the tests. II Tim. 3:12
- C. What does he mean by “patience” in vs. 3? cp. Jas. 5:11; Rom. 12:12
 - Greek* = “to _____ under”; _____, *steadfastness*
 - 1. Who exemplified patience in testing in the OT? cp. Jas. 5:10-11
 - 2. What gives Christians the ability to be patient in tribulation? Rm. 5:2-3, 8:24-25, 12:12
 - * *Note that trials do not help us when we bring them on ourselves.* I Pet. 2:20
- D. Can a Christian be “perfect”? cp. Phil. 3:15, I Jn 1:8, 10
 - 1. For a Christian, perfection is to _____ I Co. 14:20 (13:11). Heb. 5:13-14
 - 2. Growth or _____ comes from _____. I Jn 2:5, II Pt. 1:4



3. We are helped in our growth by _____ Eph. 4:11-13, Col. 1:28, 4:12

E. What is the “*perfect work*” of patience? Rom. 5:2-4

F. What does “*entire*” mean? vs. 4, cp. I Thess. 5:23

II. The Purpose of Faith

A. Define Wisdom vs. 5

1. Prov. 1:2-7 (9:10)

2. I Cor. 1:18-25

3. Jas. 3:13-18

* “*Ask*” - _____ *asking, not a one time experience.* Matt. 7:7; Prov. 2:1-7

B. What does it mean “*and upbraideth not*” vs. 5

C. It is important to understand the Bible teaching on faith. Matt. 21:22

1. Definition (Heb. 11:1)

2. The focus of faith is _____. Heb. 11:6

3. Faith on mans part is two-fold.

a. _____ Mark 11:24, Rom. 14:23

b. Willing to meet the _____ Luke 17:3-5

4. Faith

a. Is not a _____ formula. Acts 19:13-16

b. Does not come without _____. Mark 9:28-29 (18)

c. Is not being _____. Rom. 4:19-21

Faith is not _____ God’s reluctance; it is laying _____ of His highest willingness. (Psa. 37:4)

D. Wavering comes from a lack of _____ and _____ Eph. 4:14

E. Why don't we receive "*anything*" from God? Jas. 4:3

F. What does it mean to be "*double minded*"? vs. 8; Jas. 4:8; cp. Matt. 6:24

III. The Purpose of Life James 1:9-12

A. What is the connection between the teachings on being poor or rich and what we have already studied?

1. vs. 9

2. vs. 10

B. By using the term "_____" James is reminding us that the church is made up of many different backgrounds. Gal. 3:26-28

C. When is the brother of low degree and the rich brother to rejoice? vs. 9-10 cp. vs. 2

1. How is the brother of low degree exalted? vs. 9

2. How is the rich brother made low? vs. 10

D. Where in the OT does James quote from in verse 11?

E. What is meant by temptation in verse 12?

F. What is another word that could be used for tried in vs. 12?

G. Where else in scripture is this crown promised?

1. What other crowns are we told of in Scriptures?

2. When will we receive our crowns? I Cor. 3:14

H. What should our attitude be when we are tempted? I Peter 1:6,7

IV. The Purpose of God Jas. 1:13-18

A. When does a trial or test allowed and sent by God become a temptation? vs. 13

B. Why can't God tempt anyone? vs. 13

C. Where lies the real root of temptation? Mark 7:20-23



- D. What is lust and what are the 3 sources of lust? vs. 14 cp. I John 2:16 “*The _____ appetites or desires of life _____ out of God’s will.*” i.e. Heb. 13:4
1. Lust of _____ Gn. 3:6, I Co.. 6:12-13
 2. Lust of _____ Gn. 3:6, Pr. 4:23
 3. _____ of _____ Gn. 3:6 (3:1)
- * Who does James not say “*made us do it*”? cp. 4:7
- E. What picture does James draw by using the phrases “drawn away” and “enticed”? vs. 14
cp. II Cor. 11:3
- F. It is hard to abort sin when it has already _____. Prov. 1:10
- G. Does lust always bring forth sin? vs. 15 cp. Matt. 5:28
- H. Death is _____. vs. 15 cp. Is. 59:2; Rom. 6:23
- I. To err means to be _____. vs. 16 cp. Gal. 6:7; I Cor. 6:9; 15:33
- J. What do we learn about the goodness of God in vs. 17? cp. Matt. 7:11
1. God gives only _____ gifts. Rom. 8:28
 2. God gives only _____ gifts. Rom. 8:28
 3. God gives gifts _____.
 4. God will _____ giving gifts.
- * How does this tie in with being tempted? cp. I Cor. 10:13; II Sam. 12:7-8
- * *Satan never gives any gifts - you end up _____ for them.*
- K. What is the imagery of “father of Lights” and no “shadow of turning”? cp. I Jn 1:5
- L. How are we born-again (_____)? vs. 18 cp. John 1:13 (also II Peter 3:9)
- M. Compare conception in vs. 15 and conception in vs. 18. I Peter 1:23
- N. _____ is the firstfruits of the resurrection (I Cor. 15:23) _____ have the firstfruits of the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:23) and the _____ were the firstfruits of salvation.

Rom. 16:5, Rom. 1:16 and Jas. 1:1 (Prov. 3:9)

V. The Purpose of the Word James 1:19-27

A. Receive the word vs. 19-21

* What is the “*wherefore*” there for?

1. What does the Bible teach about hearing? vs. 19

God gave us two ears and one mouth----We should listen twice as much as talk.

a. Rom. 10:17

b. Matt. 13:9

c. Mark 4:24

d. Luke 8:18

e. Matt. 13:13

f. Heb. 5:11

2. What does the Bible say about speaking?

“Even a fool, as long as he keeps silent, is regarded as wise.”

a. Prov. 10:19

b. Prov. 17:27-28

c. Col. 4:6

d. Luke 6:45

3. What does the Bible say about “wrath”?

Temper is such a valuable thing, it is a shame to lose it.

a. Prov. 14:29

b. Prov. 16:32

c. Eccl. 7:9

d. Eph. 4:26

e. Mark 3:5

4. What does “*engrafted*” mean? cp. Matt. 13:1-9, 13-23



- a. What is filthiness? cp. Jas. 1:21 to I Pet. 2:1-2
 - b. What is superfluity of naughtiness?
 - c. What is meekness?
5. What does the phrase “*able to save your souls*” refer back to? vs. 21
- B. Practice the word James 1:22-25
“*Too many Christians mark their Bibles, but their Bibles never mark them.*”
1. What parable did Jesus use to teach the principle given in verse 22? (*Check cross ref.*)
- Where else is this same principle taught?
 2. What does “*deceiving*” mean? vs. 22
 - a. II Cor. 10:12
 - b. I Cor. 3:18-20
 - c. Eph. 4:22-24
 3. How should we look into the mirror of the Word? vs. 23-25 cp. Acts 17:11
 - a. Behold - _____
 - b. Look - = _____ examination
 4. When we look into the mirror of the Word, who should we see reflected back? vs. 25
cp. II Cor. 3:18
 5. Compare the use of liberty to II Cor. 3:17 and James 2:12
- C. Live the Word vs. 26-27
1. What kind of things do people do to be religious? cp. Matt. 6:1-18
 2. Who is the “*religious*” man deceiving? cp. Luke 18:11
 3. What does “*vain*” mean?
 - a. What causes vanity? I Cor. 3:18-20, I Cor. 8:1, Tit. 3:9
 - b. What is religion without Christ?

4. Where else in James does he talk about the tongue?
 - a. Do you have a cross-ref. for the Psalms?
 - b. Why is the tongue so important? cp. Matt. 12:34-35
 5. Pure religion is practicing Christian _____. I Cor. 13
 - a. We should not just _____ it or _____ it, but _____ it! Jas. 2:15-17
 - b. When we visit, we minister to _____. Matt. 25:34-40
 6. Undefined religion is practicing good Christian _____.
 - a. Clean through the _____. John 15:3; Psa. 119:9
 - b. Clean through _____ I John 1:9; John 13:10
- * What is the “*world*” and what are the steps that lead us into the “world”? Jn 14:30
- 1) James 4:4
 - 2) I John 2:15-17
 - 3) Rom. 12:1-2
 - 4) Who is an example of this happening to?
 - 5) Do we have to isolate ourselves from the world? I Cor. 5:9-11

I. Introduction Chapter 2

A. What does verse 1 mean? Rewrite it in your own words.

1. What was Jesus’ attitude towards people? Matt. 22:16
 - a. What is His attitude towards the lost? Rom. 5:8, II Pet. 3:8-9
 - b. What is His attitude towards Christians? I Jn 4:11, 20-21
2. Can we see as He sees? I Sam. 16:7

B. What should be the basis of our judgment? Jn 7:24

C. Why did James add the phrase about Jesus “the Lord of glory”?

II. Example James 2:2-4



* *What are some other words for “gay”?* vs. 3

A. Where is the source of the problem described here? Matt. 15:19

1. Evil thoughts refers to who?
2. What does it mean? cp. Lk. 5:21-22

B. Should Christians be concerned about outward appearances at all? I Pet. 2:12

III. Explanation James 2:5-7

A. Where has James previously referred to the relationship of the rich and poor Christian?

B. Can't a rich man be saved? vs. 5 cp. Mark 10:23-25

1. What makes it hard for a rich man to be saved? Mark 10:24, I Tim. 6:17
2. What should be his attitude towards his riches? I Tim. 6:18

C. Does being poor make you spiritual? Jas. 2:5

1. What makes it easy for a poor man to be saved? Luke 6:20-26
2. Why does God use the poor, weak and base? I Cor. 1:26-29
3. What does the poor man need to have to be chosen of God?

a. _____ Luke 12:21, Matt. 6:20

b. _____ John 1:12, Rom. 8:17

c. _____ Rom. 8:28, John 14:15

D. What practical reasons does James give for not showing favoritism to the rich? 2:6-7

1. vs. 6 _____ Jas. 5:1-6, Acts 16:19, 19:23-29 (27)
2. vs. 7 _____ Phil. 2:9

IV. Scriptural Basis James 2:8-11

A. Where is it “according to the Scriptures”? vs. 8

B. According to Jesus, who is your neighbor? vs. 9 Lk. 10:30-31

“Not who is my neighbor, but who can I be a neighbor to.”

C. Why is it called the “royal law”? vs. 8

1. From and taught by _____. Rom. 5:5, I Thess. 4:9

2. _____ all other laws. Rom. 13:10

* *Obeying it makes you a _____!*

D. How does having respect of persons cause us to sin? vs. 9

E. Explain vs. 10.

F. Does this passage teach that some violations of the law are not as serious as others?

G. How bad of sinners are we? Rom. 3:23

H. Can a person be saved by keeping the law? Eph. 2:8-9, Gal. 5:1-4, 3:10-11

V. Judgment

A. Will Christians be judged? Rom. 14:10-12, II Cor. 5:10

1. Our _____ will be judged. Matt. 12:36 (34-37)

2. Our _____ will be judged. I Cor. 3:11-15, Rom. 2:6

3. Our _____ will be judged. I Cor. 4:5

4. Our _____ will be judged. Phil. 1:10, Phil. 2:16

* We will not be judged if we judge _____. I Cor. 11:31 (I Jn 1:9, Heb. 10:17)

B. What parable teaches this principle vs. 13? (Prov. 21:13, Matt. 5:7)

C. The Law of Liberty does not _____ us to do right, but _____ us how to do right. vs. 12 cp. 1:25

1. Liberty does not mean _____. Rom. 6:1-2, Gal. 5:13-15, I Pet. 2:16

2. Our liberty ends where _____ rights begin. I Cor. 8:9

3. Liberty is freedom to do _____. Psa. 119:45

D. How do we lose our liberty? John 8:34 (31-32)



E. How do we keep our liberty? II Cor. 3:17

VI Three Types of Faith

A. _____ faith. Jas. 2:14-18

** This section continues the consideration of true faith begun in 2:1.*

1. Does James contradict Paul in Rom. 4:1-8, 16-25 and Eph. 2:8-10?

2. How else could you say verse 14?

3. What kind of works will show a man's faith? cp. 2:8

a. Keep His _____ I Jn 2:4, Jn 14:15

b. _____ the brethren I Jn 2:9, Jn 15:17

** Is everyone that says they have faith in Christ saved? Matt. 7:21-23*

4. Who are we responsible to help? cp. 15-16 to Gal. 6:10, Matt. 25:34-40

a. Give some cross-references for Jas. 2:15-16

b. What does the phrase "*Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled*" mean?

5. What is James teaching in vs. 18?

"Faith that _____ no works is _____ and _____ faith cannot _____ works."

"It is faith _____ that _____, but faith that _____ is never _____."

"_____ faith changes how we _____".

B. _____ faith 2:19

1. Where does James quote from in the beginning of verse 19?

2. Give some NT examples of demons who believed in God. Mk _____, Mk 3: _____, Lk _____, Acts _____

3. Why do the demons tremble? Matt. 8:29, Lk 8:31

C. _____ faith

1. What does the word vain mean? Jas. 2:20, 26
2. Illustration #1 - Abraham
 - a. What times of Abraham's life do Paul and James use to illustrate their points?
 - 1) Paul (Rom. 4:1-3, 17-22)
 - 2) James (Jas. 2:21-24)
 - b. Paul shows that Abraham was justified by faith before _____ and James shows he was justified by works before _____. cp. 2:18, 24
** Abraham was not saved by faith plus works, but by faith that works.*
 - c. "Faith made perfect" means his faith was made _____ or _____ by works. Tit. 1:16, 3:8
 - d. How was the Scripture (_____) fulfilled?
** The Christian is saved by faith alone, but not a faith that is alone.*
 - e. Where else in Scripture is Abraham called the "*friend of God*"? cp. Jn 15:14
3. Illustration #2 – Rahab
 - a. Where in the OT do we learn about Rahab?
 - b. Why is Rahab special? cp. Heb. 11:31, Matt. 1:5
 - c. Why does James use Rahab as an illustration?
4. The challenge of this passage should be for each of us to do what? II Co. 13:5, Phil. 2:12-13

JAMES 3

- I. The Tongue: *Power to Direct* James 3:1-4 James 1:26
 - A. What does "*masters*" mean? vs. 1 I Tim. 4:11-12
 1. Why will they receive greater condemnation? Heb. 13:17
 2. Teachers are masters in the sense of authority and prestige of the office, but should also be _____. Matt. 20:25-28
 - B. Is verse 1 referring only to those who are in a position of a teacher? Col. 4:6, I Pet. 3:15



- C. What does James mean by the phrase “*in many things we offend all*”? vs. 2
1. How many words does it take to offend?
 2. What else that we say offends? I Pet. 2:8 (Rom. 1:18, 23)
- * Be careful not to be an offense. II Cor. 6:8, I Cor. 10:32
- D. What kind of person comes closest to being a perfect (_____) man? vs. 2 cp. 1:4 (Psa. 34:11-13)
- E. Who is the supreme example of one who “*bridled the whole body*” I Pet. 2:21-23 (Mt. 11:29)
- F. The bit illustrates the need for us to overcome our _____. vs. 3
1. To bridle our tongue we must first take care of the _____. Matt. 12:34-35 (Psa. 19:14)
 2. Are there times when our “*nature*” is more difficult to bridle? Psa. 39:1
- G. The helm (or rudder) illustrates our need to overcome the outward _____. vs. 4
1. Many times our words must be _____ to the “*winds*”. I Pet. 3:9-10
 2. What does it take to “*turn*” a situation around? Prov. 15:1 (10:19)
- H. Who must be in control (*governor*) of the reins and the rudder?
- II. The Tongue: Power to Destroy James 3:5-8; Prov. 13:3, 18:21, 21:23
- * Boasts great things - *talk about all the good you will do, but many times end up doing nothing.* Prov. 30:32
- A. What kind of fires can the tongue start? vs. 5
- “*A fire under control is a good thing*”
1. _____ Prov. 26:20-22, Jas. 3:14-16, Phil. 2:3
 2. _____ Prov. 16:27
- You can talk about me as much as you please, I’ll talk about you when I’m on my knees.*
- * SOLUTION - take away the _____. Prov. 26:20-21
- B. How does the tongue “*defile the whole body*”? vs. 6
- “*With any fire you also have smoke and water damage, sometimes worse than the actual fire*”

C. What kind of iniquities “defile” the Christian? Matt. 12:34-35, 15:11

1. Eph. 4:29 corrupt (_____) communication
2. Eph. 5:4 filthiness = _____ or indecent
foolish talking = _____ words Ex. 20:7
jesting = to _____ Prov. 26:18-19
3. Col. 3:8-9 _____ (Prov. 12:22, 17:7)

D. What does it mean “setteth on fire the course of nature”? vs. 6

E. How is it “set on fire of hell”? Jn 8:44

F. What three things does James warn us about the tongue in vs. 8?

1. _____ cp. Mark 5:4 (Psa. 141:3-4)
2. _____ Rom. 12:9
3. _____ Psa. 140:3

III. Power to Delight James 3:9-12

A. We should use our tongues to:

1. Praise and honor _____ Psa. 19:14; Heb. 13:15
2. Praise and honor _____ Col. 4:6; I Pet. 3:15

B. How do we violate verse 10??

C. How can we be sure that the fountain flowing from us is pure and sweet? John 4:14
cp. Prov. 10:11; 13:14; 18:4

D. How can we be sure to bear the right fruit? Jn 15:1-5 cp. Psa. 1:1-3

WISDOM James 3:13-18

I. True Wisdom Jas. 3:13

A. What is the difference between wisdom and knowledge? vs. 13 cp. Prov. 1:7

1. Which is more important? Prov. 4:7



2. Does that mean it is not important to learn? Prov. 4:4-5

- B. What does conversation mean? cp. I Pet. 2:12, I Tim. 4:12-13
 1. What kind of conversation () should we have? Ph.1:27, Heb. 3:7, I Pt. 1:18
 - a. I Pet. 3:1 & 2 _____
 - b. I Pet. 3:16 _____
 - c. II Pet. 3:11 _____
 - d. Heb. 13:5 Without _____
 - *Are you _____? II Pt. 2:7
 2. How do ou change you conversation? Eph. 2:3, 4:21-24

- D. How will people know you are wise? I Pet. 2:12
 1. Show your _____ by your works. Jas. 2:18
 2. Show your _____ by your works. Jas. 3:13

- E. What does it mean to have “meekness of wisdom”? Matt. 11:29, II Cor. 10:1
 1. Meekness is _____ under control
 2. How can we have meekness? Matt. 20:25-28; Phil. 2:1-5

II. Worldly Wisdom James 3:14-16

- A. What are the three sources of wisdom from below? vs. 15
 1. Earthly (_____) I Cor. 1:20-21
 - * Is it wrong to learn the world’s knowledge? Rom. 16:19
 2. Sensual (_____) Rom. 13:14, I Cor. 2:14
 3. _____ II Cor. 11:14, I John 4:1

- B. What are the results of worldly wisdom? vs. 14, 16
 1. _____ Acts 8:23, Eph. 4:31, Heb. 12:15

2. _____ Rom. 10:2, cp. Tit. 2:14
3. _____ Phil. 2:3 (1-5)
4. Glory not (_____) II Cor. 10:12
5. _____ I John 1:8
6. _____ cp. James 1:8 and 3:8, I Cor. 14:33
7. _____ Eph. 2:10, Tit. 3:8

III. Heavenly Wisdom James 3:17-18

A. How do we find the wisdom from above? Prov. 9:10

1. _____ James 1:5, 17
2. _____ Deut. 4:5-6

B. Is this wisdom a one time gift? cp. James 1:5, 17; 3:15, 17

C. What are the evidences of true spiritual wisdom?

1. Pure = _____ II Cor. 11:2-3, I Jn 3:3
2. _____ - cp. Jas. 4:1-2, Jn 14:27
3. _____ - Titus 3:2
4. Easy to be intreated = _____ Jas. 1:19
5. Mercy - _____ Luke 6:36
6. _____ - Gal. 5:22-25 (also Jn 15:1-16)
7. Without partiality = _____ cp. Jas. 1:6, 2:4
8. Without hypocrisy = _____ Rom. 12:9, I Pet. 1:22

D. What are the results of wisdom from above? vs. 18 cp. Is. 32:17

1. _____ Prov. 11:18
2. _____ Rom. 14:19

* Sometimes wisdom is learned the hard way. Heb 12:11

* Peace must never be sought at the _____ of righteousness. Gal. 6:7-8

WORLDLINESS

I. It's Cause James 4:1-3

A. Give some Biblical examples of fighting and quarreling among believers.

* Should this be the norm among Christians and does it have to be? Psa. 133:1, Jn 13:34-35

B. What kind of wars and fighting's were these Christians having?

1. James 2:1-9, 5:1-6

2. James 3:1, 13-18

3. James 4:11-12

* What other kind of "*wars and fighting's*" can happen in the church?

C. What is the root cause of war and fighting? 4:1; cp. 3:14-16, Titus 3:3

* What does he mean "*your lusts that war in your members*" vs. 1 Gal. 5:17

D. Worldly wisdom leads to _____ vs. 2. I Pet. 2:11, I Jn 2:16

E. How do we "*kill*"? vs. 2, Matt. 5:21-22, I Jn. 3:15 (Gal. 5:19-21)

F. What do we need to ask for in order to have victory? vs. 2

G. We ask amiss because of a lack of _____ and/or _____. I Jn 5:14

II. It's Consequences James 4:4-6

A. By using the terms "*adulterers and adulteresses*", is James referring to just sexual sins?
Deut. 31:16, Matt. 12:39 (II Cor. 11:2)

B. How does one become a spiritual adulterer? II Tim. 4:10

1. _____ Jer. 10:1-2, (Rom. 16:19)

2. _____ Col. 3:2 (cp. Phil. 2:5)

3. _____ Rom. 1:29-32

4. _____ James 4:4

5. _____ I Jn 2:15

6. _____ Rom. 12:2

7. _____ I Cor. 11:32

C. Who are the Old Testament examples of one man who chose friendship with God and one who chose friendship with the world?

D. What is the result of friendship with the world? vs. 4, Jn 2:15, Lk 16:13, I Tim. 3:4,
Rom. 8:5-8

E. What does James mean, “*Do ye think the scriptures saith in vain*” vs. 5.

F. Rephrase the second part of vs. 5.

1. Who is that Spirit? Eph. 1:13-14

2. Do all Christians have the Holy Spirit? Rom. 8:9

3. What makes the Holy Spirit jealous? Eph. 4:30, I Thess. 5:19

G. What does God give us “*more grace*” for? vs. 6

1. II Cor. 12:9

2. Heb. 4:16

3. Rom. 5:20

H. Where is the second half of verse 6 quoted from?

* *Give a NT parallel verse.*

I. What should we do in light of verse 6? Jas. 4:7, 10; I Pet. 5:6

III. It's Cure James 4:7-10

A. How many imperatives are we given in these four verses?

B. What does it mean to submit? vs. 7

1. Military term “*get into proper _____*”.

2. To submit to the commander you must also submit to . . . ?



- a. _____ Rom. 13:1, 5 I Pet. 2:13
- b. _____ I Pet. 3:1, Eph. 5:21-22
- c. _____ I Pet. 5:5
- d. _____ Titus 2:9
- e. _____ Heb. 13:17

C. How can we resist the Devil? vs. 7 cp. I Pet. 5:8-9

- 1. What does the word *devil* mean here?
- 2. What is Satan referred to as in I Pet. 5:8-9

D. What is the only way we can make the Devil flee? Eph. 6:17

* The devil flees because we are close to God.

E. How do we draw near to God? vs. 7

- 1. _____ I Jn 1:6-7, 9-10
- 2. _____ I John 3:3, I Pet. 1:22

* What does it mean to be double-minded? cp. 1:8

F. Is James saying we should not enjoy life, but go around with sour faces and suffering? vs. 9
cp. Psa. 51:17, Is. 66:2, Psa. 34:18, 126:2

- 1. _____ Rom. 7:24
- 2. _____ Matt. 26:75
- 3. _____ Psa. 51:12, Gal. 5:22, Phil. 4:4

G. Isn't the command to "*humble yourselves*" just a repetition of the command to submit in verse 7? I Pet. 5:6, Matt. 18:4

H. What happens when we *lift* ourselves up? cp. I Tim. 3:6; Lk 14:11

IV. It's Characteristics James 4:11-17

* *These characteristics are a result of a lack of _____ 4:10*

A. Judging God's Will 4:11-12

1. A proper relationship with _____ (v 7-10) results in a proper relationship with _____ (11-12) I Jn. 4:7-8
2. Evil speaking is a result of a failure to _____. Eph. 4:31-32
 - a. What will help us have victory in this area? I Pet. 2:1-3
 - b. What should we replace it with? I Pet. 3:8-11
3. None of us can judge another because. . .
 - a. We are under _____ of the law. Rom. 2:1
 - b. We have enough trouble _____ the law. Matt. 7:1-5
 - c. There is already a perfect _____. Rom. 14:4
4. What does it mean "*if thou judge the law, thou are not a doer of the law*"? cp Jn. 7:24
 - a. What law is referred to here? Jas. 2:8, Gal. 5:14, M. 12:30-31
 - b. We cannot judge because we cannot _____. Matt. 10:28

B. Presuming God's Will James 4:13-15

1. Do these verses teach it is wrong to make plans or to invest for the future? cp Lk 12:16-21
2. The three imperatives (*commands*) of this passage are:
 - a. Prov. 27:1
 - b. Matt. 6:33
 - c. I Jn. 5:14-15
3. What is a "*vapor*"? vs. 14, cp Job 7:9, 8:9, 14:1-2

C. Not doing God's Will James 4:16-17

1. How were they boasting? vs. 16 cp I Cor. 13:4
2. Sins of _____ are as bad as sins of _____. v 17
3. Where in the gospels did Christ teach this principle? vs. 17
4. How can we know God's will for our lives? Jn. 7:17



- a. _____ God's will is not enough. Col. 1:9, Eph. 5:17
- b. We must _____ God's will. Rom. 12:2
- c. We must _____ to do His will. Psa. 40:8

I. Rich Warned James 5:1-6

A. Is it a sin to be rich? I Tim. 6:10

1. Having more money than we need leads to what? I Tim. 6:6-10
2. Having riches tends to keep us from _____ in God. I Tim. 6:17
3. What should we use riches for? I Tim. 6:18

B. Why should the rich man "*weep and howl*"? vs. 1 cp James 4:9

1. Luke 6:23-24
2. Luke 12:16-21
3. Luke 16:19,22-23

C. What are two extremes we want to avoid? Prov. 30:7-9

D. Riches is not just money but _____. vs. 2-3 Luke 12:15

1. Corrupted _____
2. Moth-eaten _____
3. Cankered (rusty) _____

* *Because of this teaching what we should do? Mt. 6:19-21*

E. What does it mean "*shall eat your flesh*"? vs. 3

F. What does James mean "*heaped treasure together*"? vs. 3, Rom. 2:5

G. How do Christians violate the principles of vs. 4?

1. I Tim. 5:18, Matt. 10:9-13

2. Rom. 13:8

H. What are the three charges given against the rich? vs. 4-6

1. Not being fair in paying debts. 5:4, Jer. 22:13, Mal. 3:5

* *What does "Lord of Sabaoth" mean?*

a. Pay on _____. Lev. 19:13, Dt. 24:14-15

b. Do _____.

2. Living in selfish _____. 5:5, Lk. 12:15

* *Tell me what thou dost need and I will tell thee how to get along without it.*"

a. Pleasure (Lk. 16:19) =

b. Wanton (Lk. 15:13) =

c. Nourisheth your hearts =

3. To condemn and kill the _____. 5:6, cp 2:6

a. How do we do this?

b. What does it mean for the righteous to not resist? Matt. 5:39, Rom. 12:19

II. Patience Encouraged James 5:7-11

A. What does it mean to have patience?

1. Makrothumea _____ vs. 7,8 & 10

2. _____ vs. 11 cp. II Tim. 2:3, Jas. 1:3-4

* How does the one lead to the other?

B. We can be patient because...

1. Jesus is _____ again. Tit. 2:13, (7-8)

2. God is _____ with us. II Pet. 3:9, (9-10)

C. Who does James introduce as an example of patience? vs. 7-9

1. Does the farmer just wait? II Thes. 3:10,12; Lk. 12:43

2. What can't the farmer do? Mark 4:26-29, I Cor. 3:7



3. Why is the farmer willing to wait? Gal. 5:22-23
- D. We should also be patient for what? vs. 8, Gal. 6:7-9
- E. God will “*stablish*” our hearts as we...
1. _____ others. I Thes. 3:12-13
 2. _____ the devil. I Pet. 5:9-10
 3. Receive the _____ and _____ of God’s Word. Rom. 1:11, I Th. 3:1-3
- * What will help us “*stablish*” our hearts? vs. 8 II Pet. 3:11, I Jn. 3:3
- F. Where in the Scriptures do we read about these prophets who are to be our examples? vs. 10
1. Were they perfect? Jas. 5:17
 2. Can we still learn from them? I Cor. 10:11
- * Who brought the most suffering on the prophets?
- G. What does this teach us about the importance of the Old Testament? Rom. 15:4
- H. Suffering does not always produce _____. I Pet. 2:19-20
- I. Who will suffer affliction: II Tim. 3:12
- The _____ of God will never lead you where the _____ of God cannot keep you. II Cor. 12:7-9*
- J. Why should we be happy to endure suffering? vs. 11 Matt. 5:10-12, Rev. 22:12, (Jas. 1:12)
- K. Why does James switch from “*Longsuffering*” patience to an “*abiding under*” patience when talking about Job?
- L. What was the “*end of the Lord*” for Job? vs. 11
1. Job 42:5-6
 2. Job 42:12-17
- * How does verse 12 fit into the context of the references to Job? Job 1:21-22, 2:9-10, 3:1

JAMES AND PSALM 19:14

I. Words of my Mouth Jas. 5:12, Mt. 5:33-37

A. What does it mean to “swear”? vs. 12

B. Does this verse forbid curse words? Why or why not?

C. What does he mean “lest ye fall into condemnation”? cp vs. 9 to Matt. 12:36

II. Meditation of my Heart. vs. 13-16 I Pet. 3:12

A. When should we pray?

1. _____ Same as verse 10

* What should you pray for? 1:3-5

2. _____ cp. Acts 27:22,25; Eph. 5:19; Col. 3:16 (Acts 16:25)

B. Is it always necessary to have the elders pray for in order to be healed? v. 14

1. Who are the *elders*? Acts 20:17, Titus 1:5, 1 Pt. 5:1

2. Should the focus of your faith be on men? Acts 3:12, 16, & 14:8-15

3. Why were they to *anoint with oil*? v. 14, Mark 6:13

a. _____ purposes Is. 1:6, Lk. 10:34

b. _____ purposes Ps. 133:2, 23:5

c. Possibly a _____ aid ex: Mk. 7:33, 8:23

* Is it ok for a Christian to take or use medicines? 1 Tim. 5:23, Jer. 8:22, 46:11,
Rev. 3:18, Col. 4:14

* Does God always heal the sick? 2 Cor. 12:7-10, 2 Tim. 4:20

D. The word “*sick*” in v. 15 means _____ and is in reference to both v. 13 & 14.
cp Heb. 12:3

1. Save means to make _____. Mk 10:52, Acts 4:9-10

2. Is the emphasis of faith on healing the body? v. 15, Mk. 2:5-12

a. Is all sickness a result of sin? Jn. 9:1-3, (Jn. 5:14, 1 Cor. 11:30)



b. Whose faith will make whole? Gal. 6:1-2, Mk. 2:3-4

c. Healing of the soul is more important than healing of the body. Ps. 32:1-5

III. Acceptable in Thy Sight 16-20

A. Acceptable _____

1. Who is a righteous man? 2 Pt. 2:7 (2 Cor. 5:21), 1 Jn. 3:7

2. God uses _____ people. Heb. 11, 4:15

B. Acceptable _____

1. We need to confess our sins to _____ (1 Jn. 1:8-10) and _____ to man. Pr. 28:13

a. For _____ Mt. 5:23--24, Mk. 11:25-26

b. For _____ Gal. 6:1-2

c. For _____ Heb. 10:24-25

d. For _____ 1 Pt. 5:9

2. How should we pray?

a. _____ prayer Eph. 6:19-21

b. _____ prayer Ps. 126:5-6

c. Prayed _____ 1 Thess. 5:17, 1 Tim. 2:8

C. Acceptable _____ 5:19-20

1. Why am I my "*brother's keeper*"?

a. Because he is _____. Mt. 18:15-16

b. Because it could be _____. Gal. 6:1-2

c. Because I am _____. Rm. 15:1-2

d. Because when one _____ all _____. 1 Cor. 12:26

2. When should we go to our brother? 1 Jn. 5:16-17

3. What does it mean to “*save soul from death*”? 1 Cor. 5:1,5; 11:30

D. What is our responsibility to one who errs? Matt. 18:12-14

1. _____ for him. 1 Jn. 5:16

2. _____ to him. Mt. 18:15-17

3. _____ him. Gal. 6:1-2, Rm. 15:1-2

4. _____ with him. Rm. 12:15-16, Lk. 22:32

5. _____ him. Rom. 14:1, 2 Cor. 2:5-8,11

6. _____ his sin. 1 Pt. 4:8, Pr. 10:12, (Eph. 4:15)

* What happens if he refuses to get right. 1 Cor. 5:3-5,7,11, Mt. 18:17