

EPHESIANS

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CHAPTER ONE

Tell who the author was and how he described himself.

Tell to whom Paul addressed the book.

What is meant by the word *saint*?

How would you explain the term “*faithful in Christ Jesus*”?

Write briefly about “grace” and “peace” as they came from God and Christ.

According to Ephesians 1:3 with what has our God and Father blessed us?

List with references at least five such blessings that we have in Christ that are not available to those of the world.

When did God make a choice of those to be saved?

When God looked through the stream of time and made His choice of souls, in whom did He make that choice?

God made His choice of those in Christ in order that we should be what?

Explain in light of Romans 3:10-18, 23 how a human can be “holy and without blame before Him in love.”

God predetermined or “predestined” His own to be adopted as sons (or children) by whom and

according to what?

God's adoption of vile sinners to Himself by Jesus Christ was to the praise of what?

Read Romans 3:24-26 and explain the reasoning behind the phrase, "to the praise of the glory of His grace."

Read Luke 17:10 and Matthew 7:21 and then tell how we were "accepted in the beloved (Son)" by His grace.

In continuation of His theme; the elect are in Christ, what does Paul affirm in Ephesians 1:7?

What does Paul mean when he says, God made His grace to "abound toward us in all wisdom and prudence"?

18. Explain the mystery of God's will which He has, through the apostles, made known to us.

Read Isaiah 2:2; Galatians 4:4; Hebrews 1:1-2 and I Peter 1:20 then explain "in the dispensation of the fullness of time."

Make a comparison of Ephesians 1:10b with Hebrews 12:22-24.

In relation to the fact that God before the world determined that His elect ones would be those in Christ what does Paul say they also obtained in Christ?

Where will a saved individual actually gain that inheritance (John 14:1-3; Heb. 9:24; 10:34; I Pet. 1:4)?

In light of the fact that God's elect are in the Son and that no one outside of Christ, whether Jew or Gentile, is an elect one; how does a person get into Christ (Matt. 11:28-30; II Thess. 2:14; Rev. 22:17; Mark 16:15-16; Gal. 3:26-27).

Compare Ephesians 1:6 and 12 and explain why God should be praised for His glorious grace toward sinners (Compare Rom. 3:26; 5:8).

What does Paul call “the word of truth” in 1:13”? (Compare I Pet. 1:22-25).

Paul said the Ephesians “having believed you were sealed with” what?

When is one sealed with the Spirit? (Acts 2:38; 5:32).

What is the instrument by which the sealing with the Holy Spirit takes place? (Gal. 3:14; Eph. 6:17; Rom. 10:17; Eph 3:17; 5:18; I Cor. 6:19; II Thess. 2:13).

The implanting of the Spirit through the word (Eph. 5:18) in our hearts and minds through faith (Gal. 3:14) is the guarantee of what?

Explain to what time and what possession the apostle refers when he says, “until the redemption of the purchased possession” (I Cor. 6:19-20; 7:23; I Pet. 1:18; Rom. 8:23; I Cor. 15:52-55).

Tell how many times the phrase “to the praise of His glory is found in Ephesians chapter one and give the references (cf. Eph. 1:6)

32. What two things did Paul say he had heard of the saints in Ephesus?

After hearing of those two things (Eph. 1:15) about the church in Ephesus what did Paul say he did not cease doing?

What two titles did Paul ascribe to God in Ephesians 1:17?

35. What did Paul specifically say he asked the Father to give to the Ephesian Christians?

How does the first part of Ephesians 1:18 help us to understand 1:17?

The wisdom and revelation which we receive through the word causes us to see with what?

Define, simplify or explain the following things which we can see with the mind's eye:

- A. The hope of God's calling:
- B. The riches of His inheritance in the saints:
- C. The exceeding greatness of His power toward us who believe:
- D. The working of His mighty power which He wrought in Christ:
- E. When He raised Him from the dead:
- F. And seated Him (Christ) at His right hand:
- G. Seated Him above all principality, power, might, dominion and every name:
- H. Not only in this age but the age to come:

To summarize, what did the Father put under the feet of the Son, Jesus Christ? (I Cor. 15:27).

The Father specifically made Jesus Christ the head of what? (cf., Col. 1:18).

What did Paul by the Spirit say the church is? (cf., Eph. 4:4; Col. 1:24).

CHAPTER TWO

Explain the state of death Paul referred to in Ephesians 2:1-2 in which the saints had once walked.

Explain when and how a person becomes spiritually dead (Gen. 8:21; Isa. 53:6; 59:1-2).

What is meant by the course of this world?

Tell who is "the prince of the power of the air" and explain this title.

Discuss the phrase "the spirit who now works in the sons of disobedience" (I Pet. 5:8; 4:1-3; I John 4:4; Col. 3:5-7).

What does the apostle mean when he says, “among whom also we all once conducted ourselves”?

Paul says we conducted ourselves among the sons of disobedience in the lusts of our flesh fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of what? Explain:

Specifically explain the statement we “were by nature children of wrath.”

Paul says God is rich in mercy because of what? (cf., I John 4:9-10).

To what time does the apostle refer when he says “even when we were dead”?

How were we as sinners made alive? (John 5:25; Col. 2:13; I Pet. 1:3).

Give the definition of grace as found in the scriptures.

When God raised us from spiritual death He made us do what as saints?

The term “in heavenly places” is used five times in Ephesians; list the references and state briefly the message of each.

Being “raised up” has reference to what? (Rom. 6:3-4; Col. 2:12).

Being raised from spiritual death in this life is called what in Revelation 20:5-6?

God made us “sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus” that He might show us what in ages to come?

We are saved by the grace of God through what?

Explain what kind of faith saves. (Gal. 5:6; Matt. 7:21; Heb. 5:8-9).

Salvation is “the gift of God,” because God freely gave His Son as “the propitiation for our sins” (I John 2:2); tell how any sinner may accept that gift.

Why is salvation “not of works” in order that a person should not boast of meritorious deeds? (Luke 17:10; Rom. 3:27; 8:2).

Saved sinners (saints) are God’s workmanship created in Christ Jesus for what purpose?

From Ephesians 2:12 list Paul’s five points that describe the sad condition of Gentiles before Christ came into their lives.

By what does Paul say the saints in Ephesus had been made near to God? (cf., I Pet. 1:18-19).

Of whom was Paul speaking when he spoke of “both” being made one?

Christ made Jews and Gentiles one by breaking down what? Explain.

When it is written that Christ “abolished in His flesh the enmity “between Jew and Gentile of what is it speaking? (cf., Col. 2:14-16).

The abolition of the law of commandments was to create what in Jesus?

The removal of the law of commandments was in order to reconcile both Jew and Gentile to God in what?

Compare Ephesians 2:17 to Romans 1:16 and explain the terms “a far off” and near.

Explain how both Jew and Gentile have access to the Father through Christ by one Spirit (John 14:26; 15:26; 16:13; Acts 2:4).

List three great blessings Gentiles have acquired (Eph. 2:19) by being reconciled to God in Christ through the words of the Spirit.

Paul says the Gentile saints through Christ were not only fellow citizens with the saints but were members of what?

Identify this household or house of God (Isa. 2:2-4; I Tim. 3:14-15).

In I Corinthians 3:11 Jesus is spoken of as the foundation of the church; here (Eph. 2:20) under a different figure He is called the chief corner stone with what two groups being built into that foundation? (See Isa. 28:16; Acts 4:10-12; Eph. 3:5).

Paul said the whole building (the household of God) grows or is growing in Christ to be what? (cf., Zech. 6:12-13).

The apostle also said that the Ephesians themselves were “being built together” for what? (cf., I Cor. 3:16; II Cor. 6:16; I Pet. 2:5).

CHAPTER THREE

Paul speaks of himself as the prisoner of Jesus Christ for whose sake?

When Paul spoke of the stewardship or dispensation given to him by the grace of God of what was he speaking (Acts 9:15; Rom. 11:15; Gal. 2:7-8)?

To what does the term “mystery” (Eph. 3:3) refer? (cf., I Pet. 1:9-11; Eph. 3:5-6; Col. 1:26).

How did Paul know the mystery of Christ? (Gal. 1:11-12).

How does Paul show that the revealed “mystery of Christ,” which is the gospel for all people, is

understandable?

How does the apostle Peter illustrate that the mystery of Christ “was not made known to the sons of men”? (See I Pet. 1:9-12).

85. Paul speaks of “His holy apostles and prophets” identify those of whom he speaks? (Matt. 10:1-4; Eph. 4:10-11; Acts 11:27-28; 13:1).

In Ephesians 3:6 Paul states the very heart of the mystery of Christ which had been revealed through the prophets of Jesus; write it out.

Paul says that his being made a minister or servant of the mystery of Christ (the gospel) was according to what?

Tell how Paul expressed his deep humility and tell why he took this view. (cf., I Cor. 15:9)

When Paul speaks of his service in Christ and says “to me...this grace was given;” of what does he speak?

90. When Paul says that the mystery had been hidden from the beginning of the ages, of what does he speak according to time and subject? (cf., I Pet. 1:20; Eph, 1:4; Col. 1:26).

Whom does Paul say created all things?

Paul exalts the service of the church by saying that it (the church) is to do what?

Discuss the expression “principalities and powers in heavenly places.”

In Ephesians 2:11 Paul further exalts the church by saying its service by God was according to what?

Explain what Paul means when he says, “in whom we have boldness and access with confidence through faith in Him” (See Heb. 4:14-16; 10:19).

Paul was in prison at the time he wrote to the Ephesians; what did he request of them concerning his tribulation for their sake?

The fact that God had intrusted Paul with the gospel to the Gentiles (Eph. 1:1-2, 8) was his reason for doing what?

Discuss the whole family of God (cf., Heb. 12:22-24) who are called in the name of the one heavenly Father.

Describe how we may “be strengthened in might through His Spirit”? (See II Pet. 2:2-9; I Thess. 2:13; Heb. 4:12; Eph. 5:18; 6:17).

What does Paul mean by “the inner man”?

Discuss how Christ dwells in us?

With Christ dwelling in us (Col. 1:27) through faith (cf., Eph. 3:17; Gal. 3:14; Rom. 10:17) why can it be said that we are “rooted and grounded in love”? (See John 13:34-35; 14:21).

Discuss how one may comprehend “what is the width and length and depth and height” of “the love of Christ which passes knowledge.” (See I John 2:5; 3:14, 16; 4:16; and I Cor. 13).

Discuss how we “may be filled with all the fullness of God” (II Cor. 6:16; Eph. 5:18; Col. 3:16; I Pet. 2:3-4).

Paul says that God “is able to do (what) exceedingly abundantly”?

What is the power of God that works in us? (Rom. 1:16; I Thess. 2:13; II Pet. 1:3-4)

God is to be glorified in what, by whom and for how long?

CHAPTER FOUR

In Ephesians chapter 4:1 we are reminded that Paul, when he wrote the book was where?

Paul besought the saints that they walk after what manner? (cf., I Thess. 2:12; II Thess. 2:14).
Explain.

How does Paul describe the Christian's walk in Ephesians 4:2?

Christians are told to endeavor to do what?

How do we know what the unity of the Spirit is?

List and describe briefly the seven pillars of unity in Christ and define each.

Tell what Christ led captive when He ascended on high and to what it refers.

Christ's coming to the earth even to be buried in a tomb is described in what manner?

116. Discuss how the Savior's ascension was to fill or fulfill all things. (See Eph. 1:18-23; 4:11-12).

List the five kinds of servants Jesus Himself gave or caused to be in the church.

Jesus personally selected the apostles (Luke 6:12; Acts 1:21-28); tell by what means He selected the other four kinds of servants (John 16:13; Acts 8:18; 19:6).

List the three works those five groups (Eph. 4:11) were put in place to do in the church.

Those five groups (Eph. 4:11) were placed in the church through miraculous means, that is, directly through Jesus or through the hands of the inspired apostles until what should take place?

Compare Ephesians 3:3-5; 4:13; I Cor. 13:8-10; John 16:13; Rev. 10:7 and explain how we know that vision and prophecy from God was closed at the end of the apostolic age..

When the mystery of God, the gospel, was fully revealed what two things would it help to prevent among His people?

When the gospel was fully revealed how did Paul expect that we would speak it?

With the gospel fully revealed saints are expected to grow up where?

Through the influence of the fully revealed word among God's people Paul expected what (Eph. 4:16)?

Compare the expression "by which every part does its share" (Eph. 4:16) with Romans 12:4-5 and I Cor. 12:12, 26-27 and explain.

What does the apostle mean “that you should no longer walk as the rest of the Gentiles walk in the futility of their minds”? (Eph. 2:2; I Pet. 4:3).

Explain these four phrases:

- A. “Their understanding (is) darkened”
- B. They are “alienated from the life of God”
- C. “Because of the ignorance that is in them”
- D. “Because of the hardening of their heart”

Why does Paul say the Gentiles had “given themselves over to licentiousness”?

130. What does it mean to be given over to licentiousness?

Explain they “work all uncleanness with greediness.”

Discuss “you have not so learned Christ.”

Relate Ephesians 4:21 to Romans 1:16; 10:17; Mark 16:15 and John 6:45.

Paul said the Ephesians were to “put off concerning your former conduct;” read Col. 3:8 and list some things a saint must put off.

What does Paul mean “the old man which grows corrupt according to deceitful lusts”?

Explain how one may “be renewed in the spirit of (their) mind.” (cf., Rom. 12:2; Psa. 119:11, 105, 130).

Describe “the new man” and his creation.

From Eph. 4:25-31 list twelve evil things or negative things that the saint must put away or put off.

From Ephesians 4:25-31 name four positive things the saint must do.

Discuss the practical aspect of the statement “let not the sun go down on your wrath.”

Discuss the manner that a person may “give place to the devil.”

Tell why working with one’s hands is such a good remedy for a bad habit.

Discuss some examples of corrupt communication.

How can one grieve the Holy Spirit of God?

What does the apostle mean by put away from you “all malice”?

What three things of gentleness does the apostle say saints should manifest one toward another?

Why does Paul say saints should manifest such a spirit of gentleness (Eph. 4:32) one toward

another?

CHAPTER FIVE

Write and be able to quote the very first verse of Ephesians Chapter 5.

Tell in what manner (Eph. 5:2) we are to walk and why.

Define the following:

- A. Fornication
- B. Uncleanness
- C. Covetousness

Why should the three sins named in Ephesians 5:3 not even be named among God's people?

Name some ways of speaking that are not fitting for saints.

What should Christians say or do in contrast to foolish talk?

According to Ephesians 5:5 the kingdom of heaven is called by what name?

Paul says fornicators, (sexually) unclean persons and those who are covetous do not have what?

Tell why Paul by the Spirit would call a covetous man an idolater. (cf., Col. 3:5).

Why should God's people not be deceived when men speak empty words related to fornication, uncleanness and covetousness?

When Paul says, "therefore do not be partakers with them," of whom does he speak?

Explain what Paul means by "you were once darkness"?

What does it mean “you are light in the Lord. Walk as children of light”?

Name three things that are fruits of the Spirit according to Ephesians 5:9.

Since Ephesians 5:10 refers back to 5:8; tell what “proving what is acceptable to the Lord” means.

What are the two commands of Ephesians 5:11?

164. Compare Ephesians 5:13 and 5:12 and show how the latter verse is not forbidding us to expose sin and wickedness?

Of what kind of rising from the dead does Paul speak in Ephesians 5:14 (compare John 5:25; I Cor. 15:30).

From Ephesians 5:15 tell how saints are to walk and what it means

Tell what it means to redeem the time and tell why we should do this continually. (Compare Acts 2:40; Col. 4:5; Psa. 53:1-3).

We will be unwise if we do not understand what? (cf., Matt. 7:21; Isa. 58:13b; John 6:38; 8:29; Heb. 5:8-9).

Why does the Spirit command “do not be drunk with wine”? (Pro. 20:1; 23:29-35).

According to Paul’s writings to the Galatians, Christians receive the Spirit through faith (Gal. 3:14; cf., Rom. 10:17; Acts 5:32); how can the saints obey the command to “be filled with the Spirit”? (Col. 3:16; John 6:63; II Pet. 1:3-4; Eph. 3:17-19)

Write the command of Ephesians 5:19.

In what manner are we to give thanks?

How does Paul's command about submission illustrate the need for humility among God's people? (I Pet. 5:5-7).

Paul by the Spirit said wives are to what? (cf. Col. 3:18; Pro. 31:10-31).

What parallel does Paul draw to the headship of Christ over the church?

Discuss salvation in light of the statement "He (Christ) is the Savior of the body" (cf., Acts 2:47).

Paul by the Spirit said, "just as the church is subject to Christ so let the wives..." do what?

Husbands are told to love their wives to what extent? (cf., Acts 20:28).

What is meant by sanctifying and cleansing the church "*with the washing of water by the word*"?

Discuss Christ presenting the church to Himself:

- A. A glorious church (see Matt. 5:13-16; Rev. 19:7-8).
- B. Without spot or wrinkle or any such thing.
- C. Holy and without blemish (See I Pet. 1:18-19).

Self preservation is a very powerful instinct; in light of that how ought a husband to love his wife?

Paul illustrates that husband and wife are one flesh when he says husbands ought to love their wives as what?

Paul in referring to the wife as one flesh with the husband says no one ever hated his own flesh, but..." does what?

Explain: "we are members of His body, of His flesh and His bones" (See I Cor. 6:20; 12:27;

Rom. 12:5).

Paul makes it clear that the oneness required between husband and wife (Gen. 2:24; Eph. 5:31) is in a figure applicable to what?

What two commands are found in the last verse of Eph. 5:33?

How many times in the last eight verses of Ephesians chapter five does Paul by the Spirit require that husbands love their wives?

CHAPTER SIX

What is Paul's first command found in Ephesians six?

What difference in emphasis is found between the commands to a child in Ephesians 6:1 and a widow in 1 Corinthians 7:39?

What is called the first commandment with promise?

How did Ezekiel say the people of Jerusalem in his time had dishonored their parents? (See Eze. 22:1-7)

What was the promise to those who would honor their father and mother (Compare Pro. 10:27).

How are fathers cautioned against excessive severity toward their children?

Discuss the difference between training and admonition.

Paul said servants were expected to do what?

What powerful incentive to zeal and integrity in labor is found in the command of Ephesians 6:6-7?

Paul said whether one was slave or free he would receive what for the good he did?

How did Paul warn masters about treatment of their servants?

What is meant by “be strong in the Lord and the power of His might?”

What should the saint put on in order to stand against the wiles of the devil?

Discuss “the wiles of the devil.”

What is meant by “we do not wrestle against flesh and blood”?

Discuss the principalities, powers and rulers of the darkness of this age.

Discuss the spiritual hosts of wickedness in heavenly places.

Tell what the saint must take in order to oppose the hosts of wickedness and why.

What is the very first command in Ephesians 6:14 that many find hard to do?

Complete the list of the parts of the armor of God and discuss each.

The waist

The breastplate

The feet

The shield

The helmet

The sword

List three things Paul admonishes the Christian warrior about prayer.

What can we learn from Paul, the inspired apostle, who wrote, “Pray for me”?

For what did Paul specifically want the church to pray?

How did Paul describe his work and service in revealing the mystery of the gospel?

Whom did Paul say would make known all things about him to the saints at Ephesus?

Why had Paul sent Tychicus to the Ephesians?

What two terms of greeting did Paul send to the saints in Ephesus from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ?

Upon whom did Paul call the blessing of grace?