# The Milk of the World



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All Scripture quotations in this book are taken from the *King James Version* of the Bible.

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# CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION (Hebrews 5:5 - 6:3)

I. Three passages in the New Testament where we find spiritual milk

#### A. I Corinthians 3:1-8

#### Verse 1

- Biblical definition of "carnal" is spiritual immaturity.
- Paul had to talk to these people as babes

#### Verse 2

 These people had not come to the place where they could handle meat.

#### Verse 3

 Paul gives five evidences of those who need to remain on milk:

- 1) Envying
- 2) Strife
- 3) Those that would divide
- 4) Being carnal
- 5) Walk as men

#### Verses 4-8

- Spiritually immature individuals line-up behind a man or a man's theology
- Only follow man as he follows Christ
- Nothing higher than being a follower of Jesus!

#### B. | Peter 2:1-6

#### Verse 1

- In order to get the milk, you must lay aside:
  - a) Malice
  - b) Guile
  - c) Hypocrisies
  - d) Envies
- e) Evil Speakings

#### Verse 2

- Desire the milk of the Word, no matter how young or old you are in the Lord.
- How should you desire it? Like a baby, you shouldn't be satisfied until you get some.
- Why do you need it? "...that ye may grow thereby..."

#### Verses 3-5

- Jesus wants us to grow into spiritual houses.
- Holy priesthood.
- So we may offer up spiritual sacrifices.

#### Verse 6

- Jesus is the foundation from which we start.

#### C. Hebrews 5:11-14

#### Verse 12

- Contrast between milk and meat.
- Oracle is that which God has given for your direction and help.
- Milk is for those who are not far enough along spiritually to be able to teach others.
- Believers need to be able to teach others.

#### Verse 13

- They need milk because they can't handle the Word of God skillfully.
- II Timothy 2:15

#### Verse 14

 They still need milk if they won't exercise their senses Biblically so they can discern between right and wrong.

II. Six Areas of Milk of the Word spelled out in Hebrews 6:1, 2

(Covered in detail in following chapters)

- A. Repentance from dead works
- B. Faith toward God
- C. Doctrine of Baptisms
- **D.** Laying on of hands
- E. Resurrection of the dead
- F. Eternal Judgment

# III. Milk of the Word is for our protection

**A.** Cults are wrong on at least one (if not more) of these six areas:

Example: Charismatic Movement

**B.** If we know the 'Milk of the Word' it will protect us from a lot of error.

#### **CHAPTER 2 - REPENTANCE**

# I. Repentance for the Lost Person

- A. Repentance is an absolute necessity.
- 1. It is God-given and is a desire and willingness to break with sin.
- 2. The Bible puts the emphasis on repentance.
- 3. **Luke 13:1-5** The religious will perish if they don't repent.
- 4. James 2:19b They believed but never repented.
- 5. **Luke 5:32** The thrust of Jesus' coming involved the serious act of repentance.
- 6. Mark 1:4 Message of John the Baptist was Repent.

- 7. Mark 1:14, 15 Jesus continued preaching Repent.
- 8. Acts 2:37, 38; 3:19 Peter begins preaching repentance.
- 9. Acts 11:18 God was allowing Gentiles to repent.
- 10. Acts 17:30 Commands men to repent.
- 11. II Peter 3:9b All should come to repentance.
- 12. Acts 20:21 Repent and Believe
- Repentance is toward God because our sin is toward Him (Ps. 51:4, I Sam. 12:23).
- 13. Acts 26:18-20 Paul is answering Agrippa
- 14. Luke 24:46-48 Repentance must be preached in order to preach remission of sins(I John 1:9).

- B. Repentance has far-reaching effects.
- 1. Luke 15:7, 10 Heaven rejoices over one sinner's repentance.
- 2. Luke 16:30 Rich man in Hell wanted someone to tell his family to repent
- C. Repentance brings forth fruit.
- 1. Luke 3:7-9 Repentance is seen not heard.
  - If the fruits aren't seen, God will cut you off at the root.
- 2. II Corinthians 7:9-11
  - a) Verse 9 sorrow needs to lead to repentance
  - b) Verse 10 Three steps:
    - 1) Godly sorrow worketh
    - 2) Repentance
    - 3) To salvation

- Godly sorrow brings salvation that a person will not turn their back on.
- c) Verse 11 Seven Fruits of Biblical Repentance:
  - Carefulness A repentant person will be careful about getting back into the sin they've repented of.
  - Clearing of yourself Charles Spurgeon said, "A man's repentance must be as well known as his sin was."
  - Indignation You will be upset over your sin.
  - Fear You know your flesh is weak and will fear falling into sin.
  - Vehement Desire You do all you can to stay out of sin.

- 6. Zeal for God
  - His holiness
  - His ways
- 7. What revenge You will hate the sins you've had to repent of.
  - d) **Verse 11b** They had repented and were approved and cleared.

- II. Repentance in the Life of the Believer
  - A. It is the grace of God that allows us to repent.

    (Romans 2:4b)
  - **B.** Repentance is **still** a necessity in the life of a believer.
  - 1. **Hebrews 5:14** Maturity brings the ability to discern.
  - 2. Repentance is the other side of Lordship.
  - Proverbs 28:13 Repentance involves forsaking.
  - 4. **II Cor. 7:9-11** God's measuring stick for repentance:
    - Genuine repentance in the life of a believer will have wide effects.

- (\*\* section I. C. 2. c. of this chapter for more detail on this passage).
- **C.** Sins which Christians need to repent of (this list is just a starting point) ...
- Rev. 2:1-4 Leaving the first love you had for Jesus.
- Rev. 2:14-16 Compromise for comfort, ease, or pleasure (issues of idolatry and fornication, etc.).
- 3. Rev. 2:15 Doctrine of Nicolaitanism.
- 4. Rev. 2:20-22 Mixing idolatry with truth.
- 5. **Rev. 3:1-3a** Maintaining a reputation for life where death controlled.
- 6. Rev. 3:15-16 Being lukewarm.

- 7. Rev. 3:17 Materialism.
- D. As a believer, we must deal with our sins individually and God must grant repentance...

\*Heb. 10:26

\*Heb. 12:17

\*II Tim. 2:24-26

- 1. Servant of the Lords teaches and instructs (vs.
- 2. Believer has to be willing to acknowledge the truth.
- 3. Must recover themselves (vs. 26).
- 4. Repentance is centered in God penance is what <u>you</u> do.

\*Rev. 1:6

\*I Tim. 1:5

- 5. Unrepentant sin leaves the door wide open for Satan to operate (Eph. 4:27).
- God is not obligated to let us repent "...if God peradventure will give them repentance ... (vs. 25).
- E. Repentance is not only <u>to</u> God but <u>from</u> dead works (Heb. 6:1).
- 1. John 11:25 Works you do apart from Jesus are dead.
- 2. Colossians 3:23
- **F.** Repentance is not only <u>from</u> dead works, but to serve the living God. (Heb. 9:14)
- Philippians 2:13 Are you trying to please God?

- 2. James 4:17 When you don't pray as God wants you to it is sin.
- 3. Are you witnessing because you love God or to look spiritual?
- 4. **II Cor. 9:7 -** Are you giving out of love for God or obligation?
- 5. Only believers who are repentant are usable to God.
- 6. Only as the world sees saints in repentance will they ever see any need to repent themselves.

# CHAPTER 3 FAITH TOWARD GOD

# I. Faith for the lost person

- A. Follows repentance (Hebrews 6:1).
- 1. Proper repentance ends up in genuine faith.
- Repentance alone is not enough, neither is faith alone they go hand in hand. (Acts 16:31 Acts 11:18).
- **B.** Sign of the Lord's return is lack of Biblical faith (Matt. 24:37).
- **C.** Faith is an absolute necessity in order to please God (Heb. 11:6).
  - a) must believe in His existence
  - b) He is the rewarder:
    - His nature, His actions, His responses

- 3. Matt. 19:25, 26 When salvation becomes an impossibility to man, he begins to see his wickedness and how incapable he is to do anything to please God.
- **D.** Some examples of those who tried to believe and still weren't saved:
- 1. John 2:23-25
  - a) vs. 23 says people believed.
  - b) vs. 24 says they didn't get Jesus.
  - c) Why? He knew what was in them.
- 2. John 12:42, 43
  - a) They believed, but wouldn't confess Jesus.
  - b) Matt. 10:32; Rom. 10:9, 10
  - c) They weren't willing to suffer the abuse of man.
  - d) Rom. 10:11

- 3. Acts 8:13, 20-23
  \*Simon believed with wrong motives.
- 4. James 2:18-19
  - a) Devils not only believe, they also tremble.
  - b) The devils will never be saved.
- E. Genuine faith will change the heart and there will be a life of works (James 2:20).
- 1. Works won't save you.
- 2. True faith always produces works.
- 3. Both repentance and faith produce results.
- F. Kind of faith God blesses and uses to save.
- 1. Mark 1:14, 15
  - a) It's necessary to believe the Gospel. (I Cor.15:3b-4)

- b) Jesus does the saving.
- c) Faith is the means by which we rest in the Lord's saving power.

#### 2. John 1:12, 13

- a) Belief **ON** His name.
- b) Absolute dependence on the Lord Jesus Christ.

#### 3. John 3:16

- a) "Believeth" carries the concept that you not only did believe, but you still believe.
- b) Those that truly believe won't turn back.

#### 4. Acts 16:31

- a) Trust Jesus to be saved.
- b) Trust Him that He will save your family.

- **G.** Faith is **toward** the Lord Jesus Christ.
- 1. Acts 20:21 Faith has direction, just as repentance does.
- 2. Eph. 2:8-10
  - a) You don't work up your faith.
  - b) Works follow faith.
- 3. Romans 10:17
- 4. Many have faith in their faith or in facts.
- 5. Jesus <u>alone</u> saves you.
- 6. Jonah 2:9
- 7. John 1:13; I Timothy 2:15
- 8. **II Timothy 1:12** 
  - a) Not WHAT he believed, but WHOM.

- b) Paul knew Jesus was able to care for it.
- c) Where does your faith rest?

#### II. Faith in the Life of the Believer

- **A.** The word "faith" is only used two times in the Old Testament in contrast:
- 1. Deuteronomy 32:16-20
  - a) "...children in whom is no faith..."
  - b) those who are lost.
- 2. Habakkuk 2:4
- a) The saved will show it by living by His faith.
- b) "...His faith..." not our own.
  - c) Galatians 2:20
- **B.** For the believer, their substance and evidence is to be faith. (Heb. 11:1)

- C. The necessity of living by faith.
- 1. Romans 14:23
- 2. John 14:12
- 3. II Cor. 5:7
  - a) If you can see it you are **not** trusting God for it.
  - b) I Cor. 1:18a
- 4. Ephesians 6:14-16
  - a) ALL the fiery darts of the wicked one.
  - b) Those that refuse to exercise faith open themselves up to anything the Devil wants to throw at them (II Timothy 2:26).
- 5. Jude 3 We are to "contend for the faith".

- 6. I Timothy 6:12a
- 7. Philippians 1:25
- 8. **Col. 2:5-7** Ought to be development and growth in your faith.
- D. The local church's faith had become known. (Col. 1:4; Rom. 1:5-8; I Thess. 1:3)
- 1. How far is your faith known?
- 2. There is no pride in telling of the faith of an individual if it encourages others to believe or gives evidence of God's mighty power.
- 3. Offering examples of answers to prayer will shut the mouth of agnostics and atheists.

- E. What faith can accomplish (Hebrews 11:33-40).
- F. Faith TOWARD God.
- 1. Not in yourself and what you can do.
- 2. If the direction of your faith is wrong, the faith won't please God.
- **G.** God wants to do the impossible (Matthew 19:26).
- 1. Brings glory to God.
- 2. What are you trusting God for that you could never do yourself?
- 3. Are you trusting God more this year than last?

# CHAPTER 4 DOCTRINE OF BAPTISMS

#### I. Introduction

- A. Baptism is a foundational truth.
- B. Hebrews 6:2 "baptisms".
- **C.** Word in its various forms is used approximately 10-times in the New Testament.
- **D.** "Bapto" (root form of the word) means totally immersed.
  - "Baptizo" means multiple immersions.
- E. Need to be able to divide one baptism from another (II Tim. 2:15).
- F. Acts 19:1-7 "Unto what then were ye baptized?..."

# II. Different Kinds of Baptism

- A. "Baptized unto Moses" (I Corinthians 10:1-4).
- 1. Only mentioned once in the Bible.
- 2. The Israelites were following Moses when they left Egypt.
- 3. This baptism was an identification with Moses and letting God's provision satisfy them.
- B. "Baptized for the dead" (I Corinthians 15:29).
- 1. Only verse in the Bible referring to heathen practice of baptism.
- 2. This was practiced by the heathen and set in contrast to Christianity (verses 30, 31).

- 4. Many religions baptize doesn't mean they are right.
- C. "Baptized into one body"- (I Corinthians 12:12-14).
- 1. Only mentioned once in the Bible.
- 2. Holy Spirit does the baptizing "BY" the Holy Spirit not "of" or "in".
- 3. Being baptized into the body of the Lord Jesus Christ.
- 4. It is automatic with conversion.
- D. "Baptism with the Holy Ghost, and with fire" (Matt. 3:11; Mark 1;8: Luke 3:16; John 1:33).
- 1. Mentioned six times in the Bible.

2. The Lord Jesus Christ Himself does the baptizing.

#### 3. Acts 1:5

4. Baptism with the Holy Ghost happened on the Day of Pentecost, but it wasn't mentioned in Acts 2.

#### 5. Acts 11:15-18

- a) Baptism with the Holy Ghost was experienced at the time of conversion.
- b) The Holy Spirit baptizes you into the body of Christ when you are saved and Jesus baptizes you with the Holy Ghost - it happens simultaneously.

#### 6. Romans 8:9b

- 7. Some think that baptism **by** the Holy Ghost and baptism **with** the Holy Ghost are a central theme but they aren't.
- E. Baptism of Jesus. (Matt. 20:22, 23; Mark 10:38, 39)
- 1. Appears 10-times in the Bible.
- 2. Jesus had already been baptized by John this is another kind of baptism.
- 3. **Luke 12:50** This was more difficult than just being dipped in water.
- 4. Romans 6:3,4
  - a) When you are baptized into Jesus, you are baptized into His death.
  - b) You come out with a new life. (II Cor. 5:17)
- 5. Romans 6:5-8

- a) Salvation is so identifying with Jesus that His death, burial and resurrection are also yours you enter into that reality.
- b) Not talking about water baptism.
- c) Ephesians 2:1b
- d) Galatians 3:27
- e) Colossians 2:12

#### 6. I Peter 3:18-22

- A. Some use **verse 20** to say you can be saved by water baptism.
- B. **Verse 21** water is for putting away filth of the flesh.
- C. We see the death in vs. 18, resurrection in vs. 21, and ascension in vs. 22.
- D. "...the answer of a good conscience toward God..." that is the baptism that saves.

#### F. Baptism of John

- 1. Appears approximately 35-times most often of all kinds.
- 2. Acts 19:1-7 there is distinction between John's baptism and believer's baptism.

#### 3. Matthew 3:1-8

- a) John's baptism is tied to the confession of sins.
- b) Rebuking of religious people for their lives.
- c) Also a strong demand to show fruits of repentance.

#### 4. Matthew 3:11

- a) John's baptism is contrasted to baptism by Jesus with the Holy Ghost.
- b) John's baptism is used to identify places, set time patterns, and show the beginning of

the ministry of the Lord. (John 10:40; Acts 1:22).

- c) He baptized unto repentance.
- d) Repentance precedes faith just as John's ministry preceded the Lord's ministry.

#### 5. Matthew 3:13-15

- a) Jesus was coming to be identified with John.
- b) Verse 17 God put His blessing on the act of baptism.
  - c) The anointing of the Holy Spirit occurred at time of baptism.

# 6. Matthew 21:23-27

 a) Jesus wants them to answer on the milk issue - John's baptism - before he goes to the meat - His authority.

- b) The issue of John's baptism was important enough to throw it in the face of the religious leaders.
  - c) A person's attitude toward baptism is a reflection of their attitude in a whole lot of other areas.

#### 7. Mark 1:4

- a) Baptism does <u>not</u> remove sin.
- b) Use of word "for".
   Ex. spanking for disobedience, being left <u>for</u> dead.

#### 8. Luke 7:24-30

- a) Baptism of John brought a response to the ministry of the Lord Jesus Christ.
- b) Those that reject the principle involved in John's baptism, reject what Jesus says.

#### 9. John 1:25-31

- a) You may want to ask why certain ones are baptizing today. (verse 25)
- b) John's baptism was to open people's eyes and minds so that they would be ready to receive Jesus.
  - c) Repentance prepares us to trust Jesus.
  - d) "...repent ye, and believe the gospel." (Mark 1:15).

#### 10. Acts 18:24-28

- a) Note the progression: "...way of the Lord..." (vs.25); "...baptism of John..." (vs.25); "...the way of God more perfectly ..." (vs. 26); "...believed through grace..." (vs. 27).
- b) Moved from preaching of John to the life of Jesus.
- 11. John's baptism is emphasized again and again in the New Testament to remind us of the absolute necessity of repentance.

- G. Believer's Baptism
- 1. Mentioned 25-times in the New Testament.
- 2. What you believe about baptism is going to affect your approach to many aspects of doctrine:

Ex: evangelism, Christian life, salvation, Trinity, the work of the Lord Jesus Christ, Biblical interpretation, sin nature, etc.

#### 3. Matthew 28:18-20

- a) Baptism was commanded by Christ.
  - b) For those who had been taught (vs. 19).
    - Sit under the truth, hear it, respond to it.
    - Teaching requires response or learning.
  - c) There is teaching that follows baptism (vs. 20).
- 4. This baptism is **NOT** salvation.
  - a) Ephesians 2:8, 9

- b) Baptism is an act of obedience a work.
- 5. Acts 2:41
- 6. Acts 9:18
- 7. Acts 10:47, 48
- a) This passage shows baptism was not only for the Jews but also the Gentiles.
  - b) There had to be evidence of their conversion before their baptism.
- 8. Acts 16:14, 15 the action of ministry followed the matter of obedience in baptism.
- 9. Acts 16:31-34
- a) Heard.
  - b) Believed.
  - c) Baptized.
- 10. Acts 18:8 Baptism followed their act of belief.

## 11.Acts 19:3, 5

- a) At first were followers of John baptism of repentance.
- b) Then the baptism of faith believer's baptism.

## 12.I Corinthians 1: 13-17

- a) Paul said the importance of his ministry was preaching the gospel.
  - b) He did baptize, but that wasn't his focus.
- c) This passage shows clearly that baptism and conversion are not the same thing.

### 13.Acts 8:12, 13

- a) Believing preceded baptism (vs. 12).
- b) Even a lost man followed the pattern (vs.13).

#### 14. Acts 8:26-39

a) Baptism was requested by the convert (vs. 36).

- b) Philip didn't baptize unless they were a believer (vs. 37)
- c) "...If thou believest with ALL thine heart?" total surrender
- d) Eunuch gave his testimony before being baptized.
- e) Romans 10:9-11
- f) Immersion (Acts 8: 38, 39)
- g) Emphasis is not on who does the baptizing in believer's baptism - Philip was just a worker in the church.
  - h) This whole event occurred because Philip preached Jesus (vs. 35).
  - i) Emphasis is on the Gospel not baptism.

# CHAPTER 5 DOCTRINE OF LAYING ON OF HANDS

# WHY hands are laid on and on WHOM they are laid

## A. For Judgment and Destruction

## 1. Deuteronomy 17:2-7

- a) Breaking the second commandment (idolatry).
- b) Laid hands on individual as evidence they'd sinned.

### 2. Leviticus 24:10-17, 23

- a) vs. 10-14 Breaking of the third commandment.
  - b) vs. 15-17 Breaking of the sixth commandment.
- c) Hands were laid on as a testimony against the sin.

#### 3. Nehemiah 13:21

\* Breaking of fourth commandment - Sabbath Day.

#### 4. Exodus 7:4, 5

\* God put His hand on Egypt in judgments.

#### 5. John 7:30,44; 8:20; Matt.26:50; Mark 14:41

\* Some desired to lay hands on Jesus, but His hour was not yet come.

#### **B.** For Identification and Consecration

### 1. Exodus 29:10-11, 15

\*Laid hands on an animal before it was sacrificed to God.

### 2. Leviticus 3:2, 8,13

\* The application of blood was impossible until first there was the laying on of hands.

#### 3. Leviticus 4:13-16

\* One cared for the sins of many.

#### 4. Leviticus 8:14,18,22

\* Consecrated this animal as a substitute until Messiah could come and cleanse away the sins of the people.

#### 5. Leviticus 16:21

\* Shows how our sins were placed on Jesus.

#### 6. Numbers 8:12

\* The Levites had to do it for themselves.

### C. For Blessing

1. Genesis 48:14-15, 20

#### 2. Mark 10:13-16

Matt. 19:13-15 (parallel passage)

- D. For Healing
- 1. Mark 5:23
- \* Jairus was convinced that it would help his daughter if Jesus would lay hands on her.
- 2. Mark 6:5
- 3. Mark 8:23, 25
- 4. Mark 16:17, 18
  - a) Don't lay hands on demon possessed people.
  - b) It is the believer's privilege to lay hands on the sick and see them recover (occasionally - not wholesale healing).
- 5. Luke 4:40
- 6. Luke 13:13

- 7. Acts 9:11-12, 17
- 8. Acts 28:8
- **E.** For Ministry

#### 1. Numbers 8:9-11

\*The Levites were being dedicated to the service of the Lord publicly by the laying on of hands.

## 2. Numbers 27:15-23

- a) Joshua an individual was set aside to become the leader of Israel.
- b) Verse 20 There was a transfer of some of Moses' honor to Joshua so that there would be obedience.

#### 3. Deuteronomy 34:9

- a) Joshua received the spirit of wisdom by laying on of hands.
- b) The children of Israel listened.
- c) The result of laying on of hands was people were brought under his authority and they obeyed.

#### 4. Acts 6:5-7

- a) These men were set aside for a particular task.
- b) The result was the Word of God increased.

#### 5. Acts 8:17-19

\*No tongues involved here.

#### 6. Acts 13:3

- a) Sending them forth for missionary work.
- b) Letting it be known they were the sending church.

#### 7. Acts 19:6

- a) They prophesied as much as speaking in tongues.
- b) Holy Ghost came "on" them not receiving of the Holy Ghost.
- c) Only mention of tongues being connected to the laying on of hands.

#### 8. I Timothy 4:14

\*The presbytery gave a gift to Timothy that he needed for his ministry by laying on of hands.

### 9. II Timothy 1:6

\*Paul laid hands on Timothy to impart a gift for the ministry.

## II. WHO lays on hands?

- A. Lord Jesus
- B. Moses

- C. Ananias
- D. Apostle Paul
- E. Various priests and Levites of the Old
  Testament
- F. Some Apostles
- G. Jacob
- H. Church Leaders
- I. Elders of Congregation
- J. Believers in certain situations

## III. WHEN should you lay hands on someone?

- A. Never lay hands on suddenly (I Timothy 5:22).
- **B.** You could become a partaker of another man's sins.
- C. Know what you are getting involved in.

**D.** Keep yourself pure.

## IV. Principles involved in the laying on of hands:

- A. Issue of a blood sacrifice.
- **B.** Issue of substitutionary death
- **C.** Helps reinforce God's law and then enforce it in the lives of those that would break it.
- **D.** Reveals the nature of God and how He chooses to operate.
- **E.** It is one of the means that God has of working here on earth.
- **F.** It reveals who has been anointed for service, leadership, or some select position.
- **G.** It shows the lines of authority that God has laid down.

- **H.** It is a means of giving gifts to the ministry.
- It shows those in authority as the representatives of others.
- J. It shows support.
- **K.** It declares there is a partnership.
- L. It shows the issue of submission.

# CHAPTER 6 RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD

## I. Introduction

- **A.** There are hundreds of verses in the Bible dealing with this subject.
- **B.** Job 19:26 Oldest known piece of literature and it deals with it.
- **C.** What a person believes about the resurrection is going to affect many other things they believe.

### II. The Fact of the Resurrection of the Dead

#### A. Acts 26:6-24

1. Verses 6, 7 - The "hope" is the resurrection of the dead.

- Verses 9-15 Paul said he had seen the risen Lord.
- 3. **Verses 16-22** Paul preached on the basis of what Moses and the prophets had taught.
- **B.** Notice that there are those who don't want to believe in the resurrection of the dead.
- 1. Acts 26:6 Agrippa thought it was incredible.
- 2. Acts 25:23, 24 Festus thinks Paul is crazy.
- 3. Acts 24:20-22 Felix stopped the argument about the resurrection.
- Acts 23:6-10 The Jewish Sanhedrin was divided. The Sadducees didn't believe in the resurrection, but the Pharisees did.

- 5. Acts 17:18 Philosophers
  - a) The resurrection of the dead does not appeal to man's intellect.
  - b) They accused Paul of being ignorant.
- 6. Acts 17:30-32 They mocked Paul as he preached.
- 7. Acts 4:1, 2 The Sadducees were offended.
- **C.** I Corinthians 15:1-5 The Gospel by which we are saved includes the resurrection.
- 1. If you deny the resurrection, you deny the gospel.
- 2. Il John vs. 9: This is doctrine.
- 3. You <u>must</u> believe in the resurrection or you will never be saved.

- III. Clear Evidences that Jesus <u>Did</u> Rise from the Dead (Acts 1:1-3)
  - A. "He shewed himself alive..."
  - B. "...By many infallible proofs..."
  - 1. John 20:27 Thomas was invited to touch Him.
  - 2. Luke 24:42, 43 Jesus ate fish and honeycomb.
  - 3. Luke 24:39, 40 He had flesh and bones.
  - 4. John 21:9-13 Jesus prepared a meal for the disciples.
  - 5. Luke 24:30 He broke bread.
  - 6. Mark 16:5.6 The tomb was empty.

- 7. John 20:5 He left His grave clothes in the tomb.
- 8. Luke 24:4-6 The angels declared He was risen.
- 9. John 20:28, 29 Thomas believed it.
- C. He was "seen of them forty days..."
- IV. What the Resurrection of Jesus Means to Us
  - A. Revelation 1:18
  - 1. Even after He had gone to heaven, He states clearly that He is the risen One.
  - 2. Because Christ rose, there can be a resurrection of others.

#### B. John 20:9

\* The Scriptures demanded the resurrection of Christ.

#### C. | Corinthians 15:12-25

- If you choose to believe those who say Christ did not rise from the dead, there is no hope or deliverance from your sins.
- 2. It comes down to the matter of whether there is or is not a salvation.
- 3. You can't be free except by His resurrection.
- 4. Christ's resurrection delivers us from what Adam's sin got us into (Verse 22).
- 5. Some are made alive in salvation but <u>all</u> are made alive after death.

6. Christ's resurrection guarantees the believer the delight of being with Jesus (I Thessalonians 4:17).

## D. Romans 4:24,25

\*He was raised again for our justification.

#### E. Romans 14:9

\*His rights of Lordship were earned by His resurrection.

#### F. II Corinthians 4:14

- 1. Resurrection of Jesus was just the beginning.
- 2. His resurrection guarantees my resurrection.

#### G. Colossians 3:1

### H. I Peter 1:2,3

- He is not only <u>THE</u> hope, but we are given a <u>LIVELY</u> hope.
- 2. Christians ought to be "lively" not dead.
- 3. Other Scriptures to give us hope are:
  - a) Matthew 10:28
  - b) I Corinthians 15:52, 55
  - c) I John 3:2
- I. He is risen what a thrill!
- 1. He is our Mediator.
- 2. He is our Advocate.
- 3. He is our Head and Lord.
- 4. He is our spiritual Husband.
- 5. He is coming back!

- 6. As He is risen, so we shall rise.
- 7. Even the day of worship was switched in anniversary of the resurrection.
- 8. Christ's resurrection was a changing point in history no longer do we have to be bound by the fear of death.
- V. The Seriousness of Believing in the Resurrection.

## A. I Timothy 1:18-20; II Timothy 2:15-19

- Hymenaeus and Alexander had made shipwreck and had been delivered unto Satan.
- 2. They blasphemed God by teaching error regarding the resurrection.

- 3. Turning your back on the truth of the resurrection may cause you to make shipwreck.
- **B.** Wrong teaching on the resurrection is as serious before God as gross immorality. It receives the same form of disciplinary treatment (compare I Cor. 5:5 and I Tim. 1:20).
- C. God allows heresies to come so those who are not right with God will be exposed. (I Corinthians 11:19)
- **D.** Your method of interpretation of the Scriptures is going to be affected by what you believe about the resurrection.
- VI. Important Issues of the Resurrection
  - A. II Timothy 4:1

- Two different groups of people the saved and the lost.
- 2. At two different items at His appearing and His kingdom.

#### **B.** Daniel 12:2

- 1. Not a general resurrection.
- 2. Definite difference:
  - a) Some raised to life everlasting.
  - b) Some raised to everlasting contempt.

#### C. Acts 24:14-15

\* Resurrection of the dead for just and unjust.

#### D. John 5:29

1. The resurrection of life - those who have done good

2. The resurrection of damnation - those who have done evil

#### E. Revelation 20:1-7

1. "A thousand years" is mentioned six times in this passage.

God is making a point that there is a 1,000-year period and the devil is locked up during that time.

- 2. "The first resurrection..." (Verses 5, 6).
  - a) Those in the first resurrection are blessed and holy.
  - b) This one is for the just.
- 3. Verse 5 points "...the rest of the dead..." If all

had been raised at one time there would be no "rest of the dead".

- 4. There are 1,000-years between the first and second resurrection.
- 5. Verses 12, 13 refer to the second resurrection.
- **F.** The first resurrection doesn't happen all at once. God does things in steps.
  - 1. Matthew 27:51-53 first stage of the first resurrection.
  - 2. I Thessalonians 4:13-17 second stage.
  - 3. Revelation 20:4 third stage.
  - 4. Those who aren't raised in these three stages will wait for 1,000 years, until He lets

them out at the Great White Throne Judgment.

- 5. The second stage is the "blessed hope" (Titus 2:13)
  - a) We will rule and reign with Jesus Christ for 1,000 years (Revelation 20:6).
  - b) Also the second death has no power.

#### G. The second death (Revelation 20:14,15; 21:8)

#### H. II Corinthians 5:1-9

- 1. Between death and resurrection for the believer we have a special body in Heaven to dwell in.
- 2. The lost have no such body, but are naked souls in Hell.

3. I Thessalonians 4:16 - At the rapture, the believers come and get their resurrected bodies.

DOMESTIC TROP

#### I. Ephesians 2:4-7

- 1. The "quickening" is accomplished by resurrection power.
- 2. God is showing what His grace can do.
- 3. What kind of trophy are you?

# CHAPTER 7 ETERNAL JUDGMENT

## I. Introduction

- **A.** This is the last area mentioned, but not the least of the six.
- B. Why eternal judgment instead of everlasting?
  - 1. Eternal means no beginning and no end.
  - 2. Completely consistent with God's nature He is eternal.
  - 3. It was decided in eternity past that for given things in your life, certain things will result.
  - 4. Once it has been decided it will be a continual state.
    - \*permanent not temporary.

5. Only what you do on this side of the judgment determines what it will be for you on the other side.

# II. Three Separate Judgments

- A. Judgment Seat of Christ
  - 1. For believers
  - 2. Decides what the state of the saved will be with Christ throughout the ages.
- B. Judgment of the Nations
  - 1. After the tribulation
  - 2. Decides which nations enter into the millennium under the reign of Christ.

- C. Great White Throne Judgment
  - 1. For the lost
  - 2. Occurs after millennial reign of Christ.
  - 3. Determines degree of suffering for the lost throughout all ages.

# III. Your destiny is Not decided on Judgment Day

- A. John 3:15-19 You are either "condemned already" or "not condemned" based on what you've done with the Lord Jesus.
- B. We are condemned until we come to the Lord Jesus Christ.

- 1. **Psalm 58:3** come forth from the womb telling lies.
- 2. James 2:10 guilty in one point you are guilty of all.
- 3. Romans 3:12 "...none that doeth good, no, not one."
- 4. Romans 3:23 we are all condemned.

## C. We are condemned already

- 1. John 3:36 "wrath of God abideth on him..."
- 2. Present tense.
- 3. Your destiny is not determined on Judgment Day.

- IV. Judgment will determine the degree of blessing (in Heaven) or punishment (in Hell)
  - A. Luke 12:48 "For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required."
  - B. For the lost
    - 1. Luke 10:13, 14
    - 2. Matthew 11:20-24
  - C. For believers
    - 1. I Corinthians 3:9-15
    - 2. Loss of what has already been gained.
      - a) Revelation 3:11
      - b) II John vs. 8

- c) Colossians 2:18a
- D. Matthew 6:19 Lay up treasures NOW.
- V. Judgment Seat of Christ (II Corinthians 5:9-11)
  - A. For the Saved.
  - B. ALL believers will appear.
  - **C.** The product of knowing about this judgment is zeal in labor and fear.
  - **D.** Our works are judged on the basis of good or bad.
    - a) Good reward.
    - b) Bad loss of reward.

- **E.** Unconfessed sin must be dealt with before entering heaven.
- F. "...things done in his body..." (verse 10).
- 1. May refer to Christ's body the Church.
- 2. As Christians we are in Christ.
  - a) What we do determines our state in Him.
  - b) What are you doing in light of an eternal judgment?

# VI. Great White Throne Judgment (Rev. 20:11-15)

- A. This judgment is so fierce that earth and heaven flee away. (Revelation 20:11; 21:1)
- B. For the Lost "the dead" (Rev. 20:12, 5-6)

- **C.** Will be judged by what is written in the books.
  - 1. What they did with Christ has already determined their destiny.
  - 2. Now they are judged according to their works.
- **D.** To whom much is given, much will be required (Luke 12:48).
- Those who have rejected the Lord over and over will burn hotter than those who didn't have opportunity.
  - 2. Matthew 15:14; 23:15
- E. Death and Hell will be cast into the Lake of Fire (Revelation 20:14).

- 1. The Lake of Fire is bigger and even worse.
- 2. Example of the rich man in Hell.
- 3. Most cults make Hell short, comfortable, or nonexistent.

#### VII. Conclusion

- A. "Knowing therefore the terror of the Lord, we persuade men..." (II Corinthians 5:11) How many do you want to persuade this year?
- **B.** What changes need to be made in your life so there is more "good" and less "bad"?
- **C.** The lost need to quit worrying about their works and begin to worry about their destiny.

# CHAPTER 8 CONCLUSION

\*Psalm 11:3 - "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?"

What are the foundations that are being destroyed?

#### A. I Corinthians 3:10, 11

- 1. Jesus Christ is not able to be destroyed.
- 2. Many people have no foundation of Who Jesus is.

#### B. Hebrews 5:12-6:2

\*\* Foundation, milk of the Word, first principles of the oracles of God, principles of the doctrine of Christ.

- 1. Repentance from dead works.
  - a) Mark 1:15
- b) Acts 20:21
- 2. Faith toward God.
  - a) Acts 16:31
  - b) Romans 1:17
  - c) Hebrews 11:6
- 3. Doctrine of Baptisms.
- 4. Laying on of Hands.
- 5. Resurrection of the Dead.
- 6. Eternal Judgment.

- II. Who destroys the foundations?
  - A. The devil and his demons.
  - **B.** The world.
  - C. The flesh.
  - D. The carnal and willful Titus 1:9.
  - E. Wolves Acts 20:29.
- F. False Teachers II Peter 2:1.
- III. What the righteous CAN'T do when the foundations are destroyed

# A. I Corinthians 3:1

- 1. Will be carnal.
- 2. Unable to overcome divisions.
- B. Hebrews 5:11

- 1. Will not be able to hear the Word of God correctly.
- 2. Dull of hearing they hear but they don't hear (Rev. 2:7, 11).
- **C. Hebrews 5:12** Won't be able to teach properly.
- **D. Hebrews 5:13** Won't be able to rightfully divide the Word of God.
- **E. Hebrews 5:14** Will not grow into a mature Christian.
- **F.** Hebrews 5:14 Will not be able to handle the meat of the Word of God.
- **G. Hebrews 5:14 -** Will not be able to discern good and evil.

- **H.** Hebrews 6:1 Will not have victory or completeness.
- **IV.** What the righteous **CAN** do when the foundations are destroyed.
  - **A.** Begin by mourning over the destruction and repenting that we allowed it to happen.
  - **B.** Cry out to God for help in rebuilding the foundations.

"When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the LORD shall lift up a standard against him." (Isaiah 59:19b).

- C. Get back to the basics.
- **D.** Begin rebuilding the foundations.

\*Re-emphasize the foundational truths.



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