

Lord's Day 37

Name: _____

The subject of this Lord's Day, the use of the oath, comes rather naturally to mind when we discuss the Third Commandment. Notice, the subject is swearing *religiously*, not profanely as discussed in the previous lesson.

A. Question and Answer 101.

1. _____ may demand that a subject swear an oath. Usually this oath is demanded by a _____ in a court.
 - a. What oath is usually required in our courts of justice? _____

 - b. Try to list other instances in which an oath is demanded by government.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - c. Why may earthly judges demand an oath of anyone who appears before them? _____

 - d. What is lying under oath called? _____
2. The second proper use of the oath is when necessity requires us to _____
_____.
3. Answer 101 makes clear that we are not to use the oath carelessly or flippantly. Rather, it is to be used when it is _____ or when it is _____.
4. Some people refuse to take an oath under any condition. Can you name some of these groups? _____
5. There are examples throughout the Bible of the proper use of an oath:
 - a. In I Samuel 24:21, 22, what does David swear to Saul? _____

 - b. In Matthew 26:63, 64, what did Jesus say under oath? _____

 - c. In Romans 1:9, Paul says that God is his _____.

d. In Luke 1:73 and Hebrews 6:13 we read that _____ swear an oath unto Abraham. God swore by _____ because there was none _____.

6. **For Class Discussion.**

Explain Jesus' teaching as found in Matthew 5:34-37.

B. Question and Answer 102.

1. We may not swear by _____ or any other _____.

a. See Matthew 5:34-36. What did the Pharisees swear by? _____

b. Give examples of foolish things by which men swear today. _____

2. When we swear an oath, we are calling upon God to do what? _____

3. A proper oath must call upon God.

a. This is because only He _____.

b. In this way, a proper oath _____ God.