

17. Properly dividing Law and Gospel is important in preaching. But in what other area of ministry is it even more important? (pg 56)

18. Is it not enough for you to know that the person to whom you are speaking is not a Christian; you also must discover *what?* (pg 57)

19. Where is the *greatest* difficulty encountered? (pg 57 middle)

20. Any Christian – but pastors especially – must understand *what* in order to correctly judge and treat people? (pg 57)

21. Who is it alone who makes theologians, according to Luther? (pg 58 bottom)

The Seventh Evening Lecture

1. We might think that only very wise theologians could master this knowledge. But what kind of people have the most trouble, according to Walther? (pg 50, middle)

2. Chrysostom was a 4th century Christian bishop, known as “the golden-mouthed” because of his fine preaching. But what ruined it all, according to Walther? (pg 50)

3. Andrew Osiander was a Reformation-era example of someone with the same problem. What teaching of his confused Law and Gospel? (pg 51)

4. According to Walther, which ministers often make the best preachers? Why is that? (pg 51)

5. Who will “best learn this art,” according to Walther? (pg 51)

6. A theologian must have much knowledge and many skills. How many of these are more important than the ability to rightly divide Law and Gospel? (pg 51)

7. What passage from Timothy encourages us to study this art? (pg 51)

8. In Luke 12:42–44, Jesus calls him a wise servant who is able to do *what?* (pg 52)

9. You can't practice this art, says Walther, as long as you are still lugging *what* around with you? (pg 52)

10. Just like it is not enough for a physician to have a sharp scalpel, it is not enough for a Christian to use the sharp and powerful Word of God. What might happen? (pg 53)

11. A preacher should preach so that every hearer feels *what?* (pg 53)

12. Walther notes that Luther's sermons "...are full of thunder and lightening." But what always follows? (pg 54)

13. Preachers must be careful not to make statements that aren't true. What are three examples Walther gives? (pg 54 bottom and 55 top)

14. Sometimes preachers think that it is enough if they say nothing that is false. But Walther goes further – "You should not say anything that...*what?*" (pg 55)

15. Give a couple more examples of statements that might be open to misunderstanding. (pg 56 top)

16. There are also some subjects that a preacher shouldn't just mention without explaining. Example? (pg 56 middle)