

## **Study Guide: 1 John, Lesson 46 "Christians and Antichrists"**

**January 7, 2026**

This study guide is designed to review the core concepts presented in the lesson "Christians and Antichrists," based on 1 John 2:19-27. It includes a quiz with an answer key, essay questions for deeper reflection, and a glossary of key terms.

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### **Quiz: Short Answer Questions**

*Answer the following questions in 2-3 complete sentences, based on the provided source material.*

1. According to the lesson, what are the three primary characteristics that distinguish true Christians from antichrists?
  2. What is the "anointing" that Christians have received, and what is its purpose?
  3. Explain the "law of non-contradiction" and how it applies to spiritual truth.
  4. What is the document's perspective on engaging in dialogue with those who promote theological error?
  5. Briefly describe the Keswick Movement and its central teachings.
  6. How does Wesleyan perfectionism differ from the Keswick Movement's view of sanctification?
  7. What is the Westminster Confession of Faith, and what does it state about the clarity of Scripture regarding salvation?
  8. How does the lesson contrast the actions and beliefs of antichrists with those of true Christians?
  9. What is the believer's personal responsibility in the process of perseverance, even though salvation is eternally secure?
  10. According to the source, what two scriptural passages affirm the exclusivity of the gospel?
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## Answer Key

1. The three primary characteristics of a true Christian are: they are not deceived, they accept the true faith, and they abide faithfully. A Christian may experience doubt or testing, but they will not ultimately be deceived and will remain in the faith.
2. The "anointing" Christians have received from HIM is the gift of the Holy Spirit. This anointing is internal, permanent, and sufficient, teaching believers all things they need to know from the Word of God and enabling them to recognize truth and reject lies.
3. The law of non-contradiction is a principle of logic stating that something cannot be both true and false at the same time. In the context of spiritual truth, this means that any statement contradicting the Bible is a lie, as truth and error are mutually exclusive and incompatible.
4. The document argues strongly against dialoguing with those who teach error, stating that truth and error cannot be combined. It suggests that believers should not receive false teachers or give them a platform, as this makes one a participant in their evil deeds and exposes the truth to attack.
5. The Keswick Movement was a "deeper life" or "higher life" movement that emphasized a second crisis experience of total surrender to GOD beyond initial salvation. Adherents, like Oswald Chambers, often interpreted the Bible allegorically to find hidden meanings and focused on achieving a victorious Christian life through reliance on the Holy Spirit, summarized as "let go and let GOD."
6. Wesleyan perfectionism is the belief that Christians can attain a state of "perfect love" in this life through a "second work of grace," where their hearts are free from the will to sin. This differs from the Keswick focus on experiencing GOD's power over sin through a crisis of surrender, as Wesleyanism posits a state of being perfected in love, though still fallible in knowledge.
7. The Westminster Confession of Faith is a detailed, systematic summary of biblical doctrines for Reformed churches, serving as a doctrinal guide. It states that the truths necessary for salvation are so clearly presented in Scripture that both the learned and unlearned can attain a sufficient understanding of them through ordinary means.
8. The lesson presents a clear contrast: antichrists depart from the faith, deny the truth, and deceive others. Conversely, true Christians are not deceived, they affirm and accept the true faith, and they remain faithful, abiding in CHRIST.
9. Although a believer's salvation is eternal and secured by the Holy Spirit, they have a human responsibility to persevere in the faith. This involves a sanctified, Spirit-empowered effort to "stick with the truth" and hold on to what they heard from the beginning, as commanded in verses like 1 John 2:24 and Colossians 1:23.
10. The source cites two key passages to affirm the exclusivity of the gospel. The first is John 14:6, where JESUS says, "I am the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the FATHER except through me." The second is Acts 4:12, which states, "Nor is there salvation in any other, for there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved."

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## Essay Questions

*The following questions are for deeper reflection and study. No answers are provided.*

1. Analyze the concept of the "anointing" of the Holy Spirit as presented in 1 John. Discuss its origin, its permanence, its function as a "teacher," and how it serves as a seal of redemption.
2. Discuss the document's strong stance against theological tolerance and dialogue with error. Use scriptural references from 2 Corinthians 6, 2 John 9-11, and Galatians 1:8-9 to support the argument presented.
3. Compare and contrast the theological views of the Keswick Movement and Wesleyan perfectionism as described in the source. What are the key distinctions in their understanding of sanctification and the Christian life?
4. Explain the "law of non-contradiction" and its application to Christian faith as outlined in the text. How does this principle equip believers with a "built-in lie detector"?
5. The source text highlights a tension between divine security (the abiding Holy Spirit, the promise of eternal life) and human responsibility ("persevere in faith," "stick with the truth"). Explore this dynamic using the arguments and scriptures provided in the document.

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## Glossary of Key Terms

Term	Definition from Source Context
<b>Anointing</b>	The giving of the Holy Spirit from CHRIST to a believer. It is internal, permanent, sufficient, edifying, and genuine, teaching the believer all things and ensuring that they abide in CHRIST.
<b>Antichrists</b>	Individuals who depart from the faith, deny the truth, and deceive others.
<b>Dialectical method</b>	A method of discerning truth through discussion. The document argues against this method for spiritual matters, stating that truth cannot be defined in a discussion with people who tell lies.
<b>Gnostics</b>	A group whose false teachings were being counteracted by the Apostle John. They claimed to have a higher, deeper knowledge that was necessary beyond the truth believers already possessed.
<b>Keswick Movement</b>	A "deeper life" or "higher life" movement originating in Keswick, England, in 1875. It emphasized a second crisis experience of total surrender to GOD to achieve a

	victorious Christian life, often interpreting the Bible allegorically to find hidden spiritual meanings.
<b>Law of Non-Contradiction</b>	A logical principle stating that something cannot be simultaneously true and false. Applied to faith, it means that any statement that contradicts biblical truth is, by definition, a lie.
<b>Sanctification</b>	The process or experience of being made holy. The Keswick Movement focused on sanctification as a distinct experience from justification (salvation).
<b>Wesleyan perfectionism</b>	The belief that Christians can attain a state of "perfect love" in this life through a "second work of grace." This state means the heart is wholly filled with love for GOD and neighbor and is free from the will to sin, though not flawless in knowledge or physical ability.
<b>Westminster Confession of Faith</b>	A systematic and detailed summary of biblical doctrines used by Reformed churches to guide doctrine, worship, and church governance, ensuring theological clarity and faithfulness to Scripture.

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#### Appendix: Greek Terminology

The following Greek word is referenced in the source material:

- **Aroba'n**<sup>[^1]</sup>
  - **Phonetic Pronunciation:** *ar-oh-bahn*
  - **Definition:** A pledge, guarantee, deposit, or down payment. The term is used in reference to the Holy Spirit, who is given as a seal and guarantee of a believer's redemption.

[^1]: Referenced in the discussion of Ephesians 1 regarding the Holy Spirit as the "seal of our redemption."