



**A Case
For
Salvation**

RW Nelson

GRACE
MERCY
ATONEMENT
THE BLOOD
REDEMPTION
ETERNAL LIFE
SPIRITUAL DEATH

SACRIFICE

LIVING HIGH PRIEST

HOLINESS

SIN RECONCILED

FREE GIFT SUBSTITUTION

THE CROSS SALVATION

HEAVEN FORGIVENESS

GOD'S LOVE GOD'S LOVE

16 Lesson Workbook

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Discipleship Worksheets

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Chapter 1 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter titled "*Finding God in a Confused World.*"

1. The Bible, God's unchanging Word, was written by everyday people who were guided by the _____.
2. In _____ 3:16–17, Paul reminds Timothy that "All Scripture is _____ by God" and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting, and training in righteousness.
3. The Greek term for "inspired by God" is _____, which means Scripture was _____ out by God - originating from His very essence.
4. Hebrews _____:12 describes God's Word as both _____ and _____, sharper than any double-edged sword, able to discern thoughts and intentions of the heart.
5. Scripture fulfills four key roles: _____, rebuking, correcting, and training in _____ - equipping believers for every good work.
6. According to Psalm _____:105, God's Word is a _____ to our feet and a _____ to our path, offering guidance beyond mere information.
7. In _____ 1:21, Peter explains that no prophecy came from human will, but that men were _____ by the Holy Spirit and spoke from God.
8. The Greek word *pheromenoi*, meaning "_____ along," compares the writers of Scripture to a _____ moved by the wind.
9. Ecclesiastes _____:11 says that God has placed _____ in the human heart - a longing for something eternal beyond time and space.
10. Blaise Pascal described the human heart as having a _____ that only God, the Creator, can fill.
11. In _____ 4:13–14, Jesus offers the Samaritan woman _____ water, promising she will _____ thirst again.
12. Jesus, in _____ 10:10, declares that He came to give _____ life, unlike the _____ who comes only to steal, kill, and destroy.

Chapter 1 Summation: Finding God in a Confused World

The world can often feel overwhelming and confusing, with people searching for meaning in the middle of chaos. In the 1960s, Soviet astronaut Yuri Gagarin famously said he saw no God in space, reflecting a growing skepticism toward faith. That decade was filled with unrest - civil rights protests, anti-war demonstrations, and riots dominated the news. Some people, influenced by philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche's idea that "God is dead," turned away from Christianity, feeling it did not offer real answers to suffering. Others looked to Eastern religions like Hinduism or practices like Transcendental Meditation, hoping to find peace within themselves.

The 1970s brought a wave of spiritual exploration. Scientology promised mental freedom, astrology and witchcraft gained popularity, and cults like Jonestown ended in tragedy, with over 900 lives lost in 1978. In the 1980s, Cold War tensions led many to explore biblical prophecies, such as Matthew 24:6, which speaks of wars but also encourages peace. The 1990s introduced the internet, spreading "New Age" ideas like crystals and spirit guides. People began mixing beliefs, often without depth or direction, even though Proverbs 14:12 warns that some paths may seem right in the eyes of many but actually led to destruction.

After the 9/11 attacks in the early 2000s, churches briefly filled with people seeking comfort, but many still questioned how a good God could allow such evil. Some turned to politics for hope, though Psalm 33:17 reminds us that human strength alone is not enough. In the 2010s, social media amplified anxiety and identity struggles, especially among teens. Mindfulness apps offered temporary relief, but not lasting peace. Then came the 2020s, marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, which deepened questions about life's purpose. Some people turned to faith, while others chased conspiracy theories or escaped into virtual reality.

Despite all these changes, one thing remains constant: a deep longing for purpose. Psalm 63:1 describes this as a soul thirsting for God in a dry and weary land. The Bible, God's Word, is a reliable guide. It is "breathed out" by God (2 Timothy 3:16) and teaches truth, corrects mistakes, and trains us to live well. Written by people "inspired and guided" by the Holy Spirit (2 Peter 1:21), it offers wisdom that does not fade like trends (Isaiah 55:8-9). Jesus offers "living water" (John 4:13-14) to satisfy our deepest needs and an "abundant life" (John 10:10) filled with purpose, not just survival.

For people feeling lost, pressured, or unsure, Jesus sees you - your doubts, your failures - and offers hope since, "God demonstrates His own love towards us in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us," (Romans 5:8). King Solomon, despite having everything, called life's pleasures "futility" (Ecclesiastes 2:10-11), and urged people to fear God for true meaning (Ecclesiastes 12:13). Jesus, the Bread of Life (John 6:35), fills the emptiness that no app, popularity, or achievement can. He invites you into a relationship that transforms your heart and gives lasting peace and purpose - even in a world that feels upside down (Jeremiah 29:13).

Answer Key

- 1 Holy Spirit
- 2 2 Timothy, inspired
- 3 theopneustos, breathed
- 4, living, active
- 5 teaching, righteousness
- 6 119, lamp, light
- 7 2 Peter, moved
- 8 carried, sailboat
- 9 3, eternity
- 10 God-shaped
- 11 John, living, never ever
- 12 John, abundant, thief



A Case For Salvation by RW Nelson **Discipleship Worksheets**

Chapter 2 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter section titled *“How We Got Separated from God.”*

1. Genesis 1:26–27 teaches that God created humanity in His _____, using the Hebrew word _____ (דְּלֶצֶת), which means a reflection of His character and nature.
2. In Genesis 3, the serpent – actually _____ in disguise - tempted Eve to eat from the forbidden Tree of the Knowledge of _____ and _____.
3. The Hebrew word for sin, _____, means “to miss the mark,” like an archer whose arrow strays from God’s intended _____.
4. Adam and Eve’s disobedience resulted in both _____ death and _____ death, along with a fractured creation where the ground began to produce thorns and thistles.
5. According to Romans 5:12, sin entered the world through one man, _____, and _____ spread to all humanity because all sinned.
6. The Greek word _____ (θάνατος) refers not only to physical death but also to a spiritual _____ from the source of life - God Himself.
7. Humanity inherited a broken condition known as _____ sin, like a spiritual disease passed down through generations, leaving us _____ and disconnected from God.
8. Colossians 1:15 describes Jesus as the _____ of the invisible God, using the Greek word _____ (εἰκών), meaning a flawless reflection of God’s essence.
9. Romans 3:23 declares that all have _____ and fall short of God’s _____ - His radiant perfection that we cannot attain on our own.
10. Romans 6:23 explains that the _____ of sin is death, but the _____ of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.
11. The Greek word for “judgment” in Hebrews 9:27 is _____, referring to a final verdict in which only those whose names are written in the _____ of _____ are saved.
12. Ephesians 2:8–9 reminds us that salvation comes by _____ through _____ - not by human effort - so that no one can boast.

Chapter 2 Summation: How We Got Separated from God

In the beginning, God created a world full of harmony and beauty, calling it “very good” (Genesis 1:26–27). He made humans in His *image* - the Hebrew word *tselem* - which means we were designed to reflect His love, creativity, and holiness, like living mirrors of His glory. Adam and Eve lived in perfect relationship with God in the Garden of Eden, free from shame and fear (Genesis 2:25). But everything changed in Genesis 3, when Satan, disguised as a serpent, tempted them by questioning God’s command. They chose to trust themselves instead of God, committing *chata* – sin - which means “missing the mark.” This was not just breaking a rule; it was breaking their purpose to reflect God.

Their decision shattered their connection with God, bringing spiritual death – *Thanatos* - which means separation from the source of life (Romans 5:12). They hid in shame, covered themselves with fig leaves, and were sent out of Eden. Physical death followed, and creation itself was affected, cursed with pain and struggle (Genesis 3:17–18). This was not just their fall - it became ours too. Humanity inherited this brokenness, known as original sin, like a spiritual disease passed down through generations. We are born with a cracked mirror inside, longing for the connection we lost and searching for something more.

Romans 3:23 says, “All have sinned and fall short of the glory of God.” The Greek word *hystereō* shows that no matter how hard we try, we cannot reach God’s perfect glory on our own. Sin earns death – *opsōnia* - but God offers a gift - *charisma*: eternal life through Jesus (Romans 6:23). Jesus, described as the perfect *eikōn* or image of God (Colossians 1:15), came to restore what was broken. Through Him, we become new creations (2 Corinthians 5:17).

The Bible also speaks of a coming judgment – *krisis* - when everything will be revealed (Hebrews 9:27; Revelation 20:12). But those who accept Jesus’ grace, not by earning it through good deeds, but by trusting Him, will find their names written in the Book of Life (Ephesians 2:8–9). Sin, builds a wall between us and God (Isaiah 59:1–2), but His grace breaks through that wall.

For people who feel weighed down by guilt, insecurity, or emptiness, Jesus offers a fresh start. Through Jesus, we are not just returning to a “restored” Eden – we are moving toward a new heaven and earth (Revelation 21:3–4). Sin’s separation is overcome by grace, reconnecting us to God and transforming us from wanderers into beloved children, invited to live with purpose and eternal hope in His unshakable love.

Answer Key

- 1 image, tselem
- 2 Satan, Good, Evil
- 3 chata, design
- 4 spiritual, physical
- 5 Adam, death
- 6 thanatos, separation
- 7 original, adrift
- 8 image, eikōn
- 9 sinned, glory
- 10 wages, gift
- 11 krisis, Book, Life
- 12 grace, faith

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Chapter 3 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter titled *“The Holy One - Who Came to Us.”*

1. Jesus, the Holy One, stepped into our broken and contaminated world, taking the _____ of sin upon Himself so that we could be made _____.
2. In 1 John 4:8, God is described as _____, using the Greek word _____ (ἀγάπη), which means selfless, unconditional love.
3. John 3:16 proclaims that God gave His only _____ so that everyone who _____ in Him would receive eternal life.
4. According to Matthew 25:41, hell was originally prepared for the _____ and his _____ - not for humanity.
5. Revelation 20:15 warns that anyone whose name is not written in the _____ of _____ will face the lake of fire.
6. In Isaiah 45:9, the Hebrew word _____ (רִיב) refers to striving or contending with God, like clay arguing with the _____.
7. The _____ of Jesus is the place where God’s _____ and _____ intersect - where justice is satisfied and mercy is freely given.
8. In Matthew 19:26, Jesus teaches that salvation is _____ for humans but _____ with God, using the Greek words *adynatos* and *dynatos*.
9. The Greek word for “believes” in John 3:16 is _____ (πιστεύω), which means more than intellectual agreement - it implies ongoing _____ in Jesus.
10. Isaiah 53:5 says Jesus was _____ for our transgressions and _____ for our iniquities, bringing us *shalom*, or lasting _____.
11. In 1 Corinthians 15:54–57, Paul declares that _____ has been swallowed up in victory through Jesus’ _____.
12. The Greek word for “repent” in Acts 3:19 is _____ (μετανοέω), meaning a change of _____ and direction - a spiritual turning point.

Chapter 3 Summation:
The Holy One Who Came to us

God is perfectly holy - completely pure and untouched by sin - and His love is selfless and unconditional, as 1 John 4:8 says. These two qualities come together in Jesus, who entered our broken world to bring us back to God. Sin had shattered our relationship with Him, like a mirror cracked by rebellion and selfishness. But Jesus, who never sinned, took our guilt upon Himself when He died on the cross. His sacrifice brings *shalom* - a deep kind of peace and wholeness (Isaiah 53:5–6).

John 3:16 shows how much God loves us: He gave His Son so that anyone who truly believes in Him - not just agreeing in their mind, but trusting Him with their life - can have eternal life. Hell was created for Satan and his angels (Matthew 25:41), not for us. But rejecting God's grace leads to separation from Him (Revelation 20:15). God's justice demands that sin be punished by death, but His love provided a way out - Jesus' blood paid the price, so mercy could win (Romans 5:10).

This incredible exchange - Jesus taking our sins so we could be made holy - means we are now seen by God as blameless and clean (Colossians 1:21–22). His resurrection was a victory over death, turning it into a doorway to eternal life (1 Corinthians 15:54–57; Hosea 13:14). When we repent - changing our mind and direction - and put our faith in Jesus, our sins are wiped away like ink erased from a scroll (Acts 3:19).

Jesus sees your mistakes, but He offers forgiveness. All it takes is a sincere prayer: "Jesus, I need You. Forgive me and lead me" (Romans 10:9). Jesus crossed the impossible gap caused by sin (Matthew 19:25–26) and became the way back to God (John 14:6). His victory does not just pardon us - it makes us new and adopts us into God's family (2 Corinthians 5:17).

From the first sacrifice in Genesis to the blood-stained robe in Revelation (Revelation 19:13), Jesus' sacrifice is the heartbeat of the gospel. It is not just a story from the past- it is your story. Jesus invites you to step out of fear and into purpose, carrying His love into a hurting world as His ambassador (2 Corinthians 5:20). The cross is where justice and mercy meet, proving that you are not defined by your failures, but by God's love. Through Jesus, you are offered eternal life and a place in His presence, secured by the One who came to rescue you.

Answer Key

- 1 infection, clean
- 2 love, agape
- 3 Son, believes
- 4 devil, angels
- 5 Book, Life
- 6 rib, potter
- 7 cross, justice, mercy
- 8 impossible, possible
- 9 pisteuō, faith
- 10 pierced, crushed, peace
- 11 death, resurrection
- 12 metanoeō, mind

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Chapter 4 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter titled *“Reconciliation and the Power of the Blood”*.

1. Reconciliation is about repairing a _____ relationship, moving from _____ to intimacy with God.
2. The Greek word for reconciliation, _____ (καταλλάσσω), means to change hostility into _____.
3. Romans 5:10 teaches that we were reconciled to God through the _____ of His Son, and now we are saved by His _____.
4. Hebrews 9:22 reminds us that without the shedding of _____, there is no _____.
5. Leviticus 17:11 explains that the life of the flesh is in the _____, which makes _____ for sins on the altar.
6. In the Old Testament, the altar was a place of _____, where the blood of a spotless animal was shed to cover _____.
7. Colossians 1:19–20 says God reconciled all things through the _____ of Jesus’ _____.
8. In 2 Corinthians 5:18–19, God reconciled us through Christ, not counting our _____ against us, and gave us the ministry of _____.
9. 2 Corinthians 5:17 declares that anyone in Christ is a _____ - the old has gone, and the new has come.
10. The Hebrew word for atonement, _____ (כִּפּוּר), means to cover or _____, symbolizing a protective shield for the guilty.
11. Hebrews 10:10 says we are sanctified through the offering of Jesus’ _____ once for _____.
12. In 1 John 4:10, Jesus is described as the _____ (ἵλασμός) for our sins - a sacrifice that satisfies God’s _____.

Chapter 4 Summation:

Reconciliation and the Power of the Blood

Reconciliation is about healing the broken relationship between humanity and God - a relationship torn apart by sin. Sin left us feeling lost and separated from our Creator, like ships drifting without direction (Romans 5:10). But the Bible uses the Greek word *katallassō* to describe how God brings us back - not just making peace but transforming us into His beloved children (Colossians 1:19–20). Sin carries a heavy cost: death (Romans 6:23). Yet God, in His mercy, provided a substitute. Leviticus 17:11 teaches that blood represents life and is the price for forgiveness. In the Tabernacle, priests sprinkled animal blood on the altar to symbolically take the place of human guilt (Leviticus 1:5). These sacrifices, however, only covered sin temporarily (Hebrews 10:4).

Jesus changed everything. His blood, shed on the cross, brought complete and eternal forgiveness (Hebrews 10:10).

As the sinless Lamb, untouched by Adam's curse (Hebrews 2:14), Jesus broke Satan's grip and moved us from darkness into God's kingdom (Colossians 1:13–14). His death was a powerful exchange - He took our guilt and gave us His righteousness, making us holy and blameless before God (Colossians 1:21–22; 2 Corinthians 5:21). Paul writes in 2 Corinthians 5:17–21 that believers become new creations, chosen to share this message of reconciliation and invite others to be restored to God.

From the moment God clothed Adam and Eve with animal skins (Genesis 3:21) to the vision of Christ wearing a robe dipped in blood (Revelation 19:13), the Bible tells a consistent story of atonement through sacrifice (1 Peter 1:18–19). Jesus' death, described as *hilasmos* - a sacrifice that satisfies justice and offers mercy (1 John 4:10) - restores us to God's presence (Romans 5:11). For those who feel guilty, ashamed, or far from God, this truth is life-changing: your mistakes do not define you. Jesus' blood declares you forgiven and deeply loved if you accept it.

As living temples filled with God's Spirit (1 Corinthians 6:19), we are invited to come boldly to Him (Hebrews 4:16). The cross was not just a symbol - it was the ultimate victory, where Jesus took on sin, defeated Satan, and opened the way for us to come home (Revelation 1:5–6). Reconciliation turns us from enemies into God's children, called to carry His grace into a hurting world, anchored by the blood that made us whole and welcomed us into His eternal family.

Answer Key

- 1 torn, alienation
- 2 *katallassō*, friendship
- 3 death, life
- 4 blood, forgiveness
- 5 blood, atonement
- 6 substitution, sin
- 7 blood, cross
- 8 wrongdoings, reconciliation
- 9 new creation
- 10 *kippur*, reconcile
- 11 body, all
- 12 propitiation, wrath

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Chapter 5 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter titled *“The Tabernacle: A Blueprint for Redemption”*.

1. The Tabernacle was a mobile _____ place where God chose to _____ among His people, as commanded in Exodus 25:8.
2. The Tabernacle had three areas: the Outer Court for _____, the Holy Place for priestly _____, and the Holy of Holies for God’s _____.
3. In the Outer Court, the _____ altar was where animals were sacrificed to confront _____, symbolizing a grace-filled exchange.
4. The bronze _____ in the Outer Court was used for ceremonial washing, symbolizing _____ before approaching God.
5. The golden _____ in the Holy Place, kept burning continually, symbolized God’s _____ and pointed to Jesus as the Light of the World.
6. The table of _____ held twelve loaves, representing God’s _____ and fellowship, fulfilled by Jesus as the Bread of Life.
7. The altar of _____ in the Holy Place symbolized the _____ of the people rising to God, as seen in Psalm 141:2.
8. The _____ of the Covenant in the Holy of Holies was a golden chest, symbolizing God’s _____ and covenant with Israel.
9. The Ark contained the jar of _____, Aaron’s _____ staff, and the stone _____ of the Law, symbolizing provision, leadership, and covenant.
10. The _____ Seat, a slab of pure gold atop the Ark, was where the High Priest sprinkled blood on the Day of _____, symbolizing mercy over judgment.
11. The Greek word _____ (ἰλαστήριον) in Romans 3:25, meaning “Mercy Seat,” describes Jesus as the place where _____ is absorbed and grace is poured out.
12. When Jesus died, the _____ of the temple was torn from top to bottom, symbolizing open _____ to God’s presence through His sacrifice.

Chapter 5 Summation:

The Tabernacle A Blueprint for Redemption

The Tabernacle, described in Exodus 25:8, was not just a tent - it was a sacred design that showed the journey from sin to closeness with God. It had three main areas: the Outer Court, the Holy Place, and the Holy of Holies. Each space represented a step in the process of redemption. In the Outer Court, Israel could come and face the reality of sin. There, unblemished animals were sacrificed on the bronze altar, their blood symbolizing a substitute for the guilt of the people (Exodus 27:1). Between that and the Holy Place was the bronze basin, where priests washed before entering further showing the need for spiritual cleansing (Exodus 30:18; 1 John 1:9).

The Holy Place was reserved for priests and held three important items. The golden lampstand with seven lamps represented God's light and guidance (Exodus 25:31; John 8:12). The table of showbread held twelve loaves, reminding Israel of God's constant provision and fellowship (Exodus 25:23, 30; John 6:35). The altar of incense stood as a place where prayers rose to God like a sweet fragrance (Exodus 30:1; Psalm 141:2; Revelation 8:4). These elements pointed to Jesus as the Light of the World, the Bread of Life, and the One who receives our prayers and worship.

The Holy of Holies was the most sacred space, entered only once a year by the High Priest on the Day of Atonement (Hebrews 9:7). Inside was the Ark of the Covenant, which held three items: manna, Aaron's staff that budded, and the Ten Commandments (Exodus 25:10-11, 16; Numbers 17:8). These represented God's provision, His authority, and His law. Above the Ark was the Mercy Seat, where blood was sprinkled to atone for sins (Exodus 25:17, 22; Leviticus 16:14). This foreshadowed Jesus, who became our Mercy Seat (*hilastērion*, Romans 3:25), offering His blood to remove sin permanently (Hebrews 9:26).

When Jesus died, the temple veil - woven with colors symbolizing divinity, royalty, sacrifice, and holiness - was torn in two from the top to the bottom (Matthew 27:51). This dramatic moment showed that through Jesus, we now have direct access to God (Hebrews 10:19-22; 1 Timothy 2:5). Believers today are called living temples, filled with the Holy Spirit and meant to reflect God's presence in the world (1 Corinthians 3:16; 1 Peter 2:9). You can approach God with confidence, knowing He forgives and welcomes you (Hebrews 4:16). The cross is the final altar, fulfilling everything the Tabernacle pointed to. Jesus' blood brings eternal redemption (Hebrews 10:14; 1 Peter 1:18-19). From a desert tent to the promise of eternal union with God (Revelation 21:3), the Tabernacle's message is clear: through Jesus, we move from sacrifice to transformation to glory, carrying His presence into a hurting world with courage and grace.

Answer Key

- 1 meeting, dwell
- 2 sacrifices, duties, presence
- 3 bronze, sin
- 4 basin, purification
- 5 lampstand, guidance
- 6 showbread, provision
- 7 incense, prayers
- 8 Ark, throne
- 9 manna, budding, tablets
- 10 Mercy, Atonement
- 11 hilastērion, wrath
- 12 veil, access



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Chapter 6 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter titled *“The Blood that Speaks”*.

1. Unlike Abel’s blood, which cried for _____, Jesus’ blood speaks of _____ and acquits believers (Hebrews 12:24).
2. The blood of Christ does not just _____ sin; it _____ the conscience and restores intimacy with God.
3. Hebrews 9:11–12 says Jesus entered the _____ tabernacle, not with animal blood, but with His own, securing _____ redemption.
4. The Greek word _____ (ἰλαστήριον) in Romans 3:25 describes Jesus as the _____ Seat, where judgment meets mercy.
5. Through Christ, believers are _____ temples, indwelt by the _____ of God, as stated in 1 Corinthians 6:19.
6. 1 Peter 2:9 calls believers a _____ priesthood, called to proclaim God’s _____ out of darkness into His light.
7. In 2 Corinthians 4:4, Satan is called the _____ of this world, blinding people from the _____ of Christ’s gospel.
8. Ephesians 2:2 describes Satan as the _____ of the power of the air, influencing humanity through spiritual _____.
9. Colossians 1:13–14 says God _____ us from the domain of darkness and transferred us to the _____ of His Son.
10. Jesus’ _____ birth ensured He was free from Adam’s corrupted _____, making His blood a perfect sacrifice.
11. When Jesus said “_____” (τετέλεσται) in John 19:30, He declared the _____ of atonement and victory over Satan.
12. Revelation 12:11 says believers overcome Satan by the _____ of the Lamb and the word of their _____.

Chapter 6 Summation: The Blood That Speaks

In the Old Testament, the Tabernacle was a sacred place where priests offered sacrifices to deal with sin, especially on the Day of Atonement. But these sacrifices were only temporary solutions. Hebrews 10:1–4 explains that they were shadows of something greater, unable to fully remove sin. Jesus’ death on the cross changed everything. His sacrifice was not just another ritual - it was the final, perfect offering that brings lasting forgiveness. Unlike Abel’s blood, which cried out for justice (Genesis 4:10), Jesus’ blood speaks of mercy, healing, and restoration (Hebrews 12:24). Romans 3:25 calls Him the *hilastērion*, or Mercy Seat, showing that He is the place where God’s justice and love meet.

Jesus acted as both the High Priest and the sacrificial Lamb. He entered the heavenly sanctuary with His own blood, securing eternal redemption (Hebrews 9:11–12). His sacrifice did not just cover sin - it removed it, cleansing our hearts from guilt and shame (Hebrews 9:14; Ephesians 1:7). When Jesus cried out “It is finished” (John 19:30), He was declaring that God’s plan was complete. This moment fulfilled ancient prophecies like Isaiah 53:5 and broke Satan’s grip on humanity (Colossians 2:15).

Because Jesus was born of a virgin (Matthew 1:18–25), He did not inherit Adam’s sinful nature. His blood was pure, making it uniquely powerful to redeem us (Hebrews 2:14–15). Satan, called the “prince of the air” (Ephesians 2:2) and “god of this world” (2 Corinthians 4:4), had trapped people to sin. But Jesus’ death was like a divine jailbreak, rescuing believers from darkness and bringing them into God’s kingdom (Colossians 1:13–14). This redemption is not just about forgiveness – it is about being adopted into God’s family (Acts 26:18). Through Jesus’ blood and our testimony, we overcome Satan’s accusations (Revelation 12:11; 1 John 3:8).

Even the Tabernacle’s design pointed to Jesus. The bronze altar, lampstand, and bread of the Presence all symbolized Him as the Light of the World, the Bread of Life, and the final sacrifice. When the veil was torn, it meant we could now approach God directly (Hebrews 10:19–22; Revelation 21:3). Believers today are like living temples, showing God’s presence to the world (1 Peter 2:9).

No sin is too big for Jesus to forgive. You can come to God with confidence (Hebrews 4:16), trusting His promises of peace, rest, and eternal life (Matthew 28:20; Matthew 11:28; John 14:2). You reflect His love by helping others, sharing hope, and living as a light in dark places (Ephesians 5:8). The cross is your compass, guiding you with grace and reminding you that you are wanted, redeemed, and free. Jesus’ victory invites you to live boldly, carrying His love into a hurting world.

Answer Key

- 1 justice, forgiveness
- 2 cover, cleanses
- 3 heavenly, eternal
- 4 hilastērion, Mercy
- 5 living, Spirit
- 6 royal, excellencies
- 7 god, glory
- 8 prince, darkness
- 9 rescued, kingdom
- 10 virgin, bloodline
- 11 Tetelestai, completion
- 12 blood, testimony



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Chapter 7 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter titled *“The Permanent Sacrifice and our Living High Priest”*.

1. The old sacrificial system was a _____ of the greater sacrifice fulfilled by Jesus’ death on the _____.
2. Hebrews 10:1 says the Law was a _____ of good things to come, unable to _____ those who draw near.
3. Hebrews 10:5–7 quotes Psalm 40, stating God prepared a _____ for Jesus to do His _____, fulfilling the sacrificial system.
4. Jesus’ sacrifice was _____ for all, perfecting those who are _____ forever, as stated in Hebrews 10:14.
5. Unlike earthly priests, Jesus entered the _____ tabernacle with His own _____, securing eternal redemption (Hebrews 9:11–12).
6. The Greek word _____ (ἐφάπαξ) in Hebrews 7:27 describes Jesus’ sacrifice as a _____ act, needing no repetition.
7. Hebrews 7:24 calls Jesus’ priesthood _____ (ἀπαράβατος), meaning unchangeable, because He lives _____.
8. Jesus saves to the _____ (παντελής), interceding forever for those who draw near to God through Him (Hebrews 7:25).
9. Romans 8:38–39 declares that nothing can _____ us from the love of God in _____ Jesus our Lord.
10. The resurrection is called the _____ fruits (ἀπαρχή), symbolizing the _____ of eternal life for believers (1 Corinthians 15:20).
11. Without the resurrection, our faith is _____ (κενός), meaning empty, as Paul states in 1 Corinthians 15:14.
12. Jesus’ promise in Matthew 28:20, “I am with you _____,” is validated by His _____, assuring His constant presence.

Chapter 7 Summation:

The Permanent Sacrifice and our Living High Priest

In ancient Israel, the Day of Atonement was a yearly event where priests offered animal sacrifices to temporarily cover the people's sins. These rituals took place in the Temple, where God's presence was believed to dwell. But according to Hebrews 10:1–4, this system was only a shadow of something greater - it could not truly remove sin. The sacrifices had to be repeated every year, showing they were not enough to bring lasting forgiveness. That is where Jesus comes in. His death on the cross was not just another sacrifice - it was the final, perfect one. Hebrews 10:10 says His offering fulfilled God's eternal plan, defeating sin once and for all.

Jesus did not just die - He chose to give His body to do God's will, as Psalm 40 and Hebrews 10:5–7 explain. By doing this, He ended the old sacrificial system (Hebrews 10:9). After rising from the dead, Jesus became our eternal High Priest (Hebrews 7:24–25). Unlike human priests who were flawed and temporary, Jesus was sinless and now lives forever, interceding for us in heaven. He entered the heavenly sanctuary with His own blood, securing eternal redemption (Hebrews 9:11–12). His sacrifice does not just clean the outside - it purifies our hearts and minds, freeing us from guilt and shame so we can serve God with joy (Hebrews 9:13–14; Ephesians 1:7).

The Greek words *aparabatos* (unchangeable) and *pantelēs* (forever) show how strong and lasting Jesus' priesthood is. He saves completely and personally prays for each believer (Romans 8:34). Romans 8:1 reminds us that there is no condemnation for those who belong to Christ. His blood makes us right with God (Romans 5:9), and nothing - no hardship, fear, or even death - can separate us from His love (Romans 8:35, 38–39). Paul was convinced of this truth through his own suffering, and he called it *pepeismai*, a deep certainty. Jesus' resurrection is called the *aparche*, or "first fruits," meaning it is the beginning of our own future resurrection. It reverses the curse of Adam and gives us a new destiny (1 Corinthians 15:20–22; Romans 5:18). Without the resurrection, our faith would be empty (*kenos*), but Jesus' victory over death proves the Gospel is real (1 Corinthians 15:14, 17–19).

For people facing stress, peer pressure, or self-doubt, this message brings solid hope. You do not have to earn God's love - Jesus already paid the price. His sacrifice invites you to come boldly to God's grace (Hebrews 10:19, 22). Trust His promises: He is always with you (Matthew 28:20), gives rest to the weary (Matthew 11:28), and prepares an eternal home (John 14:2). You can reflect His love by helping a friend, speaking truth, or simply being kind. The empty tomb, despite attempts to cover it up (Matthew 28:13–15), stands as proof of Jesus' power. Over 500 eyewitnesses saw Him alive (1 Corinthians 15:6), confirming that this is not just a story - it is truth. His resurrection gives you forgiveness, security, and a place in God's family. You are held by His unbreakable love, and your everyday life can be filled with eternal purpose.

Answer Key

- 1 shadow, cross
- 2 shadow, perfect
- 3 body, will
- 4 once, sanctified
- 5 heavenly, blood
- 6 ephapax, decisive
- 7 aparabatos, forever
- 8 uttermost, pantelēs
- 9 separate, Christ
- 10 first, guarantee
- 11 vain, kenos
- 12 always, resurrection



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Discipleship Worksheets

Chapter 8 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter titled “*Behold The Lamb*”.

1. John the Baptist called Jesus the _____ of God, who takes away the _____ of the world (John 1:29).
2. The Passover lamb’s blood in Exodus 12 shielded Israel from _____, foreshadowing Jesus’ blood that _____ sin.
3. Jesus, as the Lamb, was _____ and _____, offering Himself willingly on the cross (1 Peter 1:18–19).
4. Isaiah 53:4–5 says Jesus bore our _____ and was pierced for our _____, securing our freedom.
5. After the resurrection, Jesus appeared to His disciples, saying “_____ be with you,” transforming their _____ into faith (John 20:19).
6. In Acts 4:19–20, Peter and John declared they could not stop _____ about what they had _____ and heard.
7. The Greek phrase _____ (λόγος τῆς ζωῆς) in 1 John 1:1 describes Jesus as the _____ of Life, embodying divine truth.
8. The Gospel’s power, as stated in Romans 1:16, is the _____ of God for _____ to everyone who believes.
9. In Revelation 6:9, the souls under the _____ are martyrs who died for their _____ in God’s Word.
10. The martyrs in Revelation 12:11 overcame Satan by the _____ of the Lamb and their _____.
11. The Greek word _____ (μαρτύς) means “witness,” linking testimony to those who died for their _____.
12. The resurrection was a _____ shockwave, unprovable by enemies who resorted to a _____ about the stolen body (Matthew 28:13–15).

Chapter 8 Summation: Behold The Lamb

This chapter paints a powerful picture of Jesus as the Lamb of God - both a sacrifice and a Savior. When John the Baptist declared, "Behold, the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!" (John 1:29), he was pointing to Jesus as the fulfillment of the Passover lamb from Exodus 12. Just as the lamb's blood protected Israel from judgment, Jesus' blood offers freedom from guilt, shame, and spiritual brokenness (1 Peter 1:18-19). He did not avoid suffering - He embraced the cross, carrying our sorrows and sins (Isaiah 53:4-5), and welcoming anyone who comes to Him, no matter their past (John 6:37).

Jesus' resurrection didn't just prove His power - it transformed His followers. The disciples went from hiding in fear (John 20:19) to boldly proclaiming His resurrection (Acts 4:19-20). Filled with the Holy Spirit (2 Timothy 1:7), their message shook the Roman Empire (Acts 17:6), spreading hope and truth across cultures. His victory over death (1 Corinthians 15:55) broke the grip of fear, challenged corrupt powers (Colossians 2:15), and opened the door for all people - outcasts, slaves, skeptics - to become part of God's family (Galatians 3:28; Philemon 1:16).

Jesus' love replaces fear with courage (1 John 4:18), and His command to love one another (John 13:34) reshapes relationships. Even Thomas, who doubted, became a worshiper after encountering the risen Christ (John 20:27-28). In Revelation 6:9-11, martyrs are honored for their faithful witness, resting in God's justice and care. Their courage, rooted in the Greek word *martyrs* (meaning witness), challenges us to stand firm in our faith - even when facing ridicule, rejection, or pressure to conform (1 Peter 3:15; Matthew 10:32).

The resurrection is not just a story - it is supported by real evidence: the empty tomb, changed lives, and even historical records outside the Bible, like those from Tacitus. John's personal testimony (1 John 1:1-2) confirms that the Gospel is based on truth, not legend. Paul's declaration, "to live is Christ and to die is gain" (Philippians 1:21), flips the world's view of success. Suffering gains meaning (Romans 8:18) and knowing Christ becomes life's greatest goal (Philippians 3:7-8). Death, once feared, becomes a doorway to eternal glory (Hebrews 2:14-15).

In today's world, filled with distractions, trends, and pressure to fit in, believers are called to live differently. We become lights in the darkness (Matthew 5:14), reflecting Jesus through kindness, honesty, and courage (Ephesians 5:8). Our lives, shaped by resurrection power, invite others to meet the Lamb who redeems and restores. Through everyday choices - we can join the movement that is turning a broken world right side up with the unstoppable love and truth of Christ.

Answer Key

- 1 Lamb, sin
- 2 judgment, removes
- 3 unblemished, spotless
- 4 griefs, wrongdoings
- 5 Peace, fear
- 6 speaking, seen
- 7 logos tēs zōēs, Word
- 8 power, salvation
- 9 altar, testimony
- 10 blood, testimony
- 11 martyrs, faith
- 12 public, cover-up

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Discipleship Worksheets



Chapter 9 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter titled *“Your Life – Living Evidence of Resurrection”*.

1. Your transformed life is _____ proof of Jesus’ resurrection, reflecting His _____ in you (Matthew 5:16).
2. John 14:27 says Jesus gives _____ that surpasses the world’s, calming a _____ heart.
3. Ephesians 4:32 calls believers to forgive others as _____ in Christ has _____ them.
4. Jesus is the only _____ between God and humanity, being both fully _____ and fully human (1 Timothy 2:5).
5. Hebrews 4:15 describes Jesus as a High Priest who _____ with our weaknesses, yet remained _____.
6. Romans 8:1 declares there is no _____ for those in Christ, freed by the law of the _____ of life.
7. In 1 John 2:1, Jesus is called our _____, defending us as the _____ for our sins.
8. The Greek word _____ (ζητέω) in Matthew 6:33 means to _____ God’s kingdom diligently and continually.
9. In 1 John 4:1, believers are urged to _____ the spirits to discern if teachings confess _____ as the Christ.
10. John 14:6 states Jesus is the _____, the truth, and the life, the only way to the _____.
11. 2 Corinthians 3:2–3 describes believers as a _____ of Christ, written by the _____ of the living God.
12. Revelation 3:20 portrays Jesus knocking at the _____, promising to _____ with those who open it.

Chapter 9 Summation:

Your Life Living Evidence of Resurrection

Jesus' resurrection does not just change history - it changes us. It turns ordinary people into living proof of His victory over death, reshaping hearts and habits with His power. This transformation is not just for church settings; it shows up in everyday life. When anxiety creeps in before a big test or during a tough conversation, John 14:27 reminds us that Jesus offers peace - not just a feeling, but a deep calm rooted in the empty tomb. That same resurrection power helps us forgive when it's hard, as Ephesians 4:32 calls us to do, turning grudges into grace. When sadness lifts and joy returns (Psalm 30:5), or when weakness becomes strength (2 Corinthians 12:9), it is evidence that Jesus is alive and working in us. Our lives become a message: "Jesus is alive, and He's changing me."

As the one true Mediator (1 Timothy 2:5), Jesus bridges the gap between us and God. He's not distant - He knows what it is like to be tired, tempted, and rejected, yet He never sinned (Hebrews 4:15). That makes Him the perfect advocate, securing our forgiveness not through rituals or good behavior, but through His death and resurrection (Matthew 11:28). Romans 8:1-2 declares that we are no longer condemned. The Spirit lifts us above sin's grip and redefines us by Christ's presence. Even when we mess up, Jesus stands in our defense (1 John 2:1-2), covering us with His righteousness and offering hope. Hebrews 4:14-16 invites us to come boldly to God's throne, where mercy meets us in our struggles. Jesus, who faced every human challenge, gives us strength when we feel weak (Hebrews 2:18).

Jesus also teaches us how to live with purpose. In Matthew 6:33-34, He urges us to seek God's kingdom first. The Greek word *zēteō* and Latin *quaerite* both mean to pursue persistently - not just casually, but with intention. That means choosing honesty over popularity, kindness over selfishness, and trusting God's timing instead of trying to control everything. Like the manna in Exodus 16, Jesus provides what we need each day, reminding us to let go of tomorrow's worries and rest in His care.

In a world filled with spiritual noise - whether it is influencers, self-help books, or vague ideas about "energy" - we are called to test everything against the truth of Jesus (1 John 4:1-3). False paths may sound appealing, but if they skip the cross, they cannot save (2 Corinthians 11:13-15; Isaiah 59:2). Scripture becomes our compass (Psalm 119:105), and prayer helps us ask for wisdom (James 1:5) to stay grounded. Our lives, guided by the Spirit (2 Corinthians 3:2-3), should reflect His grace and truth through everyday actions - and standing up for what is right (Philippians 2:15-16).

Even in the chaos of life - grades, friendships, future plans - Jesus offers peace that does not shake, purpose that does not fade, and love that never leaves. Trusting His grace (Ephesians 2:8-9), we become lights in a world that is searching. Our stories, shaped by His resurrection, invite others to meet the Savior who walks with us, strengthens us, and secures our eternal hope.

Answer Key

- 1 living, light
- 2 peace, troubled
- 3 God, forgiven
- 4 Mediator, divine
- 5 sympathizes, sinless
- 6 condemnation, Spirit
- 7 Advocate, propitiation
- 8 *zēteō*, seek
- 9 test, Jesus
- 10 way, Father
- 11 letter, Spirit
- 12 door, dine

A Case For Salvation by RW Nelson **Discipleship Worksheets**



Chapter 10 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter titled *“The ‘I AM’ Said So – Part 1”*.

1. Jesus’ “I AM” statements reveal Him not as a _____ to salvation, but as the _____ itself (John 14:6).
2. In Exodus 3:14, God told Moses His name is _____, meaning He is eternal, self-existent, and _____.
3. In John 8:58, Jesus claimed, “Before Abraham was born, _____,” equating Himself with the _____ of the burning bush.
4. John 6:35 declares Jesus as the _____ of Life, promising that those who come to Him will never _____.
5. The Greek word _____ (ἐγώ εἰμι) used in Jesus’ “I AM” statements echoes God’s _____ in Exodus.
6. Jesus corrected the crowd’s focus on physical _____ by offering Himself as the true _____ from heaven (John 6:32–33).
7. In John 8:12, Jesus said, “I am the _____ of the World,” promising followers the _____ of life.
8. The Feast of _____ provided the backdrop for Jesus’ claim to be the Light, symbolizing God’s _____ (John 8:12).
9. John 10:9 states Jesus is the _____, through which one finds _____, freedom, and pasture.
10. Psalm 23:1–3 portrays God as a _____, a role Jesus fulfills as both the _____ and the Door.
11. In Revelation 3:20, Jesus stands at the _____ and knocks, inviting _____ with those who open it.
12. Acts 4:12 affirms there is _____ in no one else, for only Jesus’ name brings _____.

Chapter 10 Summation:
The 'I AM' Said So (Part 1)

Jesus' "I AM" statements in John's Gospel and Revelation boldly declare His divine identity and His role as the only way to salvation. These claims set Him apart from other spiritual leaders who offer rituals, philosophies, or temporary solutions. In Exodus 3:13–14, when God tells Moses, "I AM WHO I AM," He reveals His eternal, self-sustaining nature - unlike the powerless gods of Egypt. Jesus echoes this in John 8:58, saying, "Before Abraham was, I am," directly claiming divinity. The Pharisees understood the weight of this statement and tried to stone Him for blasphemy (John 8:59), showing how radical and clear His claim was.

Each "I AM" title reveals a different aspect of Jesus' character and mission. As the Bread of Life (John 6:35), He offers lasting spiritual nourishment, unlike the manna that only fed Israel temporarily (Exodus 16:4–15). His body, broken for us, satisfies our deepest hunger for meaning and forgiveness (Luke 22:19). As the Light of the World (John 8:12), Jesus shines truth into our lives, exposing sin and guiding us through confusion and fear - just as the pillar of fire led Israel through the wilderness (Exodus 13:21–22). His light brings clarity, hope, and the courage to walk in truth (Psalm 27:1).

When Jesus calls Himself the Door (John 10:9), He is saying that salvation is not found through religious systems or personal achievements – it is found through Him alone. He offers safety, freedom, and a life full of purpose, unlike the Pharisees who burdened people with rules (John 10:7–8). Psalm 23 reminds us that the Lord is our Shepherd, leading us to peace and restoration. To live out these truths, we must trust Jesus as the only way, rejecting the pressure to earn God's love through performance (Acts 4:12; Ephesians 2:18). Feeding on Him daily through prayer, Scripture, and worship helps us stay grounded, especially when facing stress, anxiety, or pressure (John 6:37; Psalm 34:8).

Let His light guide your decisions - choosing honesty, compassion, and courage even when it is unpopular. The Bible becomes your lamp (Psalm 119:105), helping you navigate life with wisdom and grace. Enter through Jesus for a personal relationship with God, where joy and security replace fear and striving (Revelation 3:20). Share His hope with others - through kind actions, listening well, or simply being present for someone who is hurting (Matthew 5:16; 1 John 4:1). In a noisy world filled with distractions and false promises, Jesus - the I AM, Bread, Light, and Door - offers a steady presence. His divine authority gives meaning to your everyday choices and anchors your life in eternal hope.

Answer Key

- 1 guide, way
- 2 I AM, unchanging
- 3 I am, I AM
- 4 Bread, hunger
- 5 egō eimi, name
- 6 bread, bread
- 7 Light, Light
- 8 Tabernacles, presence
- 9 Door, salvation
- 10 Shepherd, Shepherd
- 11 door, fellowship
- 12 salvation, salvation

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Chapter 11 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter titled “*The ‘I AM’ Said So – Part 2*”.

1. To walk through Jesus as the _____ daily, you choose Him intentionally by praying and following His _____ (Colossians 2:6–7).
2. In John 10:11, Jesus declares, “I am the _____,” who _____ His life for the sheep.
3. Unlike false shepherds, Jesus as the Good Shepherd _____ His sheep and gives them _____ life (John 10:27–28).
4. John 11:25–26 states Jesus is the _____ and the _____, promising believers will never _____ spiritually.
5. The raising of _____ in John 11 was a preview of Jesus’ own _____, proving His power over death.
6. The Greek word _____ (μένω) in John 15:5 means to _____, emphasizing the need to stay connected to Jesus the Vine.
7. In John 14:6, Jesus claims to be the _____, the _____, and the _____, the only path to the Father.
8. Colossians 3:1–2 encourages believers to set their minds on _____ things, reflecting Jesus as the _____ and the Omega.
9. Revelation 1:8 calls Jesus the _____ and the _____, signifying His authority over all _____.
10. The phrase “no one will _____ them out of My hand” in John 10:28 assures believers of Jesus’ _____ protection.
11. In Galatians 5:22–23, the _____ of the Spirit, like love and kindness, is produced by abiding in Jesus the _____.
- 12.1 Peter 3:15 urges believers to always be ready to give an _____ for the _____ that is in them.

Chapter 11 Summation:
The 'I AM' Said So (Part 2)

Jesus' identity as revealed in Scripture is not just a list of titles – it is a lifeline for anyone seeking purpose, peace, and direction. As the Good Shepherd, He does not abandon us when life gets hard. Instead, He lays down His life to protect and guide us, unlike leaders who care more about rules than people. His care is personal - He knows each of us by name and promises eternal safety in His hands. When He says He is the Way, the Truth, and the Life, He is making it clear: there is no other route to God. Rituals, good behavior, or other beliefs cannot replace the relationship He offers. That is why Acts 4:12 insists salvation is found in no one else.

Jesus also calls Himself the Vine, reminding us that we are meant to stay connected to Him. Just like branches need the vine to grow, we need Jesus to bear fruit. Without Him, we are spiritually powerless. His miracle of raising Lazarus shows He is not just a teacher – He is the Resurrection and the Life. He has authority over death itself, and He promises that anyone who believes in Him will live forever. That miracle did not just inspire faith - it also stirred up opposition.

In Revelation, Jesus declares He is the Alpha and Omega - the beginning and the end. That means He is in control of history, from creation to eternity. Even when the world feels chaotic, He remains sovereign. Colossians says He created everything and holds it all together. One day, He will return as King to establish His eternal kingdom, bringing justice and peace.

Living out these truths means trusting Jesus completely - not trying to earn God's love through achievements or popularity. Ephesians reminds us that salvation is a gift, not a reward for good behavior. When making choices, we can lean on His truth, choosing honesty and compassion even when it is hard. Staying close to Him through prayer, Scripture, and worship helps us grow spiritually and bear fruit that blesses others. In times of grief, His resurrection gives us hope - not just for comfort now, but for eternal reunion with those we love.

Keeping our eyes on eternity helps us focus on what really matters: faith, kindness, and love. Instead of chasing temporary success, we can live with purpose, knowing Jesus is shaping us for something far greater. In every season, Jesus remains our Shepherd, our Way, our Vine, our Resurrection, and our eternal King. His presence gives us strength to face challenges, and His promises anchor us in lasting joy.

Answer Key

- 1 Door, teachings
- 2 Good Shepherd, lays down
- 3 knows, eternal
- 4 Resurrection, Life, die
- 5 Lazarus, resurrection
- 6 meno, abide
- 7 Way, Truth, Life
- 8 eternal, Alpha
- 9 Alpha, Omega, creation
- 10 snatch, eternal
- 11 fruit, Vine
- 12 account, hope

A Case For Salvation by RW Nelson **Discipleship Worksheets**



Chapter 12 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter titled *“Your Certificate of Debt Canceled”*.

1. Jesus’ death on the cross canceled the _____ of debt, paying the penalty for our _____ (Colossians 2:13–14).
2. In 1 Peter 3:18, Jesus died _____ for all, the just for the _____, to bring us to God.
3. The Greek word for “propitiation” in 1 John 2:2 refers to Jesus _____ God’s justice for our _____.
4. Romans 5:1 says that being _____ by faith brings _____ with God through Jesus Christ.
5. According to Hebrews 10:4, the blood of bulls and goats could not _____ sins, but Jesus’ sacrifice _____ them.
6. Isaiah 53:5 prophesies that Jesus was _____ for our transgressions, and by His _____ we are healed.
7. The phrase “_____ plus nothing” emphasizes that Jesus’ sacrifice on the cross is _____ for salvation.
8. In Romans 6:23, the wages of sin is _____, but God’s gracious gift is _____ life in Christ.
9. Ephesians 2:8–9 teaches that salvation is by _____ through faith, not a result of _____.
10. Galatians 3:24 describes the Law as a _____ that leads us to Christ, so we may be justified by _____.
11. In John 1:29, John the Baptist calls Jesus the _____ of God who takes away the _____ of the world.
12. Colossians 3:17 encourages believers to do everything in the name of Jesus, giving _____ to God the _____.

Chapter 12 Summation:

Your Certificate of Debt Canceled

This chapter highlights one of the most powerful truths in the Bible: Jesus' death on the cross was not just a tragic event - it was the heart of God's plan to save humanity. Instead of requiring people to earn forgiveness through endless rituals or good deeds, God offered salvation as a gift. Jesus took the punishment we deserved, wiping out our "certificate of debt" and making it possible for us to be fully reconciled with God (Colossians 2:13-14). This is called substitutionary atonement - Jesus stood in our place, so we could be free.

Peter, writing to Christians who were suffering for their faith, reminded them that Jesus died "once for all" (1 Peter 3:18). His sacrifice was complete - it did not need to be repeated like the animal offerings in the Old Testament, which only covered sin temporarily (Hebrews 10:4). Isaiah had predicted this long before, describing the Messiah as pierced for our sins and bringing healing through His wounds (Isaiah 53:5). Jesus is called the "Lamb of God" because His perfect, innocent life was given to redeem us from sin's power (1 Peter 1:18-19).

Paul explains that when we trust in Jesus, our old sinful self - dies with Him, and we begin a new life - a process called sanctification (Romans 6:6-11). This means we are not just forgiven; we are changed from the inside out. Jesus' death was not random or accidental. Acts 2:23 shows it was part of God's plan all along, and His resurrection proved that sin and death were defeated. Colossians 1:13 says we have been rescued from darkness and brought into God's kingdom of grace.

Unlike priests who had to keep offering sacrifices continually, Jesus made one perfect offering and then sat at God's right hand, showing His work was finished (Hebrews 10:12-14). John 1:29 calls Him the Lamb who takes away the world's sin. To live in this truth, we need to accept Jesus' gift through honest confession (1 John 1:9), trusting that He forgives completely. We grow by walking with the Holy Spirit (Galatians 5:16), resisting temptations like dishonesty or peer pressure, and choosing to reflect Jesus' love in everyday life.

Sanctification continues as we read Scripture, pray, and let God shape our character. Philippians 1:6 promises that God will finish the good work He started in us. Romans 5:1-2 teaches that faith in Jesus brings peace with God - not because we earned it, but because of grace. Galatians 2:16 and Ephesians 2:8-9 both stress that salvation is not about rituals and performance - it is a gift, so no one can brag about earning it.

In a world that constantly pushes us to prove ourselves, Jesus offers something radically different: freedom. You do not have to earn God's love. You just have to receive it, live with gratitude, and let the Holy Spirit guide you. Your debt is paid in full, and your life can reflect the grace that saved you.

Answer Key

- 1 certificate, sins
- 2 once, unjust
- 3 satisfying, sins
- 4 justified, peace
- 5 take away, removes
- 6 pierced, scourging
- 7 Calvary, sufficient
- 8 death, eternal
- 9 grace, works
- 10 guardian, faith
- 11 Lamb, sin
- 12 thanks, Father

A Case For Salvation by RW Nelson **Discipleship Worksheets**



Chapter 13 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter titled *“The Early Church and the Question of Salvation”*.

1. The early church debated whether Gentile believers needed _____ to be saved, as some Jewish Christians insisted (Acts 15:1).
2. At the Jerusalem Council, Peter argued that salvation comes through the _____ of the Lord Jesus, not the _____ of the Law (Acts 15:11).
3. Paul, in Galatians 2:21, warned that if righteousness comes through the Law, then Christ died _____.
4. Abraham was justified by _____ before he was circumcised, making him the father of all who _____ (Romans 4:9–11).
5. The Greek word _____ (logizomai) in Romans 4:5 means God _____ righteousness to those who believe.
6. James 2:17 declares that faith without _____ is _____, emphasizing the need for action.
7. Abraham’s obedience in offering _____ showed his faith was _____, earning him the title “friend of God” (James 2:22–23).
8. Rahab’s _____ of the Hebrew spies demonstrated her faith in the _____ of Israel (Joshua 2:11).
9. Hebrews 11:1 defines faith as the _____ of things hoped for and the _____ of things not seen.
10. The Greek term _____ (hypostasis) in Hebrews 11:1 refers to a firm _____ in God’s promises.
11. In Matthew 11:28–30, Jesus offers an _____ yoke, contrasting the heavy _____ of the Law.
12. The Jerusalem Council’s decision ensured that salvation is through _____ alone, uniting _____ and Gentile believers (Acts 15:23–29).

Chapter 13 Summation:

The Early Church and the Question of Salvation

The debate in the early church was not just about rules - it was about the heart of the gospel. Jewish Christians, deeply rooted in their traditions, believed that following the Law of Moses, especially circumcision, was necessary for salvation. But Paul, Barnabas, and Peter saw something different: Gentiles were receiving the Holy Spirit without those rituals. At the Jerusalem Council, Peter reminded everyone that God had already accepted Gentiles like Cornelius through faith alone. This moment was very important - it confirmed that salvation comes by grace, not by human effort, and it brought unity to a divided church.

Paul continued to defend this truth in his letters. In Galatians, he warned against legalism, the idea that we can earn God's favor by doing enough good things. He explained that believers are "crucified with Christ," meaning their old selves are gone, and they now live by faith. Paul pointed to Abraham, who was declared righteous before he was ever circumcised. That means faith came first, making Abraham the spiritual ancestor of all who trust God. Romans 4 echoes this, showing that Abraham's faith - not rituals - made him right with God, and that same faith unites Jews and Gentiles today.

James adds another layer, showing that real faith leads to action. He does not say works save us, but that they reveal our trust in God. Abraham's willingness to sacrifice Isaac and Rahab's courage in hiding the spies were not just brave acts - they were signs of deep faith. James compares faith without action to a dead body, urging believers to live out their beliefs in visible, loving ways.

Hebrews 11:1 gives a powerful definition of faith: it is confidence in what we hope for and assurance about things we cannot see. For Jewish Christians facing persecution, this was a lifeline. Trusting God's promises - like salvation and eternal life - meant holding on even when everything around them seemed uncertain. In a Roman world obsessed with power and status, faith in an invisible God was a bold, countercultural choice.

This chapter challenges us today, too. It warns against thinking we can earn God's love through good behavior. Instead, salvation is a gift, like receiving a scholarship you did not work for - it is given because of grace. Abraham's trust, Rahab's bravery, and the church's decision to welcome Gentiles all point to one truth: faith in Christ is enough. In our own lives, faith means trusting God's plan when we face pressure from friends, fears about the future, or doubts about our worth. James reminds us to live out our faith with love and obedience, while Hebrews calls us to anchor our hope in God's unseen promises, knowing they will never fail.

Answer Key

- 1 circumcision
- 2 grace, yoke
- 3 needlessly
- 4 faith, believe
- 5 reckoned, credited
- 6 works, dead
- 7 Isaac, perfected
- 8 protection, God
- 9 assurance, conviction
- 10 hypostasis, expectation
- 11 easy, yoke
- 12 faith, Jew



A Case For Salvation by RW Nelson **Discipleship Worksheets**

Chapter 14 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter titled “*The Honor Roll of Faith*”.

1. Hebrews 11 is called the _____ Hall of Fame, celebrating those who trusted God’s _____ despite trials (Hebrews 11:1).
2. Abel’s _____ sacrifice reflected a heart of devotion, making him the first _____ (Hebrews 11:4).
3. Noah, by faith, built an _____ to save his household, trusting God’s warning about an unseen _____ (Hebrews 11:7).
4. Abraham obeyed God’s call to leave _____ for Canaan, not knowing his destination, showing faith in the _____ (Hebrews 11:8).
5. Joseph’s faith led him to request his _____ be carried to Canaan, trusting God’s promise of the _____ (Hebrews 11:22).
6. Moses chose to endure _____ with God’s people over Egypt’s riches, valuing the _____ of Christ (Hebrews 11:24–26).
7. Gideon’s faith grew from _____ to courage, leading 300 men to defeat the _____ with God’s strategy (Judges 7:19–22).
8. Samuel’s faith began with _____ to God’s voice as a boy, shaping him to anoint _____ as Israel’s king (1 Samuel 3:10, 16:13).
9. Martin Luther’s faith wavered due to _____, but studying Romans 1:17 restored his trust in _____ alone.
10. John Newton, once a _____ trader, was restored through a storm, later writing the hymn _____ Grace (1 Timothy 1:15).
11. Corrie ten Boom’s faith faltered in _____ concentration camp, but she was restored by forgiving a former _____ (Romans 12:21).
12. The Greek word _____ (hypostasis) in Hebrews 11:1 means a firm _____, anchoring faith in God’s promises.

Chapter 14 Summation:

The Honor Roll of Faith

The examples from Hebrews 11 and beyond show that faith is not just believing in God – it is trusting Him enough to act, even when the outcome is uncertain. The people listed in the “Faith Hall of Fame” faced real struggles, but they chose to follow God anyway. Their stories were meant to encourage early Christians who were being persecuted, reminding them that faith often involves risk, sacrifice, and perseverance. Abel gave his best to God, Noah built an ark when everyone thought he was crazy, and Abraham trusted God’s plan even when it meant letting go of what he loved most. Each person’s faith was tested, but they stayed committed to God’s promises.

Faith also means trusting God’s timing, like Joseph did when he was stuck in prison, or choosing what’s right over what’s easy, like Moses did when he gave up a royal life to help his people. Gideon, Samuel, and others followed God’s lead even when it didn’t make sense to the world around them. And even when people failed - like Jonah, David, and Peter - God’s grace gave them a second chance. Their stories show that faith isn’t about being perfect; it’s about returning to God and letting Him restore you.

The chapter also highlights more recent examples of faith in action. Martin Luther found freedom in Scripture and sparked a movement. John Newton’s life was transformed by grace, leading him to write one of the most famous hymns in history. Corrie ten Boom chose forgiveness over hatred. Samuel Ajayi Crowther and Pandita Ramabai used their faith to serve others and break cultural barriers. Watchman Nee stayed faithful in prison, and Johnny Cash used his music to share hope after battling addiction.

Together, these stories show that faith is a journey. It grows through trials, is strengthened by grace, and leads to bold living. Whether facing fear, failure, or uncertainty, faith means trusting God’s unseen promises and choosing to follow Him anyway. These examples challenge us to live with courage, knowing that God can use our lives to make a lasting impact.

Answer Key

- 1 Faith, promises
- 2 better, martyr
- 3 ark, flood
- 4 Ur, unknown
- 5 bones, exodus
- 6 ill-treatment, reproach
- 7 doubt, Midianites
- 8 listening, David
- 9 legalism, faith
- 10 slave, Amazing
- 11 Ravensbrück, guard
- 12 hypostasis, expectation



A Case For Salvation by RW Nelson **Discipleship Worksheets**

Chapter 15 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter titled “*Salvation and the Holy Spirit*”.

1. The Holy Spirit, as the third person of the _____, convicts the world of sin, righteousness, and _____ (John 16:8–11).
2. In John 3:5–6, Jesus says being _____ of the Spirit is necessary to enter the _____ of God.
3. The Holy Spirit _____ believers, marking them as God’s own and guaranteeing their _____ (Ephesians 1:13–14).
4. The Greek term _____ (*bema*) refers to the judgment _____ of Christ where believers’ works are evaluated (2 Corinthians 5:10).
5. In the parable of the talents, the faithful servants who invested their talents were invited to enter the _____ of their _____ (Matthew 25:21).
6. The servant who buried his talent out of _____ was rebuked for his _____ (Matthew 25:24–25).
7. The parable of the rich man and _____ illustrates the eternal consequences of living for _____ rather than God (Luke 16:19–31).
8. According to 2 Peter 3:9, God is _____ toward us, not willing for any to _____, but for all to come to repentance.
9. The Holy Spirit produces spiritual _____ like love, joy, and peace, enabling believers to live out their _____ (Galatians 5:22–23).
10. Philippians 1:6 assures that God, who began a good _____ in believers, will _____ it until Christ’s return.
11. Jesus calls believers to take up their _____ and follow Him, choosing God’s purposes over _____ desires (Matthew 16:24).
12. Galatians 6:7–8 warns that sowing to the _____ reaps corruption, while sowing to the _____ reaps eternal life.

Chapter 15 Summation:
Salvation and Holy Spirit

Answer Key

- 1 Trinity, judgment
- 2 born, kingdom
- 3 seals, redemption
- 4 bema, seat
- 5 joy, master
- 6 fear, inaction
- 7 Lazarus, self
- 8 patient, perish
- 9 fruit, faith
- 10 work, perfect
- 11 cross, selfish
- 12 flesh, Spirit

This chapter explains the important role the Holy Spirit plays in salvation - the process of being saved from sin and brought back into a right relationship with God. The Holy Spirit is the third person of the Trinity and is fully God, equal with the Father and the Son. He has a mind, emotions, and a will. The Bible confirms His divine nature in verses like Acts 5:3-4, which show that lying to the Holy Spirit is the same as lying to God.

Salvation begins when the Holy Spirit helps people recognize their sin and their need for Jesus, as described in John 16:8-11. He gives new spiritual life (John 3:5-6) and enables people to have faith, which is a gift from God (Ephesians 2:8-9). Through justification, the Holy Spirit applies Jesus' righteousness to believers, freeing them from guilt and judgment (Romans 8:1-2). He then lives within believers, helping them grow to be more like Christ (2 Corinthians 3:18) and producing qualities like love, patience, and kindness (Galatians 5:22-23). The Spirit also gives believers strength to resist sin and acts as a seal, guaranteeing their place with God forever (Ephesians 1:13-14).

Our choices in life have eternal consequences. The most important decision anyone can make is whether to accept or reject Jesus as Savior. Everyone will stand before Christ in judgment (2 Corinthians 5:10). Believers will be rewarded for their actions, but their salvation is secure. Those who reject Jesus will face eternal separation from God (Revelation 20:11-15).

Jesus' Parable of the Talents (Matthew 25:14-30) teaches that we should use the gifts God gives us faithfully. Those who do are rewarded, while those who waste their gifts out of fear or laziness suffer loss. The Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus (Luke 16:19-31) shows the difference between living selfishly and trusting God. The rich man ends up in torment, while Lazarus finds comfort. God wants everyone to repent (2 Peter 3:9), but He allows people to choose.

Philippians 1:6 promises that God will finish the work He started in believers. Still, each day we must choose whether to follow the Spirit or give in to selfish desires. Galatians 6:7-8 warns that living for the flesh leads to destruction, but living by the Spirit leads to eternal life. Jesus calls His followers to take up their cross (Matthew 16:24), meaning they should put God's will first and live in a way that bears lasting fruit.

In conclusion, the Holy Spirit leads the entire journey of salvation - from conviction to transformation to eternal glory. Our choices matter, especially the choice to follow Christ. When we walk with the Spirit, we can live faithfully and trust that God will complete His work in us.

***A Case For Salvation* by RW Nelson**

Discipleship Worksheets



Chapter 16 Worksheet

Instructions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the correct word or phrase from the chapter titled *“The Crowns, Rewards, and Heaven”*.

1. The New Testament describes crowns, from the Greek word _____ for faithful service (1 Corinthians 9:24–25).
2. The Crown of _____ is promised to those who persevere under trials and remain faithful, even unto _____ (James 1:12).
3. The Crown of _____ is awarded to those who long for Christ’s return and live _____ (2 Timothy 4:7–8).
4. Faithful shepherds who serve humbly receive the _____ Crown of Glory from the Chief _____ (1 Peter 5:2–4).
5. The Crown of _____ is the joy of leading others to faith in Christ through the Spirit’s _____ (1 Thessalonians 2:19–20).
6. The _____ Crown is given to those who exercise discipline in their Christian walk, enabled by the _____ (1 Corinthians 9:24–25).
7. Jesus instructs believers to store up _____ in heaven, where moth and rust cannot _____ (Matthew 6:19–20).
8. In Revelation 4:10–11, the elders cast their _____ before God’s throne, proclaiming His _____ and honor.
9. The Greek word for heaven, _____, means to cover and encompass, reflecting God’s _____ presence (John 14:1–3).
10. In heaven, believers’ bodies will be _____ and immortal, free from _____ and pain (1 Corinthians 15:52; Revelation 21:4).
11. Heaven includes an enormous _____ 1500 miles across, wide, and high, where believers will reign with _____ (Revelation 21:10–27).
12. The ultimate reward in heaven is _____ with Christ, who fills believers with _____ and eternal pleasures (Psalm 16:11).

Chapter 16 Summation: The Crowns, Rewards, and Heaven

This chapter explains the rewards, crowns, and the nature of heaven that God promises to Christians who faithfully follow Jesus. It highlights how the Holy Spirit helps believers live in a way that leads to these eternal gifts. These rewards are not earned by human effort alone - they come through God's grace and the Spirit's guidance.

The New Testament describes several "crowns" that represent honor and victory for faithful service:

- Crown of Life - Given to those who stay faithful through trials, even death (James 1:12; Revelation 2:10).
- Crown of Righteousness – For those who live rightly and look forward to Jesus' return (2 Timothy 4:7–8).
- Crown of Glory – Awarded to leaders who humbly care for God's people (1 Peter 5:2–4).
- Crown of Rejoicing – For those who help others come to faith (1 Thessalonians 2:19–20).
- Imperishable Crown – For believers who live disciplined, godly lives (1 Corinthians 9:24–25).

Jesus teaches that believers can store up treasures in heaven by using their time, talents, and resources for God's kingdom (Matthew 6:19–20). The parable of the talents (Matthew 25:14–30) shows that faithful stewardship leads to more responsibility and a closer relationship with God.

These rewards are not meant to boost personal pride – they are meant to glorify God. In Revelation 4:10–11, elders throw their crowns before God's throne in worship. The greatest reward is being with Jesus forever. In Revelation 22:12, Jesus says, "My reward is with Me."

Heaven is God's home, where Jesus is preparing a place for believers (John 14:1–3). It is more beautiful and joyful than we can imagine, filled with God's presence. The Greek word for heaven, *ouranus*, means "to cover" or "encompass," showing that heaven is a place where believers are covered by Christ's sacrifice and His eternal love.

In heaven, there's no pain, sickness, or sin - only joy, worship, and eternal life. The streets are made of pure gold, and believers will have perfect, eternal bodies. They will reign with Christ and enjoy their treasures and crowns (Revelation 21:4; 1 Corinthians 15:52). They will recognize loved ones, meet biblical heroes, and most importantly, see Jesus face-to-face.

So, live with 'Eternity in Mind'. The chapter encourages believers to live with an eternal perspective. All rewards come from God's grace and point back to His glory. Christ Himself is the greatest reward of all

Answer Key

- 1 stephanos, honor
- 2 Life, death
- 3 Righteousness, righteously
- 4 unfading, Shepherd
- 5 Rejoicing, power
- 6 Imperishable, Spirit
- 7 treasures, destroy
- 8 crowns, glory
- 9 ouranus, intimate
- 10 imperishable, sickness
- 11 City, Christ
- 12 fellowship, joy