

APPLY THE WORD Pt. 3

1. Does God view both the knowledge and application of the Word of God as important in your Christian life? (James 1:19-22a)
2. When knowledge of the WOG alone becomes the aim of hearing the WOG, what is the result? (James 1:22b-25)
3. Is “obedience” legalism? ____ What are 3 ditches of false spirituality to avoid?

Conclusion: The entirety of the Bible instructs people regarding the importance of obedience as the Lord / God as the utmost sovereign _____ us regarding His will. (Prov. 1:7)

The word “obey” is found in Romans 6 in the context of positional & practical sanctification for the believer, but carefully observe the order under grace:

- 1) _____ (6:3, 6, 9) This passage is filled with indicatives expressing what God has done for you.
- 2) _____ (6:11) This imperative is an exhortation to believe the truth of your position in Christ.
- 3) _____ (6:12-13, 19) These are application responses in view of the truths of Romans 6:1-10.
- 4) _____ (6:12, 16, 17) This is the outcome of your daily responses to whom you yield / present to.

Conclusion: Obedience has a place in the believer’s sanctification by grace but it is the result of a daily _____ upon the Lord based upon the believer’s identification with Christ and freedom from the sin nature to now serve Jesus Christ their Lord. But keep in mind that you will daily obey someone or something - either the flesh or the Lord - with real results.

Are “good works” important in the Christian life? ____ A good work is an activity or service done to the Lord by one of God’s people, for God’s glory, in keeping with God’s will & Word, and thru God’s power.

Conclusion: Good works in the life of the believer vs the unbeliever differs by way of _____. But good works certainly do not happen by mere good intentions but involve the application of the WOG by faith in the believer’s life, oftentimes involving sacrifice.

4. Do divine imperatives fit into the faith-rest life? ____ If so, where and how?
 - a. There are ____ imperatives in the NT Epistles largely directed to believers. Divine imperatives or commands underscore for us the ____ of God. What are the different MOODS of Greek verbs?

MOODS OF GREEK VERBS

1. **INDICATIVE** - These are **STATEMENTS OF PERCEIVED FACTS** verbs from the standpoint of the writer / speaker.
2. **IMPERATIVE** – These are **COMMANDS** verbs that appeal to the volition of man to respond in a certain way.
3. **SUBJUNCTIVE** – These are **INTENDED ACTUAL or POTENTIAL OBJECTIVES or RESULTS** verbs.
4. **OPTATIVE** – These are **WISH or DESIRE** verbs.

b. Observe the pattern of imperatives in Romans:

- **Romans 1–11:** 3:4; 6:11, 6:12, 6:13, 6:19; 7:7; 10:6; 11:9, 11:10, 11:18, 11:20, 11:22
- **Romans 12–16:** 12:2 (2x), 12:14, 12:16, 12:19, 12:20, 12:21; 13:1, 13:3, 13:4, 13:7, 13:8, 13:9, 13:14; 14:1, 14:3, 14:5, 14:13, 14:15, 14:16, 14:20, 14:22; 15:2, 15:7, 15:10, 15:11; 16:3, 16:5, 16:6, 16:7, 16:8, 16:9, 16:10, 16:11, 16:12, 16:13, 16:14, 16:15, 16:16, 16:17

Conclusion: The New Testament Epistles are filled with _____ for the believers, thus, fulfilling them does not inherently promote legalism, nor are they contrary to the faith-rest life. The issue under grace is what, why, and how are these fulfilled? In addition to divine imperatives, there are many _____ given to the believer that are to be applied in the Christian life.

5. What do we learn from Romans 7 & 8 regarding the means to obeying and doing the will of God under grace? Doing the will of God will not be achieved through legalistic _____ but through the power of the _____. (7:15-8:13)

What Is The Christian Life To Be?

The authentic Christian life is designed to be a daily, personal, vertical fellowship with God based on your identification with Jesus Christ, motivated primarily by His love, and provided totally by His grace and power, which is enjoyed through repeated responses of faith as one diligently seeks the Lord, resulting in spiritual growth in Christ-likeness, faithful obedience to God's will, and fruitful service to others in love, all to the glory of God.

6. How does spiritual growth fit with or factor into obedience? (Romans 12:1-3)

7. What motivates “obedience” in the Christian life?

- a. The _____ of God in past justification, present sanctification, future glorification, and God’s dispensations. (Rom. 1-11)
- b. The desire to _____ Jesus Christ in view of one’s accountability at the _____. (2 Cor. 5:9-10)
- c. The _____ of Christ as expressed by His _____ for us and our new _____ in Him. (2 Cor. 5:14-15)
- d. The entrusting of the _____ of reconciliation as an ambassador for Christ. (2 Cor. 5:18-21)
- e. The God-given _____ to finish the race and ministry God has given to us. (Acts 20:24; 2 Tim. 4:7-8)

8. What are four imbalances you need to avoid in hearing the Word?

- a. Being content with the knowledge of doctrine _____ (which only puffs up), instead of mixing truth with _____ (which builds up). (1 Corinthians 8:1-2)
- b. Being self-deceived through only _____ the Word of God, but not _____ it. (James 1:22)
- c. Being satisfied with an understanding of God’s _____, but not _____ God regarding them and falling short of the faith-rest life. (Hebrews 3 & 4)
- d. Being doctrinally sound, but not _____ in the Lord with real worship to the Lord from the heart (Psalm 19:14), humble service to the saints in love (Eph. 4:12), and a bright witness through life and lip to the lost. (Matt. 5:14-16)