

# **RESTORATION THEOLOGY**

*A TRANSFORMATIONAL APPROACH  
TO  
SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY*

**MITCH KRUSE**

## **Systematic Theology**

Theology is the study of God. Its root stems from *Theos*, meaning “God” and *logos*, meaning “word, reason, or discourse.” Theology can be categorized into four general areas: (1) Biblical, (2) Historical, (3) Homiletical, and (4) Systematic.

Biblical Theology is the study of God through the Scriptures: Old Testament and New Testament.

Historical Theology comprises the: Apostles, Patristic Age, Middle Ages (600-1517), Reformation (1517-1750), and Post Reformation (1751-present).

Homiletical Theology represents the interpretation, explanation, and application of the biblical text.

Systematic Theology can be categorized in ten areas:

- (1) Theology Proper: The Study of God
- (2) Anthropology: The Study of Man
- (3) Christology: The Study of Christ
- (4) Pneumatology: The Study of the Holy Spirit

(5) Hamartiology: The Study of Sin

(6) Soteriology: The Study of Salvation

(7) Ecclesiology: The Study of the Church

(8) Angelology: The Study of Angels

(9) Bibliology: The Study of the Scriptures

(10) Eschatology: The Study of End Times

We can remember these in simple terms through an acronym that resembles a truck: GMC SSS CAB E (God, Man, Christ; Spirit, Sin, Salvation; Church, Angels, Bible; and End Times).

# God

## **God's Characteristics**

Omnipresent – infinitely present (Psalm 139:7-12; Jeremiah 23:23-24)

Omnipotent – infinitely powerful (Psalm 68:34; 147:5)

Omniscient – infinitely knowing (Psalm 147:5; 1 John 3:20)

Eternal (Genesis 21:33; Deuteronomy 33:27; Revelation 1:8)

Immutable – unchanging (1 Samuel 15:29; Malachi 3:6)

Reconsiders based on Repentance or Evil (Jeremiah 18:7-10)

Holy – totally other, pure (Leviticus 11:44; 19:2)

Sovereign (Psalm 135:6; 140:7)

Creator (Genesis 1:1-31)

Sustainer (Psalm 18:35; 54:4)

Redeemer (Job 19:25; Psalm 19:14)

Restorer (Psalm 23:3; Lamentations 5:21; 1 Peter 5:10)

Righteous (Psalm 11:7)

Faithful (Exodus 34:6)

Just (Exodus 34:7; 2 Chronicles 12:6; Psalm 11:7; 33:5)

Merciful (Deuteronomy 4:31; Jeremiah 3:12; Daniel 9:9; Ephesians 2:4)

Forgiving (Exodus 34:7)

Compassionate (Exodus 34:6)

Gracious (Exodus 34:6-7)

Love (1 John 4:8)

Peace (1 Corinthians 14:33)

Power (Psalm 68:34; 2 Corinthians 4:7)

Truth (Psalm 25:5; Isaiah 45:19)

Spirit (John 4:24)

Wise (Proverbs 2:6; 9:10; Romans 16:27)

Transcendent and Imminent (Acts 17:24-27)

### **Arguments For God**

Cosmological (Cause and Effect)

Teleological (Designer)

Anthropological (Man made in God's image)

Moral (Man's sense of right and wrong)

Ontological (Existence, Real, Conceivable)

### **God's General Revelation**

Creation (Romans 1:18-21)

Conscience (Romans 2:14-15)

Circumstances (Provision and Movement) (Psalm 75:7; Matthew 5:45)

### **God's Specific Revelation**

Christ (Hebrews 1:3)

Bible (Proverbs 30:5-6; 2 Timothy 3:16; Hebrews 4:12; 2 Peter 1:20-21)

### ***So what? Now what?***

How does knowing God's characteristics affect your choices, thoughts, prayers, and feelings?

<b>Names of God</b>	“Those who know your name will trust you” (Psalm 9:10)
Elohim:	God (Genesis 1:1; Numbers 23:19; Psalm 19:1)
Yahweh:	The LORD (Genesis 2:4; Exodus 6:2, 3)
El Elyon:	God Most High (Genesis 14:17-20; Numbers 24:16; Psalm 7:29; Isaiah 14:13, 14)
El Roi:	God Who Sees (Genesis 16:12)
El Shaddai:	God Almighty (Genesis 17:1; Psalm 91:1)
Yahweh Yireh:	The LORD will Provide (Genesis 17:1; Psalm 91:1)

Yahweh Nissi:	The LORD is my Banner (Exodus 17:15)
Adonai:	Lord (Deuteronomy 6:4)
Yahweh Elohe Yisrael:	LORD God of Israel (Judges 5:3; Psalm 58:5; Isaiah 17:6; Zepheniah 2:9)
Yahweh Shalom:	The LORD is Peace (Judges 6:24)
Quedosh Yisrael:	Holy One of Israel (Isaiah 1:4)
Yahweh Sabaoth:	LORD of Hosts (1 Samuel 1:3; Isaiah 6:1-3)
El Olam:	The Everlasting God (Isaiah 40:28-31)
Yahweh Tsidkenu:	The LORD is Our Righteousness (Jeremiah 23:6; 33:16)
Yahweh Shammah:	The LORD is There (Ezekiel 48:35)
Attiq Yomin:	Ancient of Days (Daniel 7:9; 13:12)

*Life Application Bible*, New International Version edition, (Wheaton, IL: Tyndale House Publishers; Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Publishing House, 1991), 371.

***So what? Now what?***

What is the significance of each name of God?

**Trinity**

Community of God: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit (2 Corinthians 13:14)



Trinity Present at:

Creation (Genesis 1:1-3; 26)

Jesus' Baptism (Matthew 3:16-17)

Great Commission (Matthew 28:19)

God has a heart: Will, Intellect, Spirit, Emotions

Three Forms of God's Will:

(1) Allowable (Numbers 11; 1 Samuel 8; Romans 9:19)

(2) Approved (Romans 12:2)

(3) Absolute (Galatians 1:4)

God has desires (Hosea 6:6; Matthew 9:13; 12:7)

God is life (Deuteronomy 30:20)

***Going Deeper: God Devises Ways for Life (2 Samuel 14:14)***

*So what? Now what?*

How does the fact that God continually devises ways for life so that those who are banished may not remain estranged from Him affect your perspective?

## **Man**

Created in the image of God (Genesis 1:27)

Four Chambers of the Heart (WISE): will, intellect, spirit, emotions

(1 Thessalonians 5:23)

Four Primary Desires: significance, contentment, control, and security

(Genesis 1:27-30)

*Significance* from being created in God's image (Genesis 1:27)

*Contentment* from being blessed by God to be fruitful, to multiply, and to subdue the earth (Genesis 1:28)

*Control* from being empowered by God to rule the earth (Genesis 1:28)

*Security* from being given every seed-bearing plant and every fruit-bearing tree (Genesis 1:29-30)

Three Resources of Life: time, talent, and treasure

Sinned by nature and by choice: pursuit of satisfaction of desires apart from God (pride) (Genesis 3:6-7; Psalm 51:5; Romans 3:23)

Redeemed and restored to a new being when fully surrendering to Christ as  
Savior and Lord (Psalm 37:4; 2 Corinthians 5:17; Ephesians 2:4-10)

Loving God and loving others (Matthew 22:37-40)

Priest: connecting with God and man (1 Peter 2:9)

***So what? Now what?***

Have you ever thought about the condition of your heart (proud or humble), the object of your desires, or the stewarding of your three resources of life as a priest?

## **Christ**

Son (likeness of God), His authentic image (Hebrews 1:3)

Fully God/Fully Man (Philippians 2:5-8)

Sinless: Flawless Heart, Desires, and Life (Hebrews 4:15; 1 Peter 2:22)

Righteous (1 John 2:1)

Lived a perfect life, died, resurrected, and ascended to heaven, providing His Spirit (1 Corinthians 15:3-4; Timothy 3:16; 2 Timothy 2:8; 1 Peter 3:18)

Defeated Evil (Heb. 2:14-15; 1 John 3:8)

Savior (Luke 2:11; John 4:42; Acts 5:31; 13:23; Ephesians 5:23; Philippians 3:20; 2 Timothy 1:10; Titus 1:4; 2:13; 3:6; 2 Peter 1:1, 11; 2:20; 3:2, 18; 1 John 4:14)

Lord (Philippians 2:11; 2 Peter 2:20; 3:2, 18)

Forgiver (Colossians 1:14)

Creator (Colossians 1:16)

Sustainer (Colossians 1:17)

Redeemer (Romans 3:24; 1 Corinthians 6:19-20; Galatians 4:5; Titus 2:13-14)

Reconciler (Colossians 1:20, 22)

Atoner (Romans 3:25; Hebrews 2:17)

Restorer (Matthew 11:28-30; Titus 3:5; Revelation 21:5)

Prophet (Matthew 13:57; Mark 6:4; Luke 4:24; 7:16; 13:33; 24:19)

Priest (Hebrews 2:17; 3:1; 4:14, 15; 5:6, 10; 6:20; 7:3; 26; 8:1; 9:11; 10:12, 21;

King (Matthew 27:11; Mark 15:2; Luke 23:3; John 18:37; Revelation 17:14;  
19:16)

Messiah (John 1:41; 4:25-26)

Life (John 10:10; Colossians 3:4)

Wisdom of God (1 Corinthians 1:24)

Love and Grace of God (John 3:16; 2 Corinthians 8:9)

Peace of God (Ephesians 2:14)

Power of God (1 Corinthians 1:24)

Truth of God (John 14:6)

Head of the Church (Colossians 1:18)

**Jesus Christ Fulfilled the Law (Matthew 5:17-18)**

Ceremonial law (Hebrews 9:14; 10:4; 10:10; 10:18)

Civil law (John 3:18; 16:11; Galatians 3:26-29)

Moral law (Hebrews 4:15)

### **Jesus Christ is the Initiator, Mediator, and Guarantor of a New Covenant**

Initiator (Luke 22:20; 2 Corinthians 3:6; Hebrews 8:8;

Mediator (Hebrews 8:6; 9:15; 12:24; 1 Timothy 2:5)

Guarantor (Hebrews 7:22)

### ***Going Deeper: Why did Jesus come? In His words...***

**He came to restore our hearts, desires, and three resources of life**

**Gates of our hearts**

Rest for souls (Matthew 11:28-30)

**Restoration Road of our Desires**

**Love to satisfy significance**

To bring grace and truth (John 1:17)

### **Peace to satisfy contentment**

“Peace I leave you” (John 14:27)

“I have told you these things, so that in me you may have peace” (John 16:33)

### **Power to satisfy control**

To fulfill the Law and Prophets (Matthew 5:17)

To preach good news to the poor (Luke 4:18, 43)

To proclaim freedom for the prisoners (Luke 4:18)

To proclaim recovery of sight for the blind (Luke 4:18)

To release the oppressed (Luke 4:18)

To proclaim the year of the Lord’s favor (Luke 4:19)

### **Truth to satisfy security**

To testify to the truth (John 18:37)

### **To bring us to the Destination of:**

#### **Life**

To do the will of the Father which is resurrection on the last day for all who believe (John 6:38-40; 17:4)

To give life to the full (John 10:10)

To prepare a place (John 14:3)

#### **Light**

To announce the kingdom of heaven (Mark 1:15)

To bring light (John 3:19; 12:46)

For judgment, so that the blind will see and those who see will become blind (John 9:39)



## **Listen**

To reward each person for what he has done (Matthew 16:27)

## **Learn**

To preach (Mark 1:38)

To teach (John 7:16)

## **Lean**

To call sinners (not righteous) (Matthew 9:13; Mark 2:17; Luke 5:32)

## **Lead**

To bring a sword, not peace (Matthew 10:34-35; Luke 12:51)

To make fishers of men (Mark 1:17)

To seek and save that which is lost (Matthew 18:11; Luke 19:10)

## **Love**

To serve and give His life as a ransom for many (Matthew 20:28; Mark 10:45)

To seek worship in spirit and truth (John 4:23-24)

To make a home in those who love the Father and Him (John 14:23)

## **Let Go**

To die and resurrect to pay for sin (forgiveness of sin) (John 3:13-15; 12:23-24, 27; Luke 13:32)

To save the world, not to judge it (John 3:17; 12:47)

## ***So what? Now what?***

How would it change your life, if you believed that Jesus came for you? What first steps can you take to allow Him to restore His purpose for your life?



# Spirit

## Who He is

Wind (*Pneuma*) (John 3:8; 20:22)

Water (Jeremiah 2:13; John 7:37-39)

Third Person of the Trinity (2 Corinthians 13:14)

Spirit of God (Romans 8:9)

Spirit of Christ (Romans 8:9)

Holy Spirit's Heart:

Will (Acts 16:6)

Intellect (1 Corinthians 2:10, 11)

Spirit (Romans 8:27; Ephesians 2:18; Jude 1:20)

Emotions (Ephesians 4:30)

Spirit of Love and Grace (Romans 15:30; John 14:23; Hebrews 10:29)

Spirit of Peace (John 14:26-27)

Spirit of Power (Acts 10:38; Romans 15:19)

Spirit of Truth (John 14:17; 16:13)

## **What He does**

Creates (Genesis 1:2)

Draws (John 6:44; 1 Corinthians 12:3)

Convicts of sin, righteousness, and judgment (John 16:7-11)

Saves (Romans 8:2; 1 Corinthians 6:11, 19; 2 Thessalonians 2:13; Titus 3:5)

Sanctifies (Romans 15:16; 1 Peter 1:2)

Seals (Ephesians 1:13; 4:30)

Restores (Titus 3:5)

Baptizes (1 Corinthians 12:13)

Dwells in a believer's heart (Romans 5:5; 8:11; 1 Corinthians 3:16; 2 Corinthians 5:5; Ephesians 5:18; 2 Timothy 1:14; 1 John 3:24; 1 John 4:13)

Gives life (John 6:63; Romans 8:11; 2 Corinthians 3:6; 1 Peter 3:18)

Gives joy (1 Thessalonians 1:6)

Speaks (Acts 28:25; 1 Corinthians 2:4; Galatians 4:6; Hebrews 3:7; 10:15; 1 Peter 1:12; 2 Peter 1:21; 1 John 5:6)

Inspires Scripture (2 Peter 1:21)

Teaches (John 14:26)

Strengthens (Romans 8:26; Ephesians 3:16; 1 Peter 4:14)

Intercedes (Romans 8:27)

Accesses the Father (Ephesians 2:18)

Prays (Jude 1:20)

Gifts (1 Corinthians 12:4, 7, 11)

Guides (John 16:13)

Leads (Galatians 5:18)

Commands (Acts 8:29; 13:2, 4; 16:6)

Empowers Worship (Philippians 3:3)

Conflicts with the sinful nature (Galatians 5:17)

Produces His heart in those surrendered to Him (Galatians 5:22-23)

Rejecting the Holy Spirit is the unforgivable sin (Matthew 12:31-32; Mark 3:29)

***Going Deeper: Water (Jeremiah 2:13)***

***Online with God 24/7 (Psalm 145)***

*So what? Now what?*

How would living online with God affect your choices, thoughts, prayers, and feelings? How would it affect the object of your desires? How would you reallocate the three resources of your life: time, talent, and treasure?

## Sin

Desiring life apart from God (Romans 14:23)

### Sin's Triangle

After the first sin, Adam and Eve commenced the world's first self-restoration program. They:

(1) Were *ashamed* because they had been *swayed* (Genesis 3:7)

(2) *Hid* because they were *afraid* (Genesis 3:10)

(3) *Blamed* because they had *disobeyed* (Genesis 3:12-13)

Since that first sin, man has repeated this self-restoration pattern, determining for himself what is right and wrong (Genesis 3:1-6)

***Going Deeper: Sin and Grace (Exodus 33:18-34:9)***

**Four Styles of Sin and God's Contrasting Grace**

(1) Missing the mark (*hamartia*) (Romans 3:23)

Grace (Romans 6:23)

(2) Twisting a wrong into a right (*adikia*) (1 John 5:17; Romans 1:18)



Grace (1 John 1:9)

- (3) Missing on purpose (*anomia*) (1 John 3:4)

Grace (Romans 4:7)

- (4) Leaving good undone (*paraptoma*) (James 4:17; Ephesians 2:1)

Grace (Ephesians 2:4-5)

*So what? Now what?*

How have you missed the mark? How have you twisted a wrong into a right?

How have you missed the mark on purpose? How have you left good undone?

## Salvation

Full Surrender to Christ as Savior and Lord, saying to Him, “I can’t. You can.”

God in Christ lights the heart of every man and draws him (John 1:9; 6:44)

Confession (1 John 1:9; Romans 10:9-10)

Repentance (Mark 1:15; Acts 20:21)

Faith (Mark 1:15; Ephesians 2:8-10; Romans 1:16-17; 4:5)

Forgiveness (Colossians 1:14)

Justification (Romans 3:24; 5:8-9; 1 Corinthians 6:11)

Reconciliation (2 Corinthians 5:17-21)

Regeneration (Titus 3:5; 2 Corinthians 5:17)

Sanctification (Acts 26:18; Romans 15:16; 1 Corinthians 6:11)

Ministry (1 Peter 2:9)

Glorification (John 6:44; Romans 8:30)

Election (Corporate or Individual?) (Romans 9:11; 11:28; 2 Peter 2:10)

Historical Theology: Influence of the Reformation

John Calvin (1509-1564)

TULIP:

Total Depravity

Unconditional Election

Limited Atonement

Irresistible Grace

Perseverance of the Saints

Lapsarianism:

Supralapsarianism – before the fall, God chose salvation and condemnation of individuals

Infralapsarianism – after the fall, God chose salvation and condemnation of individuals

Jacob Arminius (1560-1609)

Remonstrance (1610)

Natural Ability: saving faith is impossible apart from Holy Spirit

Conditional Election based on foreknowledge

Unlimited Atonement

Prevenient Grace

Conditional Perseverance

Eternal Security in Christ (John 11:25-26)

Apostasy (1 Timothy 6:10, 21; 2 Timothy 2:12, 18; Jude)

*Going Deeper: The Invitation (Matthew 22:1-14)*

**(1) The Invitation Rejected (Matthew 22:1-7)**

**(2) The Invitation Readdressed (Matthew 22:8-10)**

**(3) The Invitation RSVP (Matthew 22:11-14)**

*So what? Now what?*

Have you fully surrendered your heart, desires, and life to Christ as Savior and Lord? Can you remember a date when you drew a line in the sand and put a stake in the

ground that signified your allegiance to Him? If so, how has your life changed? If you cannot recall that moment, should today be the day that you fully surrender to Christ?

# Church

## Who

Those who are in Christ (*ekklesia*) (Ephesians 4:11-13)

Apostles

Prophets

Evangelists

Pastor/Teachers

## Why

Used by the Spirit of Christ to minister: worship, fellowship, evangelize, and disciple

## What

Priesthood of all believers who gather and scatter (1 Peter 2:9-10)

## How

Offices/Functions:

Elders and their Qualifications (1 Timothy 3:1-7; Titus 1:5-9)

Overseers (same as elders) (Acts 20:17, 28; Titus 1:5, 7)

Deacons and their Qualifications (Acts 6:1-6; 1 Timothy 3:8-13)

Deaconesses (1 Corinthians 16:15)

**Church Ordinances:** Communion and Baptism (immersion)

Symbolic Philosophy

**Communion Symbolic** (John 6:63; 1 Corinthians 11:23-25)

Symbolic: Christ is present in the believing recipient (Baptist, Mennonite, Church of God)

Other Views:

Consubstantiation: Bread and wine contain body and blood of Christ (Lutheran)

Transubstantiation: Bread and wine change to body and blood of Christ (Catholic)

Reformed: Christ's spiritual presence, but not in the elements (Presbyterian, Reformed)

**Baptism Symbolic** (Romans 6:3-4; 1 Peter 3:21)

Arguments for water baptism as salvation (Mark 16:16; Acts 2:38;  
16:31-34)

Three Reformation Views:

Anabaptist: baptism only for believers; no infant baptism

Lutheran: Necessary for salvation; infant baptism necessary

Reformed: Sign of believer's faith; infant baptism  
necessary and sign of covenant

## **Church Government**

(1) Episcopal (Bishops) (Acts 6:6; 14:23; Galatians 1:19; 2:9)

Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist

(2) Presbyterian (Elders) (Acts 20:17; 1 Timothy 5:17; Titus 1:5)

(3) Congregational (Acts 15:12, 22-25; Colossians 1:18; 1 Peter 2:9)

Plurality of leadership (Acts 2:42-27; Ephesians 4:11-13)

## **Women in Leadership**

Arguments *Against*:

"I do not permit a woman to teach or to have authority over a man; she  
must be silent" (1 Timothy 2:12)



“The head of the woman is man” (1 Corinthians 11:3)

“Women should remain silent in the churches. They are not allowed to speak, but must be in submission, as the Law says. If they want to inquire about something, they should ask their own husbands at home; for it is disgraceful for a woman to speak in the church” (1 Corinthians 14:34-35)

Woman is merely a helper (Genesis 2:18, 20)

Arguments *For*:

Paul taught women to teach (Titus 2:3-5)

Paul affirmed women praying and prophesying in public worship (1 Corinthians 11:5)

Paul’s prohibition to Timothy was remedial (2 Timothy 3:6-7)

Paul taught that men and women are equal in Christ (Galatians 3:28)

Paul taught mutual submission (Ephesians 5:21)

Paul was quoting his opposition (1 Corinthians 14:34-35)

God is our Helper (Exodus 18:4; Deuteronomy 33:29; Psalm 10:14; 27:9; 46:1; 118:7; Hosea 13:9; Hebrews 13:6)

Examples of Women in Leadership:

Phoebe (Romans 16:1)

Priscilla (Romans 16:3)

Persis (Romans 16:12)

Julia (Romans 16:15)

Lydia (Acts 16:11-15)

Sara (Genesis 16:2)

Deborah (Judges 4-5)

***Going Deeper:***

***The Church is a Spiritual House that Builds, Aligns, and Connects (1 Peter 2:4-10)***

**(1) Builds on the Living Cornerstone (1 Peter 2:4-5)**

**What: Christ is the living Stone—the foundation of life (1 Peter 2:4)**

“As you come to him” refers to continual

**We the living stones are being built into a spiritual house (1 Peter 2:5)**

In the East, the group is prioritized over the individual

**Why: To be a holy priesthood because the Cornerstone is our foundation (1 Peter 2:5; Exodus 19:5-6)**

**(2) Aligns with the Living Cornerstone (1 Peter 2:6-8)**

**What: Cornerstone precious to those who believe; stumbling to those who reject; one who believes will never be put to shame (Isaiah 28:16) (1 Peter 2:6)**

**Why: Cornerstone is the benchmark, the central point of measurement**

**Capstone—for those who reject (Ps. 118:22; Matt. 21:42-45; Acts 4:10-12) (1 Peter 2:7)**

**Stumbling stone—for those who disobey the message (Isaiah 8:14) (1 Peter 2:8)**

**How: Align our choices with His will in a discipleship relationship (do justly)**

**(3) Connects the Living Cornerstone with others (1 Peter 2:9-10)**

**What: Connected with the Living Cornerstone: Chosen people, royal priesthood, holy nation, people belonging to God (2:9)**

**Why: To declare His praises—the Living Cornerstone connects us with each other and with God (2:9)**

**How: As a people of God who has received mercy (love mercy) (1 Peter 2:10)**

**Evangelistic relationships**

*So what? Now what?*

How is your life built, aligned, and connected with the Living Cornerstone?

## Angels

Messengers (Hebrew: *malak*; Greek: *angelos*)

Mentioned in 34 books of the Bible, 17 Old Testament and 17 New Testament

Only two mentioned by name in Scripture: Gabriel and Michael

Angels are either good (Matthew 4:11) or evil (2 Peter 2:4)

### Satan

#### Satan's Scheme (2 Corinthians 2:11)

**Bait:**            **Tempter (Matthew 4:3)**

**Hook:**           **Deceiver (Sin) (2 Corinthians 11:14)**

**Line:**            **Accuser (Revelation 12:10)**

**Sinker:**         **Destroyer (1 Peter 5:8; John 10:10)**

**The work of a defeated being (Hebrews 2:14-15; 1 John 3:8)**

*Going Deeper: Guard your Heart from Satan's Scheme (Proverbs 4:23-27)*

**(1) Heart (Proverbs 4:23)**

**Bait: Pride of life - 4 primary desires (Genesis 1:27-29; Genesis 8:21; 1 John 2:16)**

**Hook: Dissatisfied desires (James 1:14-15; Proverbs 11:6)**

**Line: Evil flows from the heart (Matthew 12:35)**

**Sinker: God hates a heart that devises wicked schemes (Proverbs 6:18)**

**(2) Mouth (Proverbs 4:24)**

**Bait: Boasting of what he has and does (1 John 2:16)**

**Hook: Dissatisfied desires (Proverbs 26:22)**

**Line: Perverse speech is evil (Proverbs 8:13)**

**Sinker: God hates lies, deceit, flattery, boasting (Proverbs 6:17, 19)**

### **(3) Eyes (Proverbs 4:25)**

**Bait: Lust of the eyes (1 John 2:16)**

**Hook: Dissatisfied desires (Proverbs 27:20; 1 John 2:17)**

**Line: Evil enters the eyes (Proverbs 6:25)**

**The eyes are inextricably linked with the heart (Matthew 5:28)**



**Sinker: God hates haughty eyes (Proverbs 6:17)**

**(4) Feet (Proverbs 4:26-27)**

**Bait: Lust of the flesh (1 John 2:16)**

**Hook: Dissatisfied desires (Proverbs 5:5; 7:11)**

**Line: Quick to rush into evil (Proverbs 1:16; 6:28-29)**

**Sinker: God hates feet that rush into evil (Proverbs 6:18)**

*So what? Now what?*

There is hope, and that hope is Christ. He will guard our hearts. (1) When tempted with the bait, *God always provides a way out in Christ* (1 Corinthians 10:13). (2) When deceived with the hook, *Christ is the wisdom and power of God for us to become unhooked* (1 Corinthians 1:24). (3) When accused with the line, *Christ intercedes on our behalf* (Romans 8:34). (4) When destroyed with the sinker, *Christ defeated evil* (Hebrews 2:14-15; 1 John 3:8). We experience the hope of Christ through: (1) the Word of God, (2) the people of God, and (3) the Spirit of God.

We connect with the Word of God when we read the Bible. Jesus quoted Scripture when He was tempted by Satan. Memorizing verses from the Bible is one of our most powerful tools to learn wisdom. We connect with the people of God when we enter into mutual-submission with another Christ follower. We connect with the Spirit of God when we pray. We must model Christ's prayer of confidence in the Father Who will lead us away from temptation and deliver us from evil (Matt. 6:13). When we humble our hearts to the Spirit of God, His wisdom will flow through us. *"Through love and faithfulness sin is atoned for; through the fear of the Lord a man avoids evil"* (Proverbs 16:6).

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# Bible

*Bible* is derived from the Greek *biblion*, meaning “book” or “roll,” derived from *Byblos*, the papyrus plant that grew in marshes and riverbanks. It was cut into one-foot strips and dried in the sun. Next the papyrus was laid in horizontal rows with vertical columns glued to the horizontal rows that were smoother and used as the writing surface. Strips were glued together to form a scroll up to thirty feet in length.

Inspired (2 Timothy 3:16; Hebrews 4:12; 2 Peter 1:20-21)

Inerrant (Proverbs 30:5-6)

Word of God (Proverbs 30:5-6)

Specific Revelation of God (along with Christ)

Historically Accurate

Literary Strength: 25,000 handwritten manuscripts

### **Old Testament**

Written Account of Adam’s Line (Genesis 5:1)

Moses Wrote the Law (Exodus 24:4; Deuteronomy 31:9; 31:22; Mark 10:5)

Book of the Law discovered in the temple (2 Kings 22:8)

Sections of the Old Testament:

Law (Genesis – Deuteronomy)

Historical Books (Joshua – Esther)

Writings (Job – Song of Songs)

Prophets (Isaiah – Malachi)

Manuscripts:

Masoretic Hebrew Text

Targums – Old Testament Books translated into Aramaic

Dead Sea Scrolls (600 pieces dated from 200 BC to 900 AD)

Septuagint (LXX: translated by 70) Greek Translation of the Old Testament, including the Apocrypha (14 books written between Malachi and Matthew) translated in Alexandria, Egypt (250-150 BC)

Pseudepigrapha (Jewish books written between Malachi and Matthew)

Mishnah - first written redaction of Jewish oral traditions (200 BC-200 AD)

Halakah (legal rules)

Haggadah (explanation and interpretation of Scripture)

Gemara - commentaries on the Mishnah

Talmud - Mishnah combined with the Gemara

Jerusalem (4 AD)

Babylonian (larger) (500 AD)

**New Testament Canon** (rod of measurement)

### **What**

New Testament writers pen their original autographs (40-70 AD)

### **Why**

Communicate gospel of Jesus Christ

Provide a written record of God's work

Theology

Standard for the Church

Solidifying position of the Church

Authenticity for the spread of the gospel, answering heresy

### **How**

Eyewitness accounts of Jesus and the apostles

Apostolic Authors

Harmony with apostolic tradition

Works used and read by church leaders

Edification of readers

### **When and Where**

5,000 manuscripts

Papyrus

Vellum (treated calfskin)

Parchment (treated sheepskin)

Marcion Canon (140 AD)

Latin Translation (150-170 AD)

Syriac Translation (200 AD)

New Testament assembled by Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea, who lived through last great attempt to blot out Christianity, chief religious advisor to Constantine, emperor of Rome, who accepted Christianity and asked Eusebius to oversee the production of fifty Bibles (325-340 AD)

Athanasius Canon (367 AD)

Councils Confirming Books of the New Testament:

Nicea (325-340 AD) (Disputed: James, 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John, Jude)

Hippo (393 AD)

Carthage unanimously ratifies 27 books (397, 419 AD)

Latin Vulgate translated by Jerome (400 AD)

Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, divided Scripture into its present chapters and verses (1150-1228 AD)

John Wycliffe translation of New Testament from Jerome's Vulgate (1382 AD)

William Tyndale translation from original Greek (1525 AD)

Guttenberg Bible Printed (1454 AD)

Luther Translates Bible from Latin to German (1534 AD)

King James Bible (1611 AD)

Dead Sea Scrolls discovered in caves at Qumran (1947)

## **Homiletical Theology**

Hermeneutics (Interpretation of Scripture)

Exegesis (Explanation of the Text)

Homiletics (Application of the Text)

### **Five Guidelines to Interpret Scripture**

(1) Context (Paragraph/Immediate, Section, Book, Canon)

(2) Syntax

Genre (Prose, Poetry, Proverbial, Prophetic, Apocalyptic)



(3) Verbal

(4) Theological (Antecedent)

(5) Homiletical

Surface Meaning

Underlying Principle

Background

Parallel Situation

General or Specific Contextualization

***Going Deeper: In Christ to Instruct: 3 Marks of Multiplication (2 Timothy 2)***

***Wise Behavior (Sakal) (Proverbs 1:3; 3:1-4)***

***So what? Now what?***

How have I taken the Bible out of context in order to control my life, the lives of others, or even God?

# **End Times**

Death (Psalm 90:10; Hebrews 9:27)

Heaven (Hebrew *shamayim*; Greek *ouranos*)

Three Contexts:

(1) God's dwelling place (Psalm 144:5)

(2) Sun, moon, and stars (Genesis 1:1, 14; Psalm 36:6)

(3) Air in and around us (Genesis 1:20; Matthew 5:45)

Hell (Hebrew *sheol*; Greek *hades*)

Grave (Acts 2:27)

Punishment (Matthew 11:23)

(Greek *gehenna* from Hebrew: *ge hinnom*, Valley of Hinnom, south and east sides of Jerusalem)

Final Punishment (Matthew 25:41, 46)

Christ's Return (Matthew 13, 24, 25)

Resurrection (Isaiah 25)

Those who are in Christ are alive after physical death

(Matthew 22:29-32; Mark 12:24-27; Luke 20:34-38; John 5:24-30;  
11:25-26)

Judgment (Matthew 25:31-46; John 5:21-30; Hebrews 9:27)

Eternal State (Luke 16:19-31)

Life (John 5:29; 17:3; Revelation 20:11-13)

Death (John 5:29; Revelation 20:10, 14-15)

## **Revelation**

Four Interpretations of Revelation (apocalyptic prophetic literature):

Futurist (everything after Chapter 3 awaits fulfillment)

Historicist (surveys church history)

Symbolic, or Spiritual, (no single fulfillment; only principles and themes)

Preterist (fulfillment in past, shortly after time of writing)

Resulting End Time Millennium Views:

(1) Pre-millennial (second coming of Christ precedes a physical thousand year reign by Christ on earth)

Historical

Dispensational

Pre-tribulation (Church Rapture before Tribulation)

Mid-tribulation (Church Rapture during Tribulation)

Post-tribulation (Church Rapture after Tribulation)

(2) Post-millennial (second coming of Christ comes after the millennium)

(3) Amillennial (no millennium)

***So what? Now what?***

How have you approached life on this earth, death, the afterlife, Christ's return, and eternity? In light of God's purposes and plan, does anything in your perspective need restored?