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^{AD}30 Works—Commitment

The below collapsed sections are Me-Prompts with Me & ChatGPT AI-Responses and 1± with another chatbot. They are not the only teaching required by God, but to help me identify sincere Christians & Truth-Seekers and their commitment to ^{AD}30 Works; please take time to review before interview if wish to enjoy the resources. I have shown the sections in a sequence to help you understand my thoughts for your understanding, let me know if confused & contact me at <u>fred@ad30.com</u>. The last one is *About* ^{AD}30 Works which is the Works of teaching & training Evangelists for teaching & baptizing Truth-Seekers.

1. ^{AD}30 TruthSeeker is About Bible Gospel

^{AD}**30 TruthSeeker AI–Bible Study Tool**—for Christian Works of Digital & Virtual Evangelism Teaching & Baptizing **Truth–Seekers** who diligently seek will rejoice with the infallible truth & inherent love of the eternal living God: the Father & His Words, God the Son Jesus—the Christ & His church, God the Holy Spirit of God, and New Testament Christianity and Obedience to the Gospel of Salvation through the Grace of God!

Knowing God & the Holy Father's Words

NKJV Verse

John 17:3 - "And this is eternal life, that they may know You, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom You have sent."

Summary

Eternal life is rooted in knowing the one true God and Jesus Christ. To know God is to have a relationship with Him through His Word and through the revelation of His Son, Jesus. This knowledge is essential for salvation and living according to God's will.

Knowing the Holy Spirit

NKJV Verse

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John 14:26 - "But the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in My name, He will teach you all things, and bring to your remembrance all things that I said to you."

Summary

The Holy Spirit is the Helper sent by the Father in the name of Jesus. The Spirit's role is to teach believers, guide them into all truth, and remind them of Jesus' teachings. Knowing about the Holy Spirit involves understanding His role in empowering, comforting, and sanctifying believers.

Knowing the Son, Jesus the Christ

NKJV Verse

John 14:6 - "Jesus said to him, 'I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me.'"

Summary

Jesus Christ is central to the Christian faith as the way, the truth, and the life. He is the only path to the Father, and knowing Him means understanding His sacrifice, resurrection, and His role as the Savior of the world. Jesus' life and teachings are foundational for Christian belief and practice.

Knowing the church of Christ

NKJV Verse

Matthew 16:18 - "And I also say to you that you are Peter, and on this rock I will build My church, and the gates of Hades shall not prevail against it."

Topic Summary

The Church is the body of Christ, established by Jesus Himself. It is built on the foundation of Jesus as the Messiah, and it is through the church of Christ that believers gather, worship, and carry out the mission of spreading the Gospel. The church of Christ is vital for the growth and unity of believers in Christ.

Knowing church of Christ name is a Description.

Key NKJV Verse Romans 16:16

"Salute one another with a holy kiss. The churches of Christ salute you."

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Explanation:

In this verse, Paul is concluding his letter to the Romans by encouraging the believers to greet one another with a holy kiss, a tradition sign of Christian love and fellowship for the church at Corinth. He also mentions that "the churches of Christ salute you," which indicates that the phrase "churches of Christ" is used descriptively to refer to the congregations that belong to Christ. This description emphasizes that the church is not a man-made institution but belongs to Jesus Christ, who is its founder and head.

The phrase "churches of Christ" highlights the relationship between Christ and His followers. It signifies that the church is composed of those who have been called out by Christ, live under His authority, and are dedicated to His teachings. The name underscores the identity and ownership of the church—it is Christ's church, and the members are His body, united by their common faith in Him.

This description does not refer to a denomination but rather to the body of believers who are *in Christ* through baptism and added to His church. The church of Christ is defined by its adherence to the teachings of Jesus and the apostles, its mission to spread the gospel, and its unity in the Spirit.

Summary:

Romans 16:16 uses the term "churches of Christ" as a description of the collective body of believers who belong to Jesus Christ. This phrase emphasizes that the church is owned and led by Christ, signifying the believers' commitment to His teachings and authority. The term highlights the unity and identity of the church of Christ as followers of Christ.

Knowing being a Christian?

NKJV Bible Verses:

Acts 11:26

"And when he had found him, he brought him to Antioch. So it was that for a whole year they assembled with the church and taught a great many people. And the disciples were first called Christians in Antioch."

Explanation:

This verse marks the first time the term "Christian" was used to describe

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followers of Jesus. It emphasizes that being a Christian means being a disciple—a learner and follower of Christ, dedicated to His teachings and way of life. The name "Christian" signifies identification with Christ, reflecting His character and mission.

1 Peter 4:16

"Yet if anyone suffers as a Christian, let him not be ashamed, but let him glorify God in this matter."

Explanation:

Peter encourages believers not to be ashamed if they suffer for being Christians. Instead, they should see it as a way to bring glory to God. The verse highlights that following Christ may lead to persecution or hardship, but such challenges are opportunities to honor God through steadfast faith.

Brief Overview:

The Bible defines a Christian as a disciple of Christ, first identified in **Acts 11:26.** Christians are those who follow Jesus, living according to His teachings and reflecting His love. **1 Peter 4:16** further shows that being a Christian may involve suffering for the faith, but believers are called to embrace it with courage, bringing glory to God in all circumstances. *This description does not refer to a denomination but rather to the body of believers who are in Christ through baptism and added to His church, the church of Christ.*

Knowing New Testament Christianity

NKJV Verse

Acts 2:42 - "And they continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, in the breaking of bread, and in prayers."

Explanation

New Testament church of Christ Christianity is marked by adherence to the apostles' teachings, fellowship among believers, the breaking of bread (communion), and prayer. It reflects the early Christian community's commitment to living out the faith as taught by Jesus and His apostles.

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Knowing Works of Obedience to the Gospel of Salvation through the Grace of God

NKJV Bible Verses:

1. Ephesians 2:8-10

"For by grace you have been saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, not of works, lest anyone should boast. For we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works, which God prepared beforehand that we should walk in them."

Explanation:

This passage highlights that salvation is a gift from God, received by grace through faith, not by human works. However, it also emphasizes that believers are created in Christ Jesus for good works. These works are a result of salvation, not a means to earn it. Obedience to the Gospel manifests in the believer's life through the good works God has prepared for them to do. **Cross-Reference**:

Titus 3:5-8: "Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us, through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit, whom He poured out on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Savior, that having been justified by His grace we should become heirs according to the hope of eternal life. This is a faithful saying, and these things I want you to affirm constantly, that those who have believed in God should be careful to maintain good works. These things are good and profitable to men." Explanation:

This passage reiterates that salvation is by God's mercy, not by our righteous deeds. However, it encourages believers to maintain good works as a response to God's grace, which are "good and profitable" for others.

2. James 2:17-18

"Thus also faith by itself, if it does not have works, is dead. But someone will say, 'You have faith, and I have works.' Show me your faith without your works, and I will show you my faith by my works."

Explanation:

James emphasizes that true faith is evidenced by works. While salvation is by

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grace through faith, genuine faith naturally produces works of obedience. These works demonstrate the authenticity of one's faith in the Gospel. Faith without works is described as "dead," meaning it is ineffective and incomplete.

Cross-Reference:

Matthew 7:21: "Not everyone who says to Me, 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter the kingdom of heaven, but he who does the will of My Father in heaven." **Explanation**:

Jesus teaches that merely professing faith is not enough; doing the will of God, which involves obedience and good works, is essential to entering the kingdom of heaven.

3. Philippians 2:12-13

"Therefore, my beloved, as you have always obeyed, not as in my presence only, but now much more in my absence, work out your own salvation with fear and trembling; for it is God who works in you both to will and to do for His good pleasure."

Explanation:

Paul encourages believers to "work out" their salvation, meaning they should actively live out their faith in obedience to God. This is done with the understanding that it is God who empowers and enables them to fulfill His purposes. While salvation is a gift of grace, the believer is called to cooperate with God's work within them by living a life of obedience.

Cross-Reference:

Romans 6:17-18: "But God be thanked that though you were slaves of sin, yet you obeyed from the heart that form of doctrine to which you were delivered. And having been set free from sin, you became slaves of righteousness."

Explanation:

This passage shows that believers, having been freed from sin through salvation, are now obedient to God's teachings and live as "slaves of righteousness," illustrating the transformation that accompanies genuine faith.

4. Hebrews 5:9

"And having been perfected, He became the author of eternal salvation to all who obey Him."

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Explanation:

This verse speaks of Jesus as the source of eternal salvation for those who obey Him. Obedience is presented as an integral part of the believer's response to the Gospel. While salvation is by grace, it requires a response of obedience to Christ.

Cross-Reference:

John 14:15: "If you love Me, keep My commandments."

Explanation:

Jesus connects love for Him with obedience to His commandments, indicating that a true relationship with Him is characterized by a life of obedience, which flows from faith.

Summary:

The Bible teaches that salvation is a gift of God's grace, received through faith, as emphasized in **Ephesians 2:8-10**. However, true faith naturally produces works of obedience, as outlined in **James 2:17-18**. These works are not the basis for salvation but the evidence of it. **Philippians 2:12-13** encourages believers to actively live out their salvation in obedience, while **Hebrews 5:9** affirms that obedience to Christ is essential for eternal salvation. Thus, works of obedience are the fruit of genuine faith and a response to the grace of God in the Gospel.

2. About AI Reason & Reasoning

^{AD}**30** TruthSeeker AI–Bible Study Tool is great for study & teaching, the query condition is solely on the NKJV Bible with no traditions, bias, dogma.

ChatGPT Response:

Al can serve as a powerful tool in Bible study by enhancing understanding, providing deeper insights, and facilitating more efficient exploration of biblical texts. Let's break this down into **two parts**: the **reason** for using Al in Bible study, and the **reasoning** that drives Al's functionality in this context.

1. Reason for AI in Bible Study

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The use of AI in Bible study arises from the desire to improve and streamline the ways in which people engage with Scripture. Key motivations include:

- Enhanced Understanding: AI can help break down complex theological concepts, simplify archaic language, and make biblical texts more accessible to diverse audiences.
- **Cross-Referencing and Contextualization**: The Bible contains many references, themes, and parallels across different books. AI can quickly cross-reference verses, identify connections, and provide historical and cultural contexts that might be missed by human readers.
- **Personalization**: AI can tailor Bible study sessions to individuals' learning styles, preferences, and areas of interest. For example, some may focus on prophesy, while others may be more interested in ethics or theology.
- Efficiency: AI allows for rapid searches through vast amounts of text, saving time when looking for specific verses, themes, or answers to theological questions.
- Language Translation: AI can assist with translations from the original Hebrew, Greek, and Aramaic into modern languages, providing more accurate and nuanced understandings of the Scriptures.
- **Theological Insights**: AI can assist scholars in exploring different interpretations and commentaries, helping people discover new layers of meaning in the Bible.

2. Reasoning for AI in Bible Study

The reasoning behind how AI can function in Bible study is grounded in its ability to analyze, interpret, and generate insights based on large amounts of biblical data and scholarship. Here's how AI can reason through biblical texts:

- Natural Language Processing (NLP): AI tools can parse biblical language, understanding the structure, grammar, and meaning of ancient texts. This can lead to better interpretations, especially for modern readers unfamiliar with older languages.
- **Thematic Analysis**: AI can identify and group together passages with similar themes, such as love, faith, justice, or forgiveness. It can also

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highlight metaphors, similes, and symbolic language used throughout the Bible.

- Machine Learning and Pattern Recognition: AI can detect recurring patterns, historical references, or similar phrasing across books and chapters, helping to reveal the deeper unity and messages within Scripture.
- Sentiment and Tone Analysis: AI can analyze the emotional or moral tone of a passage (e.g., prophetic warnings vs. psalms of praise) to provide users with a better understanding of the author's intent or the overall message of the text.
- Scholarly Resources Integration: AI can be trained on a wide array of theological commentaries, doctrines, and historical contexts, offering users a rich array of interpretations, debates, and scholarly perspectives on a given text.
- **Q&A Functionality**: Using its knowledge base, AI can answer specific questions about biblical passages, clarify complex theological points, or even provide background on historical events mentioned in Scripture.

Practical Applications of AI in Bible Study

- **Bible Study Tools**: AI can offer interactive platforms where users can input questions and get detailed explanations, commentary, and references from the Bible.
- **Textual Analysis**: AI can compare different Bible translations, allowing users to see how wording choices affect meaning and interpretation.
- **Devotional Aid**: Al-driven apps can create daily personalized devotionals, suggesting passages based on a person's mood, challenges, or current life situation.
- Search Capabilities: AI enhances the search process, allowing users to quickly find relevant passages or teachings on specific topics, such as forgiveness or justice.

Summary

• The **reason for Al in Bible study** is to provide more accessible, efficient, and personalized study of Scripture, enhancing understanding and engagement with biblical texts.

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 The reasoning behind AI in this context involves the use of natural language processing, pattern recognition, and machine learning to analyze Scripture, cross-reference themes, and provide insightful interpretations, all while being grounded in theological and historical contexts.

Al in Bible study allows individuals to explore the Scriptures in new, meaningful ways, making the process of studying the Bible both intellectually enriching and spiritually rewarding.

3. About Virtual Worship

^{AD}30 Works supports attends a physical church; if you have no barriers.
 Me: What does Bible say about virtual worship. Respond with verses & explain with no traditions, interpretation bias, dogma.

ChatGPT said:

The Bible does not directly address the concept of "virtual worship," as such technology did not exist at the time. However, there are biblical principles related to worship, gathering, and community that can help guide our understanding of virtual worship. Below are relevant verses and their plain meaning in relation to worship, without tradition, bias, or dogma:

1. Gathering of Believers

Hebrews 10:24-25:

"And let us consider how we may spur one another on toward love and good deeds, not giving up meeting together, as some are in the habit of doing, but encouraging one another—and all the more as you see the Day approaching."

Explanation: This passage encourages believers to gather together for mutual encouragement. While it doesn't specify a method (physical or virtual), it emphasizes the importance of fellowship. The primary goal is to ensure believers are connected in a way that promotes love, good deeds, and encouragement.

2. Worship in Spirit and Truth

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John 4:23-24:

"Yet a time is coming and has now come when the true worshipers will worship the Father in the Spirit and in truth, for they are the kind of worshipers the Father seeks. God is spirit, and his worshipers must worship in the Spirit and in truth."

Explanation: Jesus emphasizes that worship is not tied to a specific location (like Jerusalem or the Samaritan temple), but rather to the condition of the heart and the truth of the worship. This suggests that worship can occur in any context, as long as it is done sincerely, in the Spirit, and in accordance with the truth of God's Word.

3. Christ's Presence Among Gathered Believers

Matthew 18:20:

"For where two or three gather in my name, there am I with them." **Explanation**: Jesus promises His presence when believers gather in His name. The focus is on the gathering of believers, but the verse does not specify the method of gathering, leaving room for virtual or physical meetings. The key is that the gathering is done in Christ's name, whether in person, virtually, or digitally.

4. Early Church Worship Practices

Acts 2:46-47:

"Every day they continued to meet together in the temple courts. They broke bread in their homes and ate together with glad and sincere hearts, praising God and enjoying the favor of all the people. And the Lord added to their number daily those who were being saved." **Explanation**: The early church met both in public places (temple courts) and in private homes. The essence of their gatherings was fellowship, worship, and breaking bread together. While this reflects the physical gathering of the early church, it also shows the flexibility of meeting places, suggesting that worship is not confined to one location.

5. The Church as the Body of Christ

1 Corinthians 12:12-14:

"Just as a body, though one, has many parts, but all its many parts form one body, so it is with Christ. For we were all baptized by one Spirit so as

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to form one body—whether Jews or Gentiles, slave or free—and we were all given the one Spirit to drink. Even so the body is not made up of one part but of many."

Explanation: The church is described as the body of Christ, made up of many members who are united in the Spirit. This unity transcends physical proximity, as it is based on a shared faith and the Holy Spirit. This principle could be applied to virtual worship, where believers are still part of the body of Christ, even if not physically together.

Conclusion

While the Bible does not directly address virtual worship, it provides guiding principles:

- Fellowship and gathering are important for mutual encouragement and growth (Hebrews 10:24-25), but the method of gathering is not explicitly defined.
- Worship in spirit and truth (John 4:23-24) is the key focus, emphasizing that true worship is not limited to physical location but to the heart's condition.
- **Christ's presence** is promised where believers gather in His name (Matthew 18:20), without specifying physical or virtual gatherings.

The early church met in various places, including homes, showing the flexibility of worship spaces (Acts 2:46-47). These principles suggest that virtual worship can align with biblical teaching, as long as it facilitates genuine worship, encourages fellowship, and maintains the focus on Christ.
 Considering Digital-Virtual vs. Physical Gatherings: In the modern context, where physical gatherings can be challenging due to various barriers (such as distance, health concerns, or other limitations), digital-virtual gatherings can serve as an alternative to

maintain fellowship and communal worship. While the Bible does not specifically address digital-virtual gatherings, the principles of fellowship, unity, and shared worship remain central.

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Summary:

The Bible does not specifically mandate that the church must be either physical or digital-virtual. Matthew 18:20 and Acts 2:46 emphasize the importance of gathering and community, regardless of location. Hebrews 10:24-25 encourages believers to meet together, which can apply to both physical and digital-virtual gatherings. 1 Corinthians 12:27 highlights that the church is the body of Christ, not limited to a building, and John 4:23-24 teaches that true worship transcends physical locations, focusing on worshiping in spirit and truth. Thus, the church can exist and thrive in both physical and digital-virtual forms, as long as it fosters genuine fellowship and worship.

4. About Virtual Communion

Me: What does Bible say about Virtual Communion. Respond verses, explain, with no traditions, bias, dogma.

ChatGPT:

The Bible does not directly address the concept of "virtual communion," as technology did not exist at the time of its writing. However, the New Testament provides foundational instructions regarding communion (also known as the Lord's Supper), which can guide our understanding of whether and how it can be practiced virtually. Below are relevant Bible verses and their plain meaning, focusing only on what the text says, without tradition, bias, or dogma.

1. Institution of the Lord's Supper

1 Corinthians 11:23-26:

"For I received from the Lord what I also passed on to you: The Lord Jesus, on the night he was betrayed, took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and said, 'This is my body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of me.' In the same way, after supper he took the cup, saying, 'This cup is the new covenant in my blood; do this, whenever you

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*Language requires <u>Microsoft Accessibility Tools</u>. drink it, in remembrance of me.' For whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until he comes."

Explanation: This passage describes the institution of the Lord's Supper by Jesus and emphasizes its purpose: remembrance of His body and blood and the proclamation of His death. The focus is on the symbolic act of eating bread and drinking the cup in remembrance of Christ. The text does not specify a location or setting for communion, only that it should be done with the proper understanding of its meaning.

2. Communion as a Shared Act

1 Corinthians 10:16-17:

"Is not the cup of thanksgiving for which we give thanks a participation in the blood of Christ? And is not the bread that we break a participation in the body of Christ? Because there is one loaf, we, who are many, are one body, for we all share the one loaf."

Explanation: Paul highlights the communal nature of communion, noting that it is a shared participation in the body and blood of Christ. The act of partaking in the bread and the cup together symbolizes the unity of believers in Christ. While this implies a sense of togetherness, the text doesn't specifically limit it to a physical gathering, as the focus is on the shared spiritual participation.

3. Warnings Against Improper Participation

1 Corinthians 11:27-29:

"So then, whoever eats the bread or drinks the cup of the Lord in an unworthy manner will be guilty of sinning against the body and blood of the Lord. Everyone ought to examine themselves before they eat of the bread and drink from the cup. For those who eat and drink without discerning the body of Christ eat and drink judgment on themselves."

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*Language requires <u>Microsoft Accessibility Tools</u>. Explanation: Paul warns against taking communion in an unworthy

manner, emphasizing the importance of self-examination and discernment. This passage places the focus on the heart and attitude of the participants rather than the external form or setting of the communion. The key is that participants must approach the Lord's Supper with reverence, understanding, and self-reflection.

4. Early Church Practices

Acts 2:46:

"Every day they continued to meet together in the temple courts. They broke bread in their homes and ate together with glad and sincere hearts."

Explanation: The early church celebrated communion (or "broke bread") both in public spaces like the temple courts and in private homes. This suggests that the Lord's Supper was practiced in a variety of settings and that the physical location was not restricted to a particular space (e.g., a church building). The focus was on the act of breaking bread together with sincere hearts, not on the venue.

Key Principles from the Bible on Communion

1. Remembrance of Christ:

The core purpose of communion is to remember Christ's sacrifice (1 **Corinthians 11:23-26).** The setting is not specified, meaning that the focus is on the remembrance and proclamation of Christ's death, not on the physical location or medium through which it is done.

2. Communal Participation:

Communion symbolizes the unity of believers (**1 Corinthians 10:16-17**). This unity is spiritual, reflecting the oneness of the body of Christ. While traditionally this has been done in person, the Bible does not explicitly

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limit this unity to physical gatherings, leaving open the question of whether believers can be "spiritually united" while partaking remotely (e.g., virtually).

3. Proper Attitude:

The Bible emphasizes that participants must approach communion with reverence, understanding, and self-examination (**1 Corinthians 11:27-29**). Whether in person or virtually, the heart attitude of the participant is critical. The physical setting is secondary to the proper spiritual mindset.

4. Flexibility of Location:

The early church practiced communion in homes and public spaces (Acts 2:46). This flexibility in location suggests that the act of communion was not tied to a single sacred space but could be observed in various contexts, possibly implying that, in principle, virtual communion could be an option if done with sincerity and reverence.

Conclusion

The Bible does not provide specific instructions regarding virtual communion, but the principles outlined in Scripture suggest that the primary focus is on:

- Remembering Christ's sacrifice (1 Corinthians 11:23-26).
- Unity in the body of Christ (1 Corinthians 10:16-17).
- The attitude of the participants (1 Corinthians 11:27-29).

• Flexibility in where communion can be practiced (Acts 2:46). Based on these principles, virtual communion could be considered biblically acceptable, as long as it is done with proper reverence, understanding, and in the spirit of unity with fellow believers. The heart

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and intent behind the act of communion are more important than the method or location.

5. About Virtual & Physical Baptism

ChatGPT: Virtual Digital Baptism: A Physical Person Immersing Another Person and Virtual Christians Involved.

Bible Specific Reasons for Baptism

 Identification with Christ: Baptism is a physical and public act symbolizing the believer's identification with the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus Christ. It represents a new life in Christ, and immersion in water is central to this symbolism.

Romans 6:3-4 (NKJV):

"Or do you not know that as many of us as were baptized into Christ Jesus were baptized into His death? Therefore we were buried with Him through baptism into death, that just as Christ was raised from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life."

- 2. The specific reason for baptism is to **publicly demonstrate** a spiritual transformation through a physical act of immersion in water.
- 3. **Public Declaration of Faith**: Baptism also serves as a **public declaration** of one's faith in Christ before witnesses, signifying entry into the Christian community.

Acts 2:41 (NKJV):

"Then those who gladly received his word were baptized; and that day about three thousand souls were added to them."

Reasoning for Virtual Digital Baptism (Virtual Person Immersing Another)

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 The Necessity of Physical Immersion: The act of baptism involves physical immersion in water, symbolizing the believer's death to sin and resurrection to new life. This cannot be fulfilled purely in a virtual context. Even in cases where the person performing the baptism is participating digital-virtually, the act still requires someone physically present to immerse the person in water.

Acts 8:36-38 (NKJV) (Philip and the Ethiopian eunuch): "Now as they went down the road, they came to some water. And the eunuch said, 'See, here is water. What hinders me from being baptized?'... And both Philip and the eunuch went down into the water, and he baptized him."

 If the act of immersion can be performed by a local believer while a digital-virtual participant witnesses or offers guidance, it could technically fulfill the physical requirement of baptism, but the presence of someone physically immersing the person is necessary.

Who Should Perform Baptism?

While the New Testament does not explicitly specify a particular office or role that must baptize someone (such as an minister), it is clear that those who are followers of Christ were the ones baptizing others. Baptism was performed by those who had already **embraced the faith** and were qualified to disciple others.

Matthew 28:19-20 (NKJV) – The Great Commission:

"Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you..."

In this passage, **Jesus commissions believers** to baptize others as part of making disciples. The implication is that those who are doing

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the baptizing are followers of Christ who have received His teaching and are living by it.

3. Can a Non-Believer Baptize?

The Bible does not present any examples of non-believers performing baptisms. The act of baptism is not simply a ritual, but a **spiritual commitment** performed by someone who understands and shares in the Christian faith. It is more than a physical act; it is an act of obedience and spiritual leadership, and therefore, it is expected that the person performing the baptism should be a believer in Jesus Christ. **Acts 8:12-13 (NKJV)** (Philip baptizing the Samaritans and Simon): "But when they believed Philip as he preached the things concerning the kingdom of God and the name of Jesus Christ, both men and women

were baptized. Then Simon himself also believed; and when he was baptized he continued with Philip, and was amazed, seeing the miracles and signs which were done."

Here, Philip, a follower of Christ, is the one who baptizes others after they come to faith. The consistent biblical pattern is that baptism is conducted by those who **believe in Christ**.

3. Virtual Witnesses and Spiritual Support: While baptism must include a physical element, virtual Christians could play a role in witnessing the event, providing encouragement, and offering spiritual guidance remotely. This aligns with biblical examples of disciples providing spiritual leadership from a distance.

Colossians 2:5 (NKJV):

"For though I am absent in the flesh, yet I am with you in spirit, rejoicing to see your good order and the steadfastness of your faith in Christ."

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- 4. Virtual Christians can offer support and confirmation of the person's faith even if they are not physically present.
- 5. **Public Declaration in a Digital-virtual Context**: The public aspect of baptism, where a person's faith is declared before witnesses, could be fulfilled in a virtual context. If the act of baptism is performed physically (with someone immersing the individual in water), it could be witnessed by others online, allowing the **public testimony** to take place virtually.

Acts 10:47-48 (NKJV) (Cornelius and his household):

"Can anyone forbid water, that these should not be baptized who have received the Holy Spirit just as we have? And he commanded them to be baptized in the name of the Lord."

6. Virtual witnesses can affirm the baptism as a public declaration of faith, even if they are not physically present at the location where the baptism occurs.

Conclusion: Bible Reasons and Reasoning for Virtual Digital Baptism

 Virtual Digital Baptism (Person Immersing Another): Baptism requires physical immersion in water, which must be performed by someone physically present. However, virtual Christians can serve as witnesses and offer spiritual support from a distance, upholding the communal and public elements of baptism in a digitalvirtual context.

The **public testimony** aspect of baptism can still be fulfilled in a virtual setting if the baptism is broadcast or witnessed online, allowing a broader Christian community to celebrate the individual's new faith.

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While both sacraments emphasize **physical acts**, virtual participation can still uphold the **spiritual significance** of these practices in extraordinary situations.

6. It's About God—The Sovereign Creator & Ruler

The attached <u>document.pdf (subsplash.com)</u> is a great supported commentary about *Genesis* by Bob Winton; and the awesomeness of God.

Summary

Genesis 1 provides the biblical account of creation, presenting a systematic and ordered process by which God brings the universe into existence through His word. The chapter highlights the following key points:

God as Creator: God is the sovereign Creator of all things, including time, space, matter, and life. His creative acts are performed simply by speaking, which emphasizes His power and authority.

Order and Structure: The creation is not chaotic or accidental. It follows a deliberate and organized pattern. There is a progression from formlessness and void to a structured and vibrant world filled with life.

Humanity's Unique Role: Humans are the pinnacle of creation, made in the image of God. This image implies that humans reflect certain aspects of God's character, such as creativity, reason, morality, and relationality. They are also given dominion over the earth, which carries the responsibility of stewardship.

Goodness of Creation: Repeatedly, God declares His creation to be "good", and after creating humanity, He declares it to be "very good". This underscores the inherent goodness of the world as God intended it to be.

Rest and Sanctity of the Seventh Day: The seventh day is significant because it introduces the concept of rest. God's rest is a cessation of His creative work, and this day is blessed and set apart, serving as a model for the Sabbath rest later commanded to Israel.

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Theological Themes

God's Sovereignty and Power: God creates by His word alone, which reveals His absolute power and authority over creation.

Human Purpose and Responsibility: Being made in God's image, humans are called to reflect God's character and to govern creation responsibly.

The Goodness of Creation: The physical world is not inherently evil or flawed but is created good, reflecting the goodness of God.

Sabbath Rest: The concept of Sabbath is rooted in creation itself, establishing a rhythm of work and rest for humans and pointing toward deeper spiritual rest in God.

Genesis 1 establishes the framework for understanding the relationship between God, humanity, and the world, setting the stage for the unfolding narrative of the Bible.

7. It's About Love—The Greatest Commandment

NKJV Bible Verse:

Matthew 22:37-39

"Jesus said to him, 'You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind.' This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like it: 'You shall love your neighbor as yourself.'"

Overview:

In **Matthew 22:37-39**, Jesus summarizes the entire law with two commands: to love God completely and to love others as oneself. The greatest commandment is to love God with all your being—your heart, soul, and mind. This love is to be wholehearted and exclusive, acknowledging God's supreme place in life. The second commandment, closely tied to the first, emphasizes love for others, reflecting the importance of selflessness and compassion.

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Together, these two commandments form the foundation for all Christian behavior, demonstrating that love for God and love for others are inseparable in faithful living.

Reason for the Great Commandment

1. Supreme Love for God:

Reason: Loving God is the highest duty of humanity because He is the Creator, Sustainer, and Redeemer. Our relationship with Him should be one of complete devotion—heart, soul, mind, and strength. This totality of love reflects God's supremacy and His central role in our existence. **Reasoning**: God's love for us (**1 John 4:19**) serves as the basis for why we must love Him in return. This love is not just an emotional feeling but is expressed through obedience, worship, and service.

2. Love for Neighbor:

Reason: Loving others flows directly from our love for God. Since every person is made in the image of God (**Genesis 1:27**), showing love and respect to others reflects our love for Him. This command also highlights the interconnectedness of humanity and the moral responsibility we have to care for one another.

Reasoning: The Bible teaches that loving our neighbors is evidence of our love for God (**1 John 4:20-21**). We cannot claim to love God if we fail to love those created in His image. This command requires us to go beyond selfishness and self-interest and seek the good of others.

Biblical Reasoning for the Great Commandment

- 1. It Summarizes All Other Laws:
 - Jesus declared that **all the Law and the Prophets** hang on these two commandments (**Matthew 22:40**). This means that every other moral and ethical instruction in Scripture is an extension of these commands. Whether it's about honesty, justice, mercy, or faithfulness, all find their basis in love for God and love for others.
 - **Reasoning**: If you truly love God and love others, you will naturally fulfill the rest of God's commands. For example, someone who loves

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their neighbor will not steal from them, lie to them, or harm them. Similarly, a person who loves God will honor Him, seek His will, and avoid idolatry.

- 2. God is Love:
 - The nature of God is love (**1 John 4:8**). Since we are called to imitate God and reflect His character, love must be central in all that we do. This is why love is the greatest commandment—it embodies God's very essence.
 - **Reasoning**: By loving God and others, we reflect God's nature and fulfill His purpose for humanity. The commandment to love is not an abstract ideal but a practical expression of living out the divine character.
- 3. Love is the Fulfillment of the Law:
 - Paul writes in **Romans 13:8-10** that love fulfills the law. All the commandments about how we should treat others (do not murder, steal, commit adultery, etc.) are summed up in the command to love one's neighbor.
 - **Reasoning**: Love is the guiding principle for righteous living. When love governs our actions, we naturally obey God's commandments because love seeks the good of others and avoids harm. Thus, love serves as the foundation for moral behavior.

Summary of Reasoning

The Great Commandment is the essence of God's law, calling for wholehearted love for God and others. This dual command:

- Recognizes God's supremacy and our duty to devote our lives to Him.
- Emphasizes our moral responsibility to care for and love others as reflections of God's image.
- Summarizes and fulfills all other commandments, as love is the core of God's will for humanity.

By following the Great Commandment, believers align themselves with God's purpose and display His character to the world.

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*Language requires <u>Microsoft Accessibility Tools</u>. (Col 3:14) But above all these things put on love, which is the bond of perfection.

8. *It's about* One God, One Word, One church, One Baptism

One God—The Holy Father, the Holy Son, the Holy Spirit

Key NKJV Verses

1. Matthew 28:19 - "Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."

Explanation: This verse, known as the Great Commission, explicitly mentions the triune nature of God—the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. It underscores the unity of the three persons of the Godhead in the work of salvation and the importance of recognizing the fullness of God's nature in Christian baptism.

 2 Corinthians 13:14 - "The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Spirit be with you all. Amen."

Explanation: This verse is a benediction that highlights the distinct roles of each person in the Trinity: the grace of Jesus Christ, the love of God the Father, and the fellowship brought by the Holy Spirit. It emphasizes the interrelated yet distinct operations of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the life of believers.

3. John 10:30 - "I and My Father are one."

Explanation: Jesus declares His unity with the Father, affirming the oneness of essence between Him and God the Father. This verse is a strong statement of the divinity of Christ and the unity within the Godhead, affirming that Jesus and the Father are one in purpose, nature, and being.

4. John 14:26

"But the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in My name, He will teach you all things, and bring to your remembrance all things that I said to you."

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Explanation: Jesus speaks of the Holy Spirit as the Helper, who will come in His name, sent by the Father. This verse illustrates the cooperative work of the Trinity, where the Holy Spirit's role is to teach and remind believers of Jesus' teachings, showing the unity and distinct roles of each person in the Trinity.

One Word

Key NKJV Verses

1. John 1:1 - "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."

Explanation: This verse identifies Jesus Christ as the Word (Logos), who existed from the beginning with God and is, in fact, God. It affirms the divinity of Christ and the role of Jesus as the ultimate revelation of God to humanity.

2. 2 Timothy 3:16 - "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness."

This passage asserts that **all Scripture** is "given by inspiration of God," meaning it is **God-breathed**. The term "inspiration" here indicates that the Bible is divinely inspired, with its words guided by the Holy Spirit. The Scriptures serve multiple purposes:

- 1. **Doctrine**: Teaching the truths of God and providing the foundation for Christian beliefs.
- 2. **Reproof**: Convicting us of wrong and guiding us back to the right path.
- 3. Correction: Helping us rectify our errors and grow in righteousness.
- 4. Instruction in Righteousness: Offering guidance on how to live a life that is pleasing to God.

Through Scripture, believers are made "complete" and "thoroughly equipped for every good work." This completeness indicates that the Bible contains all that is necessary for spiritual growth, guidance, and the fulfillment of God's will in our lives.

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While this verse emphasizes the sufficiency and authority of Scripture in guiding believers. Other parts of the Bible, such as **Revelation 22:18-19**, caution against adding to or taking away from God's Word, reinforcing the idea that the Bible is the complete and final revelation from God.

Summary:

The Bible is affirmed as the inspired Word of God, guided by the Holy Spirit, and is sufficient for teaching, correcting, and equipping believers for a righteous life. It is the authoritative source for understanding God's will and living according to His purpose, implying that it is the complete and final revelation from God.

3. Hebrews 4:12 - "For the word of God is living and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the division of soul and spirit, and of joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart."

Explanation: This verse describes the Word of God as active and powerful, capable of discerning the deepest thoughts and intentions of the heart. It portrays the Bible as more than just text; it is a living force that profoundly impacts and transforms lives.

4. Psalm 119:105 - "Your word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path."

Explanation: This verse metaphorically describes God's Word as a source of guidance and direction in life. It highlights the role of Scripture in providing clarity and wisdom, leading believers in the right path.

One Church

Key NKJV Verses

1. Romans 16:16 - "Greet one another with a holy kiss. The churches of Christ greet you."

Explanation: This verse refers to the unity of the church, composed of individual congregations that together form the collective body of

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Christ. It emphasizes the interconnectedness and fellowship among believers in different local church of Christ congregations, all part of the one Church of Christ.

2. Ephesians 4:4 - "There is one body and one Spirit, just as you were called in one hope of your calling."

Explanation: This verse stresses the unity of the Church, described as one body, animated by one Spirit. It affirms the oneness of the Christian faith, where all believers share the same hope and are part of the same spiritual body.

3. Colossians 1:18 - "And He is the head of the body, the church, who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead, that in all things He may have the preeminence."

Explanation: Jesus Christ is described as the head of the Church, which is His body. This verse underscores Christ's supreme authority over the Church and His role as the source and sustainer of all spiritual life within the Church.

4. 1 Corinthians 12:12 - "For as the body is one and has many members, but all the members of that one body, being many, are one body, so also is Christ."

Explanation: This verse illustrates the unity and diversity within the Church, comparing it to a body with many parts. Each member of the Church plays a unique role, but all are united in Christ, forming one body.

5. Matthew 16:18 - "And I also say to you that you are Peter, and on this rock I will build My church, and the gates of Hades shall not prevail against it."

Explanation: Jesus declares His intention to build His Church, with Peter's confession of faith as its foundation. This verse highlights the Church's divine origin and the promise that it will withstand all opposition.

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One Baptism

Key NKJV Verses

 1 Corinthians 12:13 - "For by one Spirit we were all baptized into one body—whether Jews or Greeks, whether slaves or free—and have all been made to drink into one Spirit."

Explanation: This verse teaches that through the Holy Spirit, all believers are baptized into one body, the Church. It emphasizes the unity that water baptism (total immersion) brings, transcending all social and ethnic differences, and forming a single spiritual community.

- Ephesians 4:4-5 "There is one body and one Spirit, just as you were called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism."
 Explanation: This verse emphasizes the unity and singularity in the Christian faith. "One baptism" refers to the water baptism into the body of Christ, symbolizing the believer's unity with Christ in His death, burial, and resurrection. It underscores that baptism is a fundamental and singular act of obedience, marking the believer's entry into the Christian faith and church.
- **3. Galatians 3:27** "For as many of you as were baptized into Christ have put on Christ."

Explanation: Baptism into Christ signifies a believer's identification with Christ. It represents putting on Christ, meaning that the baptized individual takes on the identity, character, and righteousness of Christ. This verse reinforces the idea of baptism as a transformative act that unites believers with Christ.

4. Matthew 28:19 - "Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."

Explanation: This verse, part of the Great Commission, highlights the importance of baptism in the Christian faith. Baptism is performed in the name of the Trinity—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—signifying the believer's entry into the full fellowship of the triune God.

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5. Romans 6:3-4 - "Or do you not know that as many of us as were baptized into Christ Jesus were baptized into His death? Therefore we were buried with Him through baptism into death, that just as Christ was raised from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life."

Explanation: Baptism symbolizes the believer's participation in the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ. It represents dying to sin and being raised to a new life in Christ. This passage explains the spiritual significance of baptism as more than just a ritual; it is a profound transformation that leads to a new way of living.

Summary Baptism

The concept of "one baptism" emphasizes the unity and singularity of the Christian faith, where all believers are united in Christ through the same baptism. This baptism signifies a believer's identification with the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus, symbolizing their entry into the body of Christ and the beginning of a new life in Him.

Summary

The Christian faith is centered on the belief in one God who exists in three persons: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. This triune God reveals Himself through the one Word, the Bible, which is the authoritative and inspired scripture. Believers are united as one body, the Church, under the lordship of Christ, who is the head of the Church. This unity is symbolized and initiated through one baptism, which signifies entry into the body of Christ, the Church, and reflects the believer's faith in the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus. These principles underscore the unity, authority, and foundational truths of the Christian faith.

9. *It's about* the Gospel

The Gospel, or "Good News," refers to the message of salvation through Jesus Christ. It encompasses His death, burial, and resurrection, which provides a path to eternal life for all who believe. The Gospel is central to

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the Christian faith, emphasizing God's love, grace, and the call to repent and believe in Christ.

Key Verses and Explanation:

1. 1 Corinthians 15:1-4 (NKJV):

"Moreover, brethren, I declare to you the gospel which I preached to you, which also you received and in which you stand, by which also you are saved, if you hold fast that word which I preached to you—unless you believed in vain. For I delivered to you first of all that which I also received: that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day according to the Scriptures." **Explanation:**

This passage defines the Gospel as the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus Christ. It highlights that the Gospel is foundational to salvation, emphasizing that belief in these core events is essential for Christians. The Gospel is the message of God's saving work through Christ, fulfilling the Scriptures.

2. Romans 1:16 (NKJV):

"For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God to salvation for everyone who believes, for the Jew first and also for the Greek."

Explanation:

The Gospel is described as the power of God for salvation to all who believe, regardless of their background. This emphasizes the universality of the Gospel's message and its ability to transform lives through faith in Christ.

3. Mark 1:14-15 (NKJV):

"Now after John was put in prison, Jesus came to Galilee, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God, and saying, 'The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand. Repent, and believe in the gospel.'" Explanation:

Jesus proclaimed the Gospel as the coming of God's kingdom, calling people to repent and believe. This underscores the need for a personal

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response to the Gospel—repentance from sin and faith in Jesus Christ—as part of entering God's kingdom.

Cross-References:

1. Galatians 1:6-9 (NKJV):

"I marvel that you are turning away so soon from Him who called you in the grace of Christ, to a different gospel, which is not another; but there are some who trouble you and want to pervert the gospel of Christ. But even if we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel to you than what we have preached to you, let him be accursed."

Explanation:

Paul warns against false gospels that distort the true message of Christ. This highlights the importance of adhering to the true Gospel as revealed in Scripture, without additions or alterations.

2. Ephesians 2:8-9 (NKJV):

"For by grace you have been saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, not of works, lest anyone should boast." **Explanation:**

The Gospel emphasizes that salvation is by grace through faith, not by human efforts. This reinforces the central message of the Gospel that salvation is a free gift from God, made possible through Christ's sacrifice. **3. Colossians 1:23 (NKJV):**

"If indeed you continue in the faith, grounded and steadfast, and are not moved away from the hope of the gospel which you heard, which was preached to every creature under heaven, of which I, Paul, became a minister."

Explanation:

Paul stresses the importance of remaining steadfast in the hope of the Gospel. Continuance in faith and commitment to the Gospel message is vital for believers, underscoring the enduring nature of the Gospel's promise.

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Summary:

The Gospel is the message of salvation through the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, offering eternal life to all who believe. It is the power of God for salvation, emphasizing grace, repentance, and faith in Christ. The Gospel calls for a personal response and adherence to its truth, as it is the central message of the Christian faith. Believers are urged to remain steadfast in the Gospel, recognizing it as the true and unchanging path to reconciliation with God.

10. *It's about How* Get–Into Gods' Plan of Salvation

Getting into the Gods' Plan of Salvation involves a process that begins with hearing the Word of God, which leads to faith in Jesus Christ. This faith prompts repentance—a turning away from sin—and the confession of Jesus as Lord. Finally, through baptism (total immersion), a believer is united with Christ, symbolizing the putting on of a new life in Him. Each step is biblically grounded and reflects the holistic transformation that occurs when one truly comes to Christ.

1st. Hear the Word of God

NKJV Verse: **Romans 10:17** - "So then faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God."

Explanation: The first step in coming to Christ is hearing the gospel, the message of salvation. Faith begins when we hear the Word of God, which reveals the truth about Jesus Christ and His sacrifice for our sins.

2nd. Believe in Christ

NKJV Verse: John 3:16 - "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

Explanation: Believing in Jesus Christ as the Son of God and accepting Him as your Savior is essential to entering into a relationship with Him. Faith in Christ is what grants us access to His saving grace.

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3rd. Repent of Sins

NKJV Verse: Acts 2:38 - "Then Peter said to them, 'Repent, and let every one of you be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins; and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.'"

Explanation: Repentance involves a sincere turning away from sin and a commitment to change one's life in accordance with God's will. It is a necessary step in aligning oneself with Christ and His righteousness.

4th. Confess Jesus as Lord

NKJV Verse: **Romans 10:9-10** - "That if you confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus and believe in your heart that God has raised Him from the dead, you will be saved. For with the heart one believes unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation."

Explanation: Confessing Jesus as Lord is an outward declaration of your faith and commitment to Him. This public acknowledgment of Christ is crucial for salvation.

5th. Be Baptized into Christ

NKJV Verse: **Galatians 3:27** - "For as many of you as were baptized into Christ have put on Christ."

Explanation: Baptism is the act that unites a believer with Christ, symbolizing the death of the old self and the birth of a new life in Him. It is through water immersion baptism that one is "clothed" with Christ and becomes a part of His body, the Church.

6th. Continuation in the Apostles' Doctrine:

NKJV Verse: Acts 2:42 - "And they continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, in the breaking of bread, and in prayers." **Explanation**:

This verse describes the early Christian community's commitment to four key practices that defined their spiritual life and unity:

• Apostles' Doctrine: The believers devoted themselves to the teachings of the apostles. This doctrine was the foundation of their faith, based on the apostles' firsthand experiences with Jesus, His teachings, His resurrection, and

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the guidance of the Holy Spirit. It reflects the importance of sound teaching and adherence to the truth of the Gospel.

- Fellowship: The early Christians were dedicated to building a close-knit community. Fellowship in this context goes beyond social interaction; it refers to a deep spiritual bond and mutual support among believers. They shared their lives, resources, and faith, demonstrating the love and unity that Jesus had taught.
- Breaking of Bread: This phrase likely refers to both the communal meals shared among believers and the observance of the Lord's Supper (Communion). The breaking of bread was a vital practice that reminded them of Christ's sacrifice and their unity in Him.
- **Prayers**: The early church was deeply committed to prayer, both individually and collectively. Prayer was central to their spiritual life, serving as a means of communicating with God, seeking His guidance, expressing worship, and interceding for one another.

In summary, Acts 2:42 highlights the early church's dedication to living out their faith through teaching, community, shared meals, and prayer. These practices were essential in maintaining their spiritual vitality and unity as followers of Christ.

11. It's about How Get–Into Baptism

Getting into the Baptism involves cultivating a relationship with God through faith in Jesus Christ, aligning your life with His will, and being open to the God's work within you.

NKJV Bible Verse:

1. Acts 2:38

"Then Peter said to them, 'Repent, and let every one of you be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins; and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit."

Explanation:

In this verse, Peter outlines the steps for entering into baptism. The process begins with repentance—acknowledging and turning away

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from sin. After repentance, one is baptized in the name of Jesus Christ. Baptism symbolizes the washing away of sins and marks the beginning of a new life in Christ. It is a public declaration of faith and obedience to Jesus, and through this act, believers receive the remission of sins and the gift of the Holy Spirit.

Cross-Reference:

Mark 16:16: "He who believes and is baptized will be saved; but he who does not believe will be condemned."

Explanation:

This verse emphasizes that belief and baptism go hand in hand as essential steps in the process of salvation. Belief in Jesus as the Son of God is the foundation, and baptism is the outward expression of that belief.

Strong's Definitions:

Baptized (*baptizó*, Strong's G907): To immerse, submerge; to make clean with water; to wash.

Cross-Reference:

Romans 6:3-4: "Or do you not know that as many of us as were baptized into Christ Jesus were baptized into His death? Therefore we were buried with Him through baptism into death, that just as Christ was raised from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life."

Explanation:

Baptism is described as a participation in the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ. Through baptism, believers are united with Christ, dying to their old sinful selves and being raised to walk in a new life. This transformation is central to the Christian faith, as it signifies the believer's commitment to live according to God's will.

Summary:

To get into baptism, the Bible teaches that it starts with repentance, as described in Acts 2:38. After repentance, one is baptized in the name of Jesus Christ, symbolizing the washing away of sins and the beginning of a

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new life in Him. Baptism is an essential step in the process of salvation, as highlighted in Mark 16:16 and Romans 6:3-4, where it is portrayed as participation in Christ's death and resurrection, leading to a new, transformed life.

12. It's about How Get–Into The Holy Father

NKJV Verse John 14:6 - "Jesus said to him, 'I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me.'"

Explanation

To get into the Holy Father, one must come through Jesus Christ, His Son. Jesus is the only way to the Father, meaning that a relationship with God the Father is possible only through faith in Jesus. By believing in Jesus, accepting His sacrifice for sins, and following His teachings, a person can enter into a relationship with the Holy Father and experience the fullness of God's love and grace.

Jesus serves as the mediator between humanity and the Father, bridging the gap caused by sin. Therefore, to approach the Father (including prayer), one must first come to Christ, who reveals the Father and makes Him accessible to all who believe.

13. It's about How Get-Into The Holy Spirit

Getting into the Holy Spirit involves cultivating a relationship with God through faith in Jesus Christ, aligning your life with His will, and being open to the Spirit's work within you. Here's how you can experience the Holy Spirit:

1. Believe in Jesus Christ

NKJV Verse: John 3:16 - "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

Explanation: Believing in Jesus Christ as the Son of God and accepting Him as your Savior is essential to entering into a relationship with Him. Faith in Christ is what grants us access to His saving grace.

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2. Repent and Be Baptized

Scripture: Acts 2:38 - "Repent, and let every one of you be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins; and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit."

Explanation: Repentance involves turning away from sin and turning toward God. Baptism is an outward expression of an inward change, signifying your cleansing from sin and your new life in Christ. This is accompanied by the promise of receiving the Holy Spirit.

3. Pray and Ask for the Holy Spirit

Scripture: **Luke 11:13** - "If you then, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more will your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to those who ask Him!"

Explanation: God is willing to give the Holy Spirit to those who sincerely ask. Through prayer, you can express your desire to be filled with the Holy Spirit and invite Him to work in your life.

4. Obey God's Word

Scripture: John 14:15-17 - "If you love Me, keep My commandments. And I will pray the Father, and He will give you another Helper, that He may abide with you forever—the Spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it neither sees Him nor knows Him; but you know Him, for He dwells with you and will be in you."

Explanation: Obedience to God's commands is a sign of your love for Him. When you live according to His Word, you create an environment where the Holy Spirit can dwell and work within you.

5. Live by Faith

Scripture: **Galatians 3:14** - "That the blessing of Abraham might come upon the Gentiles in Christ Jesus, that we might receive the promise of the Spirit through faith."

Explanation: The Holy Spirit is received through faith. Trusting in God's promises and relying on His guidance is essential for living a Spirit-filled life.

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6. Be Open to the Spirit's Leading

Scripture: **Romans 8:14** - "For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, these are sons of God."

Explanation: Being sensitive and responsive to the Holy Spirit's guidance in your daily life is crucial. The Spirit leads, teaches, comforts, and empowers you to live according to God's will.

7. Yield to the Spirit's Work

Scripture: **Ephesians 5:18** - "And do not be drunk with wine, in which is dissipation; but be filled with the Spirit."

Explanation: Being filled with the Holy Spirit means allowing Him to control and influence your life. It involves surrendering your own desires and letting the Spirit work through you, producing the fruit of the Spirit, and empowering you for God's purposes.

Summary:

To get into the Holy Spirit, you must believe in Jesus Christ, repent from sin, be baptized, and ask God for the Holy Spirit through prayer. Live in obedience to God's Word, walk by faith, be open to the Spirit's leading, and continually yield to the Spirit's work in your life. The Holy Spirit is God's gift to those who seek Him, providing guidance, comfort, and the power to live a life pleasing to God.

14. *"It's All About Getting Into Jesus, The Christ"*

FYI: The Old Testament contains many references and passages that have been interpreted as prophecies about the coming Messiah, though the exact number can vary depending on the criteria used. Without providing verses, explanations, or any doctrinal influence, a general estimate often cited is **300–400 prophecies**.

This range comes from a broad interpretation that includes messianic expectations in the context of Jewish scriptures, encompassing direct, symbolic, and typological references. Some studies narrow this down to around 40-50 more specific and explicit passages. **NKJV Bible Verses:**

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1. Galatians 3:26-27

"For you are all sons of God through faith in Christ Jesus. For as many of you as were baptized into Christ have put on Christ."

Explanation:

These verses explain that becoming "in Christ" begins with faith in Jesus. This faith is expressed through baptism, which symbolizes putting on Christ—taking on His identity, righteousness, and life. Baptism is an outward sign of an inward transformation, marking the believer's entry into a relationship with Christ.

2. Romans 6:3-4

"Or do you not know that as many of us as were baptized into Christ Jesus were baptized into His death? Therefore we were buried with Him through baptism into death, that just as Christ was raised from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life."

Explanation:

Romans 6:3-4 teaches that being "in Christ" involves a deep spiritual union with Him. Through baptism, believers participate in Christ's death, burial, and resurrection. This signifies dying to sin and being raised to a new life in Christ, where they are empowered to live according to His will.

3. 2 Corinthians 5:17

"Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, he is a new creation; old things have passed away; behold, all things have become new."

Explanation:

This verse emphasizes the transformation that occurs when one is "in Christ." It means becoming a new creation—leaving behind the old life of sin and embracing a new life marked by righteousness, peace, and a relationship with God. Being "in Christ" brings about a fundamental change in identity and purpose.

Summary:

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To be "in Christ," the Bible teaches that it starts with faith in Jesus, followed by baptism, which symbolizes entry into a new life united with Him. This union involves participating in Christ's death and resurrection, leading to a transformed life as a new creation. Being "in Christ" is about living in close relationship with Him, characterized by ongoing spiritual renewal and growth.

15. It's about what Happens After Get in Christ

1. New Life in Christ

NKJV Verse: **2 Corinthians 5:17** - "Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, he is a new creation; old things have passed away; behold, all things have become new."

Explanation: After getting into Christ and being baptized (immersed), you become a new creation. The old, sinful way of life is gone, and you begin a new life in Christ, characterized by righteousness and a renewed mind.

2. Indwelling of the Holy Spirit

NKJV Verse: Acts 2:38 - "Then Peter said to them, 'Repent, and let every one of you be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins; and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit."
Explanation: After baptism, believers receive the Holy Spirit, who dwells within them. The Holy Spirit empowers, guides, and transforms believers, helping them to live according to God's will.

Membership in the Body of Christ—the church of Christ NKJV Verse: 1 Corinthians 12:13 - "For by one Spirit we were all baptized into one body—whether Jews or Greeks, whether slaves or free—and have all been made to drink into one Spirit." Explanation: Baptism also unites believers with the body of Christ, the church of Christ. As members of this body, believers share in the community of faith and work together to fulfill God's purposes.

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4. Prayer Connection to the Holy Father

KJV Verse John 14:6 - "Jesus said to him, 'I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me.'" **Explanation**

Jesus serves as the mediator between humanity and the Father, bridging the gap caused by sin. Therefore, to approach the Father (including prayer), one must first come to Christ, who reveals the Father and makes Him accessible to all who believe.

16. It's about when God Considers a Truth–Seeker a Christian

The NKJV Bible outlines that God considers a person as a believer when they exhibit faith in Jesus Christ, repent of their sins, confess Jesus as Lord, are baptized, and live according to His teachings. Belief is not merely intellectual assent but involves a wholehearted commitment to follow Christ in obedience and faithfulness.

Key Verses and Explanation:

1. John 3:16 (NKJV)

"For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

Explanation:

God considers someone a believer when they place their faith in Jesus Christ as the Son of God. Belief here is more than acknowledgment; it implies trust in Christ for salvation and a commitment to His lordship. This verse highlights the promise of eternal life for those who truly believe in Jesus.

2. Romans 10:9-10 (NKJV)

"That if you confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus and believe in your heart that God has raised Him from the dead, you will be saved. For with the heart one believes unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation."

Explanation:

Belief in God involves both internal faith and outward confession. A person is considered a believer when they genuinely believe in the

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resurrection of Jesus Christ and openly confess Him as Lord. This combination of faith and confession leads to righteousness and salvation, marking the individual as a true believer.

3. Acts 2:38 (NKJV)

"Then Peter said to them, 'Repent, and let every one of you be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins; and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.'"

Explanation:

Repentance and baptism are seen as essential steps for someone to be considered a believer. God regards a person as a believer when they turn from their sins, are baptized in the name of Jesus Christ, and receive the Holy Spirit. These actions demonstrate faith in Christ and obedience to His command.

Cross-References:

1. Mark 16:16 (NKJV)

"He who believes and is baptized will be saved; but he who does not believe will be condemned."

Explanation:

This verse connects belief with baptism, affirming that God recognizes someone as a believer when they have faith in Christ and follow through with baptism. It emphasizes the importance of obedience to Christ's command as an integral part of genuine belief.

2. James 2:19-20 (NKJV)

"You believe that there is one God. You do well. Even the demons believe—and tremble! But do you want to know, O foolish man, that faith without works is dead?"

Explanation:

Belief is more than intellectual acknowledgment; it must be accompanied by action. God considers a person a believer not just by their faith alone but also by their obedience and works that demonstrate their faith. Faith without corresponding action is insufficient and does not constitute true belief.

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3. Galatians 3:26-27 (NKJV)

"For you are all sons of God through faith in Christ Jesus. For as many of you as were baptized into Christ have put on Christ."

Explanation:

Believers are recognized as children of God through their faith in Jesus Christ, which is expressed through baptism. Baptism signifies putting on Christ, indicating that belief involves a transformative step that aligns the believer with Christ's identity and teachings.

Summary:

According to the NKJV Bible, God considers a person a believer when they:

- Have Faith in Jesus Christ (John 3:16): True belief involves trust in Jesus as the Son of God and the Savior.
- Confess and Believe in Jesus' Resurrection (Romans 10:9-10): A believer must openly confess Jesus as Lord and believe in His resurrection.
- Repent and Be Baptized (Acts 2:38): Repentance and baptism are key acts of obedience that signify a person's faith and acceptance of Christ. Belief is characterized by a sincere faith in Christ, demonstrated through repentance, confession, and baptism, along with a life that reflects obedience to God's word.

17. It's about Benefits of Being Added to the church of Christ

- Spiritual Growth and Fellowship (Acts 2:41-42, 47): Being added to the church provides teaching, fellowship, communal worship, and shared prayers, fostering spiritual growth and unity among believers.
- Belonging to God's Family (Ephesians 2:19-22): Believers are integrated into God's household, enjoying the security and fellowship of being part of His spiritual temple where God dwells.
- 3. Answered Prayers (1 Peter 3:12): God listens to the prayers of the righteous within the church, granting

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them a unique relationship with Him that includes divine attention and care.

Overall Summary:

The benefits of being added to the church of Christ include spiritual fellowship, a sense of belonging in God's family, and the assurance of answered prayers.

18. It's about the Early Church as a "church of Christ"

Key NKJV Verse

Romans 16:16

"Greet one another with a holy kiss. The churches of Christ greet you." **Explanation**:

Yes, the early church is referred to as the "churches of Christ" in the New Testament. In **Romans 16:16**, Paul sends greetings from the "churches of Christ" to the believers in Rome. This phrase highlights that the early congregations identified themselves as belonging to Christ. The term "church of Christ" is descriptive, emphasizing the relationship between the church and Jesus, who is its head.

The church of Christ is not merely a name but a recognition that the church is founded by, and exists for, Christ. The church belongs to Him, and believers are His body, united by their faith in Him. This description also aligns with other passages where Jesus is described as the head of the church, such as:

Colossians 1:18: "And He is the head of the body, the church, who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead, that in all things He may have the preeminence."

This emphasizes that Christ has the authority over the church and that the church is defined by its allegiance to Him.

Summary:

The early church was described as the "churches of Christ" (Romans 16:16), emphasizing that it belongs to Jesus Christ. This description signifies the church's foundation in Christ and its identity as His body, under His authority. The term highlights the believers' connection to Christ, making it clear that the church exists for His purposes and is united by faith in Him.

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19. *It's about* church of Christ Believers first called Christians *Key NKJV Verses*

1. Acts 11:26

"And when he had found him, he brought him to Antioch. So it was that for a whole year they assembled with the church and taught a great many people. And the disciples were first called Christians in Antioch."

2. Isaiah 62:2

² The Gentiles shall see your righteousness, And all kings your glory.
You shall be called by a new name, Which the mouth of the LORD will name.

Explanation:

The *Isaiah* verse records the prophecy made hundreds of years before. The *Acts* verse records the first instance where the followers of Jesus were called by the Lord "Christians." The term "Christian" means "follower of Christ". Antioch, a significant city in early Christian history, was a center of missionary activity and a place where the gospel was preached to both Jews and Gentiles. The church in Antioch played a crucial role in the spread of Christianity, and it was here that the identity of believers as followers of Christ became formally recognized. The use of the term "Christians" shows a shift in identity, where the followers of Jesus were no longer seen merely as a sect within Judaism but as a distinct group centered around Christ. The church in Antioch was a thriving, diverse community of believers who were actively involved in teaching, evangelism, and discipleship, leading to the spread of the gospel far beyond its first Jewish context.

3. Matthew 16:18

"And I also say to you that you are Peter, and on this rock I will build My church, and the gates of Hades shall not prevail against it."

Explanation:

In this verse, Jesus speaks directly about building His church. The word "church" (Greek: *ekklesia*) means "assembly" or "called-out ones." Jesus

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declares that He will establish His church on the foundation of Peter's confession that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God. This indicates that the church is built upon the truth of Jesus' identity and mission. The church is not just a physical building, but a spiritual community of believers united by faith in Christ. Jesus promises that His church will endure and that nothing, not even death, will overcome it.

Summary:

The disciples were first called "Christians" in Antioch, as recorded in Acts **11:26**. This name identified them as followers of Christ and marked the beginning of a distinct Christian identity. The concept of the church as a community of believers is rooted in Jesus' declaration in Matthew 16:18, where He speaks of building His church upon the truth of His identity as the Christ. The church, therefore, is the body of believers united in Christ, and the term "Christian" is a description of those who follow Him.

20. *It's about* false doctrines & practices

The Bible frequently warns about the dangers of **false doctrines** and **practices**, urging believers to stay rooted in sound teachings and avoid being led astray by deceptive teachings. Let's explore this in a **reasons** and **reasoning** format with biblical verses and explanations.

1. Reason from the Bible: False Doctrines are Deceptive and

Dangerous

The Bible warns believers to be vigilant against false teachings because they can lead people away from the truth of God and into error, resulting in spiritual destruction.

Key Verses:

Matthew 7:15 (ESV):

"Beware of false prophets, who come to you in sheep's clothing but inwardly are ravenous wolves."

2 Peter 2:1 (ESV):

"But false prophets also arose among the people, just as there will be false teachers among you, who will secretly bring in destructive heresies, even

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denying the Master who bought them, bringing upon themselves swift destruction."

1 Timothy 4:1 (ESV):

"Now the Spirit expressly says that in later times some will depart from the faith by devoting themselves to deceitful spirits and teachings of demons."

Reasoning:

False doctrines are presented as spiritually dangerous because they appear benign or even righteous, but their ultimate aim is to deceive. Jesus describes false teachers as wolves in sheep's clothing, indicating they may appear to be good, but their motives and teachings are harmful. In **2 Peter 2:1**, the Bible calls these teachings "destructive heresies," emphasizing that they not only deceive but also cause spiritual harm, including the denial of core truths about Jesus. Paul also warns in **1 Timothy 4:1** that these false teachings are inspired by demonic influences, showing how spiritually perilous they are.

2. Reason from the Bible: Believers Must Discern Truth from Error

Christians are urged to be **discerning** and **test** every teaching against the truth of Scripture to avoid being misled by false doctrines.

Key Verses:

1 John 4:1 (ESV):

"Beloved, do not believe every spirit, but test the spirits to see whether they are from God, for many false prophets have gone out into the world."

2 Timothy 4:3-4 (ESV):

"For the time is coming when people will not endure sound teaching, but having itching ears they will accumulate for themselves teachers to suit their own passions, and will turn away from listening to the truth and wander off into myths."

Acts 17:11 (ESV):

"Now these Jews were more noble than those in Thessalonica; they received the word with all eagerness, examining the Scriptures daily to see if these things were so."

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Reasoning:

Discernment is key to guarding against false doctrines. In **1 John 4:1**, believers are instructed to "test the spirits," meaning they should not accept teachings at face value but compare them with the truth of God's Word. The Bereans in **Acts 17:11** are commended for checking Paul's teachings against Scripture, demonstrating the importance of constant reference to the Bible to verify doctrine. Paul's warning in **2 Timothy 4:3-4** illustrates the human tendency to seek out teachings that please personal desires ("itching ears") rather than the truth, leading people to embrace false doctrines.

3. Reason from the Bible: False Doctrines Lead to Judgment

Those who promote or follow false doctrines face the judgment of God for leading others astray and rejecting His truth.

Key Verses:

Galatians 1:8-9 (ESV):

"But even if we or an angel from heaven should preach to you a gospel contrary to the one we preached to you, let him be accursed. As we have said before, so now I say again: If anyone is preaching to you a gospel contrary to the one you received, let him be accursed."

2 Peter 2:3 (ESV):

"And in their greed they will exploit you with false words. Their condemnation from long ago is not idle, and their destruction is not asleep."

Matthew 24:24 (ESV):

"For false Christ's and false prophets will arise and perform great signs and wonders, so as to lead astray, if possible, even the elect."

Reasoning:

The Bible is clear that those who distort the gospel and teach false doctrines will face severe consequences. In **Galatians 1:8-9**, Paul repeats the strong declaration that anyone preaching a different gospel is "accursed," highlighting the seriousness of distorting the truth of Christ. Similarly, Peter warns that false teachers will face judgment and

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destruction for their deception (**2 Peter 2:3**). Jesus, in **Matthew 24:24**, warns about false prophets who will lead many astray with deceptive signs and wonders, showing that their success in misleading others doesn't negate the eventual judgment they will face.

4. Reason from the Bible: True Doctrine Protects and Builds Up Faith

Adhering to sound doctrine is critical for spiritual growth, stability, and maturity. True teachings help believers grow in their faith and avoid being swayed by deceptive practices.

Key Verses:

Titus 1:9 (ESV):

"He must hold firm to the trustworthy word as taught, so that he may be able to give instruction in sound doctrine and also to rebuke those who contradict it."

Ephesians 4:14-15 (ESV):

"So that we may no longer be children, tossed to and fro by the waves and carried about by every wind of doctrine, by human cunning, by craftiness in deceitful schemes. Rather, speaking the truth in love, we are to grow up in every way into him who is the head, into Christ." **2 Timothy 3:16-17 (ESV)**:

"All Scripture is breathed out by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, equipped for every good work."

Reasoning:

Sound doctrine is essential for growth and stability in the Christian faith. In **Titus 1:9**, church leaders are urged to hold fast to sound doctrine, not only to teach the truth but also to correct those who spread false teachings. **Ephesians 4:14-15** emphasizes the need for maturity, warning against being easily swayed by false doctrines. Paul reminds Timothy in **2 Timothy 3:16-17** that Scripture is the ultimate source of truth, providing everything needed to teach, correct, and equip believers. This shows that true doctrine grounded in the Bible strengthens faith and keeps believers rooted in the truth.

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Summary of the Bible's Teaching on False Doctrines and Practices:

- 1. False doctrines are deceptive and dangerous (Matthew 7:15, 2 Peter 2:1, 1 Timothy 4:1).
- 2. Believers must discern truth from error by testing teachings against Scripture (1 John 4:1, 2 Timothy 4:3-4, Acts 17:11).
- 3. False doctrines lead to judgment for those who promote or follow them (Galatians 1:8-9, 2 Peter 2:3, Matthew 24:24).
- True doctrine protects and builds up faith, helping believers grow in their knowledge of Christ (Titus 1:9, Ephesians 4:14-15, 2 Timothy 3:16-17).

Summary:

The Bible emphasizes the importance of adhering to sound doctrine, warns against the dangers of false teachings, and highlights the consequences for those who spread or follow deceptive teachings. Believers are called to stay vigilant, grounded in the Word of God, and to grow in the knowledge of the truth to avoid being led astray.

21. *It's about* major World Religions false doctrines & practices

The Bible provides guidelines for discerning true faith from false practices, though it does not directly list modern world religions. Instead, Scripture gives principles to help believers evaluate any belief system. We will examine some of the **major world religions** in light of **biblical teachings**, using key Bible verses and explanations for how they differ from the New Covenant faith as revealed in the **church of Christ**.

Here are the major religions and belief systems, with a biblical response based on foundational principles of Scripture:

1. Islam

Basic Belief: Islam teaches that there is one God (Allah) and that Muhammad is his prophet. It emphasizes strict monotheism but denies the deity of Jesus Christ, seeing Him as a prophet, not the Son of God. **Key Bible Verses:**

John 14:6 (ESV):

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"Jesus said to him, 'I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'"

1 John 2:22-23 (ESV):

"Who is the liar but he who denies that Jesus is the Christ? This is the antichrist, he who denies the Father and the Son. No one who denies the Son has the Father."

Explanation:

Islam denies the central claim of Christianity—Jesus as the Son of God and the only way to salvation. According to the Bible, anyone who denies the divinity of Christ is in error and cannot have fellowship with the Father. Islam rejects the atoning death and resurrection of Jesus, contradicting the essential message of the Gospel.

2. Hinduism

Basic Belief: Hinduism is a polytheistic religion with belief in multiple gods, reincarnation, and karma. It teaches that salvation (moksha) is achieved through spiritual practices and escaping the cycle of rebirth.

Key Bible Verses:

Exodus 20:3-5 (ESV):

"You shall have no other gods before me. You shall not make for yourself a carved image...You shall not bow down to them or serve them." Hebrews 9:27 (ESV):

"And just as it is appointed for man to die once, and after that comes judgment."

Explanation:

Hinduism's belief in **many gods and reincarnation** directly contradicts the Bible's teaching of **one God** and that humans live once, after which comes judgment. The Bible teaches **salvation through Jesus Christ**, not through cycles of rebirth or spiritual enlightenment.

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3. Buddhism

Basic Belief: Buddhism denies a personal God and emphasizes achieving enlightenment (Nirvana) through detachment from worldly desires and suffering. It does not teach a relationship with a divine being but focuses on self-realization.

Key Bible Verses:

Isaiah 45:5 (ESV):

"I am the Lord, and there is no other, besides me there is no God." John 17:3 (ESV):

"And this is eternal life, that they know you, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom you have sent."

Explanation:

Buddhism denies the existence of a **personal God**, which directly contradicts the Bible's teaching of **one sovereign**, **personal God** who desires a relationship with His people. The Bible teaches that eternal life comes through **knowing God and Jesus Christ**, not through self-enlightenment or detachment from desires.

4. Roman Catholics

Basic Belief: Roman Catholicism believes in the authority of the Pope as God on Earth, the dogma of Mary and the saints, and sacraments as necessary for salvation. It emphasizes traditions alongside Scripture. **Key Bible Verses:**

Mark 7:7-8 (ESV):

"'In vain do they worship me, teaching as doctrines the commandments of men.' You leave the commandment of God and hold to the tradition of men."

1 Timothy 2:5 (ESV):

"For there is one God, and there is one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus."

Explanation:

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Catholicism elevates **traditions** and the authority of the church alongside Scripture, which conflicts with the biblical teaching that **God's Word alone** is the final authority. The Bible also teaches that **Jesus is the sole mediator** between God and humanity, rejecting the necessity of other intercessors, such as the Pope, Mary, or other saints.

5. Protestantism (Catholic-Protestants—Denominations)

Basic Belief: Protestants emphasize the authority of Scripture (Sola Scriptura), salvation by faith alone (Sola Fide), and reject the authority of the Pope. However, many Catholic-Protestant denominations vary on doctrines like baptism, church structure, and the role of sacraments & traditions of Roman Catholicism.

Key Bible Verses:

1 Corinthians 1:10 (ESV):

"I appeal to you, brothers, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that all of you agree, and that there be no divisions among you, but that you be united in the same mind and the same judgment."

Acts 2:38 (ESV):

"And Peter said to them, 'Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins, and you will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.""

Explanation:

Catholic-Protestant denominations are often **divided** over secondary doctrines such as baptism, church governance, and worship styles. While many hold to biblical fundamentals, **division** and **lack of unity** contradict the Bible's call for **oneness** in the body of Christ. The New Testament emphasizes the importance of **baptism** and repentance for salvation, which some Catholic-Protestant groups downplay or interpret differently.

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6. Mormonism (Latter-day Saints)

Basic Belief: Mormonism teaches that Joseph Smith was a prophet and that the Book of Mormon is another testament of Jesus Christ. It teaches a different view of God, Jesus, and the afterlife than traditional Christianity, including the idea that humans can become gods.

Key Bible Verses:

Galatians 1:8 (ESV):

"But even if we or an angel from heaven should preach to you a gospel contrary to the one we preached to you, let him be accursed." Isaiah 43:10 (ESV):

"'Before me no god was formed, nor shall there be any after me.'"

Explanation:

Mormonism introduces **extra-biblical revelations** (Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants) and **teaches that humans can become gods**, which the Bible clearly rejects. According to **Galatians 1:8**, any gospel that differs from the original message of Christ is to be **rejected**. The Bible affirms that there is only **one God**, and no one else can attain divinity.

7. Jehovah's Witnesses

Basic Belief: Jehovah's Witnesses deny the Trinity and believe that Jesus is not God but rather Michael the Archangel. They emphasize that only 144,000 will go to heaven, and the rest will live in a paradise on Earth. **Key Bible Verses:**

John 1:1 (ESV):

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."

Colossians 2:9 (ESV):

"For in him the whole fullness of deity dwells bodily."

Explanation:

Jehovah's Witnesses deny the **deity of Christ**, which contradicts clear biblical teaching. John 1:1 and Colossians 2:9 both affirm that Jesus is

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fully God, not a created being like an angel. The **Trinity**—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—is a core doctrine of the Bible that Jehovah's Witnesses reject, placing them outside biblical Christianity.

8. Secular Humanism (atheists & agnostics)

Basic Belief: Secular humanism rejects belief in God and focuses on human reason, ethics, and science as the basis for morality and meaning.

Key Bible Verses:

Psalm 14:1 (ESV):

"The fool says in his heart, 'There is no God.' They are corrupt, they do abominable deeds; there is none who does good."

Romans 1:21-22 (ESV):

"For although they knew God, they did not honor him as God or give thanks to him, but they became futile in their thinking, and their foolish hearts were darkened. Claiming to be wise, they became fools."

Explanation:

Secular humanism denies the existence of God and places **human reasoning** at the center of morality and ethics, which the Bible describes as **foolish**. The rejection of God leads to moral corruption, and the Bible teaches that true wisdom begins with **reverence for God**.

9. New Age Spirituality

Basic Belief: New Age spirituality is a blend of beliefs, including pantheism, mysticism, self-deification, and the idea that all paths lead to God.

Key Bible Verses:

Deuteronomy 18:10-12 (ESV):

"There shall not be found among you anyone who practices divination or tells fortunes or interprets omens...For whoever does these things is an abomination to the Lord." John 14:6 (ESV):

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"Jesus said to him, 'I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'"

Explanation:

New Age practices such as **divination**, **astrology**, **and mysticism** are condemned in the Bible. Additionally, the belief that **all paths lead to God** contradicts Jesus' exclusive claim that He is the **only way to the Father**. New Age spirituality promotes ideas that are often in direct opposition to biblical teachings.

Summary:

- Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism: Deny the biblical view of God and Jesus, either through polytheism, pantheism, or rejection of Christ's deity.
- **Catholicism, Catholic-Protestantism**: Hold to **Christian fundamentals**, but differ in their interpretations or reliance on **traditions** that can conflict with Scripture.
- Mormonism, Jehovah's Witnesses: Introduce extra-biblical revelations and reject key biblical doctrines, such as the deity of Christ and the nature of God.
- Secular Humanism, New Age: Reject God or promote alternative spiritualities that are incompatible with biblical truth.

Each of these religions and belief systems differs from the teachings of the **New Covenant church of Christ**, which adheres strictly to the **Bible as the sole authority**, the **deity of Christ**, and **salvation through faith** in His finished work.

22. *It's about* the Bible is the Final Unchanging Word of God! NKJV Bible Verses:

1. Revelation 22:18-19

"For I testify to everyone who hears the words of the prophecy of this book: If anyone adds to these things, God will add to him the plagues that are written in this book; and if anyone takes away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part from the Book of Life, from the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book."

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Explanation:

These verses serve as a solemn warning against altering the words of Scripture. The instruction not to add to or take away from the words of the prophecy highlights the belief that the Bible, as the Word of God, is complete and final. It reflects the view that Scripture is authoritative and unchangeable.

2. Isaiah 40:8

"The grass withers, the flower fades, but the word of our God stands forever."

Explanation:

This verse emphasizes the eternal and unchanging nature of God's Word. Unlike the temporary things of this world, the Word of God endures forever, reflecting its divine origin and permanence.

3. Matthew 24:35

"Heaven and earth will pass away, but My words will by no means pass away."

Explanation:

Jesus affirms the enduring nature of His words, indicating that they are eternal and unchanging. This verse reinforces the idea that the teachings and truths found in the Bible are permanent and not subject to change.

4. Psalm 119:89

"Forever, O Lord, Your word is settled in heaven."

Explanation:

The Psalmist declares that God's Word is firmly established and unchanging in heaven. This underscores the belief that Scripture is a divine revelation that remains constant and true throughout all generations.

5. Deuteronomy 4:2

"You shall not add to the word which I command you, nor take from it, that you may keep the commandments of the Lord your God which I command you."

Explanation:

This commandment given to the Israelites emphasizes the importance of

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preserving the integrity of God's Word. It reflects the principle that the Word of God is complete and should not be altered, a principle that is carried throughout the entire Bible.

Summary:

The Bible consistently affirms that God's Word is final, complete, and unchanging. **Revelation 22:18-19** and **Deuteronomy 4:2** warn against altering Scripture, emphasizing its completeness. **Isaiah 40:8** and **Psalm 119:89** declare the eternal nature of God's Word, while **Matthew 24:35** assures that Jesus' teachings are unchanging. These verses collectively affirm the Bible as the final and unalterable Word of God.

If your committed to these basic Bible Teaching—then ^{AD}30 welcomes you to ^{AD}30 Works—*To God Be the Glory!*

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About ^{AD}30 Works—Bridging Faith and Action

Ephesians 2:8-9 ⁸ For by grace you have been saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, ⁹ not of works, lest anyone should boast. (*NKJV*)

James 2:24 You see then that a man is justified by works, and not by faith only. (*NKJV*)

^{AD}30 Works—It's About Working for the Lord!

Digital-Virtual Evangelism is the Future to reach Truth-Seekers Anywhere & Anytime!

AD 30 Works is about equipping:

- Sincere Truth-Seekers.
- Mature & New Christians-Disciples.
- New Testament churches of Christ.

Our focus is to provide ^{AD}30 TruthSeeker AI-Bible Study Tool to Christians & Truth-Seekers, ^{AD}30 Works is our works of evangelizing, teaching & baptizing Truth-Seekers into New Testament churches of Christ Congregations, sharing God's plan of salvation, defending the Gospel, caring of the weak and those in need, and upholding biblical doctrines and practices. All services are provided free of charge, supported by our available financial resources from donations, **Please Donate.**

^{AD}**30** *Works Digital-Virtual Evangelism Anywhere & Anytime*—It's the Future!

Our mission is to reach the 13%/1+Billion Catholics, Catholic-Protestants, Jews, Mormons, Pagans who do & do not attend their nonbiblical church, and the 400±Thousand New Testament church of Christ Christians who do not attend their biblical church; and the 87+%/7+Billion of the 8+Billion World population who do not attend church due to many barriers: #1 is <u>Bible ignorance</u> (see Why Are There So Many Churches? | WVBS Online Video) as more proof of the many beliefs

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not in accordance to Bible practices & worship and changed Gods' Words with traditions, bias, opinions, creeds, cultures, dogma, False teachers & teaching, No church of Christ Congregation fellowship or encouragement, Spiritual Complacency and Priorities, Disillusionment with Church Community, Changing Cultural and Social Norms, Shift in Religious Beliefs or Priorities, Personal Trials and Spiritual Struggles, Misunderstanding the Role of the Church, Prioritizing Worldly Pursuits, Perceived Lack of Time, The Appeal of Convenience and Technology, Spiritual Apathy or Complacency, Feeling Unwelcome or Judged, Past Negative Experiences, Health and Mobility Issues, Perceived Hypocrisy or Judgmental Attitudes, No access to online New Testament churches of Christ support, Weak & needy, None or limited education, Language accessibility, Incarcerated, Government & other persecutions, Family/others abuse, Apostasy, etc.—These barriers will be resolved by AD30 TruthSeeker AI-Bible Study Tool & Works, and by leveraging internet technology we aim to equip and digitally & virtually evangelize the Gospel of Christ to these individuals and the World through the 6+Billion & increasing active internet users. The Truth sets captives free (Isaiah 61:1; John 8:32).

- The Great Commission: Jesus instructed us to make disciples of all nations, baptizing and teaching Gods' Word (Matthew 28:18-20, Mark 16:15-16, NKJV).
- Our Evangelistic Goal: To digitally-virtually teach Christ & baptize Truth-Seekers, establish new online congregations, and provide opportunities for online worship and fellowship to the World. Currently there are 8+Billion with a "B" non-believers and 2±Million with a "M" believers—the harvest is plentiful but Christians are few Mathew 9:37-38, New Testament church of Christ Christians—have a field that is ready for harvest John 4:35! Our only ability to teach the Bible to the World is via the ^{AD}30 TruthSeeker & Works!
- <u>Please Donate</u>—to reach the 6+Billion, requires continual aggressive branding of the "Free—TruthSeeker AI—Bible Study Tool for Truth—

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Billions of <u>non-believers</u> have died and <u>Hundreds of Thousands</u> are <u>dying</u> <u>daily</u> to fire & agony in Hades <u>then</u> at Judgement—these dead Billions will be in the Second Eternal Death in the lake of fire "Hell" <u>with</u> the Billions of the <u>living unbelievers</u>—let's bring the Bible Truth about the living God to the Billions and hopefully save a **remnant** to Gods Glory & Love in Eternal Heaven. ^{AD}30 Digital-Virtual Evangelism is the Future to reach Truth-Seekers Anywhere & Anytime!

^{AD}30 Works in Truth & Practice

As stated in **2 Timothy 3:16-17 (NKJV**), Scripture equips believers for every good work, and **1 Peter 3:15-16 (NKJV**) encourages us to be prepared to defend our Hope with gentleness and respect.

Worship.

^{AD}**30** supports physical & virtual worship; please refer to above <u>"About Virtual</u> <u>Worship"</u> for more information. While it is our commitment to integrate new Christians with a physical church of Christ Congregation; following are options we will offer to Truth-Seekers; hopefully, existing churches & Christians will assist:

- Physical church: our goal is to integrate Truth-Seeker & new Christians into physical New Testament churches of Christ that support digital-virtual Assembly & Bible Class and online voice & audio interactive Fellowship for Truth-Seekers with barriers. ^{AD}30 will assist equipping as able.
- Online churches. We will need to have Virtual worship for the 7±Billion Truth-Seekers who do not attend church due to barriers. If God Willing, we will open, "Works, a New Testament church of Christ Congregation", we will also help set up remote churches having a need with for individual: Elders & Deacons, preachers & teachers, song leaders, or Christian help; please respond with your interest to help at <u>HR@ad30.com</u>. See below section ^{AD}30 Works Hosting live, digital-virtual interactive audio & video Bible study and fellowship sessions.

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*Language requires <u>Microsoft Accessibility Tools</u>. ^{AD}30 Works Core Philosophy—It's About Love, Faith & Works.

At ^{AD}30, we emphasize the integration of faith and action, inspired by the teachings of the Bible.

- Faith and Works: The book of James teaches that faith without works is lifeless (James 2:17, NKJV). True faith is demonstrated through actions, perfecting it through works (James 2:22, NKJV).
- Love: In Matthew 22:37-39, Jesus summarizes the entire law with two commands: to love God completely and to love others as oneself. The greatest commandment is to love God with all your being—your heart, soul, and mind. This love is to be wholehearted and exclusive, acknowledging God's supreme place in life. The second commandment, closely tied to the first, emphasizes love for others, reflecting the importance of selflessness and compassion.

Together, these two commandments form the foundation for all Christian behavior, demonstrating that love for God and love for others are inseparable in faithful living.

 Loving God and Others: Jesus identified the greatest commandments as loving God with all your being and loving your neighbor as yourself (Mark 12:29-31, NKJV). This love is the essence of our mission (Colossians 3:14, NKJV) But above all these things put on love, which is the bond of perfection.

AD 30 Works Bible-Centered Approach

Our operations and teachings are rooted in the **Bible**, supplemented by the AD30 TruthSeeker AI–Bible Study Tool & Works, ensuring our adherence to scriptural guidance, avoiding traditions, bias, dogma.

(NKJV) [John 4:24] ²⁴ God is Spirit, and those who worship Him must worship in spirit and truth."

Spirit = the proper attitude, Truth = conformed to God's worship instructions. From: *Defending the Faith, Apologetics Press*

AD30 Works Teams

^{AD}30 Works Teams has no Bible authority; use only for ^{AD}30 Works.

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Upon ^{AD}**30 Works** approval, you become part of an ^{AD}**30 Team** for collaborative study & fellowship:

Ecclesiastes 4:9-10 ⁹ *Two are better than one, Because they have a good reward for their labor.*

¹⁰ For if they fall, one will lift up his companion. But woe to him who is alone when he falls, For he has no one to help him up. (NKJV)

When you engage in virtual, digital, or physical church of Christ Congregation worship and Bible class, and enjoy live interactive voice & video Lobby & Bible Study Fellowship; you are under Gods' authority.

Matthew 18:20²⁰ For where two or three are gathered together in My name, I am there in the midst of them." (NKJV)

Hebrews 10:25²⁵ not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as is the manner of some, but exhorting one another, and so much the more as you see the Day approaching. (NKJV)

^{AD}30 Teams are led by mature Christian Team Leaders focused on:

- Teach Christ & baptizing Truth-Seekers, and integrating new Christians.
- Providing ongoing training and support to their Team.
- Offering fellowship and encouragement to new Christians, Truth-Seekers, assigned others, helping the weak & needy.

AD30 Resource Requirements:

- ^{AD}30 to pay all costs pending donations:
- Christians & Truth-Seekers: To subscribe to free Microsoft 365 products.
- Christian Team Leaders: ^{AD}30 to pay Teams upgrade for ^{AD}30 Teams Leaders.

Bible Verses on Fellowship and Teamwork

The New King James Version (NKJV) Bible emphasizes the importance of fellowship and working together as a community of believers. Here are some key verses and their explanations:

1. Acts 2:42

"And they continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, in the breaking of bread, and in prayers."

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Explanation: This verse highlights the early Christian community's commitment to teaching, fellowship, communal meals, and prayer. It underscores the importance of coming together regularly to strengthen faith and support one another.

2. Hebrews 10:24-25

"And let us consider one another in order to stir up love and good works, not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as is the manner of some, but exhorting one another, and so much the more as you see the Day approaching."

Explanation: These verses encourage believers to meet regularly to motivate each other towards love and good deeds. It stresses the importance of community and mutual encouragement.

3. 1 Corinthians 12:12-14

"For as the body is one and has many members, but all the members of that one body, being many, are one body, so also is Christ. For by one Spirit we were all baptized into one body—whether Jews or Greeks, whether slaves or free—and have all been made to drink into one Spirit. For in fact the body is not one member but many."

Explanation: Paul uses the analogy of the human body to describe the church. Each member has a unique role, and all are essential for the body to function properly. This emphasizes the value of teamwork and unity in the church.

4. Ephesians 4:11-13

"And He Himself gave some to be apostles, some prophets, some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers, for the equipping of the saints for the work of ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ, till we all come to the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, to a perfect man, to the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." **Explanation**: These verses explain that different roles within the church are given to equip believers for ministry and to build up the body of Christ. It highlights the importance of diverse gifts and teamwork in achieving spiritual maturity and unity.

5. Philippians 2:1-2

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"Therefore if there is any consolation in Christ, if any comfort of love, if any fellowship of the Spirit, if any affection and mercy, fulfill my joy by being like-minded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind."

Explanation: Paul encourages believers to be united in spirit and purpose. This unity is essential for effective teamwork and fellowship within the church.

- Cross-Reference Verses
- 1. 1 John 1:7

"But if we walk in the light as He is in the light, we have fellowship with one another, and the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanses us from all sin."

Explanation: Walking in the light of Christ leads to genuine fellowship among believers, rooted in the cleansing power of Jesus' sacrifice.

2. Galatians 6:2

"Bear one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." **Explanation**: This verse emphasizes the importance of supporting each other, which is a key aspect of fellowship and teamwork.

These verses collectively highlight the significance of fellowship, unity, and teamwork in the Christian faith. They encourage believers to come together, support one another, and work towards common spiritual goals.

AD30 Works It's about *Christians are Jesus Christ Commanded* to— Proclaim the Gospel to the World & Teach & Baptize Truth-Seekers!

To Proclaim Christ—means the Old Testament, because the Old Testament is a testimony of Christ, the Messianic hope of the Hebrews of the Old Testament Scriptures.

Luke 24:27: "And beginning at Moses and all the Prophets, He expounded to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself."
 Explanation: After His resurrection, Jesus explained to His disciples how the Old Testament testified of Him. The Scriptures, including Moses and the Prophets, foretold His coming.

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- John 5:39: "You search the Scriptures, for in them you think you have eternal life; and these are they which testify of Me."
 Explanation: Jesus emphasized that the Scriptures, which the Jews studied for salvation, actually testified about Him as the Messiah.
- Isaiah 53:5: "But He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement for our peace was upon Him, and by His stripes we are healed."

Explanation: Isaiah prophesied about the suffering of Christ, pointing to His sacrificial death for our sins, offering healing and salvation.

To Proclaim Christ—means the New Testament. The good news of salvation for mankind is found only in the word of Christ "through the apostles" (**1 Peter 3:2**); and since the word of the apostles is available only in the New Testament, one cannot know Christ without knowing the New Testament.

- Luke 24:27: "And beginning at Moses and all the Prophets, He expounded to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself."
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To Proclaim Christ—means all the great facts, promises and commandments of the gospel.

• **1 Corinthians 15:3-4:** "For I delivered to you first of all that which I also received: that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day according to the Scriptures."

Explanation: Paul emphasized the gospel's foundation: Christ's death for our sins and His resurrection, fulfilling the Scriptures.

• **2 Peter 1:4**: "By which have been given to us exceedingly great and precious promises, that through these you may be partakers of the divine nature, having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust."

Explanation: Through Christ's promises, believers can partake in His divine nature and escape the world's corruption.

• Matthew 28:18-20 (NKJV):

"And Jesus came and spoke to them, saying, 'All authority has been given to Me in heaven and on earth. Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age.' Amen."

Explanation: This passage is often referred to as **"The Great Commission,"** where Jesus gives His final instructions to His disciples before His ascension into heaven. Here are key points from the passage:

Authority of Jesus (v. 18):

Jesus declares that all authority in heaven and on earth has been given to Him by God the Father. This highlights His supreme power and sovereignty over all creation. His command to the disciples is based on this divine authority, affirming that His mission is not merely human but divinely ordained. **Go and Make Disciples (v. 19)**:

Jesus instructs His disciples to "go" and make disciples of "all nations." This expands the mission of the gospel beyond Israel to include people of every nation, race, and culture. It emphasizes the universality of the Christian

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message and the call to bring all people into the knowledge and relationship with Christ.

Baptizing in the Name of the Trinity (v. 19):

The disciples are commanded to baptize new believers in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit of the Father. This reveals the triune nature of God (the Trinity) and establishes baptism as an essential part of the process of becoming a disciple of Christ. Baptism symbolizes the believer's union with Christ in His death, burial, and resurrection (**Romans 6:3-4**).

Teaching to Obey (v. 20):

Jesus instructs His followers not only to baptize but also to teach new disciples to observe "all things" He commanded. This includes teaching the principles, ethics, and commands of Jesus, emphasizing a life of obedience and spiritual growth in following Him.

Promise of Jesus' Presence (v. 20):

Jesus concludes with a promise: "I am with you always, even to the end of the age." This assures His disciples that He will be with them spiritually as they carry out His mission, even though He will not be physically present. This is a promise of continuous guidance, comfort, and power through the Holy Spirit until the end of time.

Summary:

In this passage, Jesus commissions His disciples to spread the gospel to all nations, baptizing and teaching people to live according to His commands. He assures them of His divine authority and His enduring presence, empowering them to fulfill the mission of making disciples and expanding the kingdom of God throughout the world.

To Proclaim Christ—means his church and his kingdom.

- Matthew 16:18: "And I also say to you that you are Peter, and on this rock I will build My church, and the gates of Hades shall not prevail against it."
 Explanation: Jesus promises to establish His church, and nothing, not even death, will overcome it.
- **Colossians 1:13**: "He has delivered us from the power of darkness and conveyed us into the kingdom of the Son of His love."

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Explanation: Christ rescues believers from darkness and transfers them into His kingdom.

• **Ephesians 1:22-23**: "And He put all things under His feet, and gave Him to be head over all things to the church, which is His body, the fullness of Him who fills all in all."

Explanation: Christ is the head of the church, which is His body and the fullness of His presence on earth.

To Proclaim Christ—means the plan of salvation, that is, hear, believe, repentance, confession & baptism, then you receive the Holy Spirit and Jesus Christ adds the baptized to his church—the church of Christ, and the continuation in the apostles' doctrine on the part of the baptized.

You Must Hear the Gospel

You must hear the gospel and then understand and recognize that you are lost without Jesus Christ no matter who you are and no matter what your background is. The Bible tells us that "all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God."

Romans 3:23 (NKJV)

"For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God."

Cross-References:

- Ecclesiastes 7:20 "For there is not a just man on earth who does good and does not sin."
- Isaiah 64:6 "But we are all like an unclean thing, and all our righteousnesses are like filthy rags..."

Explanation:

This verse affirms that every human being is guilty of sin. No one is exempt, no matter their status or actions. Sin creates separation from God's perfect standard. This recognition of universal sinfulness is the foundation for understanding humanity's need for salvation through Christ.

2 Thessalonians 1:8 (NKJV)

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"In flaming fire taking vengeance on those who do not know God, and on those who do not obey the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Cross-References:

- **Hebrews 10:27** "But a certain fearful expectation of judgment, and fiery indignation which will devour the adversaries."
- **1 Peter 4:17** "For the time has come for judgment to begin at the house of God; and if it begins with us first, what will be the end of those who do not obey the gospel of God?"

Explanation:

This verse highlights the consequences of rejecting the gospel and disobeying God. It speaks of divine judgment and the eternal punishment awaiting those who refuse to acknowledge and submit to Christ. Obedience to the gospel is not just a suggestion but a command with eternal implications.

John 14:6 (NKJV)

"Jesus said to him, 'I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me.""

Cross-References:

- Acts 4:12 "Nor is there salvation in any other, for there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved."
- **1 Timothy 2:5** "For there is one God and one Mediator between God and men, the Man Christ Jesus."

Explanation:

Jesus clearly states that He is the exclusive path to salvation and eternal life. There is no alternative way to reach God or receive forgiveness. Christ's claim of being "the way" means that faith in Him is the only way to be reconciled with the Father. This verse emphasizes the centrality of Jesus in the Christian faith.

Acts 4:12 (NKJV)

"Nor is there salvation in any other, for there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved."

Cross-References:

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- **Philippians 2:9-11** "Therefore God also has highly exalted Him and given Him the name which is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow..."
- John 3:36 "He who believes in the Son has everlasting life; and he who does not believe the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abides on him."

Explanation:

This verse reinforces the unique and exclusive nature of salvation through Jesus Christ. There is no other person, religion, or system that can save humanity from sin. Only through Jesus can one find salvation and eternal life. His name, and the power it represents, is the only source of redemption.

Romans 10:17 (NKJV)

"So then faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." **Cross-References**:

- **Galatians 3:2** "This only I want to learn from you: Did you receive the Spirit by the works of the law, or by the hearing of faith?"
- **Ephesians 1:13** "In Him you also trusted, after you heard the word of truth, the gospel of your salvation; in whom also, having believed, you were sealed with the Holy Spirit of promise."

Explanation:

Faith is born when a person hears and understands the word of God, particularly the message of the gospel. This underscores the importance of sharing and proclaiming the Word so that others may come to faith. Hearing the gospel is the first step toward salvation, as it opens the heart to the truth and power of God's saving grace.

You Must Believe

You must believe and have faith in God because "without faith it is impossible to please him: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." (Hebrews 11:6) But neither belief alone nor faith alone is sufficient to save. (James 2:19; James 2:24; Matthew 7:21)

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Hebrews 11:6 (NKJV)

"But without faith it is impossible to please Him, for he who comes to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of those who diligently seek Him." **Cross-References**:

- **Romans 10:9** "That if you confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus and believe in your heart that God has raised Him from the dead, you will be saved."
- **Proverbs 8:17** "I love those who love me, and those who seek me diligently will find me."

Explanation:

Faith is the essential foundation for a relationship with God. Without faith, it is impossible to please Him, because one must first believe that He exists and rewards those who earnestly seek Him. This verse stresses that faith is more than mere acknowledgment; it is active and persistent trust in God's promises.

James 2:19 (NKJV)

"You believe that there is one God. You do well. Even the demons believe—and tremble!"

Cross-References:

- Mark 1:24
- "Saying, 'Let us alone! What have we to do with You, Jesus of Nazareth? Did You come to destroy us? I know who You are—the Holy One of God!'"
- Matthew 8:29 "And suddenly they cried out, saying, 'What have we to do with You, Jesus, You Son of God? Have You come here to torment us before the time?""

Explanation:

This verse underscores that belief in God's existence, by itself, is not enough for salvation. Even demons, who oppose God, believe in His existence and power, yet they are not saved. Genuine faith must be more than intellectual belief; it requires obedience and submission to God's will.

James 2:24 (NKJV)

"You see then that a man is justified by works, and not by faith only." Cross-References:

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- Romans 2:13 "For not the hearers of the law are just in the sight of God, but the doers of the law will be justified."
- **Galatians 5:6** "For in Christ Jesus neither circumcision nor uncircumcision avails anything, but faith working through love."

Explanation:

Faith alone, without accompanying actions, is not sufficient for justification before God. This verse teaches that true faith will naturally result in good works, which are the evidence of that faith. While salvation is by grace, it must be demonstrated by a life that reflects obedience to God's commands.

Matthew 7:21 (NKJV)

"Not everyone who says to Me, 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter the kingdom of heaven, but he who does the will of My Father in heaven."

Cross-References:

- Luke 6:46 "But why do you call Me 'Lord, Lord,' and not do the things which I say?"
- **1 John 2:17** "And the world is passing away, and the lust of it; but he who does the will of God abides forever."

Explanation:

This verse warns that not all who claim to follow Jesus will be saved, but only those who do the will of God. Verbal profession of faith must be accompanied by a life of obedience to God's commands. Jesus emphasizes that genuine discipleship is marked by actions that align with God's will, not merely words.

You Must Repent

You must repent of your sins. (Acts 3:19) But repentance alone is not enough. The so-called "Sinner's Prayer" that you hear so much about today from denominational preachers does not appear anywhere in the Bible. Indeed, nowhere in the Bible was anyone ever told to pray the "Sinner's Prayer" to be saved. By contrast, there are numerous examples showing that prayer alone does not save. Saul, for example, prayed following his meeting with Jesus on the road to Damascus (Acts 9:11), but Saul was still in his sins when Ananias met him three days later (Acts 22:16). Cornelius prayed to God always, and yet

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there was something else he needed to do to be saved **(Acts 10:2, 6, 33, 48)**. If prayer alone did not save Saul or Cornelius, prayer alone will not save you. You must obey the gospel. **(2 Thess. 1:8)**

Response:

Acts 3:19 (NKJV)

"Repent therefore and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, so that times of refreshing may come from the presence of the Lord."

Cross-References:

- Isaiah 1:18 "Come now, and let us reason together, says the Lord, though your sins are like scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they are red like crimson, they shall be as wool."
- Luke 13:3 "I tell you, no; but unless you repent you will all likewise perish." Explanation:

Peter calls people to repentance, which involves turning away from sin and turning toward God. True repentance leads to conversion, allowing for the forgiveness of sins and the refreshing presence of the Lord in the believer's life. Repentance is essential for receiving God's grace and salvation.

Acts 9:11 (NKJV)

"So the Lord said to him, 'Arise and go to the street called Straight, and inquire at the house of Judas for one called Saul of Tarsus, for behold, he is praying."" Cross-References:

- Acts 9:9 "And he was three days without sight, and neither ate nor drank."
- Acts 22:10 "So I said, 'What shall I do, Lord?' And the Lord said to me, 'Arise and go into Damascus, and there you will be told all things which are appointed for you to do.'"

Explanation:

After Saul (later Paul) encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus, he spent three days in prayer and fasting, illustrating his repentance and submission to God. Even in his blindness, Saul's repentance was sincere, as he awaited further instructions from the Lord. This marks the beginning of his transformation. Acts 22:16 (NKJV)

"And now why are you waiting? Arise and be baptized, and wash away your sins, calling on the name of the Lord."

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Cross-References:

- Acts 2:38 "Then Peter said to them, 'Repent, and let every one of you be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins; and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.'"
- **Titus 3:5** "Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us, through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit."

Explanation:

This verse highlights the urgency of baptism following repentance. Baptism is presented as a symbolic washing away of sins, an act of faith that invokes the name of the Lord for salvation. Saul's repentance was completed when he responded in obedience to the gospel and was baptized.

Acts 10:2 (NKJV)

"A devout man and one who feared God with all his household, who gave alms generously to the people, and prayed to God always."

Cross-References:

- Acts 10:22 "And they said, 'Cornelius the centurion, a just man, one who fears God and has a good reputation among all the nation of the Jews, was divinely instructed by a holy angel to summon you to his house, and to hear words from you.'"
- Luke 7:4-5 "And when they came to Jesus, they begged Him earnestly, saying that the one for whom He should do this was deserving, for he loves our nation, and has built us a synagogue."

Explanation:

Cornelius was a devout man who sought God and lived a righteous life. Although his prayers and good deeds were recognized by God, he still needed to hear and obey the gospel message to be saved. This shows that righteous living and fear of God alone do not replace the need for the gospel and repentance. **Acts 10:6 (NKJV)**

"He is lodging with Simon, a tanner, whose house is by the sea. He will tell you what you must do."

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- Acts 10:32 "'Send therefore to Joppa and call Simon here, whose surname is Peter. He is lodging in the house of Simon, a tanner, by the sea. When he comes, he will speak to you.'"
- Acts 11:14 "'Who will tell you words by which you and all your household will be saved.'"

Explanation:

Cornelius, despite his devotion, needed further instruction in the gospel. The message he would receive from Peter was essential for his salvation. This emphasizes the need to respond to God's message through His chosen means of salvation, which includes repentance and baptism.

Acts 10:33 (NKJV)

"So I sent to you immediately, and you have done well to come. Now therefore, we are all present before God, to hear all the things commanded you by God." **Cross-References**:

- John 10:27 "My sheep hear My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me."
- Acts 10:44 "While Peter was still speaking these words, the Holy Spirit fell upon all those who heard the word."

Explanation:

Cornelius expresses his eagerness to hear God's message through Peter. This teaches the importance of a heart ready to receive and act upon the gospel, leading to obedience through repentance, baptism, and the Holy Spirit's work. Acts 10:48 (NKJV)

"And he commanded them to be baptized in the name of the Lord. Then they asked him to stay a few days."

Cross-References:

- Matthew 28:19 "Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."
- Mark 16:16 "He who believes and is baptized will be saved; but he who does not believe will be condemned."

Explanation:

After hearing the gospel and receiving the Holy Spirit, Cornelius and his

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household are baptized. Baptism was commanded as an essential step for believers to publicly identify with Christ and receive the remission of sins. This highlights the role of baptism following repentance and belief in the gospel. **2 Thessalonians 1:8 (NKJV)**

"In flaming fire taking vengeance on those who do not know God, and on those who do not obey the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Cross-References:

- **Hebrews 10:27** "But a certain fearful expectation of judgment, and fiery indignation which will devour the adversaries."
- **1 Peter 4:17** "For the time has come for judgment to begin at the house of God; and if it begins with us first, what will be the end of those who do not obey the gospel of God?"

Explanation:

This verse issues a stark warning of God's judgment on those who refuse to obey the gospel. Salvation requires more than belief; it demands obedience. Those who reject the call to repentance, faith, and baptism will face God's judgment. This serves as a powerful reminder of the eternal consequences of disobedience.

You Must Confess

You must confess that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. (Romans 10:9-10) Note that you do NOT need to make Jesus "Lord of your life." Why? Because Jesus is already Lord of your life whether or not you have obeyed his gospel. Indeed, we obey him, not to make him Lord, but because he already is Lord. (Acts 2:36) Also, no one in the Bible was ever told to just "accept Jesus as your personal savior." We must confess that Jesus is the Son of God, but, as with faith and repentance, confession alone does not save. (Matthew 7:21) Romans 10:9-10 (NKJV)

"That if you confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus and believe in your heart that God has raised Him from the dead, you will be saved. For with the heart one believes unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation."

Cross-References:

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- **1 John 4:15** "Whoever confesses that Jesus is the Son of God, God abides in him, and he in God."
- Matthew 10:32 "Therefore whoever confesses Me before men, him I will also confess before My Father who is in heaven."

Explanation:

Paul emphasizes that salvation requires both internal belief and public confession of Jesus as Lord. Believing in the resurrection of Jesus is central to faith, but verbal confession confirms the authenticity of that faith. It is not merely an intellectual acceptance, but a heartfelt commitment expressed outwardly through confession, which is a key step in the process of salvation. **Acts 2:36 (NKJV)**

"Therefore let all the house of Israel know assuredly that God has made this Jesus, whom you crucified, both Lord and Christ."

Cross-References:

- **Philippians 2:9-11** "Therefore God also has highly exalted Him and given Him the name which is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of those in heaven, and of those on earth, and of those under the earth, and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."
- John 20:28 "And Thomas answered and said to Him, 'My Lord and my God!'" Explanation:

In this verse, Peter declares Jesus as both Lord and Christ, emphasizing His authority and divine role as the Messiah. This public proclamation calls for a response of belief and confession from those who hear. The verse teaches that Jesus' lordship is not something we make happen but something God has established. Confession acknowledges that we accept what God has already done.

Matthew 7:21 (NKJV)

"Not everyone who says to Me, 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter the kingdom of heaven, but he who does the will of My Father in heaven."

Cross-References:

• Luke 6:46 - "But why do you call Me 'Lord, Lord,' and not do the things which I say?"

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• James 1:22 - "But be doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving yourselves."

Explanation:

Jesus warns that merely confessing Him as Lord is not enough. True confession is not just verbal acknowledgment but must be accompanied by obedience to God's will. This verse highlights the distinction between outward religiosity and genuine faith. It teaches that confession must be supported by a life that aligns with God's commands, or else it is meaningless.

Summary:

Confession of Jesus as Lord (**Romans 10:9-10**) is essential for salvation, but it must be genuine, accompanied by belief in His resurrection and a life of obedience (**Matthew 7:21**). Acts 2:36 proclaims that Jesus is Lord and Christ, a truth established by God, which all must confess to receive salvation.

You Must Be Baptized

Having believed, repented, and confessed that Jesus is the Son of God, you must be baptized for the remission of your sins. It is at this point (and not before) that your sins are forgiven. (Acts 22:16) It is impossible to proclaim the gospel of Jesus Christ without teaching the absolute necessity of baptism for salvation. (Acts 8:35-36; Romans 6:3-4; 1 Peter 3:21) Anyone who responds to the question in Acts 2:37 with an answer that contradicts Acts 2:38 is NOT proclaiming the gospel of Jesus Christ!

Acts 22:16 (NKJV)

"And now why are you waiting? Arise and be baptized, and wash away your sins, calling on the name of the Lord."

Cross-References:

- **Titus 3:5** "Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us, through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit."
- John 3:5 "Jesus answered, 'Most assuredly, I say to you, unless one is born of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God.'"

Explanation:

Baptism is portrayed here as the moment when sins are washed away. Paul's

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experience shows that even after his encounter with Christ, he still needed to be baptized to have his sins forgiven. This demonstrates that baptism is a crucial step in the process of salvation, symbolizing both spiritual cleansing and the public commitment to Christ.

Acts 8:35-36 (NKJV)

"Then Philip opened his mouth, and beginning at this Scripture, preached Jesus to him. Now as they went down the road, they came to some water. And the eunuch said, 'See, here is water. What hinders me from being baptized?'" **Cross-References**:

- Acts 16:33 "And he took them the same hour of the night and washed their stripes. And immediately he and all his family were baptized."
- Matthew 28:19 "Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."

Explanation:

This account of the Ethiopian eunuch shows that baptism is an immediate response to believing the gospel. After hearing Philip preach Jesus, the eunuch wanted to be baptized without delay. Baptism is thus presented as the appropriate and necessary step following belief in Christ.

Romans 6:3-4 (NKJV)

"Or do you not know that as many of us as were baptized into Christ Jesus were baptized into His death? Therefore we were buried with Him through baptism into death, that just as Christ was raised from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life."

Cross-References:

- **Colossians 2:12** "Buried with Him in baptism, in which you also were raised with Him through faith in the working of God, who raised Him from the dead."
- Galatians 3:27 "For as many of you as were baptized into Christ have put on Christ."

Explanation:

Paul teaches that baptism is not just a symbolic act but a profound spiritual

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reality. Through baptism, believers are united with Christ in His death, burial, and resurrection. This union signifies the death of the old self and the beginning of a new life in Christ. Baptism marks the transition from the old life of sin to the new life of righteousness.

1 Peter 3:21 (NKJV)

"There is also an antitype which now saves us—baptism (not the removal of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God), through the resurrection of Jesus Christ."

Cross-References:

- Mark 16:16 "He who believes and is baptized will be saved; but he who does not believe will be condemned."
- **Ephesians 5:26** "That He might sanctify and cleanse her with the washing of water by the word."

Explanation:

Peter explains that baptism is not just a physical act of washing but a spiritual act that reflects a believer's response to God. It is "the answer of a good conscience," meaning it is an outward demonstration of inward faith. Baptism saves because it connects the believer to the resurrection of Jesus Christ, not because of any physical cleansing, but because of its spiritual significance. Acts 2:37 (NKJV)

"Now when they heard this, they were cut to the heart, and said to Peter and the rest of the apostles, 'Men and brethren, what shall we do?'"

Cross-References:

- John 16:8 "And when He has come, He will convict the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment."
- Acts 16:30 "And he brought them out and said, 'Sirs, what must I do to be saved?""

Explanation:

The crowd's response to Peter's sermon shows the conviction that comes from hearing the gospel. Realizing their guilt, they ask what they must do to be saved, indicating a readiness to act. This sets the stage for Peter's call to repentance and baptism, revealing that conviction of sin leads to the need for a response in faith and obedience.

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Acts 2:38 (NKJV)

"Then Peter said to them, 'Repent, and let every one of you be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins; and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.'"

Cross-References:

- Acts 10:48 "And he commanded them to be baptized in the name of the Lord. Then they asked him to stay a few days."
- Mark 1:4 "John came baptizing in the wilderness and preaching a baptism of repentance for the remission of sins."

Explanation:

Peter gives a direct answer to the crowd's question: repentance and baptism are necessary for the forgiveness of sins. Baptism, in the name of Jesus, is the means by which believers enter into a new covenant with God, receiving both forgiveness and the gift of the Holy Spirit. This verse highlights baptism as a vital component of the salvation process.

Summary:

Baptism is portrayed throughout these verses as essential for salvation. It symbolizes the washing away of sins (Acts 22:16), unites believers with Christ in His death and resurrection (Romans 6:3-4), and reflects a good conscience toward God (1 Peter 3:21). The immediate response of those convicted by the gospel (Acts 2:37-38) confirms its necessity for the remission of sins and entry into the Christian life.

You Must Be Faithful Unto Death

Once you are saved, God adds you to his church and writes your name in the Book of Life. (Acts 2:47; Philippians 4:3) To continue in God's grace, you must continue to serve God faithfully until death. Unless they remain faithful, those who are in God's grace will fall from grace, and those whose names are in the Book of Life will have their names blotted out of that book. (Revelation 2:10; Revelation 3:5; Galatians 5:4)

Acts 2:47 (NKJV)

"Praising God and having favor with all the people. And the Lord added to the church daily those who were being saved."

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Cross-References:

- **1 Corinthians 1:18** "For the message of the cross is foolishness to those who are perishing, but to us who are being saved it is the power of God."
- Acts 5:14 "And believers were increasingly added to the Lord, multitudes of both men and women."

Explanation:

Acts 2:47 emphasizes the faithfulness of the early believers in worship and community, with God continually adding to their numbers. This highlights that salvation is not just a momentary event but a continual process, with the Lord sustaining and growing His church through those who remain faithful in their commitment to Him.

Philippians 4:3 (NKJV)

"And I urge you also, true companion, help these women who labored with me in the gospel, with Clement also, and the rest of my fellow workers, whose names are in the Book of Life."

Cross-References:

- Luke 10:20 "Nevertheless do not rejoice in this, that the spirits are subject to you, but rather rejoice because your names are written in heaven."
- **Revelation 21:27** "But there shall by no means enter it anything that defiles, or causes an abomination or a lie, but only those who are written in the Lamb's Book of Life."

Explanation:

Paul mentions the "Book of Life," which symbolizes the eternal security of those who are faithful to Christ. The labor of believers in the gospel is not in vain, and their faithfulness is rewarded with their names being written in this book, a symbol of eternal life and salvation.

Revelation 2:10 (NKJV)

"Do not fear any of those things which you are about to suffer. Indeed, the devil is about to throw some of you into prison, that you may be tested, and you will have tribulation ten days. Be faithful until death, and I will give you the crown of life."

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Cross-References:

- James 1:12 "Blessed is the man who endures temptation; for when he has been approved, he will receive the crown of life which the Lord has promised to those who love Him."
- Matthew 10:22 "And you will be hated by all for My name's sake. But he who endures to the end will be saved."

Explanation:

Jesus calls believers to remain faithful even in the face of severe trials. The "crown of life" is a reward for those who endure persecution and hardship for the sake of Christ. This verse emphasizes the importance of perseverance, showing that salvation involves a continuous, faithful walk with the Lord, even unto death.

Revelation 3:5 (NKJV)

"He who overcomes shall be clothed in white garments, and I will not blot out his name from the Book of Life; but I will confess his name before My Father and before His angels."

Cross-References:

- **Revelation 19:8** "And to her it was granted to be arrayed in fine linen, clean and bright, for the fine linen is the righteous acts of the saints."
- Matthew 10:32 "Therefore whoever confesses Me before men, him I will also confess before My Father who is in heaven."

Explanation:

The white garments represent purity and righteousness, symbolizing the victorious faith of those who overcome. The promise that their names will not be blotted out of the Book of Life shows that salvation is secure for those who remain faithful to Christ. Their confession of Christ is reciprocated as He confesses them before God the Father, further assuring their eternal life. **Galatians 5:4 (NKJV)**

"You have become estranged from Christ, you who attempt to be justified by law; you have fallen from grace."

Cross-References:

• **Hebrews 6:4-6** - "For it is impossible for those who were once enlightened, and have tasted the heavenly gift, and have become partakers of the Holy

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Spirit, ... if they fall away, to renew them again to repentance, since they crucify again for themselves the Son of God, and put Him to an open shame."

• **Romans 9:32** - "Why? Because they did not seek it by faith, but as it were, by the works of the law. For they stumbled at that stumbling stone."

Explanation:

Paul warns the Galatians that trying to be justified by the law instead of faith in Christ leads to falling from grace. This verse is a solemn reminder that faithfulness involves trusting in Christ's work for salvation, not in human efforts or adherence to the law. Falling from grace implies that believers must remain faithful to the gospel of grace to retain their relationship with Christ. Summary:

Faithfulness is a key theme in these passages, emphasizing the importance of a continuous, obedient relationship with Christ. Acts 2:47 shows the faithful growth of the early church; Philippians 4:3 assures believers that their faithfulness is rewarded with their names in the Book of Life. Revelation 2:10 and Revelation 3:5 promise eternal rewards for those who remain faithful until death, while Galatians 5:4 warns of the dangers of turning away from grace, highlighting the need for steadfast faith in Christ alone.

To Proclaim Christ—means the Works imposed by the holy faith in him—Christianity.

James 2:17: "Thus also faith by itself, if it does not have works, is dead." **Explanation:** True faith results in action, as demonstrated by works of obedience and love.

Galatians 5:6: "For in Christ Jesus neither circumcision nor uncircumcision avails anything, but faith working through love."

Explanation: What matters in Christ is faith expressed through love, not external rituals.

Matthew 7:21: "Not everyone who says to Me, 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter the kingdom of heaven, but he who does the will of My Father in heaven."

Explanation: Obedience to God's will is required to enter His kingdom, not just verbal acknowledgment of Christ as Lord.

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Great Commission—

Mark 16:15-16, NKJV ¹⁵ And He said to them, "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. ¹⁶ He who believes and is baptized will be saved; but he who does not believe will be condemned.

Matthew 28:18-20 (NKJV):

"And Jesus came and spoke to them, saying, 'All authority has been given to Me in heaven and on earth. Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age.' Amen."

Explanation:

This passage is often referred to as "The Great Commission," where Jesus gives His final instructions to His disciples before His ascension into heaven. Here are key points from the passage:

1. Authority of Jesus (v. 18):

Jesus declares that all authority in heaven and on earth has been given to Him by God the Father. This highlights His supreme power and sovereignty over all creation. His command to the disciples is based on this divine authority, affirming that His mission is not merely human but divinely ordained.

2. Go and Make Disciples (v. 19):

Jesus instructs His disciples to "go" and make disciples of "all nations." This expands the mission of the gospel beyond Israel to include people of every nation, race, and culture. It emphasizes the universality of the Christian message and the call to bring all people into the knowledge and relationship with Christ.

3. Baptizing in the Name of the Trinity (v. 19):

The disciples are commanded to baptize new believers in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. This reveals the triune nature of God (the Trinity) and establishes baptism as an essential part of the process of becoming a disciple of Christ. Baptism symbolizes the believer's union with Christ in His death, burial, and resurrection (Romans 6:3-4).

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4. Teaching to Obey (v. 20):

Jesus instructs His followers not only to baptize but also to teach new disciples to observe "all things" He commanded. This includes teaching the principles, ethics, and commands of Jesus, emphasizing a life of obedience and spiritual growth in following Him.

5. Promise of Jesus' Presence (v. 20):

Jesus concludes with a promise: "I am with you always, even to the end of the age." This assures His disciples that He will be with them spiritually as they carry out His mission, even though He will not be physically present. This is a promise of continuous guidance, comfort, and power through the Holy Spirit until the end of time.

Summary:

In this passage, Jesus commissions His disciples to spread the gospel to all nations, baptizing and teaching people to live according to His commands. He assures them of His divine authority and His enduring presence, empowering them to fulfill the mission of making disciples and expanding the kingdom of God throughout the world.

To Proclaim Christ—means we are in the last days—which will end when Christ returns and the last enemy, death is destroyed in the resurrection.

1 Corinthians 15:20-28 The Last Enemy Destroyed 20 But now Christ is risen from the dead, and has become the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep. 21 For since by man came death, by Man also came the resurrection of the dead. 22 For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ all shall be made alive. 23 But each one in his own order: Christ the firstfruits, afterward those who are Christ's at His coming.
24 Then comes the end, when He delivers the kingdom to God the Father, when He puts an end to all rule and all authority and power. 25 For He must reign till He has put all enemies under His feet. 26 The last enemy that will be destroyed is death. 27 For "He has put all things under His feet." But when He says "all things are put under Him," it is evident that He who put all things under Him is excepted.
28 Now when all things are made subject to Him, then the Son Himself will also be subject to Him who put all things under Him, that God may be all in all. (NKJV)

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1 Corinthians 15:51-57 51 Behold, I tell you a mystery: We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed— **52** in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet. For the trumpet will sound, and the dead will be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. **53** For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. **54** So when this corruptible has put on incorruption, and this mortal has put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written: "Death is swallowed up in victory." **55** "O Death, where is your sting? Hades, where is your victory?" **56** The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law. **57** But thanks be to God, who gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. (NKJV); explain.

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

The passages from **1 Corinthians 15**, written by the Apostle Paul, focus on the Christian hope of resurrection and victory over death through Jesus Christ. Let's break down each section to better understand their meaning:

1 Corinthians 15:20-28 - The Last Enemy Destroyed

1. Christ's Resurrection and Firstfruits (Verses 20-23):

- Paul begins by affirming that Christ has risen from the dead, which is foundational to the Christian faith. Jesus is described as the firstfruits, which refers to the first part of a harvest, indicating that Christ's resurrection is the first of many. His resurrection guarantees that those who "have fallen asleep" (believers who have died) will also be raised.
- Just as **death came through Adam** (because Adam's sin introduced death into the world), resurrection and life come through **Christ**. All humanity experiences death because of Adam, but those who are "in Christ" (i.e., believers) will experience resurrection and eternal life.
- There is an **order** to resurrection: Christ is the first, and then those who belong to Him will be raised when He returns.
- 2. The End of All Things (Verses 24-28):
 - After the resurrection of believers, *"the end"* will come. At that time, Christ will hand over the **kingdom** to God the Father, signaling the culmination of history.

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- Jesus will *put an end to all rule, authority, and power* that oppose God. He must reign as King until all enemies are defeated.
- The *last enemy to be destroyed is death*. This will happen in the resurrection when death no longer has power over humanity.
- The phrase "He has put all things under His feet" emphasizes Christ's victory and authority. But it also clarifies that God the Father is the source of Christ's authority, and eventually, Christ will submit all things, including Himself, back to the Father, so that **God may be all in all**—fully reigning in every aspect of creation.

1 Corinthians 15:51-57 - The Mystery of the Resurrection and Victory Over Death

The Mystery of Transformation (Verses 51-52):

- Paul reveals a **mystery**: Not all believers will die (or "sleep"), but everyone will be **changed**. This refers to the transformation of both the living and the dead at the second coming of Christ.
- This transformation will happen *"in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye,"* at the sound of the **last trumpet**. The last trumpet is a symbol of the final call of God, signaling the resurrection and the transformation of believers.
- The dead will be **raised incorruptible** (free from decay), and the living will be **changed** into a state of immortality.
- 1. The Victory Over Death (Verses 53-57):
 - For believers to enter eternal life, the **corruptible** (our decaying mortal bodies) must be transformed into **incorruption** (an imperishable state). This mortal body must put on **immortality**.
 - When this transformation happens, the prophecy from Isaiah 25:8 and Hosea 13:14 will be fulfilled: *"Death is swallowed up in victory."* Death no longer has power because of Christ's resurrection.

Paul taunts death in **verse 55**: *"O Death, where is your sting? O Hades, where is your victory?"* This poetic language celebrates the fact that death and the grave (Hades) no longer have dominion over those in Christ.

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- The sting of death is sin, meaning that death gains its power from sin, and the strength of sin is the law, which reveals sin and its consequences. However, because Christ fulfilled the law and paid the penalty for sin, He has removed the sting of death.
- Finally, thanks be to God who gives believers victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. This victory is over sin, death, and the grave—achieved through the death and resurrection of Christ.

Summary:

These passages emphasize the Christian belief that through Jesus' death and resurrection, the power of sin and death is ultimately defeated. Christ's resurrection is the guarantee that believers will also be raised and transformed into eternal, incorruptible beings. When Christ returns, He will destroy all evil, including death, and will hand the perfected kingdom over to God the Father, signaling the end of all things and the full realization of God's reign. This is the ultimate victory promised to Christians, offering hope of eternal life with God.

To Proclaim Christ—means the agony of Hades and the Second Death—Eternal Hell

Key NKJV Verses

Revelation20:13-14

"The sea gave up the dead who were in it, and Death and Hades delivered up the dead who were in them. And they were judged, each one according to his works. Then Death and Hades were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death." **Explanation:**

This passage describes the final judgment, where all the dead are resurrected and judged according to their works. "Death and Hades," which represent the realm of the dead, are cast into the "lake of fire." The "lake of fire" symbolizes eternal punishment, also referred to as the second death. This is not just physical death but eternal separation from God, a final and irreversible state of torment for those who are not found in the Book of Life.

Revelation20:10

"The devil, who deceived them, was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone

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where the beast and the false prophet are. And they will be tormented day and night forever and ever."

Explanation:

This verse emphasizes the eternal nature of hell. The devil, along with the beast and the false prophet, is cast into the lake of fire, where they will be tormented eternally. This reinforces the concept of hell as a place of everlasting punishment for those who rebel against God.

Matthew25:41

"Then He will also say to those on the left hand, 'Depart from Me, you cursed, into the everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels.""

Explanation:

In this verse, Jesus speaks of the final judgment, where those who have rejected God are sent to "everlasting fire," prepared originally for the devil and his angels. This further confirms that hell, or the lake of fire, is eternal and serves as the ultimate destiny for those who are not in right relationship with God. **Summary:**

The Bible teaches that after death, those who are not in Christ enter Hades, the realm of the dead, verse Luke16:24 describes Hades as fire and agony. At the final judgment, Hades and Death are cast into the lake of fire, which is described as the second death—eternal hell. This is a place of eternal punishment and separation from God, where the devil, his followers, and those not written in the Book of Life will be tormented forever. The concept of the second death underscores the seriousness of eternal judgment and the consequences of rejecting God's salvation.

These verses encapsulate the essence of each point made in the summary about God's plan of salvation and the necessity of commitment to Christ according to both Old and New Testament teachings.

AD30 Works Faith is the Reason—Truth is the Reasoning

Me & ChatGPT said: In Bible ministry, the goal is to guide individuals to place their **subjective trust** in the **objective truth** of God's Word, helping them experience both personal faith and an understanding of eternal truth.

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- Reason: Trust is subjective because it involves faith, trust, a personal, individual response—how one feels or decides to rely on God or someone/something.
- **Reasoning: Truth** is **objective** because it is based on what is true, real, rational, factual, and universally valid response—such as God's unchanging nature **and** the <u>empirical</u> truths of the Bible.

^{AD}**30 TruthSeeker AI-Bible Study Tool—Me said:** If Faith is subjective reason and Truth is objective reasoning, explain how use in Bible Ministry.

ChatGPT said:

In Bible ministry, both faith (trust) and truth (objective reasoning) are essential components for guiding believers in their spiritual journey. Faith and truth complement each other and together form a powerful foundation for sharing and understanding the Gospel. Here's how they can be used effectively in Bible ministry:

1. Faith (Trust) in Bible Ministry

Faith in the biblical sense refers to a personal trust in God, His promises, and His character. It goes beyond intellectual assent and involves placing confidence in God's will and His word.

Hebrews 11:1 (NKJV):

"Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

- **Trust in God's Promises:** Faith is about trusting God's promises, even when circumstances seem uncertain. This personal trust encourages believers to rely on God's grace, love, and provision. In ministry, emphasizing faith helps individuals rely on God's strength rather than their own.
- Subjective Experience of Relationship: Faith is deeply relational. It focuses on trusting God in a personal, intimate way. When ministering, preachers and teachers should encourage believers to build a relationship with God based on trust—helping them pray, worship, and live out their faith daily.

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 Application in Ministry: Bible ministry involves teaching believers how to live by faith. This includes reliance on God during difficulties, trusting His timing, and having hope for eternal life. Sharing testimonies, discussing biblical figures like Abraham and David, and encouraging prayer helps nurture faith.

2. Truth (Objective Reasoning) in Bible Ministry

Truth in ministry is anchored in the objective reality of God's word. It is not based on feelings or subjective experiences but on the absolute, unchanging truth of Scripture. The Bible is the ultimate source of truth:

John 17:17 (NKJV):

"Sanctify them by Your truth. Your word is truth."

- Objective Foundation in Scripture: The Bible provides concrete truth about God, salvation, morality, and eternal life. When ministering, teaching the truth involves accurate Bible interpretation—helping believers understand what God's Word says and how it applies to life.
- Apologetics and Reasoning: Ministry also involves using reason and evidence to defend the truth of the Gospel. By pointing to historical evidence, fulfilled prophecy, and the internal consistency of the Bible, ministers show that Christianity is not just an emotional belief but grounded in reality.
- Application in Ministry: Presenting truth objectively helps believers understand their faith rationally. Ministries should teach the doctrines of the faith (e.g., God's nature, salvation by grace, the resurrection) and correct misunderstandings or false teachings. Truth protects against relativism and deception, grounding believers in what is truly real.

Combining Faith and Truth in Ministry

The Bible calls believers to embrace both faith and truth—trusting in God and also holding fast to the objective truth of Scripture.

1. Faith Is Rooted in Truth: True faith is not blind but is built on the truths of God's Word. Romans 10:17 says, "Faith comes by hearing, and

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*Language requires <u>Microsoft Accessibility Tools</u>. hearing by the word of God." Bible ministry should encourage believers to trust God based on the revealed truth in Scripture.

- 2. Truth Requires Faith for Personal Transformation: Simply knowing truth intellectually is not enough for salvation or spiritual growth. It requires faith—trusting in and responding to that truth. Ministry must challenge believers to live out the truths they know by trusting God in their daily lives.
- 3. Balance in Preaching and Teaching:
 - For Faith: Encourage a personal relationship with God and foster an environment of trust, worship, and spiritual growth.
 - For Truth: Provide solid biblical teaching, apologetics, and doctrinal instruction so believers know what they believe and why.
- 4. Engaging Both Heart and Mind: Ministry must engage both the heart (faith) and the mind (truth). Jesus said in John 4:24: "God is Spirit, and those who worship Him must worship in spirit and truth." Encouraging faith and knowing truth leads to genuine worship.

Conclusion:

In Bible ministry, faith is about trusting God personally, and truth is about understanding God's objective reality as revealed in Scripture. Effective ministry involves both: helping people trust in God's promises (faith) while grounding them in the truth of His Word (truth). Balancing these two empowers believers to live out their faith with confidence and conviction.

^{AD}**30 TruthSeeker AI-Bible Study Tool—Me said:** <u>AI-Prompt:</u> What is your Reason for the Hope in You; <u>AI-Response</u> Reasoning; use the NKJV verse & explanation and no traditions, bias, dogma. **ChatGPT said:**

The **reason** for my hope is rooted in **1 Peter 3:15**, which in the New King James Version (NKJV) says:

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"But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts, and always be ready to give a defense to everyone who asks you a reason for the hope that is in you, with meekness and fear."

Explanation:

1 Peter 3:15 emphasizes the importance of setting apart Christ as Lord in our hearts, which means acknowledging His supreme authority and letting that guide our actions and thoughts. It also calls believers to be ready to explain their hope in Christ. This hope stems from faith in His resurrection, the promise of eternal life, and the salvation He provides through His sacrifice.

The **reasoning** behind this hope is rooted in the reality of Christ's victory over sin and death. His resurrection gives assurance that life continues beyond the grave for those who believe in Him. As Paul writes in **1 Corinthians 15:20-22** (NKJV), "But now Christ is risen from the dead, and has become the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep. For since by man came death, by Man also came the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ all shall be made alive."

This hope is not based on tradition or human opinions but on the facts of Christ's life, death, and resurrection as testified in Scripture. It brings confidence that God is faithful to His promises and that those who trust in Christ are secure in Him, both now and for eternity.

^{AD}**30 TruthSeeker AI-Bible Study Tool—Me said:** What the Bible says about Reason & Reasoning; Respond with Bible verses & explanations with no traditions, bias, dogma.

ChatGPT said:

The Bible speaks about **reason and reasoning** in several passages, encouraging believers to engage their minds and discern the truth. Below are some key Bible verses related to **reasoning**, along with explanations based solely on Scripture, without tradition, bias, or dogma:

1. Isaiah 1:18 (NKJV)

"Come now, and let us reason together," says the Lord, "Though your sins are like scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they are red like crimson, they shall be as wool."

All Glory be to God!

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Explanation: In this verse, God invites people to **reason** with Him. It is a call to engage with God through thoughtful reflection on their condition, particularly regarding sin and the need for repentance. God offers forgiveness, showing that **reasoning** with Him leads to a transformation of heart and life.

2. Acts 17:2-3 (NKJV)

"Then Paul, as his custom was, went in to them, and for three Sabbaths reasoned with them from the Scriptures, explaining and demonstrating that the Christ had to suffer and rise again from the dead, and saying, 'This Jesus whom I preach to you is the Christ.'"

Explanation: The apostle Paul used **reasoning** based on the Scriptures to explain the Gospel to others. This shows that the use of **reason** is important in understanding and communicating the truths of Scripture. Paul didn't merely assert the Gospel; he **reasoned** from the Old Testament to demonstrate that Jesus was the Messiah.

3. Proverbs 3:5-6 (NKJV)

"Trust in the Lord with all your heart, and lean not on your own understanding; in all your ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct your paths."

Explanation: While **reason** is valuable, this verse warns against relying solely on human understanding. It points to the need for trust in God's wisdom, which surpasses human **reason**. This doesn't discount the use of **reason** but places it in the context of trusting God's higher wisdom.

4. Romans 12:1-2 (NKJV)

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service. And do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind, that you may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God."

Explanation: In this passage, Paul encourages believers to offer themselves to God as a living sacrifice, which is described as "**reasonable** service." The "renewing of the mind" suggests that **reasoning**, transformed by God's truth, is essential to discerning His will. This emphasizes that a mind aligned with God is key to proper **reasoning**.

5. 2 Timothy 2:7 (NKJV)

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"Consider what I say, and may the Lord give you understanding in all things." **Explanation:** Paul urges Timothy to think carefully about what he has been taught, while also acknowledging that true understanding comes from the Lord. This verse encourages believers to use **reason** but also to rely on God for deeper insight.

Conclusion: The Bible supports the use of **reason** in faith, but it also emphasizes that **reason** should be guided by God's wisdom and revelation. Scripture encourages believers to engage with God intellectually, while recognizing the limitations of human understanding and the necessity of trusting in divine guidance.

AD30 Works Reasoning with a Truth-Seeker

When reasoning with someone who is genuinely seeking truth, the Bible provides guidance on how to engage effectively and compassionately. The focus should be on sharing the truth of God's Word with clarity, patience, and love, encouraging the seeker to explore and understand the message of the Gospel.

Key Verses and Explanations:

1. John 8:31-32 (NKJV):

"Then Jesus said to those Jews who believed Him, 'If you abide in My word, you are My disciples indeed. And you shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.'"

Explanation:

Jesus emphasizes that abiding in His Word leads to knowing the truth, which brings freedom. For a Truth-Seeker, this underscores the importance of exploring the Scriptures and allowing God's Word to reveal the truth that leads to spiritual liberation.

2. Proverbs 2:3-5 (NKJV):

"Yes, if you cry out for discernment, and lift up your voice for understanding, if you seek her as silver, and search for her as for hidden treasures; then you will understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God."

Explanation:

This passage encourages an earnest search for wisdom and understanding,

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comparing it to searching for hidden treasures. For those seeking truth, this verse highlights the value of diligently pursuing knowledge of God, which ultimately leads to a deeper understanding of His nature and will.

3. James 1:5 (NKJV):

"If any of you lacks wisdom, let him ask of God, who gives to all liberally and without reproach, and it will be given to him."

Explanation:

James encourages Truth-Seekers to ask God for wisdom, assuring that He generously provides it to those who seek sincerely. This verse reassures those on a quest for truth that God is willing to guide them when they seek His wisdom with an open heart.

Cross-References:

1. Acts 17:11 (NKJV):

"These were more fair-minded than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness, and searched the Scriptures daily to find out whether these things were so."

Explanation:

The Bereans are commended for their open-mindedness and diligence in searching the Scriptures to verify the truth. This example encourages Truth-Seekers to actively study the Bible, validating what they hear against the truth of God's Word.

2. Jeremiah 29:13 (NKJV):

"And you will seek Me and find Me, when you search for Me with all your heart."

Explanation:

God promises that sincere seekers will find Him when they search with all their heart. This verse encourages Truth-Seekers to approach their quest with wholehearted dedication, assuring them that God is accessible to those who genuinely seek Him.

3. Matthew 7:7-8 (NKJV):

"Ask, and it will be given to you; seek, and you will find; knock, and it will be opened to you. For everyone who asks receives, and he who seeks finds, and to him who knocks it will be opened."

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Explanation:

Jesus assures that those who seek will find. This passage encourages a proactive pursuit of truth, highlighting that God responds to those who earnestly seek answers.

Summary:

When reasoning with a Truth-Seeker, the Bible encourages a thoughtful and open engagement with God's Word. Key principles include abiding in Scripture, seeking wisdom from God, and approaching the search for truth with sincerity and diligence. The goal is to gently guide Truth-Seekers toward the knowledge of God, emphasizing that genuine pursuit and openness to God's guidance will lead them to the truth that sets them free.

AD30 Works Reasoning with an Unbeliever

The Bible provides guidance on how believers should engage with unbelievers, emphasizing wisdom, gentleness, and respect. Reasoning with an unbeliever should focus on sharing the truth of the Gospel with love and clarity, rather than engaging in fruitless debates.

Key Verses and Explanations:

1. 1 Peter 3:15 (NKJV):

"But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts, and always be ready to give a defense to everyone who asks you a reason for the hope that is in you, with meekness and fear;"

Explanation:

This verse instructs believers to be prepared to explain their faith to others, doing so with gentleness and respect. It emphasizes that the attitude in reasoning is as important as the message itself, highlighting the need for humility and reverence in discussions with unbelievers.

2. Colossians 4:5-6 (NKJV):

"Walk in wisdom toward those who are outside, redeeming the time. Let your speech always be with grace, seasoned with salt, that you may know how you ought to answer each one."

Explanation:

Paul advises believers to act wisely and speak graciously when interacting with

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non-believers. The metaphor of "seasoned with salt" suggests that conversations should be engaging and thought-provoking, while also being respectful and kind.

3. 2 Timothy 2:24-25 (NKJV):

"And a servant of the Lord must not quarrel but be gentle to all, able to teach, patient, in humility correcting those who are in opposition, if God perhaps will grant them repentance, so that they may know the truth."

Explanation:

This passage emphasizes the importance of gentleness and patience when reasoning with those who oppose the faith. It highlights that the goal is not to win arguments but to guide others toward the truth with humility, allowing God to work in their hearts.

Cross-References:

1. Proverbs 15:1 (NKJV):

"A soft answer turns away wrath, but a harsh word stirs up anger."

Explanation:

This verse underscores the power of gentle communication in diffusing tension. When reasoning with an unbeliever, a calm and kind approach is more effective in fostering understanding than a confrontational one.

2. Acts 17:2-3 (NKJV):

"Then Paul, as his custom was, went in to them, and for three Sabbaths reasoned with them from the Scriptures, explaining and demonstrating that the Christ had to suffer and rise again from the dead, and saying, 'This Jesus whom I preach to you is the Christ.'"

Explanation:

Paul's approach in reasoning with the Jews in the synagogue involved explaining and demonstrating truths from the Scriptures. This method shows the importance of using Scripture as the basis for reasoning, providing evidence, and engaging thoughtfully with questions about faith.

3. Isaiah 1:18 (NKJV):

"Come now, and let us reason together," says the Lord, "Though your sins are like scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they are red like crimson, they shall be as wool."

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Explanation:

God Himself invites reasoning, demonstrating that reasoning is a constructive way to seek understanding and reconciliation. This invitation reflects God's openness and readiness to engage with those willing to consider His offer of forgiveness and transformation.

Summary:

The Bible encourages believers to reason with unbelievers using wisdom, patience, and respect. The approach should be rooted in Scripture, with the intent to guide gently towards the truth, rather than engage in contentious debates. Believers are called to present their faith clearly, with a focus on humility, relying on God's power to transform hearts and minds.

AD30 Works Reasoning with Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Catholicism, Catholic-Protestantism, Mormonism, Jehovah's Witnesses, Secular Humanism, Atheism, Agnosticism, New Age.

The church of Christ, Founder Jesus, the Christ, ^{AD}33.

Matthew 16:18 ¹⁸ And I also say to you that you are Peter, and on this rock I will build My church, and the gates of Hades shall not prevail against it. (NKJV)

Ephesians 2:20²⁰ having been built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone, (NKJV)

Acts 20:28 ²⁸ Therefore take heed to yourselves and to all the flock, among which the Holy Spirit has made you overseers, to shepherd the church of God which He purchased with His own blood.

(NKJV)

Roman Catholic Church (Special Section)

myFYI: I recommend you see <u>The Obedience of Faith in Romans - Apologetics</u> <u>Press</u>.

History of Constantine the Great in regard to the Roman Catholic Church https://chatgpt.com/c/671e2c92-e3bc-8003-b4f9-

6850aff8f417#:~:text=History%20of%20Constantine%20the,within%20the%20

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Roman%20Empire. It is also believed he was the first Pope; he was a major participant of the Roman Catholic church.

Following are great for more truths of the history of the Roman Catholic Church.

Origin and History of Catholicism [Part I] - Apologetics Press Origin and History of Catholicism [Part II] - Apologetics Press

1. Authority of Scripture vs. Tradition

- Founder: The Catholic Church was established at the beginning of the seventh century, under the leadership of the first man to be called "pope" universally, Boniface III.
- Catholic Belief: Catholicism holds that both Scripture and Church Tradition are authoritative for faith and practice.
- Bible Response:
 - **2 Timothy 3:16-17**: "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work."
 - **Explanation**: The Bible claims that all necessary teaching and guidance for a believer's life come from Scripture alone, indicating that it is sufficient for all matters of faith.
- 2. Papal Authority
- **Catholic Belief**: The Pope is considered the supreme leader of the Catholic Church and has authority over all Christians.
- Bible Response:
 - Matthew 23:8-10: "But you, do not be called 'Rabbi'; for One is your Teacher, the Christ, and you are all brethren. Do not call anyone on earth your father; for One is your Father, He who is in heaven. And do not be called teachers; for One is your Teacher, the Christ."
 - **Explanation**: Jesus emphasizes that all believers are equal and should not have hierarchical titles that imply greater authority, suggesting that no single earthly leader should have ultimate authority over others.
- 3. Salvation by Faith and Works

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- **Catholic Belief**: Catholicism teaches that faith must be accompanied by works for salvation (e.g., sacraments, good deeds).
- Bible Response:
 - **Ephesians 2:8-9**: "For by grace you have been saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, not of works, lest anyone should boast."
 - **Romans 3:28**: "Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith apart from the deeds of the law."
 - **Explanation**: The Bible clearly states that salvation is a gift from God received through faith, not dependent on human efforts or works.
- 4. Confession to Priests
- Catholic Belief: Catholics believe in confessing sins to a priest for absolution.
- Bible Response:
 - **1 John 1:9**: "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."
 - **Hebrews 4:14-16**: "Seeing then that we have a great High Priest who has passed through the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our confession... that we may obtain mercy and find grace."
 - **Explanation**: The Bible encourages direct confession to God through Jesus Christ, who is the ultimate High Priest, emphasizing that forgiveness comes from Him alone.
- 5. Transubstantiation
- **Catholic Belief**: Catholics believe that during the Mass, the bread and wine become the actual body and blood of Christ (transubstantiation).
- Bible Response:
 - John 6:53-54: "Then Jesus said to them, 'Most assuredly, I say to you, unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood, you have no life in you. Whoever eats My flesh and drinks My blood has eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last day."
 - **1 Corinthians 11:26**: "For as often as you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death till He comes."

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- **Explanation**: While Jesus uses strong imagery regarding His body and blood, these passages can be interpreted as symbolic of the believer's communion with Christ, rather than a literal transformation of elements.
- 6. Veneration of Saints
- Catholic Belief: Catholics venerate saints and may pray to them for intercession.
- Bible Response:
 - **1 Timothy 2:5**: "For there is one God and one Mediator between God and men, the Man Christ Jesus."
 - **Revelation 19:10**: "And I fell at his feet to worship him. But he said to me, 'See that you do not do that! I am your fellow servant, and of your brethren who have the testimony of Jesus. Worship God! For the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy.'"
 - **Explanation**: The Bible teaches that Jesus alone is the mediator between God and humanity. Worship and prayer should be directed solely to God.

7. Purgatory

- **Catholic Belief**: The Catholic Church teaches that purgatory is a temporary state of purification for those who die in a state of grace but still need to be purified before entering heaven.
- Bible Response:
 - **Hebrews 9:27**: "And as it is appointed for men to die once, but after this the judgment."
 - Luke 16:26: "And besides all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed, so that those who want to pass from here to you cannot, nor can those from there pass to us."
 - **Explanation**: The Bible does not mention purgatory; instead, it emphasizes that after death, individuals face judgment, determining their eternal destiny.

Conclusion

This comparison highlights fundamental differences between Catholic beliefs and what the NKJV Bible teaches. The emphasis is on Scripture as the sole

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authority for faith and practice, the sufficiency of faith for salvation, and the direct relationship each believer can have with God through Jesus Christ.

Islam

- Founder: Prophet Muhammad (570-632 AD)
- **Belief**: Islam believes in one God (Allah), but denies the Trinity and the divinity of Jesus Christ.
- Bible Response:
- John 1:1, 14: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God... And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us."
- **Colossians 2:9**: "For in Him dwells all the fullness of the Godhead bodily."
- **Explanation**: The Bible teaches that Jesus is God in the flesh. The denial of Christ's divinity in Islam contradicts the Bible's central teaching that Jesus is the eternal Word who became flesh for humanity's salvation.

Hinduism

- **Origins:** Diverse origins around 1500 BC; no single founder, but significant texts include the Vedas and Upanishads.
- **Belief**: Hinduism involves a belief in many gods and reincarnation, where individuals are reborn based on their karma.
- Bible Response:
 - Isaiah 45:5: "I am the Lord, and there is no other; there is no God besides Me."
 - **Hebrews 9:27**: "And as it is appointed for men to die once, but after this the judgment."
 - **Explanation**: The Bible affirms the existence of one God, and it refutes the idea of reincarnation by stating that we die once and face judgment, not a cycle of rebirth.

Buddhism

- Founder: Siddhartha Gautama (563-483 BCE)
- **Belief**: Buddhism denies a personal God and teaches that enlightenment is achieved through self-effort and meditation.

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- Bible Response:
 - Psalm 14:1: "The fool has said in his heart, 'There is no God.'"
 - **Ephesians 2:8-9**: "For by grace you have been saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, not of works, lest anyone should boast."
 - **Explanation**: The Bible teaches the existence of a personal God and that salvation and true peace come through God's grace, not self-effort, or enlightenment.

Catholicism

myFYI: I recommend you see <u>The Obedience of Faith in Romans - Apologetics</u> <u>Press</u>

- Founder: The Catholic Church was established at the beginning of the seventh century, under the leadership of the first man to be called "pope" universally, Boniface III.
- **Belief**: Catholicism holds to a hierarchical church structure, the papacy, and extra-biblical traditions like purgatory.
- Bible Response:
 - **1 Timothy 2:5**: "For there is one God and one Mediator between God and men, the Man Christ Jesus."
 - Mark 7:8: "For laying aside the commandment of God, you hold the tradition of men."
 - **Explanation**: The Bible emphasizes that Jesus alone is the mediator between God and man and warns against traditions that contradict God's Word. Salvation and forgiveness of sins come through Christ alone.

Catholic-Protestantism

myFYI: I recommend you visit <u>The Obedience of Faith in Romans -</u> <u>Apologetics Press</u>

- Key Figures: Martin Luther 1483-1546, John Calvin 1509-1527, and other reformers.
- **Belief**: Protestantism emphasizes salvation by **faith alone "sola fide"** in Jesus Christ, based on Scripture alone.

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- Bible Response:
 - **Ephesians 2:8-9**: "For by grace you have been saved through faith... not of works."
 - **2 Timothy 3:16-17**: "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God... that the man of God may be complete."
 - **Explanation**: The Bible supports the belief that salvation is through faith in Christ and that the Bible is sufficient for teaching, reproof, and correction, making extra-biblical traditions unnecessary.
 - ChatGPT said:
- Catholic-Protestantism refers to the theological and historical differences between the Roman Catholic Church and various Protestant denominations that emerged during the Reformation in the 16th century. Here are some key points of distinction:

Origins

- **Catholicism** traces its roots back to the early Christian community and sees itself as the continuation of the original Church founded by Christ and the apostles.
- **Protestantism** originated with the Reformation, sparked by figures like Martin Luther and John Calvin, who criticized certain Catholic practices and doctrines, leading to a break from the Catholic Church.

Authority

- **Catholics** recognize the Pope as the spiritual leader and believe in the authority of Church tradition alongside Scripture.
- **Protestants** generally emphasize "sola scriptura," the belief that Scripture alone is the ultimate authority in matters of faith and practice.

Sacraments

- **Catholicism** recognizes seven sacraments (including the Eucharist and Confirmation) as means of grace.
- **Protestants** typically recognize only two sacraments (Baptism and the Lord's Supper) and often view them more as symbolic acts rather than means of grace.

Salvation

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- **Catholic theology** teaches that faith and works are both important for salvation, emphasizing the role of grace and the sacraments.
- **Most Protestants** believe in "sola fide," the idea that faith alone in Jesus Christ is sufficient for salvation.

Worship and Liturgy

- **Catholic worship** often includes a formal liturgy centered around the Mass, with an emphasis on ritual and tradition.
- **Protestant worship** varies widely but often focuses on sermons and congregational participation, with many denominations favoring less formal services.

Views on Mary and Saints

- **Catholics** hold a special veneration for Mary and the saints, believing they can intercede on behalf of believers.
- Protestants typically do not pray to saints or venerate Mary in the same way, viewing Christ as the sole mediator between God and humanity.
 These differences have led to a complex relationship between Catholics and Protestants, marked by both conflict and dialogue over the centuries.
 Today, there are ongoing efforts toward ecumenism and mutual understanding between the two traditions.

Mormonism

- Founder: Joseph Smith (1805-1844)
- Belief: Mormonism teaches that God the Father was once a man and that humans can become gods.
- Bible Response:
 - Isaiah 43:10: "Before Me there was no God formed, nor shall there be after Me."
 - Galatians 1:8: "But even if we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel to you than what we have preached to you, let him be accursed."
 - **Explanation**: The Bible teaches that God is eternal, unchanging, and unique. There is no progression of humans to godhood, and any deviation from the biblical gospel is condemned.

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Jehovah's Witnesses

Proof Jesus is Jehovah > <u>Is Jesus Jehovah? - Apologetics Press</u>

- Founder: Charles Taze Russell (1852-1916)
- **Belief**: Jehovah's Witnesses deny the deity of Christ and believe Jesus is a created being, not God.
- Bible Response:
 - John 8:58: "Jesus said to them, 'Most assuredly, I say to you, before Abraham was, I AM.'"
 - **Colossians 1:16-17**: "For by Him all things were created... and in Him all things consist."
 - **Explanation**: Jesus claimed the divine name "I AM," revealing His deity. He is the Creator, not a created being, as affirmed in the Bible.

Secular Humanism

- Key Figures: Various philosophers, including Friedrich Nietzsche 1869 and Jean-Paul Sartre 20th century.
- **Belief**: Secular Humanism rejects belief in God, focusing on human reason, ethics, and self-fulfillment.
- Bible Response:
 - **Psalm 10:4**: "The wicked in his proud countenance does not seek God; God is in none of his thoughts."
 - **Romans 1:21**: "Although they knew God, they did not glorify Him as God... but became futile in their thoughts."
 - **Explanation**: The Bible warns of the dangers of rejecting God and relying solely on human wisdom, which leads to spiritual emptiness and moral failure.

Atheism

- Key Figures: Various philosophers, including Friedrich Nietzsche 1869 and Jean-Paul Sartre 20th century.
- **Belief**: Atheism denies the existence of God, relying on science or reason alone.
- Bible Response:

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- **Psalm 14:1**: "The fool has said in his heart, 'There is no God.'"
- **Romans 1:20**: "For since the creation of the world His invisible attributes are clearly seen... so that they are without excuse."
- **Explanation**: The Bible declares that the evidence of God's existence is clear through creation, leaving no excuse for denying Him. Denial of God leads to a rejection of ultimate truth.

Agnosticism

- Origin: British biologist Thomas Henry Huxley in 1869
- **Belief**: Agnosticism claims that the existence of God is unknown or unknowable.
- Bible Response:
 - Jeremiah 29:13: "And you will seek Me and find Me, when you search for Me with all your heart."
 - Romans 1:19-20: "Because what may be known of God is manifest in them, for God has shown it to them."
 - **Explanation**: The Bible teaches that God has revealed Himself to humanity and that those who earnestly seek Him will find Him. The idea that God is unknowable contradicts Scripture.

New Age

- Origins: Rooted in the **20th-century** spiritual movement, influenced by various religious traditions and self-empowerment.
- **Belief**: New Age spirituality promotes self-divinity, enlightenment, and mystical experiences, often mixing different religious elements.
- Bible Response:
 - Isaiah 42:8: "I am the Lord, that is My name; and My glory I will not give to another."
 - **Deuteronomy 18:10-12**: "There shall not be found among you... one who practices witchcraft... for all who do these things are an abomination to the Lord."

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• **Explanation**: The Bible strictly warns against self-deification and mysticism, affirming that God alone is worthy of glory and rejecting practices that lead people away from His truth.

Conclusion

The Bible presents a clear and consistent message that contrasts with these belief systems. It reveals one God, the need for salvation through Jesus Christ, and rejects any teachings or practices that deviate from the truth of God's Word.

AD30 Works Prospecting

^{AD}30 Works objective is to teach & baptize Truth-Seekers. ^{AD}30 Works uses the
 ^{AD}30 TruthSeeker as our source for Truth-Seekers; then
 To identify the Truth-Seeker is via ^{AD}30 Works—Christians to interview & verify the Truth-Seeker understands the <u>Christians & Truth-Seekers Commitment</u>; then the confirmed Truth-Seeker to be assigned to an ^{AD}30 Teams led by a Christian who will teach & baptize via a New Testament church of Christ Congregation (see above ^{AD}30 Works in Truth & Practice).

AD30 Works Teaching and Training of Christians with AI.

ChatGPT said: Teaching and Training of Christians with AI can be a powerful combination when used responsibly, focusing on spiritual growth, biblical literacy, and practical discipleship. Here's how AI can assist:

- 1. **Personalized Bible Study**: AI can help Christians engage more deeply with scripture by offering personalized study plans, verse explanations, cross-references, and interactive lessons. For example, AI can provide tailored responses to specific Bible passages or answer questions on theology, drawing from NKJV Bible verses and interpretations.
- 2. **Interactive Learning**: AI-powered tools can create interactive experiences like quizzes, flashcards, and simulated conversations to help Christians memorize scripture, understand biblical concepts, and apply them in daily life.
- 3. **24/7 Guidance**: Al chatbots or assistants can offer around-the-clock support for those seeking answers to spiritual questions or biblical advice,

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helping believers stay connected with God's Word whenever they need guidance.

- 4. **Training in Christian Ministry**: Al can offer support to church leaders and volunteers by organizing training materials, creating sermon outlines, providing scriptural references, and even managing church events. Al can assist in teaching others how to effectively share their faith and minister to their communities.
- 5. Language & Translation: AI can make Bible teaching accessible to nonnative speakers by translating materials or generating study resources in multiple languages, ensuring Christians worldwide have access to biblical training.
- Discipleship and Mentoring: AI can be used to facilitate mentoring programs, connecting mature Christians with new believers, offering devotional suggestions, and tracking spiritual growth progress.
 Key Benefits:
- Efficient Bible study: AI quickly cross-references verses, offers contextual understanding, and integrates historical data for more meaningful lessons.
- **Scalability**: Al tools can support an unlimited number of users, expanding access to Christian teaching globally.
- Customization: AI can cater to individual learning needs, adapting content to different levels of spiritual maturity.
 When using AI for Christian teaching and training, it's important to remain grounded in the Bible, using it as the ultimate source of truth, while avoiding any over-reliance on technology for spiritual discernment.

AD30 Works Teaching & Baptizing Truth-Seekers with AI.

ChatGPT said:

Teaching & Baptizing Truth-Seekers with AI can be an innovative way to engage people who are curious about the Christian faith, seeking truth, and desiring to understand the gospel more fully. AI can enhance this process by providing accurate, consistent, and easily accessible biblical information while maintaining a Christ-centered approach. Here's how AI can support this mission:

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- **1. Teaching Truth-Seekers**
 - **Personalized Bible Studies**: AI can create personalized learning paths based on individual questions and interests, offering tailored Bible study materials with in-depth explanations, cross-references, and historical context. This allows truth-seekers to engage with the Bible at their own pace, whether they are completely new to Christianity or have specific theological questions.
 - 24/7 Access to Answers: Al-powered tools can provide instant answers to theological questions, giving seekers an opportunity to explore the gospel message (John 14:6) and teachings of Jesus (Matthew 28:18-20) without waiting for human responses.
 - Interactive Q&A: Through chatbots and interactive AI platforms, seekers can ask complex spiritual questions, helping them clarify their doubts about salvation, sin, grace, faith, and God's plan for humanity. AI can provide scriptural backing (Romans 3:23; Acts 4:12) to ensure that answers are grounded in biblical truth.
 - Evangelism and Gospel Presentation: AI can support churches and ministries in spreading the gospel message online through automated chats, social media, and other digital-virtual platforms. It can present the gospel in a way that is easy to understand, guiding seekers through key scriptures and addressing specific concerns they may have.
 Baptizing Truth-Seekers
 - Pre-Baptism Guidance: AI can guide seekers on the biblical steps toward baptism, explaining the significance of baptism in Christian faith (Acts 2:38; Romans 6:3-4). It can assist in answering common questions such as why baptism is important, what it symbolizes, and how it reflects a new life in Christ.
 - **Baptism Preparation Materials**: Through AI, churches can offer digitalvirtual resources like baptism classes, preparation materials, and theological teachings to those considering baptism. AI tools can even track progress and provide personalized resources based on where the truth-seeker is in their spiritual journey.

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• Scheduling & Organization: AI can manage the logistics of baptisms within a local church by automating scheduling, connecting seekers with preachers, Elders & Deacons, & Preachers, and sending reminders for baptism events or classes.

3. Discipleship Post-Baptism

- **Continuous Spiritual Growth**: Once baptized, AI can help new believers stay on track by recommending daily devotionals, Bible reading plans, and spiritual practices like prayer and fasting, offering continuous support in their walk with Christ (Acts 2:42).
- Mentorship & Community: AI can connect new believers with online Christians to foster deeper relationships and continued discipleship, guiding them to grow in faith and knowledge of Jesus Christ.
- **Tracking Spiritual Progress**: AI can help monitor spiritual growth, encouraging regular Bible reading, prayer, and community involvement. It can provide feedback based on how much they've engaged with Christian teachings, reinforcing lifelong discipleship.

4. Global Reach and Accessibility

- Language Translation: AI can translate Bible teachings and baptism resources into various languages, breaking down language barriers and making the gospel accessible to truth-seekers worldwide.
- Online Baptism Support: For seekers in remote areas where in-person baptisms may be difficult, AI can connect them with local Christian communities, churches of Christ & Christians, who can help facilitate baptism, either in person or remotely where appropriate.
 Conclusion

Using AI to teach and baptize truth-seekers aligns with the Great Commission (Matthew 28:19-20) by equipping Christians to spread the gospel to all nations. AI can serve as a tool to provide accurate biblical guidance, answer questions, and prepare truth-seekers for the transformative step of baptism, all while ensuring that the focus remains on the truths of the Bible and the work of the Holy Spirit. This approach, while innovative, must always remain Christ-centered and grounded in biblical truth.

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Bible study and fellowship sessions.

^{AD}**30** Works to provide online services to churches needing all or individual worship, Bible study, fellowship, and other services, including Elders & Deacons, Preachers, Song Leaders, Bible Study Teachers, Christian's for prayer, communion, other services, etc. ^{AD}**30** TruthSeeker has the ability to provide lessons for all ages, sermons, etc. The church is required to have a computer & smart screen with speakers, the screen & speakers to be capable to allow the audience to view & hear; ^{AD}**30** Works may be able to help. Following is an AI-Response to an AI-Prompt sample plan:

Hosting live, digital-virtual, interactive audio and video Bible study and fellowship sessions can be an effective way to engage and connect with Christians & Truth-Seekers, especially when physical gatherings are not possible due to barriers. ^{AD}30 Works to provide the online services; your church to provide Christian/MIC source to provide church intro and control of your Smart screen online services, etc., then ^{AD}30 Works to provide online services as you need and when. Smart screen will allow your church to add captions, languages, etc.

Here's a more detailed plan to guide you in setting up and running these sessions; portions may be used for smaller churches:

Plan for Hosting Live, Digital-virtual Interactive Audio & Video Bible Studies and Fellowship Sessions

1. Define the Purpose and Goals Objective:

To create a welcoming and interactive digital-virtual environment for Bible study and fellowship that fosters spiritual growth, community, and discipleship.

Goals:

• Facilitate in-depth Bible study sessions that encourage understanding and application of Scripture.

- Promote fellowship and support among participants.
- Provide opportunities for prayer, worship, and spiritual encouragement.

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• Use technology effectively to reach a wider audience, including those who may not be able to attend physical meetings.

2. Choose the Right Platform

Platform Selection Criteria:

• **User-Friendly:** Choose Teams platforms that is easy to use for both hosts and participants.

• Interactive Features: Ensure the platform supports interactive elements such as chat, polls, breakout rooms, screen sharing, and live Q&A.

• **Accessibility:** Make sure the platform is accessible on multiple devices (smartphones, tablets, computers) and has options for those with limited internet bandwidth (audio-only options).

• **Security:** Prioritize platforms that offer good security features, such as password-protected meetings and waiting rooms to manage participant entry.

3. Plan the Format and Schedule Format Options:

• **Bible Study Sessions:** Focus on a specific book of the Bible, topical studies, or character studies. Include reading, interpretation, and application discussions.

• **Fellowship Time:** Allocate time for informal sharing, testimonies, or breakout sessions for small group discussions.

• Interactive Elements: Use polls, quizzes, or real-time Q&A to engage participants.

• **Prayer and Worship:** Include time for prayer requests, collective prayer, and possibly a short worship session with songs.

Scheduling:

• **Consistent Schedule:** Decide on a regular schedule (e.g., weekly, bi-weekly) and stick to it for consistency.

• **Consider Time Zones:** If your audience is spread across different time zones, choose a time that is most convenient for the majority.

4. Prepare Content and Materials

Content Preparation:

• **Study Guides:** Prepare study guides or outlines that participants can follow along with during the session.

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• **Multimedia Use:** Use slides, videos, and visual aids to enhance understanding and maintain engagement.

• **Scripture Focus:** Keep the focus on Scripture, allowing the Bible to guide discussions, and minimize the use of external opinions or doctrines.

Materials Distribution:

• Send study materials in advance via email, social media, or through the platform's file-sharing feature.

5. Promote the Sessions

Promotion Strategies:

- **Church Announcements:** Use church bulletins, newsletters, and website announcements.
- **Social Media:** Share information on social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter.
- **Email Invitations:** Send out regular emails with session details, reminders, and links to join.

Outreach:

Encourage participants to invite friends, family, or anyone interested in learning more about the Bible.

6. Host and Facilitate Effectively Hosting Tips:

- **Technical Setup:** Test all technical aspects (audio, video, internet connection) before the session begins.
- Welcoming Environment: Start with a warm welcome and introductions, especially for newcomers.
- **Engagement:** Ask open-ended questions, encourage participation, and call on individuals to share their thoughts or read Scriptures.
- **Time Management:** Stick to the planned schedule, allowing adequate time for all components without rushing.

Facilitation:

• Assign co-hosts or moderators to help manage chat, admit participants, and handle any technical issues.

• Use breakout rooms for smaller group discussions or prayer time.

7. Follow Up and Gather Feedback

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Follow-Up:

• **Post-Session Communication:** Send a thank-you message, session summary, or recording link for those who missed it.

• **Prayer Requests:** Follow up on any prayer requests or spiritual needs mentioned during the session.

Feedback Collection:

- Use surveys or polls to gather feedback on the sessions. Ask for suggestions on topics, format, and areas for improvement.
- Encourage participants to share how the study impacted them.

8. Evaluate and Improve

Assessment:

• Regularly review attendance, engagement levels, and feedback to assess the effectiveness of the sessions.

• Make adjustments to the format, timing, or content based on participant feedback and observed needs.

Continuous Improvement:

• Stay updated with new digital-virtual tools and features that can enhance the experience.

• Train leaders and facilitators on best practices for digital-virtual ministry and online engagement.

Summary

By implementing this plan, you can create a dynamic and spiritually enriching digital-virtual environment for Bible study and fellowship. The key is to be intentional about the purpose, make wise use of technology, and remain flexible to the needs of your participants. This approach will help in building a connected, supportive, and growing Christian community, regardless of physical barriers.

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Remember, James 2:14 ¹⁴ What does it profit, my brethren, if someone says he has faith but does not have works? Can faith save him? **AD30 TruthSeeker** is the <u>only</u> true *AI-Bible Study Tool for the Bible <u>only</u> anywhere & anytime.*

We value your feedback! *Please* make comments, suggestions, or report issues, *please* contact us at <u>Works@ad30.com</u>.

Support our mission, Please Donate.

AD30 Works Study & Studies:

These are a small list of what is available with **Apologetic Press** <u>https://apologeticspress.org/</u> – **World Video & Bible School** <u>https://video.wvbs.org/</u> – **Christian Courier** <u>Home | Christian Courier</u> – **Gospel Broadcasting Network** https://gbntv.org/ – please take time to visit all of these providers that truly support New Testament Christianity and their website resources.

- 1. <u>What We Believe Apologetics Press</u>
- 2. <u>Ephesians 2:8-9—Grace, Faith, and Works | Salvation Matters | WVBS</u> <u>Online Video</u>
- 3. <u>The Obedience of Faith in Romans Apologetics Press</u>
- 4. <u>Salvation Matters | WVBS Online Video</u>
- 5. <u>Proof for God | WVBS Online Video</u>
- 6. <u>9 Discoveries that Confirm the Bible | Proof for God | WVBS Online Video</u>
- 7. <u>What about Contradictions in the Bible? | Proof for God Apologetics</u> <u>Press</u>
- 8. <u>6 Prophecies That Prove Jesus Is from God Apologetics Press</u>
- 9. <u>Seven Things that Will Happen on Judgment Day | WVBS Online Video</u>
- **10.** <u>Where Do We Go When We Die? (Program) | WVBS Online Video</u>
- 11. What Must I Do To Be Saved? | WVBS Online Video
- 12. The Truth About Hell | WVBS Online Video
- **13.** <u>The Truth About Marriage, Divorce and Remarriage | WVBS Online Video</u>
- 14. <u>What About Those Who Never Hear the Gospel? Apologetics Press</u>
- 15. Why Are There So Many Churches? | WVBS Online Video

All Glory be to God!

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16. Is Jesus Jehovah? - Apologetics Press

17. <u>6 Amazing Scientific Facts of the Bible | Proof for God - Apologetics Press</u> **Studies Needed:**

 History of Who & When started each Religion. <u>https://chatgpt.com/c/671e2c92-e3bc-8003-b4f9-</u> <u>6850aff8f417#:~:text=Top%20World%20Religions,presented%20in%20Scrip</u> <u>ture</u>

Top World Religions & Beliefs including Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Roman Catholicism, Protestantism (Catholic-Protestants—Denominations), Jehovah's Witnesses, Mormonism (Latter-day Saints), Secular Humanism (atheists & agnostics), New Age Spirituality, with Biography of key men & women originators of the Religion & Belief vs. NKJV Bible verses & interpretations with no traditions, bias, opinions, other creeds, cultures, dogma.

4/4

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

Here is a comparison of key world religions and belief systems along with relevant NKJV Bible verses and interpretations. This includes insights on central figures and doctrines, contrasted with Scriptural perspectives.

The church of Christ: Founded be Jesus the Christ ^{AD}33!

1. Islam

Founder: Prophet Muhammad (570-632 AD)

Core Beliefs: Belief in one God (Allah), prophets (especially Muhammad as the last prophet), the Qur'an as God's final revelation, and practices including prayer, fasting, and pilgrimage.

Bible Verse:

"Jesus said to him, 'I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me."" — John 14:6 NKJV

Interpretation: Jesus claims to be the exclusive path to God, emphasizing that salvation is through Him alone. This contrasts with the Islamic belief in multiple prophets and scriptures.

2. Hinduism

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Origins: Diverse origins around 1500 BC; no single founder, but significant texts include the Vedas and Upanishads.

Core Beliefs: Belief in a cycle of reincarnation, karma, and various gods. Emphasizes spiritual practices to achieve moksha (liberation from the cycle of rebirth).

Bible Verse:

"And as it is appointed for men to die once, but after this the judgment." — Hebrews 9:27 NKJV

Interpretation: The Bible teaches that humans live once, followed by judgment, which stands in contrast to the Hindu belief in reincarnation. Salvation is not by works or cycles but through Christ's sacrifice.

3. Buddhism

Founder: Siddhartha Gautama (563-483 BCE)

Core Beliefs: Achieving enlightenment through the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path, which aim to end suffering (nirvana).

Bible Verse:

"Come to Me, all you who labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." — Matthew 11:28 NKJV

Interpretation: Jesus offers rest and relief from life's burdens through relationship with Him, contrasting with the Buddhist path that emphasizes self-effort to achieve enlightenment and end suffering.

4. Protestantism (Various Denominations)

Key Figures: Martin Luther 1483-1546, John Calvin 1509-1527, and other reformers.

Core Beliefs: Emphasis on Scripture alone (sola scriptura), faith alone (sola fide) for salvation, and a rejection of papal authority.

Bible Verse:

"For by grace you have been saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, not of works, lest anyone should boast." — Ephesians 2:8-9 NKJV **Interpretation:** Salvation is presented as a free gift of God through faith in Christ alone, central to Protestant belief, distinguishing it from works-based salvation.

5. Jehovah's Witnesses

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Founder: Charles Taze Russell (1852-1916)

Core Beliefs: Belief in God as Jehovah, rejection of the Trinity, and focus on God's kingdom with Jesus ruling as King.

Bible Verse:

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." — John 1:1 NKJV

Interpretation: John's teaching on Jesus' divinity contrasts with Jehovah's Witnesses' belief that Jesus is not equal to God but a created being.

6. Mormonism (Latter-day Saints)

Founder: Joseph Smith (1805-1844)

Core Beliefs: Belief in the Book of Mormon as additional scripture, multiple levels of heaven, and God as an exalted man.

Bible Verse:

"I am the Lord, and there is no other; there is no God besides Me." — Isaiah 45:5 NKJV

Interpretation: God's declaration of His unique, singular nature contrasts with the Mormon view of a plurality of gods and progression to godhood.

7. Secular Humanism (Atheists & Agnostics)

Key Figures: Various philosophers, including Friedrich Nietzsche 1869 and Jean-Paul Sartre 20th century.

Core Beliefs: Rejection of supernatural beliefs, focus on reason, science, and ethical living based on human welfare without a deity. **Bible Verse:**

BIDIE VERSE:

"The fool has said in his heart, 'There is no God."" — Psalm 14:1 NKJV Interpretation: This verse emphasizes the Bible's view that recognizing God's existence is foundational to wisdom, contrasting with humanism's focus on humanity alone.

8. New Age Spirituality

Origins: Rooted in the **20th-century** spiritual movement, influenced by various religious traditions and self-empowerment.

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Core Beliefs: Emphasis on personal enlightenment, the divine within, and spiritual experiences.

Bible Verse:

"Beware lest anyone cheat you through philosophy and empty deceit, according to the tradition of men, according to the basic principles of the world, and not according to Christ." — Colossians 2:8 NKJV

Interpretation: The Bible warns against teachings that focus on worldly wisdom or self-empowerment apart from Christ, contrasting with New Age beliefs that emphasize self as the source of truth and divinity.

Each passage provides a biblical perspective that addresses the key doctrines and worldviews of these belief systems, emphasizing the distinct, central message of salvation and truth through Jesus as presented in Scripture.