

JAMES - Chapter 1

1. In verse 1, the phrase “_____” refers to the Jewish Christians that lived outside of Palestine.
2. The _____ of faith are not joyful, but the victory over conflicts does bring _____.
3. Which word in verses 3 and 4, according to its use in the New Testament, signifies “perseverance in spite of persecution?”
4. If to the Christian there is lacking _____ to make good use of afflictions, he should _____ God but without _____.
5. Who is the person that should not think that he will receive anything of the Lord?
6. Who should glory in his high estate, or exaltation?
Who should glory that he is made low; that is, glory in his humiliation?
7. Verse 12 still speaks of “temptation” in the sense of “trials.” In order to receive the crown of life, it is necessary that the Christian _____ temptations.
8. Now, beginning in verse 13, the Word “temptation” is used, not in the sense of _____, but of inducement to sin. Such temptation comes from Satan, y not from _____.
9. Sin proceeds from man’s own _____. Sin personified _____ and then bears, or brings forth, _____. This in turn produces spiritual _____.
10. From God only good comes, and not evil. For example, from God comes the new birth. Which verses denotes this?
11. As respects the Word of God, the Christian (as all people) should be slow to _____ and to _____ against it, and swift to _____ it.
12. What is able to save our souls?
Therefore we should not be only _____ of it, but also _____ of it.
13. The Word of God (verses 24, 25) is like a _____ (verse 23). To look into it is to look into the _____ law of _____. The one who is blessed is he that not only _____ it, but who also _____ what it says.
14. In verses 26 and 27 two kinds of religion are contrasted. They are _____ religion, and _____ and _____ religion.
15. These two verses treat of the i_____ Christian, and not of the c_____ collectively.
16. This is very obvious from noting verses 23 to 27 that employ such words as _____.
17. The phrase “pure religion and undefiled” consists of more than simply helping needy persons, just as the phrase “vain, or useless religion” consists of more than simply _____.

JAMES - Chapter 2

1. In which verses of this chapter does James use the phrase "my brethren?"
2. It is inconsistency to profess to believe in Christ and at the same time show _____ among brethren (verse 1).
3. To give preference of place to a person because he is rich is to make / show _____ and to become _____ with _____ thoughts.
4. Why does man tend to favor the rich and to slight the poor?
5. The _____ tend to obey the gospel (the condition of salvation for anyone) more than the _____ because they depend more upon God.
6. Verses 5 and 6 constitute a contrast between _____ attitude toward the poor, and that of the _____ to whom James is writing.
7. To fulfill the _____ law is to do well. Then to do what is to commit sin as transgressors of the law?
8. What does it take to become guilty of violating the law of God as a whole?
9. In the Final Judgment all men are to be judged by a _____ of _____.
10. In order for the Christian to receive _____ (pardon) from God in the Judgment Day, it is necessary that he show it now in this life.
11. Give the answers to the two questions in verse 14.
12. As it _____ nothing to only say to the needy to go in peace, be warmed and filled, so faith without works is _____.
13. _____ that are visible are evidences of _____ that is invisible.
14. If faith alone saves, then the _____ are saved because they also believe! Besides they even _____.
15. Name the two persons that James uses in this section to illustrate the need for works in order for faith to be accepted by God. Which one was a Gentile (that is, of the nations)?
16. The scripture (Gen. 15:6), that speaks of the faith of Abraham, was fulfilled when his _____ wrought, or was working, with his _____.
17. What completes or perfects faith?
18. According to verse 23, obedient faith constitutes us _____ of God.
19. _____ believed but was _____ when her faith acted in receiving the messengers (spies).
20. Faith without works is like a _____ without a _____.

JAMES - Chapter 3

1. James teaches that the one who wants to be a teacher needs to learn to control the _____.
2. The perfect, or mature, man does not stumble in _____; furthermore he has in control the _____.
3. With what two things does James compare the body to the tongue?
4. In spite of being small, of what does the tongue boast? In this
the tongue is compared to a _____ that incinerates much wood or an entire forest.
5. As to the body, of what is the tongue capable of doing?
6. What is the source of the wrong use of the tongue?
7. Man has been able to _____ strong and ferocious animals, but without the help of God (in the gospel) he has not been able to _____.
8. Another description of the wrong use of the tongue is that it is _____ of deadly poison.
9. Why is it inconsistent to bless God with the tongue, and to curse man with it?
10. It is not proper that out of the same _____ there should proceed these two things:
_____ and _____.
11. What is the answer to the two questions proposed in verses 11 and 12? (This type of questions is called _____ questions).
12. What three things of nature does James use to illustrate his point concerning the proper and improper use of the tongue?
13. In verse 12 the phrase salt water and sweet (or, fresh) refers to _____
_____.
14. What is the evidence that one is wise and understanding?
15. There are two classes of wisdom. One is that which does not come from above, but is earthly, sensual, devilish, or demonic. The one who uses it shows _____ and _____ in his heart.
16. What is produced by a heart that has the above-two-mentioned things in it?
17. Where does the second type of wisdom originate?
18. In verse 17 James makes a positive description of divine wisdom, which, he says, does not have _____ nor _____.
19. This chapter, then, treats primarily of _____.
20. The conclusion is that the wise and understanding teacher, being a mature person, follows the w_____ that is from _____.

JAMES - Chapter 4

1. The “wars” and “fightings,” or “fights,” of verse 1 refer to conflicts and contentions in the moral or spiritual sense. What is the source of them?
2. Seeking after pleasures and one’s own lusts (1:14,15) carries certain brethren to the referenced wars and fights. According to 3:15, how is the wisdom described that conducts men to such goals?
3. Lusting after things never (fails, gives satisfaction, leads astray). Name the three ways that James mentions that men employ but without success in obtaining.
4. In order to have it is necessary to _____. If one does it amiss (improperly, or wrong), he does _____ receive. What is the wrong motive in asking God for certain blessings?
5. According to verse 4, the principal problem of the brethren was that they had made themselves friends _____, and at the same time _____ of God. In what sense were they adulterers and adulteresses?
6. What is the answer to the questions / question in verse 5. To the _____ Christian God gives _____ to help him in his life, but not to the _____.
7. In verse 7, which two verbs set forth specific commandments?
Which verb describes the devil’s action?
8. From whom does the devil flee?
9. To whom does God draw near?
10. Which verb is contrasted with the verb “flee?”
11. James calls these brethren _____ (verse 8), as in verse 4 he calls them _____. Which word in verse 8 indicates the attitude of affection partly for the world and partly for God? The same phrase is seen in chapter 1, verse ____.
12. Instead of engaging in the _____ and laughter of worldliness, these brethren needed to repent.
13. What is required for true exaltation?
14. To speak evil against a brother is to do the same against the _____. Should the Christian be a doer of the law or a judge of the law?
15. Who is the one and only Judge and Law-giver? To be the judge of our neighbor, one must be able to _____.
16. The Christian, upon speaking evil of his brother, judges the law as if it approved of his actions, and in so doing the Christian ceases to be a _____ of the law.
17. The Christian who speaks of the future, without taking the Lord’s will into account, _____ in his _____.
18. What is it that James calls evil?
19. James likens the life of man to a _____. This shows just how _____ this physical life is.
20. The Christian knows that it is good to recognize his dependence upon God. Upon not doing it, he _____.

JAMES - Chapter 5

1. In verses 1-6, is James directing himself to the unconverted rich, or to the Christian rich? (See 2:2,6).
2. If the rich oppressors would contemplate their coming punishment, what two things would they do?
3. It is God who enriches. It pertains to man to make good u_____ of his blessings from God. The rich man who did not help L_____ (Lucas 16) was a wasteful and unrighteous steward of God's blessings. As a result he lost his soul in _____ (verse 23).
4. The _____ of this passage laid up treasures on _____ and not in _____. See also Mat. 6-19-21.
5. What tactic did the ungodly rich use to hold back the hire of their laborers?
The rich did not hear the _____ of the laborers, but _____ did! (Sabaoth means hosts, or armies)
6. To live delicately on the earth in pleasure is to do so in reference to what?
7. The unconverted rich, upon being bad administrators of God's blessings, tend to be _____ toward the _____, condemning him to _____.
8. What is it that all brethren need, and for how long?
9. What example does James use to show the need of the just-mentioned quality?
10. Which word in verse 7 introduces a conclusion?
11. In verse 8, the phrase "is at hand," according to the Greek text literally means, "has drawn near." It speaks to the reality of the second coming of Christ in judgment. So, what are brethren to do with their hearts?
12. The reason why Christians should not murmur, or grumble, one against another, is that they themselves be not _____. The phrase, "before, or at, the door" speaks to the proximity of the Lord, and thus the certainty of his entering the door without warning to judge according to the case.
13. Of what does James say that the prophets are examples?
14. _____ is called a blessing. Mercy and pity, or compassion, is seen in the end or purpose of God's dealings with the man named _____.
15. Sufficient for the Christian is to simply affirm or deny (yes or no), and so he has no need to _____.
16. For the afflicted there is _____, and for the _____ there is singing of psalms.
17. According to verses 14,15 evidently the _____ had the gift of healing (1 Cor. 12:9). The anointing of _____ called attention to the miracle that would follow.
18. In verse 14 is the word "church" used in the local sense or in the universal sense? Give your reason for the answer.
19. _____ and _____ were the two requisites for the healing of the sinning brother.
20. Whose prayer in its working avails much?
21. James gives the example of _____ as one who prayed fervently and obtained the desired end. Was he any different from us today? _____ So, what is the necessary conclusion?
22. Turning a brother back to the truth results in what two things?
23. God "covers" sins by means of _____ them (Rom. 4:7,8; Ps. 32:1,2).