

An Offer You Can't Refuse! Part 2 "Christian Plea Bargains."

I Text:

Old Covenant: *1 Samuel 15*

New Covenant: *Jude 3-4*

II Doctrine: The Covenantal structure of the Old Testament is not abandoned in the New Testament. An ambassador always speaks by the authority of his sovereign and not himself. Jude has the authority to speak for Jesus because he is a subject of the King. Jude being physically related to the Lord Jesus did not give him special authority. Like any faithful ambassador after introducing the great King, Jude reminds the people of the special blessings believers possess as subjects of Messiah. Jude then exhorts us to powerfully defend the faith as part of our Covenant with God. We are to make war with those who would pervert God's word, especially inside the Church. Christians must never seek a "plea bargain" with Men or God.

III Application:

- 1) God requires obedience to his word without compromise. (*1 Samuel 15:1-9*)
- 2) Failure to properly represent our King has consequences. (*1 Samuel 15:10-23; Revelation 22:10-17*)
- 3) Every age will have the minority in the Church who will fight for the Lord without apologies. (*1 Samuel 15:24-33; 2 Timothy 4:10-17*)

A plea bargain is an agreement between a defendant and a prosecutor, in which the defendant agrees to plead guilty or "no contest" (*nolo contendere*) in exchange for an agreement by the prosecutor to drop one or more charges, reduce a charge to a less serious offense, or recommend to the judge a specific sentence ...

If you preach the gospel in all aspects with the exception of the issues which deal specifically with your time—you are not preaching the gospel at all. **Martin Luther** (1483-1546)

"For earthly princes lay aside their power when they rise up against God, and are unworthy to be reckoned among the number of mankind. We ought, rather, to spit upon their heads than to obey them." **John Calvin** (1509-1564) (Commentary on Daniel, Lecture XXX Daniel 6:22)

"Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God."

"A man with God is always in the majority."

— **John Knox** (1513-1572)

Michael the Deacon was a [deacon](#) in the [Ethiopian Orthodox Church](#) in the 16th century A.D.[1] In 1534, Michael the Deacon travelled to [Wittenberg](#) and met with [Martin Luther](#), a leader in the [Reformation](#). [2] [3] During the meeting, the two compared the [Lutheran Mass](#) with that used by the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and found that they were in agreement with one another. [1][4] Michael the Deacon also affirmed Luther's Articles of the Christian Faith as a "good creed". [3][1] As such, the Lutheran Churches extended [full communion](#) to the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. [5][1]

