*- Pages 42-60*

1. What are the names and character problems of the three sleeping men?

**Simple appears to be a fool; Sloth is lazy; and Presumption thinks he knows everything.**

1. Next Christian sees Formalist and Hypocrisy come tumbling over the wall onto the highway. When Christian asks them why they didn’t come in at the gate, they say that the gate is too far away and so this shortcut is customary. In the allegory, what is the meaning of not coming in by the gate? (See John 10:1, 7-9)

**The door (gate) to salvation is Jesus Christ (John 10:7-9). People can pretend to be Christians, but no one can be saved except through trusting in Christ.**

1. Christian fell asleep in a place provided for a brief rest. What did he lose there, and what is the lesson we can learn?

**He lost his roll, representing his assurance of his salvation. When a Christian indulges his fleshly desires, he may lose the comfort of being sure that he is saved.**

1. What danger does Christian pass before coming to the lodge of Watchful the porter?

**Two lions in the road**

1. What are the names of the four virgins at the palace Beautiful?

**Discretion, Prudence, Piety, and Charity**

1. The conversation before supper and at the table may have more than one purpose in the story. First, it reminds us of important earlier events. Second, it is a good example of uplifting Christian conversation. In what ways is it a good example?

**Their conversation focuses on spiritual things, and it demonstrates the women’s real interest in their visitor and his family. The three women live up to their names as they demonstrate good judgment, devotion to God, and benevolent love.**

1. In the story, Christian learns about many different things in various parts of the house. In real life, where does a Christian learn these things?

**From Bible—based preaching and teaching and from one’s own Bible study**

1. What does Christian receive just before he leaves the house?

**He receives armor to protect him from assaults on the way (Eph. 6:10-18).**

*- Pages 60-70*

1. Why do you think it is hard for a person to go down the hill into the Valley of Humiliation?

**Our fallen nature resists being humbled. Because of our sinful pride, we prefer being exalted in our own eyes and before others.**

1. Can you think of any good results that come from being humble?

**God gives enabling grace to those who humbly depend on Him (I Pet. 5:5-7; James 4:6-10). To walk with God is to “walk humbly” with Him (Mic. 6:8)**

1. In the Valley of Humiliation, Christian has a hard battle with Apollyon. How does Christian resist him and eventually win?

**He trusts in God and uses his armor, especially his shield of faith and his sword, the Word of God (Eph. 6:16-17)**

1. How do you think Christian benefits from going through this difficult experience?

**He learns the importance of his armor, and his faith is strengthened by seeing how God has delivered him.**

1. As Christian enters the Valley of the Shadow of Death, a comparison is made. Which of the two valleys is more difficult for him?

**The Valley of the Shadow of Death**

1. What dangers does Christian encounter in the Valley of the Shadow of Death?

**Darkness and a difficult and dangerous path to follow; terrible sights and sounds of hell and demons**

1. What Bible verse is a special comfort to him in this dark valley?

**Psalm 23:4, which says in part, “Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me.”**

1. Why doesn’t Christian face much danger from Pope and Pagan?

**There two giants are much weakened, and Pagan may have been dead. At the time of his writing, Bunyan believed that paganism and Roman Catholicism were not as strong and threatening as they had been previously; and in England that was true.**

*- Pages 71- 90*

1. After Christian runs past Faithful, he smiles “vain-gloriously” and then stumbles and falls. What is the lesson here?

**Pride goes before a fall (Prov. 16:18). Also, “let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall” (I Cor. 10:12). After the fall humbles Christian, he and Faithful are able to have good fellowship together.**

1. What kind of talk do Christian and Faithful have?

**The two of them tell of their experiences and the lessons they have learned. Their conversation is edifying, building one another up.**

1. What kind of person is Talkative?

**He always wants to talk just for the sake of talking. He lives a wicked life, but he talks deceptively, trying to give the impression that he is a Christian.**

1. After Christian tells Faithful the true nature of Talkative, Faithful asks Talkative how a person can know whether the saving grace of God is at work in his heart. What are Talkative’s two answers?

**Talkative says that a Christian will make a great outcry against sin and that he will have a great knowledge of gospel mysteries.**

1. Why are these two answers wrong?

**A person can protest again sin without abhorring his own sin. A person can know facts without being changed by God’s grace; God’s grace will produce faith, love, and a desire to obey God.**

1. Faithful next tells how a person can recognize that the grace of God is working in his own soul. Then he gives two signs that other people can see. What are these two signs? (*Experimenta*l in the statement of the first sign means “experiential; based on experience.”)

**Faithful gives these two visible signs: (1) a personal testimony of faith in Christ and (2) a life of holiness.**

1. Why does Talkative leave the company of Faithful?

**He is embarrassed or ashamed because he does not have either the inward signs or the two outward signs, and he does not want to have this kind of serious conversation.**

*- Pages 90-103*

1. How does Evangelist help Christian and Faithful?

**First he encourages them to continue on and to guard against their sinful natures. Then he warns them of the enemies they will soon face and encourages them to be steadfast and faithful unto death, knowing that God will help them.**

1. In Vanity Fair there are many kinds of merchandise for sale. Can you think of a summarizing phrase to describe them?

**They can all be called “temptations of the world.” Although some of them are not bad things in themselves, they are all worthless in comparison to the true riches from God.**

1. What are the four reasons for the hubbub around the two pilgrims?

**Their clothing is different; their speech is different; they have no desire for the worthless merchandise there; and they care more for the truth than for the things of the world.**

1. How do Christian and Faithful act when they are beaten, ridiculed, and imprisoned? What good result comes from their behavior under persecution?

**They behave with great meekness and patience. As a result, some of the men of the fair are won over to them.**

1. When Faithful is tried, who is the judge and who are the witnesses against him?

**The judge is Lord Hate-Good, and the witnesses are Envy, Superstition, and Pickthank.**

1. In his speech instructing the jury, the judge cites three governmental decrees from history. How would you describe these examples?

**All three of them (from Exodus 1 and Daniel 3 and 6) are examples of unjust laws against those who worship God. However, the judge cites them as good examples, laws that should be obeyed.**

1. Is Faithful’s death a defeat or a victory for him?

**The forces of evil must think they are defeating Faithful by torturing and killing him. However, for him it is a victory, because he is faithful unto death and because the chariot takes him to heaven, where he will live forever.**

1. Why is Christian released?

**God brings about his release, overruling “the power of their rage.”**

*- Pages 103-123*

1. Who comes out of Vanity Fair with Christian, and why?

**Hopeful; He has been made hopeful by seeing the steadfast testimony of Faithful and Christian under persecution, and now he becomes Christian’s fellow pilgrim.**

1. The name of By-Ends means secondary ends or aims, especially secret selfish purposes. What seems to be By-Ends’ secret purpose in life?

**To have things easy and pleasant at all times**

1. What is By-Ends’ attitude toward religion?

**He goes along with religion only when it is easy and popular.**

1. When Christian tells By-Ends that they can walk together only if By-Ends is willing to stand by the Faith even when it is not popular, how does By-Ends respond?

**By-Ends wants to do only what suits him (which he calls “liberty”). He accuses Christian of trying to “lord it over [his] faith.”**

1. By-Ends and his new companions discuss whether a person might honorably increase his appearance of religious zeal in order to obtain some benefit he wants. Summarize how Mr. Money-Love responds.

**Mr. Money-Love says that doing so is fine, because religion is good, making a person “a better man,” and the worldly benefit is lawful.**

1. Does Christian agree with this point of view?

**No, Christian points out that this practice is deceptive; it is the religion of hypocrites, heathens, and devils.**

1. Who is Demas in Scripture? (See II Tim. 4:10)

**Demas forsook Paul, because he “loved this present world.”**

1. What temptation is presented by Demas? How do Christian and Hopeful respond?

**Demas invites them to come and dig for treasure in the silver mine. Christian warns Hopeful, and they refuse to turn aside for hope of personal gain.**

1. What lesson do the two pilgrims learn from remembering Lot’s wife?

**Hopeful sees how serious it is to be covetous, and they both recognize that a person can escape one temptation or danger and yet be caught by the next.**

1. After a pleasant few days by the River of God, what temptation do they yield to at the stile?

**Wishing for a smoother road, they give in to the temptation to leave the road for a more pleasant way (By-Path Meadow).**

1. What is the significance of the character Vain-Confidence?

**Christian and Hopeful have a misplaced confidence that their by-path, or detour, will lead them to the right place. Then when Vain-Confidence falls into the pit and is destroyed, they realize that they have gone the wrong way.**

1. What lesson do you think Bunyan wants to teach by placing the Giant Despair and Doubting Castle at this point in the allegory?

**This incident is a warning that when a believer gets out of God’s will, he can be attacked by doubts and despair (loss of hope).**

1. What is the key to the pilgrims’ escape from Doubting Castle?

**The key of Promise lets them out of Doubting Castle. God’s promises in the Bible enable His believing children no to doubt or lose hope but to trust in Him.**

*- Pages 123-153*

1. The pilgrims come now to the Delectable (delightful) Mountains, where the shepherds show them several things. What are the names of the shepherds?

**Knowledge, Experience, Watchful, and Sincere**

1. Do the shepherds show them things to warn them, or to encourage them, or both?

**Both. Seeing the Mt. of Error, the tombs near Mt. Caution, and the by-way to hell gives them warnings. Glimpsing the gates of the Celestial City through the telescope gives them encouragement.**

1. What three things do Christian and Hopeful receive as they are leaving the Delectable Mountains?

**A note telling the way, a warning to beware of the flatterer, and a warning not to sleep on the Enchanted Ground**

1. When Christian and Hopeful first meet Ignorance, how does he show himself to be a fool?

**He is ignorant and refuses to learn anything.**

1. What can we learn from the story about Little-Faith and the three robbers?

**Someone who has little faith can be injured by a faint heart, mistrust, and guilt—that is, the person can be paralyzed by fear, doubt, and a sense of guilt.**

1. Does Little-Faith lose his most precious possessions? How is that fact significant?

**Little-Faith does not lose his jewels or his certificate of admittance to the Celestial City. A Christian with little faith will have a more difficult journey, but he will not miss heaven because of it.**

1. After a fairly lengthy conversation about the difficulty of combat on the road, Christian advises Hopeful that there are two good things to do when they hear of such robberies. What are they?

**First, they should be harnessed in their armor and have the shield of faith. Second, they should ask for a convoy to protect them—in fact, they should ask God Himself to go with them.**

1. Who catches the pilgrims in his net?

**The Flatterer deceives and traps them.**

1. How is their problem their own fault? What is the lesson here?

**They forgot to look at their note giving them directions for finding their way, and they did not beware of the Flatterer. Christians need to get their directions from the Bible and not from smooth-talking people.**

1. What two things does the Shining One do for them?

**The Shining One brings them back to the right road, and he chastens them to help them remember the right way to walk.**

1. Do the pilgrims profit from being chastened?

**Yes, they thank the Shining One “for all his kindness,” and afterward they are more careful of possible flatterers.**

1. Are Christian and Hopeful influenced at all by Atheist?

**No, neither one believes Atheist.**

1. What is the danger in the Enchanted Ground?

**The air makes one drowsy. The temptation is to sleep there (and then perhaps die.)**

1. To stay awake, Christian and Hopeful engage in conversation. What does Hopeful say he did when he first began to be convicted about sin?

**He tried to ignore it.**

1. What did Hopeful do later, when he could no longer ignore his sinfulness?

**Later he tried to reform his life.**

1. Who told Hopeful how to be saved?

**Faithful told him the gospel.**

1. Ignorance now rejoins the pair for a time. What do he and Christian discuss?

**Christian asks, “How stands it between God and your soul now?” ignorance wrongly thinks he is just fine spiritually.**

1. What makes Ignorance leave their company once again?

**Christian and Hopeful plead with Ignorance to recognize his own sinfulness and to come to Christ for salvation. Ignorance obviously does not want to hear any more, and so he says they are walking too fast for him.**

*- Pages 153-168*

1. As the two pilgrims continue on their way, they briefly discuss the fear of the Lord. As Christian describes this “right fear,” what are two good results of it?

**It brings a person to Christ for salvation. It also makes a Christian very reverent toward God, so that he is careful not to displease or dishonor God.**

1. In discussing Temporary, the pilgrims deal with the problem of the person who seems to be (or to become) a Christian, showing all the outward signs of salvation, but then renounces it all and denies what he once claimed to believe. Summarize Hopeful’s reasons for the falling away of people like Temporary.

**Although their consciences are awakened, their mind is not changed (they are not really saved). When their guilt and fear are less, they go back to their old ways and harden their hearts. They want to do what pleases them and have the good opinion of the world.**

1. Hopeful now asks Christian to describe the manner of their falling away. What does Christian’s list of nine steps show about how a person falls away?

**It is a gradual process. It begins in the thoughts, continues with leaving off private and public duties, and ends with open sinfulness.**

1. When the pilgrims reach the land of Beulah, in what part of their journey are they?

**Near the end. They are near heaven, and they can see the Celestial City.**

1. Two angels tell the pilgrims that they will encounter just two more difficulties before they will be in the Celestial City. What is the first difficulty, and what does it represent?

**The first difficulty is the deep River they most go through, which represents death.**

1. What determined how deep or shallow the River is for a person?

**His faith—if his faith is strong, he can touch the bottom.**

1. Angels accompany them up to the gate of the Celestial City. What one thing must they do at the gate before they are admitted and joyfully received?

**Each man has to present the certificate that he received at the Cross shortly after he entered by the wicket gate.**

1. Who ferries Ignorance over the River? Why isn’t Ignorance admitted to the Celestial City?

**Ignorance crosses the River of Death in the boat of Vain-Hope. He is refused admittance because he has no certificate.**

1. The ending of the story is joyful for Christian and Hopeful. Why do you think Bunyan shows the tragic ending of Ignorance in the final paragraph?

**This incident is a clear warning to readers who are like Ignorance in falsely assuming they are on their way to heaven. It has the same intent as Christ’s warning in Matthew 7:21-23.**

1. What do you think Bunyan means by urging the reader not to be “extreme in playing with the out-side of [his] dream?” and what does he say we should look at instead?

**We should not take the details of the story too far but should pay attention to the meaning of the story instead.**