

The Book of

Ruth



Manitoulin Youth Camp 2022

Teen Workbook

Dear Camper,

We are looking forward to another great year studying God's word at Manitoulin Youth Camp this summer, God Willing. We are planning for an in person camp this summer and hope the pandemic continues to trend downwards to allow for a camp just like "the good old days" as our Lord wills. We know this will be a great opportunity to learn more about God's Word, make friendships that will last for a lifetime and get a little taste of what the kingdom will be like!

We have a fantastic study in Ruth, will be considering five important first principle topics and also will be dedicating one of our classes to a group oriented workshop where we will focus on putting the principles of the book of Ruth into practice in our lives.

Please remember that it is important to do a good job on your workbook and pre-camp assignments. Not only will this allow you to fully participate in all the many fun activities Manitoulin Youth Camp has to offer, but also will allow you to get a lot more out of the classes and take home lessons that will stick with you for a lifetime!

This workbook is divided into three sections:

- 1) Daily readings and memory verses
- 2) The Ruth workbook
- 3) First principles workbook

If you have questions about the teen program this year please send a note to Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki Styles at dnstyles@hotmail.com.

Make sure to get started right away and enjoy these exciting studies. We look forward to seeing you at Youth Camp, God Willing.

Uncle Josh Hodge – Workshop Class

Uncle Jay Mayock – Main Speaker, Ruth Class

Uncle Joe and Aunt Courtney Robinson – Ruth Workbook

Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki Styles – Teen Program Coordinators, First Principles Class

1. Daily Bible Readings and Memory Verses

There will be Bible readings and a memory verse from the life of Ruth each day at camp. You will do these readings with your camp group and practice the memory verses. You will be quizzed on the verse and the readings the next morning. Below is the list of readings and verses for the quizzes each day. We suggest that you memorize these verses and read over these readings before camp to help you in your preparation for the week. This year we will be reading a number of supplemental or 'read only' sections at camp that will support our practical application workshop section. You will not be quizzed on these passages on the morning quizzes but they will help build on and reinforce the spiritual lessons from the book of Ruth.

Monday

Memory Verse: *Judges 2:16*

Nevertheless the LORD raised up judges, which delivered them out of the hand of those that spoiled them.

Readings: *Judges 2:6-3:6; Ruth 1:1-5*

Practical Application Principle: Put God and the Kingdom First in Your Life

Supplemental readings: Matt. 6:33; 13:44-46; Acts 2:44-47; 4:32-35; 1 Jn. 2:15-17; Rom. 12:2; 1 Jn. 5:4-5

Tuesday

Memory Verse: *Ruth 1:16*

And Ruth said, Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God:

Readings: *Ruth 1:6-22*

Practical Application Principle: Godly Relationships

Supplemental readings: James 2:20-23; James 4:4; John 15:12-15; Prov. 27:6; 27:17; 13:20

Wednesday

Memory Verse: *Ruth 2:12*

The LORD recompense thy work, and a full reward be given thee of the LORD God of Israel, under whose wings thou art come to trust.

Readings: *Ruth 2:1-23*

Practical Application Principle: Care for Those Who Are Alone

Supplemental readings: Lev. 19:10, 33-34; 23:22; Deut. 10:19; 24:17-22; Ps. 82:3-4; Isa. 58:6-7; Matt. 25:35-36; James 1:27

Thursday

Memory Verse: *Ruth 3:10*

And he said, Blessed be thou of the LORD, my daughter: for thou hast shewed more kindness in the latter end than at the beginning...

Readings: *Ruth 3:1-18*

Practical Application Principle: Living By Faith, Trusting in God's Protective Wings

Supplemental readings: Rom. 1:16-17; Rom. 5:1-2; Gal. 2:20; 3:6-9; Heb. 11:1,6,13

Friday

Memory Verse: *Ruth 4:14*

And the women said unto Naomi, Blessed be the LORD, which hath not left thee this day without a kinsman, that his name may be famous in Israel.

Readings: *Ruth 4:1-22; Deut 25:5-10; Matt 1:5-6*

Practical Application Principle: Godly Love

Supplemental readings: 1 Jn. 4:8-12; John 15:12-15; 1 Jn. 3:16-18; 1 Cor. 13:1-7

2. Ruth Workbook

This year at Youth Camp, we are studying the book of Ruth. This study encompasses some of the book of Judges and the entire book of Ruth. As you learn and grow with these people of the Bible, we hope that you feel strengthened and inspired by their faith and dedication to God. From the depths of despair in Moab, to the elation of the birth of David's grandfather, we see many of life's trials and emotions played out in this story.

The first section of this study is dedicated to setting the scene of the story of Ruth. Through Judges 2 and the final chapters of the book of Judges, we are introduced to a time when "every man did that which was right in their own eyes." While this section may seem difficult to get through, we encourage you to read these chapters to fully understand what Israel was like during the time of Ruth. Don't get caught up in the details, but try to grasp the big picture of each chapter. We recommend you complete this section with an adult or a friend.

The next section dives into the 4 chapters in the book of Ruth. Here we see the beautiful concepts of commitment, love, redemption, and grace. As you read this story, watch for parallels to the great work of our Lord Jesus Christ. We hope that you are able to find lessons in the lives of Boaz, Naomi, and Ruth that can help you in your walk to God's Kingdom.

Don't forget to pray before you begin your study, asking God to help you understand His word. You will find a Strong's Concordance, a Bible program, a Bible Dictionary, and commentaries useful in completing this study. If you get stuck or have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

May God Bless you in your studies,

Uncle Joe and Aunt Courtney Robinson
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"Under whose wings thou art come to trust." Ruth 2:12

Judges 2:6-3:6-In the Days When the Judges Ruled

The Book of Judges covers the period from Joshua's death to the death of Samson, whereupon Samuel is appointed by God as prophet, priest, and judge (1 Samuel). Throughout the book of Judges, the people of Israel follow a repetitive cycle. We will start this study by identifying that cycle.

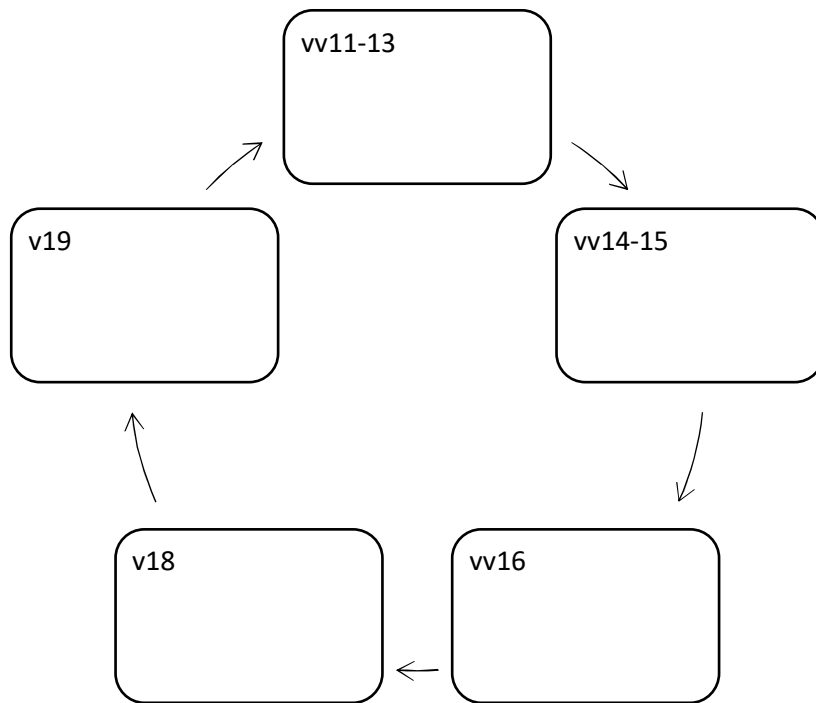
Read Judges 2:6-3:6

- How long did the people serve God after Joshua died?
 - Why did the people stop serving God? (2:10)
 - What does this tell us about the importance of remembering and teaching about the wonders and works of our God?
- In vv11-13, What do the people do that starts the cycle of the Judges? Fill this in to the diagram on page 7.
- In vv14-15, how does God respond to the people's actions? Fill this in to the diagram on page 7.
- In vv16, what does God provide to the people to help them straighten their ways? Do they listen? Fill this in to the diagram on page 7.

5. a. In v18, how does God use the Judge to help Israel? Fill this in to the diagram below.

b. What do you think it means in v18 when it says 'it repented the Lord because of their groaning'?

6. In v19, what happens to the Judge that causes the cycle to begin again? Fill this in to the diagram below.



7. a. Reread vv20-23. What is the punishment put onto the people of Israel because they didn't listen to God?
- b. Why did God do this?
- c. Do you think it would have been easier if God would've gotten rid of these foreign nations?
- d. What is the result of these nations not being removed? (3:6-7)

James 1:13-15 Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God: for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man: But every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. Then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin: and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death.

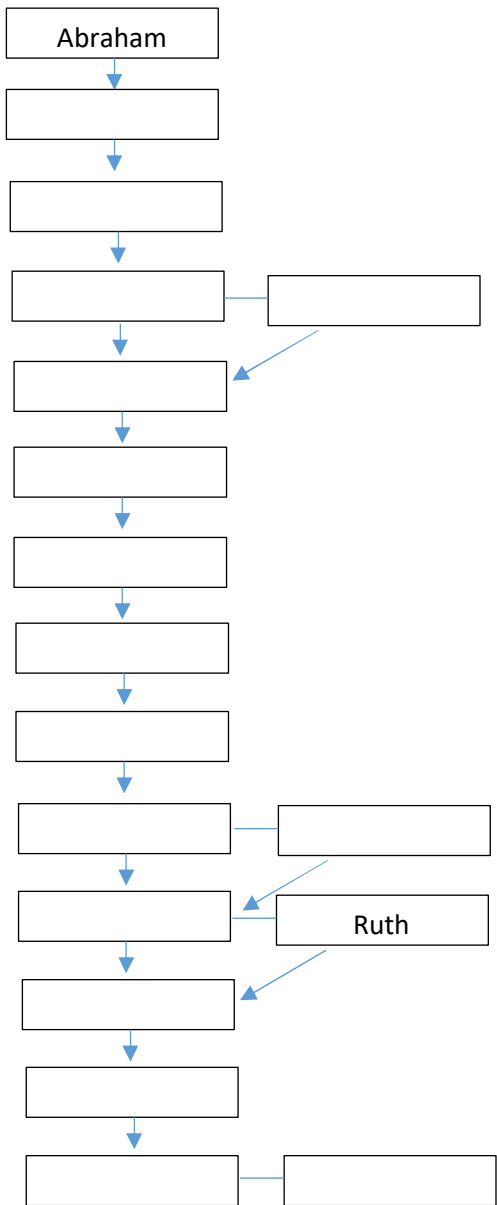
- e. Using the above verses, what caused the people to sin?
- f. What does this tell us about how God works in our lives?

Judges 17-21-Did That Which Was Right in Their Own Eyes

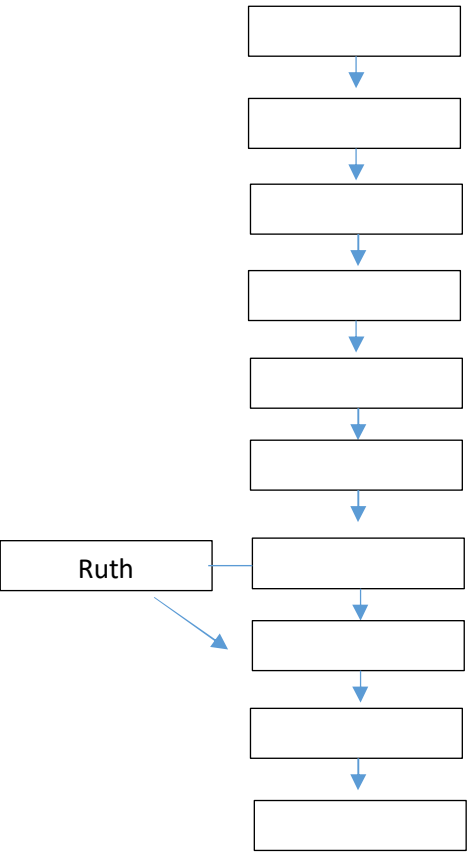
The chronology of Judges ends with Samson's death in ch. 16. The remaining 5 chapters of Judges and the book of Ruth, though placed at the end of the book, actually occur much earlier, as will be shown. The three stories contained in these chapters highlight the spiritual state of Israel during this time period. Let's start by looking at when these events took place.

- To understand when the book of Ruth occurred it is necessary to begin at the end of the book. Read Ruth 4:18-20 and Matthew 1:1-6 and fill in the following genealogical chart tracing the generations from Abraham to David, include any women mentioned as well.

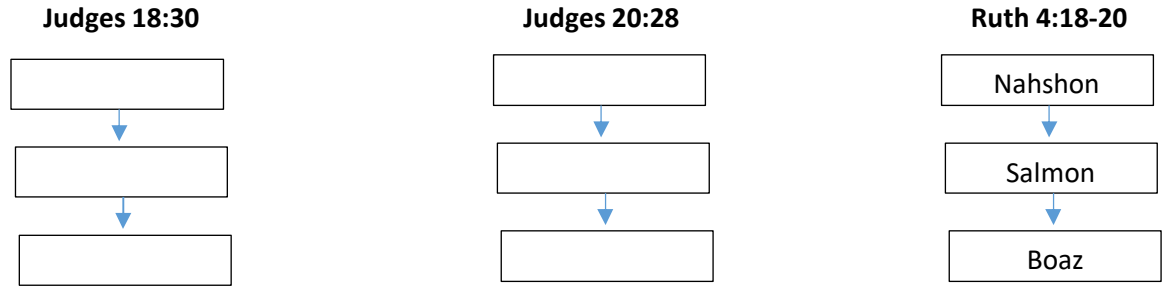
Matthew 1:1-6



Ruth 4:18-20



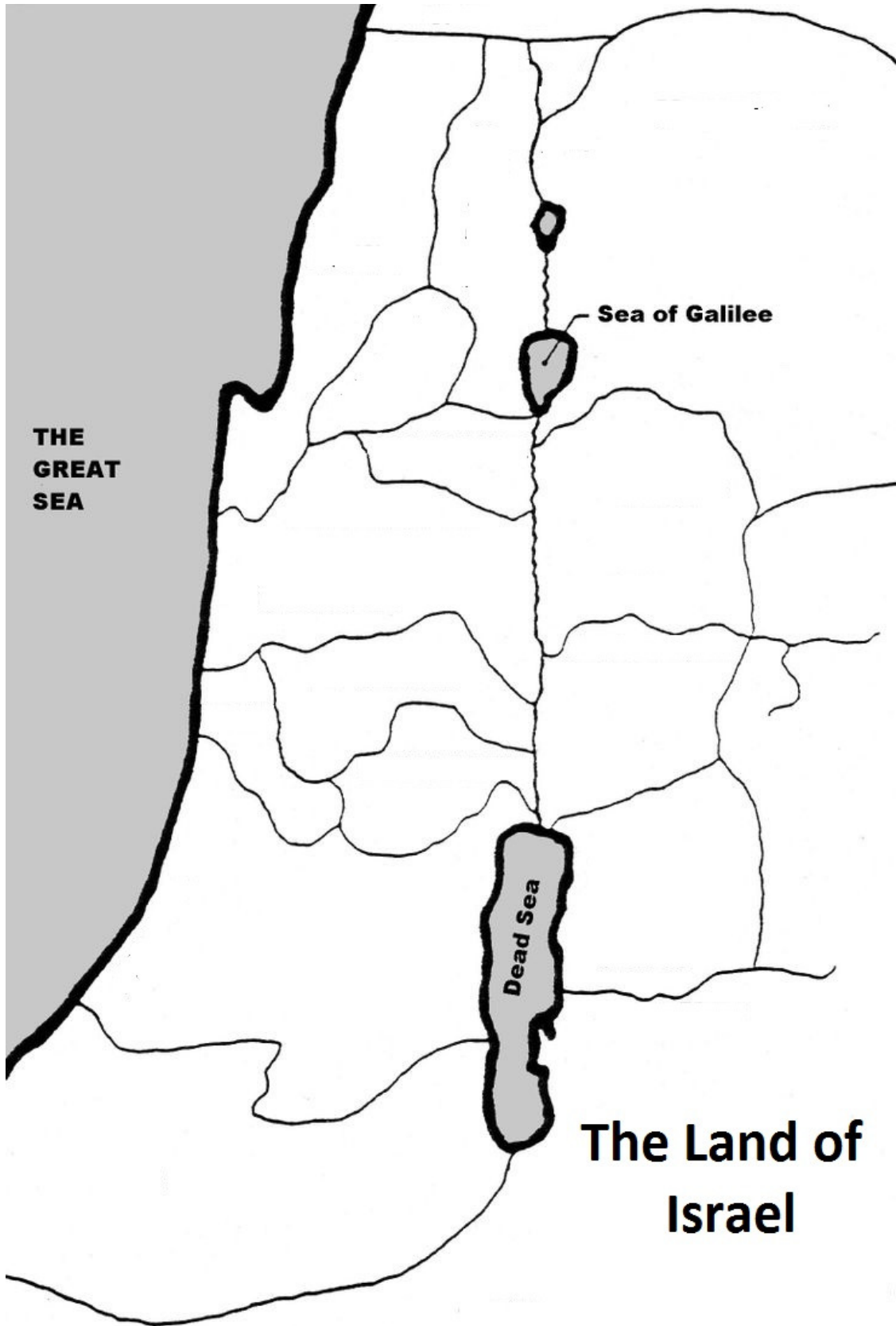
2. Read Judges 18:30 and Judges 20:28. Fill in the genealogy for the two stories in Judges.



- a. Read Judges 18:30 in either RV, NIV, CEV, ESV, RSV or ASV who do they have listed as Manasseh? Add this name next to Manasseh.

 - b. Read Exodus 2:21-22 what was the name of Moses' son?

 - c. Use a commentary (i.e. Clark; Barnes; Cook; or Keil-Delitzsch) to explain why the translators had 'trouble' with the grandfather's name and the possible cause for it appearing in the KJV and NKJV as it does (unlike the RV & RSV).
3. Read Exodus 6:23, how was Nahshon related to Aaron?
4. Where in the book of Judges are there incidents involving the Moabites? (Hint: use a concordance)
5. Using the information gleaned so far, identify approximately when, during the Judges, the events of Ruth likely occurred? Support your answer.



6. Read Judges 17:6, what is the prevailing theme of the people during this time?

7. Read all of Judges 17 and 18, and describe how the events of these stories fit into the theme from Judges 17:6.

Chapter	Key People	Events
17		
18		

a. In this story how does Micah and his mother mix parts of the Truth with parts of error in their beliefs, actions, and worship?

b. Give examples of how we can fall into this same trap if we are not careful.

- c. The result of Micah and his mother compromising the Truth led to the entire tribe of Dan adopting this false religion. What lessons can we learn from these events as it relates to our actions and how they affect others?

- d. Does it seem that Micah and his mother had a relationship with the true God? Explain your answer.

- e. Find a map (online or in a Bible Atlas) that illustrates the tribe of Dan's original inheritance (Joshua 19:40-48). Label this on the map on page 11 and then label the new place they chose in this story (Judges 17:27).

Read all of Judges 19

8. Refer back to the theme from Judges 17:6, describe how the events of chapter 19 fit this theme.

Chapter	Key People	Events
19		

- a. As you read the events from verses 22-28, in what other city do we read of an event similar to this one? (Hint: Gen 19:1-11)

b. What was God’s view of the city from part a, and what happened to the city?

c. What does this tell us about the city of Gibeah? Put this city on your map (pg 8).

Read all of Judges 20

9. Refer back to the theme from Judges 17:6, describe how the events of chapter 20 fit this theme.

Chapter	Key People	Events
20		

a. What caused the nation to unite “as one man” (vv. 1, 8, 11)?

b. What does it mean for the ecclesia or the CYC to unite “as one man”? When and why is this a good situation?

c. i. In this story, the children of Benjamin would not admit their own faults when the other tribes pointed them out. Why can it be so difficult to admit our mistakes when other people point them out?

ii. How should we handle when this happens to us?

d. Why do you think God permitted the 11 tribes to be defeated on day 1 (22,000 slain) vv18-21 and on day 2 (18,000 slain) vv22-25, especially after He had instructed them before both battles to “go up”?

e. What do the people do differently the third time when they inquire of God about the battle? (vv26-28)

Read all of Judges 21

10. Refer back to the theme from Judges 17:6, describe how the events of chapter 21 fit this theme.

Chapter	Key People	Events
21		

- a. When the 11 tribes reflect upon the events of ch. 20, they realize one of their own tribes had nearly been wiped out. What lessons can we learn from this in order to avoid nearly wiping out our own Brothers and Sisters when it comes to dealing with conflicts and problems within the Ecclesia?

11. Using the information from the study of this first section, describe what life would have been like in Israel during this time period. What issues and challenges would the young person face?

12. Compare the wild and unsettled times of the early days of the Judges with our day, from a moral perspective. How are they similar, how are they different?

Through these two disturbing stories of Micah and the Levite's concubine that serve as the backdrop for the story of Ruth, we have seen the dreadful state of the nation. Apostasy, unfaithfulness, fornication, homosexuality, inner strife and conflict are all common problems facing the faithful men and women in the land. This is the nation that we see Naomi and her family leave, and the same nation that she brings Ruth back to. It is fitting that the wonderful story of Ruth be given its own book and separated from these evil (albeit concurrent) events during the early days of the Judges. We now shift our study to the story of a faithful Gentile who, choosing to leave her Moabite heritage behind, becomes part of the lineage of the Messiah.

Ruth 1-Love's Resolve

Read Ruth Chapter 1

vv1-5 Moving to Moab

1. On your map on page 11, put the city of Bethlehem-Judah and the country of Moab.

2. a. List all the famines you can think of from the Bible.

b. According to Lev. 26: 21-26, why did God periodically bring famine upon Israel?

3. a. Amos 8: 11-14 describes a different kind of famine. Do you think this was, in part, the famine facing Israel at this time? Explain.

b. How can this kind of famine affect us? Our homes? Our Ecclesias?

4. a. Define the words Bethlehem and Judah.

b. Describe 3 significant events related to Bethlehem, either before or after the Judges.

5. a. What is the meaning of 'sojourn' in v1? (Use a Strong's Concordance)

- b. Do you think Elimelech and Naomi initially intended to stay in Moab long term? Explain.
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- 6. How did the Moabites come into existence? (Genesis 19:30-37)
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- 7. Read Deuteronomy 23:3-6 and Nehemiah 13:1. Why are the Moabites forbidden from entering the congregation of Israel and for how long?
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- 8. a. Do you think it was wise for Elimelech to take his family to Moab, away from Bethlehem-Judah because of the famine? Explain.

 - b. What would have been a better response for Elimelech and his family?

 - c. What do you think this action says about Elimelech's relationship with God at this point?

 - d. How do you think moving the family to Moab affected Naomi, Mahlon, and Chilion?

- e. Discuss a scenario that would be the equivalent of a young person leaving spiritual Israel today and moving to Moab.

- 9. a. Research the Strong's numbers, Hebrew words and meanings for each family member.

Family Member	Number	Word	Meaning
Elimelech			
Naomi			
Mahlon			
Chilion			
Ruth			
Orpah			

- b. Why do you think Elimelech and Naomi selected these names for their sons?

- c. What do you think it says about the mindset and spiritual state of Elimelech and Naomi?

- 10. a. Elimelech dies, leaving Naomi and the 2 sons. She chooses: a) to remain in Moab; and b) to support her sons marrying Moabites, though she could have returned to Israel after Elimelech's death. What does this reveal about her at this point in her life?

- b. Either or both of the 2 sons, being old enough to marry, could have chosen to return to Israel. Instead they elect to remain in Moab and die there. What lessons are there for us regarding their lives, their faith, and the decisions each made?

11. a. What is the meaning of 'dwelled' in v4? (Use a Strong's Concordance)

- b. Compare 'dwelled there about ten years' with 'continued' in v2 and 'sojourn' in v1. What picture emerges regarding Naomi's level of comfort and permanence with respect to living in Moab?

- c. How does this relate to our battle against sin and our efforts to not become conformed to this world?

vv6-18 Three Women, Three Decisions

12. Bible marking exercise: As you read through the rest of chapter 1, list or color in your Bible the words 'return', 'turn again', and 'gone back'.

13. a. At this point in the story, why does Naomi return to Israel? (v6)

- b. Knowing Naomi's life situation—being an older widow without children—describe the challenges she will face back in Israel.

- c. Do you think Naomi was returning to Israel for natural bread only? Explain. (v6)

 - d. Look back at the meaning of the word Bethlehem-Judah on pg 17, how does this tie into your answer for part c?
14. a. In vv8-9, what is Naomi's twofold prayer for her daughters-in-law?
- b. How is she encouraging them to put their faith in the LORD?
15. a. As you read vv9-13, what is Naomi's primary concern for her two daughters-in-law?
- b. How does the word 'rest' relate to Naomi's concern? (v9)
16. a. Why is Naomi stressing the difficulties Orpah and Ruth will face in Israel?
- b. Whose interest is Naomi putting first by telling Orpah and Ruth to stay in Moab?

17. a. In v14 Orpah decides to return to her family in Moab. Do you think she was sincere in her initial willingness to go with Naomi?

b. What do you think made her change her mind?

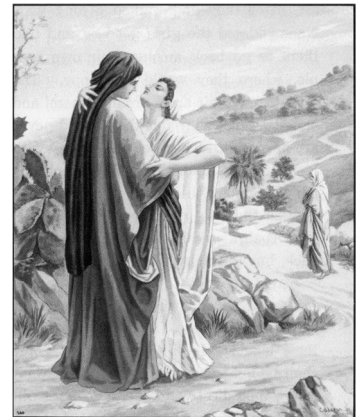
18. a. What word is used to describe Ruth's commitment to Naomi in v14?

b. What does this word mean?

c. What does this tell us about Ruth's dedication to Naomi?

19. a. List all the declarations that Ruth makes to Naomi in vv16-17.

b. To whom is Ruth proclaiming her lifelong commitment to serve-Naomi or God? Explain.



c. How do these same declarations apply to a disciple when he/she is baptized?

20. In Matthew 22:37-39 Jesus teaches that the 2 greatest commandments are “Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second *is* like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.”

Explain how Ruth’s actions are a reflection of both of these commandments.

21. a. Why do you think Ruth decided to go to Israel with Naomi?

b. Do you think Ruth knew anything about the God of Israel? Explain with verses.

22. a. In v18 why did Naomi stop insisting that Ruth return to Moab?

b. Put yourself in Naomi’s situation. What impact would hearing Ruth’s declaration have upon you?

Heb 11:24-27 By faith Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; Choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season; Esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures in Egypt: for he had respect unto the recompence of the reward. By faith he forsook Egypt, not fearing the wrath of the king: for he endured, as seeing him who is invisible.

23. Compare the actions of Ruth with what Moses was commended for in the above verses.

24. Read Luke 14:33 and 18:29-30, discuss the principle that Jesus is talking about in these verses and how it relates to Ruth's situation.

vv19-22 Naomi's Witness to Her Former Neighbors

25. a. What was the reaction of the city when Naomi returned to Bethlehem-Judah? (v19)

b. Look up the meaning of 'was moved' in v19.

c. Why do you think the city responded this way to Naomi?

26. a. What is the meaning of 'Mara' in v20?

b. How does this contrast with the meaning of 'Naomi'?

27. List the 4 ways that Naomi says God had dealt with her. Describe what you think each of these mean. (vv20-21)

28. a. According to Hebrews 12:5-11, what is the reason for, and intended outcome of, Divine chastening in a disciple's life?

b. How was the grief God brought upon Naomi in Moab a good thing?

29. In this chapter, how does Naomi set an example for disciples to return to God after temporarily being 'lost in Moab'?

30. a. In v22, when did Naomi and Ruth return to Bethlehem?

b. During what month of the Hebrew calendar did this correspond to?

c. What month and time of the year does this correspond to on our calendar?

Ruth 2-Love's Response

In chapter 1, Ruth leaves her family and her homeland and returns with Naomi to Bethlehem. In this action, she has declared her commitment to care for Naomi, regardless of what life circumstances might arise. In chapter 2, we see what this commitment looks like when it is put into practice.

Read Ruth 2

vv1-7 Gleaning by Faith

1. What does the word 'kinsman' mean in v1?

2. a. What words in v1 are used to describe Boaz?

- b. What do you think this means? It might be helpful to look up the meanings of the words you wrote for part a.

The meaning of Boaz' name is uncertain as Strong's indicates. According to other sources there are 2 possible meanings: 1) alacrity (cheerfulness) or quickness, from an Arabic root – ba'aza; and 2) strength, from the Hebrew boe+az. Given this name is also used of one of the pillars in Solomon's temple (2 Chr. 3:17), it would appear the latter meaning is more likely accurate.

3. a. Refer back to your genealogical chart on page 9, who was Boaz's mother?

 - b. How might this have impacted his regard for foreigners?
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4. What does it mean to 'glean' in v2? List or color each time the word appears in ch.2.

Lev 19:9-10 And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field, neither shalt thou gather the gleanings of thy harvest. And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every grape of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger: I am the LORD your God.

5. a. The above passage is from the Law of Moses describing how provisions should be made for the poor, stranger, fatherless, or widow regarding gleaning. What were the specific instructions?

b. Was this happening in Boaz's field? What does this say about Boaz?



c. Since Ruth was gleaning in the field, what does this tell us about Ruth and Naomi's current well-being?

6. a. In v2, Ruth has a pre-requisite governing her selection of what field she will glean from, what was the pre-requisite?

b. What does this reveal about how she regarded the Law and her expectations of how others should regard it?

7. Thinking back to what you know about what Israel was like during this time, what dangers would Ruth face when she goes out to glean?

8. Why do you think Ruth asked Naomi's permission to go out and glean?

9. Is the Hebrew word for 'kindred' (v3) different from the word for 'family' (v1)?

10. a. Explain 'and her hap was to light on,' in v3, possibly using other versions.

- b. Who do you think was responsible for leading Ruth to Boaz' field that day?

- c. Do the events in the lives of the faithful happen by chance? Explain.

- 11. Boaz' reapers are excited to see him coming. What does this reveal about Boaz as a person? As a boss?

- 12. a. How do Boaz and his workers greet each other in v4? (Prov 3:5-6; Matt 6:25-32, 10:29-33)

- b. What does Boaz' greeting to his reapers and their reply reveal about Boaz, his reapers, and the relationship that existed between them?

- c. Would it be appropriate for disciples today to greet one another with, “ the LORD be with you”, or “the LORD bless you”? Explain.

13. a. What does the word ‘damsel’ in v5 mean?

- b. Does this give us any ideas about the age of Ruth or the age she appears to be at this point?

14. Describe Ruth’s work ethic while gleaning from v7.

vv8-17 Under Whose Wings Thou Art Come to Trust

15. a. Identify each of the instructions Boaz gives to Ruth in vv8-9.



- b. Boaz is concerned about Ruth’s safety in other fields, why would he be worried?

c. Describe the thoughts likely going through Ruth’s mind as she listens to Boaz.

16. a. Look at your answer in questions #6. Did Ruth find what she was looking for that day? (v10)
- b. Ruth twice states that Boaz extended grace to her. What were the 2 ways Ruth mentions he did this? (v13)
17. Ruth, while bowing before Boaz, has just highly praised him for his abundant generosity to a stranger. How does he respond to this, and who receives the glory? (vv11-12)
18. a. It is evident that Boaz had previously taken an interest in the story of Ruth, what aspects of her story impressed him? (v11)
- b. How had Ruth's reputation preceded her? When and why are reputations important?
19. a. Boaz seeks the LORD's 'full reward' for Ruth. What do you think the LORD's full reward is?
- b. Given the fact that Ruth was a Moabite, why was it appropriate for Boaz to speak of this reward for Ruth?

James 2:18 Yea, a man may say, Thou hast faith, and I have works: shew me thy faith without thy works, and I will shew thee my faith by my works.

James 2:26 For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also.

20. How do Boaz' words to Ruth in v12 emphasize the importance of faith and works?

21. In v12, what analogy does Boaz use to describe God and Ruth's trust in Him?

Now let's look at this concept throughout the Old Testament:

Exo 19:4 Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and *how* I bare you on eagles' wings, and brought you unto myself.

Deu 32:11-13 As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings: *So* the LORD alone did lead him, and *there was* no strange god with him. He made him ride on the high places of the earth, that he might eat the increase of the fields; and he made him to suck honey out of the rock, and oil out of the flinty rock;

Psa 17:8 Keep me as the apple of the eye, hide me under the shadow of thy wings

Psa 36:7 How excellent *is* thy lovingkindness, O God! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings.

Psa 91:4 He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust: his truth *shall be thy* shield and buckler.

22. Based upon the above passages, discuss the concept of the wings of God as it relates to Israel and to us. (There are other verses pertaining to this subject so feel free to look those up.)

23. How does Boaz acknowledge Ruth's commitment to both Naomi and God in vv11-12?

24. a. Why was Ruth so surprised Boaz had treated her so well?

b. List the ways that Boaz made Ruth feel part of his family even though she acknowledged she wasn't? (vv13-16)

25. In v14, Boaz invites Ruth to a meal. Put yourself in Ruth's shoes, how would you feel about receiving this invitation?

26. The word 'vinegar' in v14 is associated with wine in Numbers 6:3. With that in mind, what does the meal in v14 make you think of?

James 1:27 Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, *and* to keep himself unspotted from the world.

27. Boaz' generosity throughout this chapter is unending, how does he demonstrate the above words of James 1:27?

28. a. What does the phrase, 'some handfuls of purpose' mean in v16? (See other versions)
- b. How will this new 'arrangement' impact the daily burden Ruth bears?
- c. How was Boaz going above and beyond in fulfilling the law?
29. Using a Bible dictionary, determine the volume and weight of an ephah of barley, using today's measurement.

In Ex. 16:16, God instructs the children of Israel to gather an omer of manna per person, per day. An omer is the tenth part of an ephah (Ex. 16:36). Using this relationship, Ruth had enough barley for her and Naomi to last 5 days.

vv18-23 Blessed be he of the LORD

30. Naomi knows as soon as Ruth arrives home that someone has been extremely generous to her, but she doesn't immediately know the whole story. What is her initial reaction?
31. In ch. 1 and in this instance, Naomi can clearly see the work of the LORD in her life. Why is she so confident the LORD has been involved in the events of this day?

32. What phrase in v20 connects Boaz' actions with Ruth's in ch.1:8?



33. a. What is the meaning of 'next kinsmen' in v20?

b. How was this different than the word 'kinsman' in v1? (See question 1)

c. List or color the uses of this specific Hebrew word of v20 throughout the book of Ruth.

d. Was Ruth aware of Boaz' status before Naomi revealed this to her? Explain.

34. Read v22 from other versions. Why did Naomi endorse Boaz' counsel to Ruth that she stay close by his maidens?

35. In ch. 2 we learn of the character of Boaz. List 4 aspects of his character that relate to the Lord Jesus Christ.

Naomi and Ruth arrived in Bethlehem-Judah at the beginning of barley harvest. At the end of ch. 2 we learn that Ruth continued to glean from Boaz' field until the end of wheat harvest. This would be a duration of about 2-3 months.

Ruth 3-Love's Request

Under Naomi's instructions, Ruth will appeal to Boaz to take her as his wife on the basis of him being 'a near kinsman'. To understand the foundation of her appeal, it is first necessary to identify the provisions established under the Law for a person in Ruth's situation. In Leviticus 25, the Law states that when a family became too poor to take care of their land, they had to sell the land. Once sold, a near kinsman had the right to redeem or buy back the land. In the next two chapters we will see Boaz act as the redeemer of Naomi's land. We will also see Boaz fulfilling another Law, which established the responsibility for raising up the seed of a childless dead brother, by requiring a living brother to marry the widow, his sister-in-law. This is referred to as a Levirate marriage, not because it had anything to do with Levites, but because it is derived from the Latin word 'levir', or husband's brother.

Read Deut. 25: 5-10

Background: The Responsibilities of the Nearest Kinsman According to the Law

1. a. In vv5, what situation brings the Levirate marriage in to effect?
 - b. If the widow and brother-in-law were able to have a child, whose name would the child bear? Why was this the case?
2. a. Did the husband's brother have a choice on whether to act on the Levirate marriage? (v7)
 - b. List the 5 things that would happen to the kinsman who did not take his dead brother's wife.
3. The Levirate Law took effect upon the death of the husband. If the brother-in-law did not follow the Law, whose responsibility was it to pursue the marriage? (v7)

Read Ruth 3

vv1-5 Seeking Rest for Ruth

4. a. What is the meaning of the word 'rest' in v1?
 - b. This isn't the first time Naomi has expressed concern over Ruth's 'rest'. When did she earlier and what does Naomi mean by this term?
 - c. Why do you think Naomi saw it as her responsibility to find 'rest' for Ruth?
 - d. Could Ruth have found this 'rest' in Moab? Should we be looking to find this 'rest' among people of the world? Explain.

Heb 4:9-11 There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God. For he that is entered into his rest, he also hath ceased from his own works, as God *did* from his. Let us labour therefore to enter into that rest, lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief.

- e. In the verses above what does Paul speak of the ultimate rest for believers?
-
5. Look up what it means to 'winnow', explain what it means, and how it was done. (v2)

6. What 3 things does Naomi instruct Ruth to personally do in preparation for her visit to Boaz and why do you think Naomi has her do this? (v3)

7. a. Describe Naomi's plan for Ruth in vv3-4.



b. What do you think Naomi was trying to do?

c. What do you think Naomi thought would happen?

d. Why do you think Naomi chose to do it this way?

8. Naomi is putting Ruth completely at the mercy of Boaz, was this wise? Explain.

9. Three times in three chapters, Ruth willingly embraces and commits herself to situations that pose great personal danger. What are they, and what does she teach us about “walking by faith”?

vv6-13 A Night to Remember

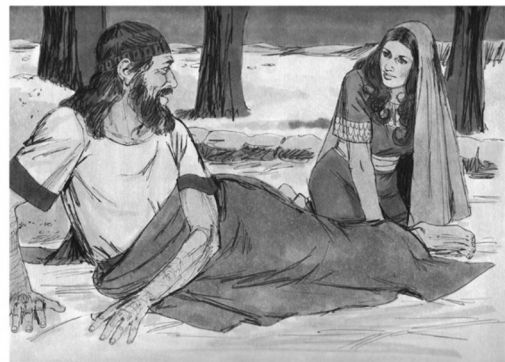
10. Naomi laid out a specific plan for Ruth, does Ruth choose to follow these plans? What does this show us about their relationship?

11. Given the ‘unsettled’ moral conditions of his day, why might Boaz elect to sleep near his grain?

12. a. The words ‘heart’ and ‘merry’ from v7 appear in Judges 18:20; 19:6,22; 1 Kings 21:7; Proverbs 15:13; 17:22; Ecc. 7:3. Read through a few of these passages to determine the meaning of the phrase.

- b. Based on these passages and the events of this night in ch. 3, do you think Boaz was drunk? Explain.

13. Does Boaz awaken immediately when Ruth lays at his feet? Explain.



14. a. What is the Hebrew # and meaning of the word skirt in v9?
- b. Where else is this Hebrew word used in Ruth? How is the word used in the other passage?
- c. How are the two coverings in these references related?
15. a. Boaz, under the cover of darkness, has just been awakened to find a young woman whom he is already very fond of, freshly bathed and anointed, in her finest raiment, laying at his feet and asking him to spread his skirt over her. How does Boaz react?
- b. The power of sin, and its many temptations, was just as much at work in Boaz' life as in any other man's. Yet, it is evident, there was another power at work in Boaz' life that was greater than the power of sin. Explain what that power was.
- c. Discuss what the prior two questions reveal about Boaz' character.

- d. What are the lessons here for young men regarding their conduct in a dating relationship?
16. a. What is the Hebrew word and meaning of 'kindness' in v10? Who is showing the kindness and to whom in this verse?
- b. This same words appears in 1:8 and 2:20, who is showing kindness, and to whom in each of these verses?
- c. The 'kindness' Boaz showed to Ruth in chapter 2, Ruth returns in chapter 3, what does this teach us about 'kindness'?
17. a. In v10, what did Ruth do that Boaz describes as an act of 'kindness'?
- b. What would have happened to Elimilech's name if Ruth married a non-kinsman?
18. a. Boaz desired "to do the part of kinsman". What reason did he give (v11)?

- b. What is the lesson here for all young men regarding who they should desire to marry?
- c. The same Hebrew word for 'virtuous' is used to describe Boaz in 2:1. How is it translated in this verse and how does it apply to both Ruth and Boaz?
- d. What can we say about Ruth's reputation in the city using v11?

19. Read Proverbs 31:10-31. List 7 qualities of a virtuous woman that apply to Ruth.

20. a. What prevented Boaz from doing the part of a kinsman immediately? (v12)

b. Ruth does not seem to know who the nearer kinsman is. What are the natural concerns that would arise in her mind as she now contemplates marriage to a stranger?

c. Based on Ruth's response, or lack of response, discuss Ruth's regard for God's word and her willingness to commit her relationship to God in faith.

21. Why do you think Boaz doesn't send Ruth home at midnight instead of having her remain with him the rest of the night?

vv14-18 Recounting the Memorable Night

22. a. Why did Boaz send Ruth out early in the morning? (v14)

b. Why do you think that Boaz requested of Ruth that "it be not revealed that a woman had come into the floor" in v14? (cp. 2 Cor. 8:21; 1 Thess. 5:22)

c. How might you apply this principle in your life?

23. a. How much barley did Boaz give Ruth before she left? (v15)

b. Research how much this amount might have been.

c. Compare this amount to what she received from Boaz in 2:17.

Ruth's character is presented in this book in such a way that the reader can easily fail to understand the anxieties Ruth would've felt from the circumstances she faced. A small glimpse into her concerns is provided in 3:18. She likely slept very little, if any, that night, yet looked forward to the events of the next day. Ruth could end up marrying Boaz, who she knew, or the nearer kinsman, who she doesn't seem to know, which would have weighed heavy on her mind.

24. a. What is Ruth's state of mind and disposition upon her return home? Explain. (v18)

b. How does Naomi seek to help Ruth?

c. How, at times in our life, do we have to follow Naomi's counsel and wait patiently as God works out His plan?

25. How does Naomi say Boaz will react in v18?

Ruth 4-Love's Reward

The events of the prior night have left Boaz, Ruth, and Naomi in a high state of expectation. With 15 references to redeemer (kinsman), chapter 4 is clearly about redemption. Two faithful people, one a Jew and one a Gentile, are in need of being redeemed, and having the family name restored. Their redemption foreshadows the eternal redemption to be secured for the faithful of all ages by The Redeemer (Jesus).

Read Ruth chapter 4

vv1-8 The Nearer Kinsman

1. a. How long after the events of chapter 3 does chapter 4 take place?

b. Where does the beginning of chapter 4 occur?
2. The word 'gate' is translated as 'city' in 3:11, do you think this was the first time Ruth was discussed at these city gates? Explain.

3. What role did the elders who sat at the gate have in this story?



4. a. Describe the offer in vv3-4 that Boaz gives the kinsman.

- b. How did the kinsman respond to this offer?

- c. How will the kinsman benefit from only buying the land?
-
- 5. a. What did Boaz add to the offer in v5?

 - b. Why do you think Boaz presented this offer to the kinsman in two parts?

 - c. Do you think Boaz was trying to be deceitful? Explain.
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- 6. a. Look up the word 'buy' in v4. What does it mean and how else is it translated in this chapter? List or color these occasions.

 - b. How are the concepts of being purchased and being redeemed similar?

Act 20:28 Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood.

1Co 6:20 For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's.

- c. Using the above verses, and others throughout the New Testament (feel free to list others), discuss how we have been redeemed or purchased. Who did the redeeming and what price was paid?
-
7.
 - a. Land was typically sold to raise money. This was not the case with Naomi. In v5, why did Boaz say she was selling Elimilech's land?

 - b. Compare this to Naomi's stated goal in 3:1.

 8.
 - a. What causes the near kinsman to change his mind about the right of redemption? (v6)

 - b. By marrying Ruth, whose inheritance would the nearer kinsman be responsible for?

 - c. Whose inheritance does the nearer kinsman seem to be most interested in?

9. a. What was done when the kinsman failed to take up his right to redeem? (v8)
- b. This differs from what the Law of Moses (Levirate Marriage) laid down in Deut. 25:5-10. List the differences.

vv9-12 Redemption Through Marriage

10. a. Identify the various steps Boaz took that day to ensure the transaction was a very public event.

- b. How many times is witnesses used in these verses? Why would witnesses be so important?

11. Explain the blessing given to Ruth and Boaz in 4:11-12.

12. a. What do we know about the house of Rachel and Leah? Were the events of their house good or bad?

- b. Why do you think the people of the town, wish this upon Ruth?

13. Did Ruth and Boaz become 'famous' in Bethlehem? Hint: think about some of the 'famous' people born in Bethlehem.
14. Bethlehem is one of the main towns in the tribe of Judah, making most of these 'witnesses' decedents of Judah and Pharez. With this in mind, why would this be part of the blessing given to Ruth and Boaz?
15. a. In a few months' time, Ruth the Moabitess had went from being a complete stranger to being a highly respected, cared for woman. Discuss how Ruth's actions and character would have affected the people of Bethlehem-Judah.
- b. What lessons are there for our lives in the example of Ruth?

wv13-22 A Son is Born

16. How was Obed's birth a fulfillment of the kinsman provision of Deuteronomy 25:5-10?

17. Verse 14 speaks of the kinsman becoming famous, how does Boaz become famous in Israel?



Rom 12:15 Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep.

1Co 12:26 And whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honoured, all the members rejoice with it.

18. a. How do the women in the city of Bethlehem-Judah act out the principle discussed in the above verses?

b. How can we act out this principle in our own lives?

19. a. In v14, the women gave Naomi a blessing from the Lord. Read 2:20 and 3:10, who gave and who received similar blessings in these passages?

b. Why is it important to recognize the Hand of God at work in the blessings we experience?

20. a. Reread the last time Naomi had interactions with the women of Bethlehem-Judah (1:19-22). Compare that time in Naomi's life with her current interaction with the women of the city. Discuss the changes and developments that Naomi has gone through. What caused these changes?
- b. How and why does our response to the trials we face have a significant effect upon those who witness the events we suffer, even though the witnesses may only be bystanders?
21. a. In what way would Obed be Naomi's son? (v17)
- b. Why would Obed's birth be seen to be so favorable for Naomi?
22. What did the women mean when they said Ruth was better than 7 sons in v15?
23. a. What is the meaning of the word 'nurse' in v16? (Check in a concordance and other versions)
- b. How would Naomi have fulfilled this role in Obed's life?

24. a. What is the meaning of Obed's name?
- b. Why do you think the women would select this name for this child?
25. a. Think back to the Levirate Law; whose name should Obed carry on?
- b. Looking through the genealogy in vv18-22, who's listed as Obed's father?
- c. Why do you think the Levirate Law didn't apply here?
26. a. Look back at your genealogy chart from page 9, what other women, besides Ruth, are included in the line of Christ?
- b. Why do you think Ruth was chosen, with these women, to be mentioned in the line of Christ?

The story of Ruth is often thought as a parable of the greater redemptive work of the Lord Jesus Christ. A gentile woman who was once outside of the promise, was grafted into the line of Christ through a redeemer. Likewise, we are gentiles who have been grafted in to promises by a greater redeemer, our Lord Jesus Christ.

3. First Principles Workbook

The student in this section will be studying five different first principles. Over a four year period, we hope to study a total of 20 first principles that span the fundamental teachings of the Truth, God Willing.

First principles study plan:

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
God Manifestation	Jesus Christ	The Sacrifice of Christ	God/Creation
Angels	Kingdom of God on Earth	Heaven	God's Spirit
One Body / One Faith	Covenants with Abraham and David	Hell	Bible Word of God
Satan and Devil Defined	Nature of Man/Soul Defined	Salvation Conditional	Temptation/Sin
Israel	Resurrection	Day of Judgment/ Responsibility	Baptism

This year we are on Year 4.

Each section will include some basic principles, questions on why this is an important “first principle” of the Truth and discussion on some “wrested scriptures” or verses that are misinterpreted to try to support false doctrines.

But first, every year we review why we have “first principles”.

Why do you think God has given us certain “fundamental principles”? See 1 Tim. 6:3; Titus 1:1; 2:1-15.

Conversely, what does incorrect doctrine frequently lead to? See 1 Tim. 6:3-6; 2 Tim.2:16; 2 Tim.3:1-8

What can a correct understanding of the “holy scriptures” ultimately do for us, if we put them into practice in our lives? See 2 Tim. 3:15-17.

Some of the questions will require use of a Strong's Concordance. Remember, this is a list of every word in the Bible in alphabetical order. Here are some basic steps.

- 1) Look up the word (it will be shown in its context in the verse) and find the number to the right which is the Strong's key number for that original Hebrew or Greek word.
- 2) Go to the back "lexicon" portion of the concordance and find that number (remember, there is a section for Hebrew words in the Old Testament and a separate section for Greek words for the New Testament.)
- 3) Once you find the number, you will find the derivation, definition and also how the word is translated.

Have fun answering the workbook questions! Please contact us if you have any questions and we look forward to seeing you at camp, God Willing!

Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki
dnstyles@hotmail.com

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2022 – First Principles Studies – God/Creation

The Basics

What is a fundamental truth about God? See Isa. 43:10; 44:8.

Name as many characteristics of God as you can from Exod. 34:6-7 and Deut. 32:4

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

What is the first fact stated in the Bible? Why is this important?

Why did God create the earth based on Psa. 115:15-16; Isa. 45:18?

What does God intend the condition of the earth to be? See Num. 14:21; Hab. 2:14; Matt. 6:10

If we combine the answers to the last two questions, what does this imply about man? See Isa. 42:5,12; 43:6-7, 20-21

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2022 – First Principles Studies – God/Creation, continued

What should the natural world tell us about how the world came into existence? See Psa. 104:24-25; 136:5-9; Prov. 3:19-20; Jer. 10:10-13.

Why A First Principle

Describe in your own words the theory of evolution and how has this false concept impacted our relationship and responsibility towards God?

Look up the word “polytheism” and provide a definition. What popular Christian theology came from this pagan concept and how does it negatively impact a true understanding of the one true God? See 1 Tim. 2:5; 6:15-16.

Wrested Scriptures

Read Gen 1:1-5 carefully. How can the universe potentially be very old and yet God made this creation about 6000 years ago both be true?

Some suggest that each day in creation actually stands for a much longer period of time, possibly allowing for “theistic evolution” or God guided evolution. While some time periods are symbolic (2 Pet. 3:8) in the Bible, why does this interpretation of Genesis 1 not make sense? Read Gen. 1:5,8,13,etc.; Exod. 20:11; 31:17

Look at the order of creation. Give a couple examples from the order of creation that would not make sense if each day is a very long period of time.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2022 – First Principles Studies – God’s Spirit

The Basics

Look up the word for “Spirit” of God in Gen. 1:2 in Strong’s concordance. What is the original Hebrew word? What does it mean and how else is it translated?

Look up the word for “breath” in Gen. 7:22 in Strong’s concordance. What is the original Hebrew word? What does it mean and how else is it translated?

Read Job 27:3 where both these Hebrew words are used. What does this say about what is in the “breath of life” that sustains all living beings?

Look up Gen. 1:1-2 cp. Jer. 27:5 and 51:15; Luke 1:35; Heb. 6:4-5. How does comparing these verses define what God’s Spirit really is?

Look up the word for “Spirit” in Matt. 3:16 in Strong’s concordance. What is the original Greek word? What does it mean and how else is it translated?

What came on the believers in Acts 2:1-4 and what particular gift did this give them? What was this gift and why was it necessary? Read the following verses in Acts 2.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2022 – First Principles Studies – God’s Spirit, continued

What were some of the other gifts of the Holy Spirit that were given to the first century believers? See 1 Cor. 12:27-31 and list as many as you can.

What was the purpose of the Holy Spirit gifts in the New Testament? Read Mark 16:20; Eph. 4:11-12.

Why A First Principle

Based on its definition, why do you think the Bible talks about the Holy Spirit the way it does? Hint: See Isa. 40:25-26; Jer. 23:23-24

Wrested Scriptures

Many use the “comforter” passages in John 14-16 to try to prove that the Holy Spirit is a separate being from the Father (ie – part of the Trinity). See John 14:26 and 15:26 for example.

What have we already established about the Holy Spirit? How does this correct understanding help understand verses like John 3:34; 20:22; Acts 8:17-19? How does the Trinity make these verses confusing?

Some believe that the Holy Spirit gifts are still available for believers today.

- What powers should be available if we have the gifts today (Mark 16:16-18)? Are they? Who only had the ability to pass on the Holy Spirit gifts? (Acts 8:7,14-18)

- What does the Bible tell us will be done away with once that which is “perfect” (from the Grk. “Teleios” = complete) ie – the completed Scriptures is come? 1 Cor. 13:8-10

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2022 – First Principles Studies – Bible Word of God

The Basics

What can the Holy Scriptures do for us according to 2 Tim. 3:15?

Look up each of the following words from 2 Tim. 3:16 in a concordance and define using the lexicon in the back. "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for

Doctrine _____

Reproof _____

Correction _____

Instruction _____

What Greek word is "perfect" translated from in 2 Tim. 3:17 and what does it mean? Use Strong's concordance.

Where did the Law of Moses come from? Exod. 24:4

Is the Law of Moses still in effect today? See Acts 13:39; Colo. 2:14; Rom.8:3-4 What happened?

Why is it still necessary to read and study the Law of Moses and other parts of the Old Testament? See Romans 3:30-31; 7:12; Gal. 3:24.

What is the true source of all prophecy. See 2 Pet. 1:19-21; Jer. 30:2; Ezek. 1:3

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2022 – First Principles Studies – Bible Word of God, continued

Who did Jesus and Paul give credit for their teachings to? Luke 4:18; John 17:14; Gal. 1:11-12; 1 Thess. 2:13

What does the fact that just the gospel of Matthew has 96 quotations from the Old Testament indicate?

Why A First Principle

Why is it so important that we accept the Bible as God's only inspired book and emphasize both the Old and New Testaments?

Wrested Scriptures

Some claim that sections of the Bible are not inspired, citing verses like 1 Cor 7:25 – “Now concerning virgins I have no commandment of the Lord: yet I give my judgment, as one that hath obtained mercy of the Lord to be faithful.”

Was Paul saying he was not inspired or something else, cp. v.10 with v.40? See also 1 Cor. 14:37.

Some critics of the Bible claim that the Scriptures are inconsistent and contradict each other. One example they use are the signs that were nailed on the cross:

Matt 27:37 – THIS IS JESUS THE KING OF THE JEWS.

Mark 15:26 – THE KING OF THE JEWS.

Luke 23:38 – THIS IS THE KING OF THE JEWS.

John 19:19 – JESUS OF NAZARETH THE KING OF THE JEWS.

Look at the Luke record, what is a possible explanation for the different version of what the sign said? Do we get the full story of Christ in every gospel? If not, why not?

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2022 – First Principles Studies – Temptation/Sin

The Basics

What causes temptations according to James 1:14-15?

Look up the word for “lust” in James 1:14-15 in your concordance. What Greek word does it come from, what does it mean and how else is it translated?

Is this Greek word always used in a negative sense? See Luke 22:15; Phil 1:23. How is the word used in these verses?

What needs to happen in order for lusts to become sin?

Define sin. See James 4:17; 1 John 3:4; 5:17

What characteristic can help us avoid sin? See Romans 14:23

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2022 – First Principles Studies – Temptation/Sin, continued

How would you describe the natural state of our hearts or our nature? Read Matt. 15:18-20; Rom. 7:18-23

Where did this nature come from? See Gen. 3:6-7; Rom. 5:19

What can we do to avoid sin? See 2 Cor. 7:1; Gal. 6:8; Colo. 2:11

Why a First Principle

A fundamental acceptance of God's definition of right and wrong is very important. Why? What happens when man makes his own definition of right and wrong? See Isa. 5:20; Rom. 1:24-28

Wrested Scriptures

A modern misconception is that man is fundamentally good. Why is this so dangerous and give some examples of the dis-function this results in when we accept man's definition of right and wrong. See 2 Tim. 3:1-5 for some ideas!

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2022 – First Principles Studies – Baptism

The Basics

What did Jesus command the disciples to do prior to his ascension to heaven? See Matt. 28:19-20.

Name three key things that must occur prior to baptism:

1) Mark 16:15-16: _____

2) 1 Peter 3:21: _____

3) Acts 2:37-38: _____

Look up the word “baptize” in Strong’s concordance. What Greek word does it come from and how is it defined? How does this definition give us a correct understanding of what the correct procedure is for baptism?

How do these verses reinforce the correct procedure for baptism? John 3:23; Acts 8:38.

How does baptism change our relationship with God? See Gal. 3:26-29

What do we receive through baptism? See Acts 22:16

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2022 – First Principles Studies – Baptism, continued

What is the procedure of baptism a symbol of? Explain using Romans 6:3-8.

What should be our attitude of mind after baptism? See Gal. 2:20; Eph. 4:24; Colo. 3:9-10

What does it mean to be a new creature? See Gal 6:14-15; 2 Cor. 5:17

Why A First Principle?

God enacted very few rituals for the believer. In fact, baptism and partaking of the memorial emblems are the only two rituals commanded for the believer. Why is the symbol of baptism so important despite the fact we are far from perfect both before and after baptism?

Wrested Scriptures

Modern Christians have instituted the practice of “infant” baptism via sprinkling as an acceptable form of baptism. Give as many reasons as you can from the verses above why this is not an acceptable practice.

Some quote John 3:5: “Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.” to prove that the Holy Spirit gifts must accompany baptism. Is this verse talking about the Holy Spirit gifts or something else? See Romans 8:4-9.