

The Inspired Word of God

Chapter 11



Psa 139:13-16

For You formed my inward parts; You covered me in my mother's womb. I will praise You, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made; Marvelous are Your works, And that my soul knows very well. My frame was not hidden from You, When I was made in secret, And skillfully wrought in the lowest parts of the earth. Your eyes saw my substance, being yet unformed. And in Your book they all were written, The days fashioned for me, When as yet there were none of them.

The Gospel of John identifies “Seven” “Witnesses” of Jesus Christ

John is the only Gospel writer to hint at the rapture -(14:2-3). He uses the number “seven” on numerous occasions.

The Seven witnesses of Christ named are:

1. John the Baptist -(1:34)
2. Nathanael -(1:49)
3. Samaritan woman -(4:29)
4. Peter -(6:69)
5. Martha -(11:27)
6. Thomas -(20:28)
7. John the apostle -(20:31)

**The word “Punish, Punishment” is found 35X (7 X 5) times
in the Old Testament**

It is a Verb: נָקַם (*naqam*), (S <H5358>), *naqam* means “to avenge, take vengeance, punish.”

The Gospel of John named Seven **“Precrucifixion Miracles”**

1. Water into wine -(2:1-11)
2. Healing of the nobleman's son -(4:46-54)
3. Healing of a man at the pool of Bethesda -(5:1-47)
4. Feeding of the 5,000 -(6:1-14)
5. Walking on the water -(6:15-21)
6. Healing of the man born blind -(9:1-41)
7. Raising of Lazarus -(11:1-57)

The word **“Purchase”** is found 91X (7 X 13) times in the Old Testament

It is a Verb: קָנָה (*qanâ*), (S <H7069>), *qanâ* appears to bear two distinct meanings in the Old Testament: “to buy, purchase, redeem,” and also “to create.”

The Apostle Paul names Seven **“Gifts of the Spirit”** in Romans 12

The tools for Christian service are named —Seven gifts of the spirit -(Romans 12:4-8). ***“For as we have many members in one body, and all members have not the same office: So we, being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another”*** -(Romans 12:4-5). ***“Having then gifts differing according to the grace that is given to us”*** -(Romans 12:6).

1. Foretelling and forthtelling -(Romans 12:6)
2. Serving -(Romans 12:7a)
3. Teaching -(Romans 12:8b)
4. Exhorting -(Romans 12:8)
5. Giving -(Romans 12:8)
6. Ruling -(Romans 12:8b)
7. Mercy showing -(Romans 12:8c)

Hebrews 5:2 states while upon this earth, **“Seven”** times our Lord **“Showed Great Compassion”**

1. Upon the sick multitudes -(Matthew 14:14)
2. Upon the shepherdless multitudes -(Matthew 9:36)
3. Upon the hungry multitudes -(Matthew 15:32)
4. Upon a widow -(Luke 7:13)
5. Upon a leper -(Mark 1:41)
6. Upon a father -(Mark 9:22-23)
7. Upon a demoniac -(Mark 5:19)

1st Peter refers to “Believers” through Titles 14X (7 X 2) times

He also offers a number of titles which describe believers. Perhaps in no other New Testament book are so many given. We are referred to as:

1. Obedient children -(1:14)
2. Newborn babes -(2:2)
3. Living stones -(2:5)
4. A holy priesthood -(2:9)
5. A royal priesthood -(2:9)
6. A holy nation -(2:9)
7. A peculiar people -(2:9)
8. Strangers and pilgrims -(2:11)
9. Christians -(4:16)
10. The righteous -(4:18)
11. The elect of God -(1:2)
12. The people of God -(2:10)
13. The oracles of God -(4:11)
14. The flock of God -(5:2)

Jesus Christ was “Illegally Tried” Seven Times

This is a bit tricky for some, as most people will answer this question as “six” illegal trials; however, the correct answer is “seven” trials.

1. First trial, before Annas -(John 18:12-14, 19-24)
2. Second trial, before Caiaphas -(Matthew 26:57-68; Mark 14:53-65)
3. Third trial, before the Sanhedrin -(Matthew 27:1-2; Mark 15:1, Luke 22:66-23:1)
4. Fourth trial, before Pilate -(John 18:28-38; Matthew 27:2, 11-14; Mark 15:1-5; Luke 23:1-6)
5. Fifth trial, before Herod -(Luke 23:7-12)
6. Sixth trial, before Pilate -(John 18:33-19:16; Matthew 27:15-26; Mark 15:6-15; Luke 23:13-25)
7. Seventh trial, before the Roman soldiers -(Matthew 27:27-31; Mark 15:16-20)

The word “Wood” is found 350X (7 X 50) times in the King James Bible

Old Testament

It is a Noun: **עֵץ** (**‘eṣ**), (S <H6086>), which is found **330X**. **‘eṣ** is the basic word for tree and wood products. It can be translated as “wood, tree, timber.”

New Testament

It is a Noun: ξύλον (**xylon**), (S <G3586>), which is found **20X**. **xylon** means “tree, club, wood, stocks.” It refers to living or dead wood or anything made of wood.

Note that each word individually does not yield the “Heptadic Design Feature”, but does so as a collective entity. These unique occurrences are more common than we would think.

Moses **“Seventh Commandment”** refers to sexual infidelity on the part of either a man or a woman

In Genesis 15:13-16

“God uttered a Sevenfold prophecy to Abraham”

All seven have eventually come to pass

1. That Abram's descendants would be strangers in a foreign land (Genesis 15:13-14)
2. That they would be servants in that land (Exodus 1:7-14)
3. That this servitude would last some 400 years (Exodus 12:40)
4. That God himself would later judge that nation that enslaved Israel (Exodus 7-12)
5. That Abram would be spared all of this (Genesis 15:7-8)
6. That after spending four long generations in Egypt, Israel would return to Canaan (Exodus 6:16-20. Here we learn that Levi, Abram's great-grandson, was the first generation; Levi's son, Kohath, was the second; Kohath's son, Amram, was the third; and Amram's son, Moses, was the fourth)
7. That Israel would come out of Egypt with great substance (Exodus 12:35-36; Ps 105:37)

In the position of the New Man, the unity of his new position in

Christ Jesus has Seven **“Great Stabilizers”**

(Ephesians 4:4-6)

1. One body
2. One spirit
3. One hope
4. One Lord
5. One faith
6. One baptism
7. One God and Father

Our Lord was **“Tortured” Seven Ways before He was Crucified**

1. Slapped -(John 18:22)
2. Blindfolded -(Luke 22:64)
3. Spit upon -(Matthew 26:67)
4. Buffeted -(Matthew 26:67)
5. Scourged -(Matthew 27:26)
6. Struck upon the head -(Matthew 27:30)
7. Pierced with thorns -(Matthew 27:29)

The word **“Purify” is found 7X times in the New Testament**

It is a Verb: ἀγνίζω (*hagnizo*), (S <G48>), *hagnizo* has two main uses in the New Testament.

(1) In John 11:55; Acts 21:24; 24:18, the word refers to the idea of ceremonial purity or cleanness, which was an important element in the Jewish liturgical life, accomplished by using special washings and other rites.

(2) In three other passages, this verb refers to being fully devoted to following the Christian way of life. A person is purified when he or she obeys the truth -(1st Peter 1:22). James speaks about the importance of purifying our hearts -(James 4:8). And John talks about purifying ourselves in the same way as God keeps himself pure and holy in all things -(1st John 3:3).

The Bible identifies 21X (7 X 3) Specific “Prophecies concerning the Antichrist”

1. He will be an intellectual genius -(Daniel 8:23)
2. He will be an oratorical genius -(Daniel 11:36)
3. He will be a political genius -(Revelation 17:11-12)
4. He will be a commercial genius -(Daniel 11:43; Revelation 13:16-17)
5. He will be a military genius -(Revelation 6:2; 13:2)
6. He will be a religious genius -(2nd Thessalonians 2:4; Revelation 13:8)
7. He will begin by controlling the Western power block -(Revelation 17:12)
8. He will make a seven-year covenant with Israel, but will break it after three and a half years -(Daniel 9:27)
9. He will attempt to destroy all of Israel -(Revelation 12)
10. He will destroy the false religious system so that he may rule unhindered -(Revelation 17:16-17)
11. He will set himself up as God -(Daniel 11:36-37; 2nd Thessalonians 2:4, 11; Revelation 13:5)
12. He will do everything according to his own selfish will -(Daniel 11:36)
13. He will not regard the God of his fathers -(Daniel 11:37)
14. He will not have the desire of women -(Daniel 11:37)
15. His god will be the god of power -(Daniel 11:38)
16. He will be a master of deceit -(2nd Thessalonians 2:10)
17. He will profane the temple -(Matthew 24:15)
18. He will be energized by Satan himself -(Revelation 13:2)
19. He will briefly rule over all nations -(Psalm 2; Daniel 11:36; Revelation 13:16)
20. He will be utterly crushed by the Lord Jesus Christ at the battle of Armageddon - (Revelation 19)
21. He will be the first creature thrown into the lake of fire -(Revelation 19:20)

The word “Value” is found 21X (7 X 3) times in the New Testament

It is a Verb: τιμάω (*timao*), (S <G5091>), *timao* means “to honor, hold in esteem, place value on someone or something.”

Jacob's name means "Following After, Supplanter"

"Jacob" is referred to 252X (7 X 36) times in the King James Bible
According to Genesis 47:28 Jacob was **147** at his death or (7 X 21)

The word **"Put"** is found 140X (7 X 20) times in the Old Testament

It is a Verb: נָחַ (nûah), (S <H5117>), The most basic idea of the verb *nûah* is the action of one object coming to rest, roosting, or landing on another object or in a specific location. Frequently the object does not come to rest on its own but is caused to rest or be placed in a particular location by someone else (104X). In these instances *nûah* may be translated "set," "put," "place," or even "leave." God "sets" Ezekiel in the valley of dry bones -(Ezekiel 37:1) and commands Moses to "place" manna before God in the ark, which Aaron does -(Exodus 16:33, 34). After the exile, perhaps with eschatological implications, God promises to "place" his people in their land -(Ezekiel 37:14).

There is a second word **"Put"** that is found 588X (7 X 84) times in the Old Testament

Verb: שָׂם (*śm*), (S <H7760>), *śm* generally denotes the action of putting or placing an object or person in a particular location. It is usually translated "put," "set," or "place." Sometimes the action of putting an object has a transformational quality to it, which validates the translation "make."

The relationship of persons or objects to the new location in which they have been "placed" involves various prepositions. God "puts" Moses *in* the cleft of the rock when His glory passes by -(Exodus 33:22), and He blesses the Israelites as the priests "put" His name *on* them through the Aaronic blessing -(Numbers 6:27). The Book of the Law is to be "placed" *beside* the ark of the covenant -(Deuteronomy 31:26) and Moses "sets" the Torah *before* the Israelites -(Deuteronomy 4:44). Jacob "puts" his wives and children *in front of* him when he meets Esau -(Genesis 33:2) and "puts" a stone *under* his head to sleep -(Genesis 28:11), while Joshua "sets" five thousand men *between* Bethel and Ai in ambush -(Joshua 8:12). In this sense, two verses have particular theological significance: Yahweh "places" Adam *in* the garden of Eden -(Genesis 2:8), and he says, "In Jerusalem I will *put* my name" -(2nd Kings 21:4).

śm is used frequently in the context of setting up cultic objects for worship. As God gives instructions for setting up the tabernacle, *śm* is used twelve times in connection with the furniture in the tabernacle -(Exodus 40:3, 5, 8, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30). But *śm* is also used to describe the "setting up" of idols for false worship (e.g., -Deuteronomy 27:15; Judges 18:31).

The verb *śm* is regularly paired with body parts to express a physical gesture that has a specific meaning. Jacob "places" his *hands* on Joseph's sons' heads to express blessing -(Genesis 48:18);

Abraham's servant "puts" his *hand* under Abraham's thigh to indicate an oath -(Genesis 24:9); Job "puts" his *hand* over his mouth to signify his silence -(Job 40:4); and God "lays" his *hand* on the nations to demonstrate his sovereign rule -(Ezekiel 39:21). Jacob "sets" his *face* toward Gilead, indicating the beginning of a journey -(Genesis 31:21), while Ezekiel "sets" his *face* against Israel to express a stance toward Israel's sin -(Ezekiel 13:17) that God shares -(15:7). God "sets" his *eyes* on Israel to signify that he is watching them -(Jeremiah 24:6), and the Israelites are supposed to "take" all of Moses' words to *heart*, indicating a special care and concern for those words (and ultimately obedience, Deuteronomy 32:46).

Sometimes *śm* indicates the "putting" of a person or object into a new setting or for a special purpose that implies some sort of transformation. The transformation may be one of function. In a humorous twist, Jehu destroys Baal worship and "makes" the pillar of Baal into a latrine -(2nd Kings 10:27). God determines the function of the sand and "makes" the sand a boundary for the sea -(Jeremiah 5:22). He also fills a particular time with new meaning as he "sets" an appointed time for the livestock plague in Egypt -(Exodus 9:5). Indicating that God's covenant now has a new recipient, God "puts" the everlasting covenant to David -(2nd Samuel 23:5).

The transformation of function is seen in the appointment to a position. A superior may "set" his subordinate over others, granting a position of authority: Saul "sets" David over the men of war -(1st Samuel 18:5) and Absalom "appoints" Amasa over the army -(2nd Samuel 17:25). Rejecting God as their king, Israel asks Samuel to "appoint" a king for them like the other nations -(1st Samuel 8:5). Elsewhere, the change of function may be to "set" the object in the context of a metaphor or simile. The beloved requests to be "put" like a seal on the heart -(Songs 8:6), and God will "make" Zerubbabel like his signet ring -(Haggai 2:23).

The transformation indicated by *śm* may be a transformation of quality. Yahweh "turns" the sea into dry land so the Israelites can escape the Egyptians -(Exodus 14:21). He "turns" rivers into a desert -(Psalm 107:33), and the desert into pools of water -(107:35). Israel defiles the land with their idolatry and "makes" God's inheritance (i.e., the land) an abomination -Jeremiah 2:7). God promises that he will "make" a great nation out of Ishmael -(Genesis 21:18).

**The word "Neither" is found 1,645X (7 X 235) times
in 13 unique forms in the KJV Bible**

**The word "Temptation" is found 21X (7 x 3) times
in 7 unique forms in the KJV Bible**

**The word "Resist" is found 14X (7 X 2) times
in the New Testament**

It is a Verb: ajnqivsthmi (*anthistemi*), (S <G436>), *anthistemi* means "to oppose, resist."

The Last Promise in the Bible Is found in Revelation 22:20

It Confirms God's "Heptadic Design Feature"

We are told Christ is Coming!

1. **UNEXPECTEDLY** –(Matthew 24:44, 42; 25:13; Luke 12:40)
2. **SUDDENLY** –(Mark 13:36; Revelation 22:20)
3. **AS A THIEF** –(Revelation 16:15; 2nd Peter 3:10; 1st Thessalonians 5:2)
4. **WITH HIS SAINTS** –(1st Thessalonians 3:12, 13)
5. **WITH HIS ANGELS** –(Matthew 16:27; 25:31; Mark 8:38; 2nd Thessalonians 1:7)
6. **IN FLAMING FIRE** –(2nd Thessalonians 1:7, 8)
7. **IN THE CLOUDS** –(Matthew 24:30b; 26:64; Revelation 1:7)

The nature of mathematics is revelatory of God and the purpose of mathematics is to glorify God. Mathematics exhibits unity, infinity, universality, power, and beauty. Mathematics is the language fabric in which are woven the forces and relationships governing the tangible creation. Mathematics, an entity which always exists in the mind of God, is for us the universal expression of His creative and sustaining word of power.

The word "Wish" is found 84X (7 X 12) times in the New Testament

The first is a Verb: ἐλπίζω (*elpizo*), (S <G1679>), which is found **31X**. In general *elpizo* means "hope" though it sometimes denotes "desire, wish."

The second is a Noun: ἐλπίς (*elpis*), (S <G1680>), which is found **53X**. The majority of the New Testament writers invest *elpis*, "hope," with the nuance of "confident expectation" or "solid assurance," though in several places it means simply "desire" or "wish" –(Acts 16:19; 27:20; 2nd Corinthians 10:15), as our common English usage ("I hope the sun will shine tomorrow").

Note here that neither word by itself yields the "Heptadic Design Feature" but collectively they do yield it. This is a second example in this chapter.

The word "Wheat" is found 14X (7 X 2) times in the New Testament

It is a Noun: σῖτος (*sitos*), (S <G4621>), *sitos* means "wheat, grain." Most uses of this noun are in parables of Jesus, such as the parable of the wheat and the weeds (Matthew 13:24-30) and the parable of the rich fool (Luke 12:13-20).

In two different places in the New Testament, however, *sitos* is used as a metaphor of the resurrection. Jesus says that a "kernel of wheat" must die first before it can sprout to abundant new life (John 12:24). Paul makes a similar statement in 1st Corinthians 15:36-37, and something (such as a seed of wheat) does not come to life unless it first dies. In Luke 22:31, Jesus uses the threshing process to tell Peter that Satan had asked to sift him "as wheat."

**“Tamar” is referred to Seven times in four books
of the King James Bible**

(Genesis, Ruth, 1st Chronicles, Matthew)

She was left a widow by her two husbands. Tamar gave birth to twin boys, Pharez and Zarah - (Genesis 38:27-30). For payment she secured Judah's seal with its cord and his staff -(Genesis 38:17-18). Through her firstborn son Pharez, she became an ancestress of both David and Christ. Tamar is an ancestress of David -(Ruth 4:18). Tamar is also an ancestress of Christ - (Matthew 1:3).

**The word “Reside” is found 91X (7 X 13) times
in the New Testament of the KJV Bible**

It is a Verb: κάθημαι (*kathemai*), (S <G2521>), *kathemai* can simply mean the literal act of “sitting,” but it can also mean “to reside.” It sometimes implies note of authority.

**The word “Children” is found 1,568X (7 X 228) times
in the Old Testament of the KJV Bible**

It is a Noun: בן (*ben*), (S <H1121>), All form variants found total are **4941X**. *ben* has a wide variety of nuances in the Old Testament. **(1)** One of the most often used words in the Old Testament *ben* expresses family or hereditary relationship, and particularly “a son” begotten by a father. Sometimes the plural of *ben* means “male children” -(cf. Genesis 5:4, where *bañm* and *banôt*, “daughters” are mentioned together), but the plural can also mean children of both genders: “To the woman he said, ‘I will greatly increase your pains in childbearing’” (lit., “when you bear children [*bañm*],” Genesis 3:26). *ben* can also denote other family relations, such as **(a)** brother (“your father’s sons,” Genesis 49:8; “your mother’s sons, Judges 8:19), **(b)** grandchildren (“son’s sons” or “children’s children,” Genesis 45:10; Jeremiah 27:7; Psalms 128:6), **(c)** nephew (“his brother’s son,” Genesis 12:5), **(d)** daughter-in-law (“your sons’ wives,” Genesis 8:18), and **(e)** cousin (“son of an uncle,” Leviticus 25:49). **(f)** In some cases, *ben* by itself may denote grandchildren: “Early the next morning Laban kissed his *grandchildren and his daughters* and blessed them”.

**The word phrase “Hath An Ear” is found Seven times
in the Book of Revelation**

(Reveltion 2:7; 2:11; 2:17; 2:29, 3:6, 3:13; 3:22)

The word “Warn, Warning” is found 7X in the New Testament

It is a Verb: διαστέλλω (*diastello*) (S <G1291>), *diastello* means “to command with authority” (see command, commandment). But it can also mean “to warn,” as when Jesus warns his disciples against the yeast of the Pharisees -(Mark 8:15).

The “Saul of the Old Testament” can be both Compared and Contrasted with the “Saul of the New Testament” in “Seven” ways

The Old Testament Saul—

1. Was tall and impressive -(1st Samuel 9:2)
2. Was from the tribe of Benjamin -(1st Samuel 9:1-2)
3. Began as God's friend -(1st Samuel 9:16; 10:6-7)
4. Ended as God's enemy -(1st Samuel 28:6)
5. Went to the witch in the hour of death -(1st Samuel 28:7)
6. Took his own life in great fear -(1st Samuel 31:4)
7. Was characterized by disobedience -(1st Samuel 13:13; 15:22-23)

The New Testament Saul—

1. Was short and unimpressive -(Galatians 4:13-14; 2nd Corinthians 10:10)
2. Was from the tribe of Benjamin -(Philippians 3:5)
3. Began as God's enemy -(Acts 9:1)
4. Ended as God's friend -(2nd Timothy 4:18)
5. Went to the Word in the hour of death -(2nd Timothy 4:13)
6. Gave his own life with great expectation -(2nd Timothy 4:6-8)
7. Was characterized by obedience -(Acts 26:19)

The word “Wise, Skillful” is found 14X (7 X 2) times in the New Testament

It is an Adjective: φρόνιμος (*phronimos*), (S <G5429>), One who is *phronimos* is “wise, insightful” in a prudent or shrewd way, acting in a way that is appropriate for the circumstance or situation. This term is used in parables to describe the “wise man” who builds his house on the rock -(Matthew 7:24), the “wise” virgins who have enough oil -(Matthew 25:1-9), and the “wise and faithful servant” who is ready for the coming of his master -(Matthew 24:45). Paul uses irony to show that the Corinthians may think they are wise but are not -(1st Corinthians 4:10; 2nd Corinthians 11:19), although in 1st Corinthians 10:15 he affirms them that they are “sensible” people and can judge for themselves as to what he is saying.

Disciples are to be “as shrewd as snakes and as innocent as doves” -(Matthew 10:16). Jesus is not directing the disciples here to do evil, but he is calling them to be wise and careful as they go about serving Christ in the world -(cf. also Luke 16:8-9). Paul does not want the believers to “*be wise in your own conceits*” -(Romans 11:25, ESV; “*so that you may not be conceited,*” NIV). The inclusion of the Gentiles into God’s kingdom has come about because God has sent a partial hardening on the Jewish nation, not because the Gentiles are better people; hence, there is no room for their boasting.

The Bible tells us Seven Things We **“Will Do in Heaven”**

Revelation 22:1-7

They will be very active and busy in affairs of heaven. Heaven is no place for a lazy man...
What shall they do?

I. WORSHIP GOD—(Zechariah 14:16-21; Revelation 21:24; 22:9; 14:7; Psalm 29:2)
Worship means to honor, to reverence, and to admire; To give glory unto our God.

II. SERVE GOD AND BEHOLD BEAUTIFUL HEAVEN—(Romans 6:22; Revelation 7:15)

Observe nature of service not revealed—not a burden

1. Before the throne of God. How did they get there?
2. Serve him day and night—i.e. perpetually.
3. God shall dwell among them. Revelation 21:3; 22:3

III. EAT FROM GOD'S TABLE

"For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living foundations of waters: and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." Revelation 7:17:

Observe:

1. Lamb shall feed them. Feed on what? Revelation 2:17
2. Lamb shall lead them. Psalm 23
3. God shall wipe away all tears. How? Revelation 21:4

IV. LOVE ONE ANOTHER SUPREME—(1 Corinthians 13:13; Romans 5:5)

V. SING PRAISES UNTO OUR BLESSED REDEEMER—(Exodus 15:1; Revelation 5:9)

"And they sung as it were a new song before the throne, and before the four beasts, and the elders: and no man could learn that song but the hundred and forty and four thousand, which were redeemed from the earth."—(Revelation 14:2-5)

Even angels cannot sing this song, Why? Because they have never been redeemed and never sinned.

VI. REIGN WITH CHRIST—(Revelation 3:21; 5:10; 22:5)

VII. FOREVER BE WITH LORD AND WITH OUR LOVED ONES

This means Rest—(Matthew 11:28; Revelation 14:13; 1st Thessalonians 4:13-18; Revelation 22:4)

Observe:

1. They shall see his face—recognition.
2. His name shall be in their foreheads—this is ownership—(Ephesians 1:13; Revelation 7:1-8)

The word **“Worldly”** is found 7X in the New Testament

It is an Adjective: σαρκικός (*sarkikos*), (S <G4559>), *sarkikos* means “worldly, fleshly.” In 1st Corinthians 3:3, because the Corinthian believers are dividing the church over matters such as human leaders and perhaps over income levels, Paul charges them with acting in a “worldly” manner. Elsewhere Paul refers to “worldly” wisdom -(2nd Corinthians 1:12) and “the weapons of the world” -(10:4). Peter exhorts believers to abstain from “sinful” desires -(1st Peter 2:11). This adjective is related to the noun *sarx* (GK 4922), which can mean “flesh” or “sinful human nature” (see flesh). God wants us to live by the power of his Spirit instead.

There are Seven Aspects of Our **“Relationship to the Lord”**

WE ARE:

1. **CHILDREN** -(Romans 8:16)
 1. God is our father -(Matthew 6:9)
 2. God pities his children -(Psalm 103:13)
 3. God is a father to us -(2nd Corinthians 6:18)
2. **DISCIPLES** -(Luke 14:33)
 1. Condition of Discipleship -(John 8:31)
 2. Connection with Jesus -(Matthew 8:23)
 3. Confided in by Jesus -(Matthew 20:17)
3. **SERVANTS** -(Romans 6:22)
 1. They are willing servants -(Exodus 21:1-6)
 2. They honor the Master -(Malachi 1:6)
 3. They shall be as their Lord -(Matthew 10:25)
4. **FRIENDS** -(John 15:15)
 1. They are like Abraham -(James 2:23)
 2. They are called friends of Jesus -(John 15:15)
 3. They do what they are commanded to do. -(John 15:14)
5. **BROTHERS** -(Matthew 12:50)
 1. They are Brothers by Blood -(1st Peter 1:18, 19)
 2. They are born from above -(John 3:3)
 3. They are sons in the same family -(John 1:12)
6. **AMBASSADORS** -(2nd Corinthians 5:20)
 1. Represent another country -(Hebrews 11:16)
 2. Represent a King -(John 17:18)
 3. Represent a great cause -(Mark 10:28)
7. **HEIRS AND JOINT HEIRS** -(Romans 8:17)
 1. Heirs together of grace -(1st Peter 3:7)
 2. Heirs according to hope -(Titus 3:7)
 3. Heirs of the kingdom -(James 2:5)

Paul's **"Letter to the Colossians"** may be Contrasted
to other Pauline epistles Seven Ways

Thus:

1. In Romans we are *justified* in Christ
2. In 1 Corinthians we are *enriched* in Christ
3. In 2 Corinthians we are *comforted* in Christ
4. In Galatians we are *free* in Christ
5. In Ephesians we are *quickened* in Christ
6. In Philippians we are *happy* in Christ
7. In Colossians we are *complete* in Christ

The author of Hebrews has described for us
the full **"Sevenfold Ministry"** of our Lord in Hebrews 9:29b

- A. His incarnation -(1:2; 2:16-17)
- B. His ministration -(5:7-9)
- C. His crucifixion -(6:6; 7:27; 2:9)
- D. His resurrection -(13:20)
- E. His ascension -(4:4; 6:20)
- F. His intercession -(7:25; 8:1; 9:12, 24)
- G. His revelation -(9:28)

Nehemiah notes Seven **"Revivals for Walls"**

President Donald J. Trump's Call to Build a Wall
Really has a Biblical Basis for Doing So!

It is in Nehemiah, The Autobiography of a Call to Build A Wall

THE TRUE STORY OF A MAN WITH A BURDEN TO BUILD!

Nehemiah marks the end of historical chronology in the Old Testament. It is also the only completely autobiographical book in the Bible. The final of eight great Israelite revivals is recorded by Nehemiah -(Nehemiah 8:1-9:3).

A. The seven revivals are:

1. During the days of Samuel -(1st Samuel 7:3-6)
2. During the days of Rehoboam -(2nd Chronicles 12:5-7)
3. During the days of Asa -(2nd Chronicles 14:1-15)
4. During the days of Joash and Jehoiada -(2nd Chronicles 23:16-21)
5. During the days of Hezekiah -(2nd Chronicles 29:3-14)
6. During the days of Josiah -(2 Chronicles 34:3-33)
7. During the days of Ezra -(Ezra 10:1-19)

Point – Counter Point!

Jesus Christ Explicitly Settled the Issue over the Sabbath by Healing on the Sabbath

Not just once, but “Seven Healings” during His Earthly Ministry

This marks the first of seven miracles Jesus performed on the Sabbath that proves the point that the Sabbath was made for man and not the other way around. These are:

1. **Peter's mother-in-law** -(Mark 1:29-31)
2. **The man with a withered hand** -(Matthew 12:9-14)
3. **A woman bowed down for eighteen years** -(Luke 13:10-17)
4. **The man with dropsy** -(Luke 14:1-4)
5. **The demon-possessed man in Capernaum** -(Mark 1:21-28)
6. **The paralytic man at Bethesda** -(John 5:2-10)
7. **The man born blind** -(John 9:1-14)

The **“Existence of the Devil”** is declared **“Seven”** times by the Bible

The devil is mentioned in seven Old Testament books
Genesis, 1st Chronicles, Job (12 times), Psalms, Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Zechariah.

The Bible identifies 14X (7 X 2) times

“Prophecies concerning False Teachers”

1. **They will come disguised as harmless sheep but are in reality vicious wolves** -
(Matthew 7:15; Acts 20:29)
2. **They will pretend to honor Christ, cast out demons, and do many other wonderful miracles** -(Matthew 7:22)
3. **They will, however, be denied by Christ himself at the final judgment** -(Matthew 7:23)
4. **They will have a form of godliness, but will deny its power** -(2nd Timothy 3:5)
5. **They will distort the truth** -(Acts 20:30)
6. **They will tell lies with straight faces so often that their conscience won't bother them** -
(1st Timothy 4:2)
7. **They will promise peace, but will reject the Prince of peace** -(1st Thessalonians 5:2-3)
8. **They will fall from the faith** -(1st Timothy 4:1a)
9. **They will deny the deity of Jesus** -(1st John 2:22-23; 4:1-3)
10. **Some will actually claim to be the Messiah and will lead many astray** -(Matthew 24:5, 11, 24; 1st John 2:18)
11. **They will be demon-possessed** -(1st John 4:3)
12. **They will introduce destructive heresies** -(2nd Peter 2:1)
13. **They will always be learning, but will never be able to come to the knowledge of the truth** -(2nd Timothy 3:7)
14. **They will mock the Second Coming and final judgment** -(2nd Peter 3:3-4)

Seven “Words” missing from Adam's vocabulary before the Fall

We are told in Genesis 2:19 that "Adam called every living creature... the name thereof." Adam must have had a tremendous vocabulary. Today there are over 3,500 species of different mammals, 8,600 birds, 5,500 reptiles and amphibians. Doubtless there existed many more in Adam's day. And he named them all.

In spite of this, however, there were **seven simple words unknown and unexperienced by Adam prior to his fall**. These words were:

Death: *"But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die"* -(Genesis 2:17)

Nakedness: *"And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons"* -(Genesis 3:7)

Cursed: *"And unto Adam he said, Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree, of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it: cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life"* - (Genesis 3:17)

Sorrow: *"And unto Adam he said, Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree, of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it: cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life"* - (Genesis 3:17)

Thorns: *"Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field"* -(Genesis 3:18)

Sweat: *"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return"* -(Genesis 3:19)

Sword: *"So he drove out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden Cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life"* -(Genesis 3:24)

After the Fall, Adam soon added these bitter and bloody words to his vocabulary. The echo of these wicked words would haunt Adam and mankind for over 40 long centuries.

Then came the Second Adam. He successfully met and dealt with each word.

Death: *"Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live"* -(John 11:25)

Nakedness: *"Then the soldiers, when they had crucified Jesus, took his garments, and made four parts, to every soldier a part; and also his coat: now the coat was without seam, woven from the top throughout"* -(John 19:23)

Cursed: *"Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us: for it is written, Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree"* -(Galatians 3:13)

Sorrow: *"He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief: and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not"* -(Isaiah 53:3)

Thorns: *"Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns, and the purple robe. And Pilate saith unto them, Behold the man!"* -(John 19:5)

Sweat: "And being in an agony he prayed more earnestly: and his sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground" -(Luke 22:44)

Sword: "But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came there out blood and water" -(John 19:34)

It was the Apostle Paul that shouted out the glorious results of Christ's mission. "**Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to His cross**" -(Colossians 2:14)

The "**Millennial Temple**" is the last of Seven great Scriptural Temples

These are:

1. **The tabernacle of Moses:** -(Exodus 40) (1500-1000 B.C.)
2. **The Temple of Solomon:** -(1st Kings 5-8) (1000-586 B.C.)
3. **The Temple of Zerubbabel: (rebuilt later by Herod)** -(Ezra 6; John 2) (516 B.C. to A.D. 70)
4. **The Temple of the Body of Jesus:** -(John 2:21) (4 B.C. to A.D. 30)
5. **The spiritual temple, the church:** -(Acts 2; 1st Thessalonians 4) (from Pentecost till the rapture)
 1. **The whole church** -(Ephesians 2:21)
 2. **The local church** -(1st Corinthians 3:16-17)
 3. **The individual Christian** -(1st Corinthians 6:19)
6. **The tribulational temple** -(Revelation 11) (from the rapture till Armageddon)
7. **The millennial temple:** -(Ezekiel 40-48; Joel 3:18; Isaiah 2:3; 60:13; Daniel 9:24; Haggai 2:7-9).

The word "**Operate**" is found 21X (7 X 3) times in the New Testament

It is a Verb: ἐνεργέω (*energeo*), (S <G1754>), *energeo* means "to be active, work, operate, do" something.

The word "**Belshazzar**" is found 7X in the King James Bible (Daniel 5:1; 5:2; 5:9; 5:22; 5:29; 5:30; and 7:1)

Strong's H1113 is found 7X times. There is a variant spelling found in Daniel 8:1. It is a Noun (Chaldee); corresponding to <H1112> (Belsha'ttsar) :- *Belshazzar*. Strong's Number H1112 matches the Hebrew בִּלְשַׁצְצָר (*Belsha'ttsar*), which occurs 1 time in 1 verse in the Hebrew concordance of the KJV. This is a variant spelling found in Daniel 8:1.

The word phrase "**To Be An Apostle**" is found 81X (7 X 13) times In 7 distinct forms in the New Testament

The word phrase **“Make Holy”** is found 28X (7 X 4) times in the Old Testament

It is a Verb: ἀγιάζω (*hagiozo*), (S <G37>), *hagiozo* is usually rendered “make holy, sanctify, consecrate.” In the New Testament this verb expresses the action of including a person or a thing in the sphere of what is holy in either a ritual (ceremonial) and moral sense. Thus “to make holy” is to set apart individuals or objects for special use by God. Both individual Christians -(1st Corinthians 6:11) and the church as a whole -(1st Corinthians 1:1; Ephesians 5:26) are sanctified or set apart for such service to God. The Christian is sanctified by Christ’s sacrifice -(1st Corinthians 1:30; Hebrews 10:10), by the truth -(John 17:19), and by the Holy Spirit - (Romans 15:16). In Paul’s judgment, a non-Christian marriage partner does not profane the Christian. Rather, the non-Christian partner is sanctified by the Christian, just as the children of the marriage are also sanctified -(1st Corinthians 7:14).

hagiozo also appears in the Lord’s Prayer, **“hallowed be your name”** -(Matthew 6:9; Luke 11:2). This expression (perhaps based on an ancient Aramaic prayer) means not only to treat God and his name with reverence and honor but also to glorify him by obeying His commands. *hagiozo* is also used in the sense of “reverence,” specifically setting apart Jesus in our lives as Lord and honoring Him as such -(1st Peter 3:15).

A troublemaker **“Sheba”** is found Seven times in a single book of the King James Bible

He was a troublemaker from the tribe of Benjamin -(2nd Samuel 20:1). He instigated a second revolt against David immediately after the king had put down the rebellion led by Absalom -(2nd Samuel 20:1-2). Of all the tribes, only the tribe of Judah remained true to David -(2nd Samuel 20:2). David ordered his commander-in-chief Joab to crush Sheba's revolt -(2nd Samuel 20:6-7).

He committed several fatal acts. Sheba took refuge in the city of Abel, located north of the Galilean Sea at the base of Mt. Hermon. This city was famous for the wisdom its citizens possessed -(2nd Samuel 20:14, 18). Joab and his troops surrounded Abel, but upon conferring with a wise old woman within its walls, he agreed to withdraw if the city would deliver up the head of Sheba (2 Samuel 20:15-21). This was done and the city was saved (2 Samuel 20:22). Every thing we know about Sheba is contained within 2nd Samuel 20:1-22. About all of what he is known for is the fact that he led a revolt against David -(2nd Samuel 15:1-2).

The Book of **“Habakkuk”** is quoted Seven times in the New Testament

The book of Habakkuk is the 38th-longest Old Testament book and 59th-longest biblical book, with two chapters, 38 verses, and 1,131 words. It is quoted from or alluded to **seven times** by four New Testament books.

The “**Palestinian Covenant**” that Moses gave is in Seven Parts

Moses gave a covenant: Deuteronomy 28-30 records the features of the Palestinian covenant, given by God to Israel. It is in “seven” parts:

1. Israel to be dispersed for disobedience -(Deuteronomy 28:36, 49-53, 63-68; 30:1). This took in the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Roman captivities, in addition to Israel's trials during the past 20 centuries. It would almost seem that Moses had Hitler's armies in mind when he wrote Deuteronomy 28:64-67: ***"And the Lord shall scatter thee among all people, from the one end of the earth even unto the other; and there thou shalt serve other gods, which neither thou nor thy fathers have known, even wood and stone. And among these nations shalt thou find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest: but the Lord shall give thee there a trembling heart, and failing of eyes, and sorrow of mind: And thy life shall hang in doubt before thee; and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life: In the morning thou shalt say, Would God it were even. and at even thou shalt say, Would God it were morning. for the fear of thine heart wherewith thou shalt fear, and for the sight of thine eyes which thou shalt see."*** -(Deuteronomy 28:64-67). During this time Israel would become a byword -(28:37), and be the tail instead of the head (compare 28:13 with 28:44)
2. Israel will repent while in dispersion -(30:2)
3. The return of Christ will occur -(30:3) ***"That then the Lord thy God will turn thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee, and will return and gather thee from all the nations, whither the Lord thy God hath scattered thee"*** -(Deuteronomy 30:3)
4. Israel will be restored to the land (30:5) ***"And the Lord thy God will bring thee into the land which thy fathers possessed, and thou shalt possess it; and he will do thee good, and multiply thee above thy fathers"*** -(Deuteronomy 30:5)
5. The nation will receive a new heart -(30:6)
6. Israel's oppressors will be judged -(30:7)
7. The nation will experience prosperity (30:9)

There are Seven “**Prophecies concerning the Glorified Body**”

1. It will be a recognizable body -(1st Corinthians 13:12)
2. It will be a body like Christ's body -(1st John 3:2)
3. It will be a body that will permit eating -(Luke 24:41-43; John 21:12-13)
4. It will be a body in which the spirit predominates -(1st Corinthians 15:44, 49)
5. It will be a body unlimited by time, gravity, or space -(Luke 24:31; John 20:19, 26)
6. It will be an eternal body -(2nd Corinthians 5:1)
7. It will be a glorious body -(Romans 8:18; 1st Corinthians 15:43)

There are 56X (7 X 8) “**Prophecies concerning Heaven**”

1. Heaven is being prepared by Christ himself -(John 14:3)
2. It is only for those who have been born again -(John 3:3)
3. It is described as a glorious city, likened to pure gold and clear glass -(Rev. 21:11, 18)

4. **The name of this city is the new Jerusalem** -(Revelation 21:2)
5. **It is in the shape of a cube, with the length, width, and height being equal** -(Rev. 21:16)
6. **Its size is 12,000 furlongs, roughly 1,400 miles long, wide, and high** -(Revelation 21:16)
7. **The city rests upon 12 layers of foundational stones, with each layer being inlaid with a different precious gem** -(Revelation 21:19-20)
8. **Each foundation has one of the names of the 12 apostles on it** -(Revelation 21:14)
9. **The wall around the city is made of pure jasper** -(Revelation 21:18)
10. **The height of the wall is approximately 216 feet** -(Revelation 21:17)
11. **The wall has 12 gates, 3 on each of the 4 sides** -(Revelation 21:12)
12. **Each gate is made of solid pearl** -(Revelation 21:21)
13. **Each gate has on it the name of one of the 12 tribes of Israel** -(Revelation 21:12)
14. **An angel stands guard at each gate** -(Revelation 21:12)
15. **The gates will never be shut** -(Revelation 21:25)
16. **The palaces may possibly be made of ivory** -(Psalm 45:8)
17. **The River of Life is there, to insure everlasting life** -(Revelation 22:1)
18. **The Tree of Life is there, to ensure abundant life** -(Revelation 2:7; 22:19)
19. **The Tree of Life will bear its fruit each month** -(Revelation 22:2)
20. **The throne of God will occupy the central palace** -(Revelation 4:2; 22:1)
21. **This throne is likened to wheels of burning fire with an emerald rainbow canopy** -(Daniel 7:9; Revelation 4:3)
22. **It is surrounded by 24 small thrones** -(Revelation 4:4)
23. **Near it stands the brazen laver, described as "a sea of glass, like crystal"** -(Revelation 4:6)
24. **Beside the throne are four special angels who worship God continually** (Revelation 4:8)
25. **The golden altar is there, with bowls of incense** -(Revelation 5:8; 8:3; 9:13)
26. **The menorah, or seven-branched lamp stand, is there** -(Revelation 1:12; 4:5)
27. **The holy ark of God may be there** -(Revelation 11:19)
28. **The main street of the city is composed of transparent gold** -(Revelation 21:21)
29. **The city will shine with and be enlightened by God's glory** -(John 17:24; Romans 8:18; Revelation 21:11, 23; 22:5)
30. **It is a place of holiness** -(Revelation 21:27)
31. **It is a place of beauty** -(Psalm 50:2)
32. **It is a place of unity** -(Ephesians 1:10)
33. **It is a place of perfection** -(1st Corinthians 13:10)
34. **It is a place of joy** -(Psalm 16:11)
35. **It is a place for all eternity** -(John 3:15; Psalm 23:6)
36. **There may be a tabernacle** -(Revelation 15:5; 21:3)
37. **There will be no temple** -(Revelation 21:22)
38. **There will be no sea** -(Revelation 21:1)
39. **There will be no tears** -(Revelation 7:17; 21:4)
40. **There will be no sickness** -(Revelation 22:2)
41. **There will be no pain** -(Revelation 21:4)
42. **There will be no death** -(Isaiah 25:8; 1st Corinthians 15:26; Revelation 21:4)
43. **There will be no more thirst or hunger** -(Revelation 7:16)
44. **There will be no more sin** -(Revelation 21:27)

45. **There will be no more judgment upon sin** -(Revelation 22:3)
46. **There will be no need for the sun or moon** -(Revelation 21:23)
47. **There will be no night** -(Revelation 21:25; 22:5)
48. **The city will be the Bridegroom's gift to the bride, Christ's church** -(Revelation 21:2, 10)
49. **It will be shared by saved Israel** -(Hebrews 11:10, 16)
50. **It will be shared by the holy angels** -(Daniel 7:10; Hebrews 12:22; Revelation 5:11)
51. **The Father will be there** -(Daniel 7:9; Revelation 4:2-3)
52. **The Son will be there** -(Revelation 5:6; 7:17)
53. **The Holy Spirit will be there** -(Revelation 14:13; 22:17)
54. **Heaven will be a place of singing** -(Isaiah 44:23; Hebrews 2:12; Revelation 14:3; 15:3)
55. **Heaven will be a place of serving** -(Revelation 7:15; 22:3)
56. **Heaven will be a place of learning** -(1st Corinthians 13:9-10)

Jesus Delivered Seven “Demon-Possessed” Individuals

1. **A boy, at the request of his father** -(Matthew 17:14-20; Mark 9:14-29; Luke 9:37-43)
2. **A girl, at the request of her mother** -(Matthew 15:21-28; Mark 7:24-30)
3. **A woman—*“And, behold, there was a woman which had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years, and was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself. And when Jesus saw her, he called her to him, and said unto her, Woman, thou art loosed from this infirmity”*** -(Luke 13:11-12)
4. **Four men**
 - i. **A man in Capernaum** -(Mark 1:21-28; Luke 4:31-37)
 - ii. **A man in Gadara** -(Matthew 8:28-34; Mark 5:1-20; Luke 8:26-39)
 - iii. **A man somewhere in Galilee—*“As they went out, behold, they brought to him a dumb man possessed with a devil. And when the devil was cast out, the dumb spake: and the multitudes marvelled, saying, It was never so seen in Israel”*** -(Matthew 9:32-33)
 - iv. **A man with a threefold problem** -(Matthew 12:22; Luke 11:14)—**He was blind, deaf and mute. *“Then was brought unto him one possessed with a devil, blind, and dumb: and he healed him, insomuch that the blind and dumb both spake and saw”*** -(Matthew 12:22)

The “Jewish Trial of Jesus was illegal” for Seven Reasons

1. **The judge was not impartial and did not protect the accused. There is no evidence that the quorum of twenty-three judges was present; the judges took part in the arrest; and they were hostile** -(Matthew 26:62-63).
2. **The arrest was unlawful because it was carried out under no formal accusation.**
3. **In criminal trials all sessions had to be started and carried on only during the day. Night sessions were illegal.**
4. **A verdict of guilty could not be rendered on the same day as the conclusion of the trial. It had to be given on the next day.**
5. **The search for hostile testimony was illegal** -(Matthew 26:59; Mark 14:56; John 11:53).

6. No accused [person] could be convicted on his own evidence, yet the accusers sought replies and admissions from Christ to condemn him -(Matthew 26:63-66; John 18:9).
7. No valid legal evidence was presented against him."

The New Testament Names **“Seven Sovereign Summons”**

God issued sovereign summons to the believer, proceeding from the very counsels of eternity past itself. Here are these "Seven Sovereign Summons":

1. The call to **salvation** -(Romans 8:30)
2. The call to **sanctification** -(1st Thessalonians 5:23-24)
3. The call to **service** -(1st Corinthians 1:26-27)
4. The call to **separation** -(2nd Corinthians 6:17-18)
5. The call to **sonship** -(1st John 3:1)
6. The call to **subjection**
 1. Children to their parents -(Ephesians 6:1)
 2. Wives to their husbands -(Ephesians 5:22)
 3. Employees to their employers -(1st Peter 2:18)
 4. Citizens to their country -(1st Peter 2:13-14)
 5. Believers to God -(Romans 12:1-2)
7. The call to **suffering** -(Philippians 1:29; 1st Peter 2:21)

The word **“Year”** is found 14X (7 X 2) times in the New Testament

It is a Noun: ἐνιαυτός (*eniautos*), (S <G1763>), *eniautos* means “year.” The term normally refers to the period of one calendar year, e.g., “Caiaphas, who was high priest that *year*” -(John 18:13), “for a whole *year*” Barnabas and Saul met with the church in Antioch -(Acts 11:26), or “only once a *year*” did the high priest enter the Most Holy Place -(Hebrews 9:7). *eniautos* can also refer to a more general time frame, e.g., “**to proclaim the year of the Lord’s favor**” -(Luke 4:19). *eniautos* may refer to “sabbatical *years*” or “the *Year of Jubilee*” -(Leviticus 25) in Galatians 4:10.

There is a second word for **“Year”** which is found 49X (7 X 7) times in the New Testament

It is a Noun: ἔτος (*etos*), (S <G2094>), *etos* commonly refers to a calendar year. It can be used for someone’s age (Jairus’ daughter was twelve years old, Mark 5:42), or for any other length of time measured in years (Anna the prophetess lived with her husband seven years before he died, Luke 2:36). Years were commonly measured with reference to imperial rulers and other leaders. Thus, Luke records the year in which John’s prophetic ministry began by noting that it was the “**fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar**” -(Luke 3:1).

etos enters into theological discussion in two important areas. First, especially debated by Bible scholars is the notion of the “thousand years” (millennium) in Revelation 20 in the timeline of

God's total plan of salvation. Second, it is difficult for human beings to understand the notion of time/years relative to God's sense of time, for "with the Lord a day is like a thousand *years*, and a thousand *years* are like a day" -(2nd Peter 3:8). Moreover, the Lord remains the same, and his "*years* will never end."

The word "Worthy" is found 7X times in the New Testament

It is a Verb: ἀξιόω (*axioo*), (S <G515>), *axioo* means "to be worthy, consider [something] worthy." The Roman centurion did not "consider [himself] worthy" to have Jesus come to his house -(Luke 7:7). Paul prays for the Thessalonians, that God may "count [them] worthy of his calling" -(2nd Thessalonians 1:11). Elders who serve well "are worthy of double honor" -(1st Timothy 5:17). And, above all, Jesus "has been found worthy of greater honor than Moses," since he is not just God's servant but God's Son -(Hebrews 3:3).

The word phrase "The Gospel" is found 77X (7 X 11) times in 4 distinct forms in the New Testament

The word phrase "The Resurrection" is found 42X (7 X 6) times In 4 distinct forms in the New Testament

The word phrase "The Whole" is found 112X (7 X 16) times In 10 distinct forms in the New Testament

The word phrase "I Serve" is found 21X (7 X 3) times In 13 distinct forms in the New Testament

The word phrase "Even As" is found 182X (7 X 26) times In 3 distinct forms in the New Testament

The word phrase "I Am" is found 154X (7 X 22) times In 9 distinct forms in the New Testament

The word phrase "Being Understood" is found 14X (7 X 2) times In 8 distinct forms in the New Testament

The word phrase "Him Not" is found 1,645X (7 X 235) times In 13 distinct forms in the New Testament

**The word “Lame” is found 14X (7 X 2) times
in the New Testament**

It is an Adjective: χωλός (*cholos*), (S <G5560>), *cholos* is someone who is “lame” -(Matthew 11:5; 15:30, 31; 21:14; Luke 7:22; 14:13, 21; John 5:3; Acts 14:8; Hebrews 12:13) or “crippled” - (Matthew 18:8; Mark 9:45; Acts 3:2; 8:7), either as a birth defect -(Acts 14:8) or by some other means.

Jesus Christ shows great compassion to those afflicted by disease and maladies of various degrees. It is important to note that he never healed anyone as a means of bringing glory to himself. To the contrary, when Jesus healed the lame and crippled, people praised God -(see Matthew 15:31; Acts 8:7). Such is also the case when the residents of Lystra saw a man “lame from birth” healed by Paul -(Acts 14:8-11). Likewise, Jesus did not heal people in order to draw the praise of religious leaders or the religious community. In fact, everywhere Jesus went, he drew criticism from the religious establishment -(Matthew 21:14).

In New Testament times the lame or crippled were typically reduced to pleading for charity - (see Acts 3:2-10); there were no government programs for the handicapped. Jesus gives the responsibility to care for such people to his followers. He makes it clear that the compassion they demonstrate should never be carried out with reciprocity in mind, but rather so that their reward may be realized in eternity. When hosting a banquet, we should not invite friends and family; rather, “invite the poor, the crippled, the lame, the blind, and you will be blessed. Although they cannot repay you, you will be repaid at the resurrection of the righteous” -(Luke 14:12-14).

Hebrews 12:13 appears to use a lameness as a figure of speech for those who are not yet able to spiritually walk on their own.

**The word phrase “Of The Corruptible” is found 7X times
In 4 distinct forms in the New Testament**

**The word phrase “To Birds” is found 14X (7 X 2) times
In 2 distinct forms in the New Testament**

**The word phrase “Was Meet” is found 105X (7 X 15) times
In 8 distinct forms in the New Testament**

**The word phrase “The Glory” is found 168X (7 X 24) times
In 7 distinct forms in the New Testament**

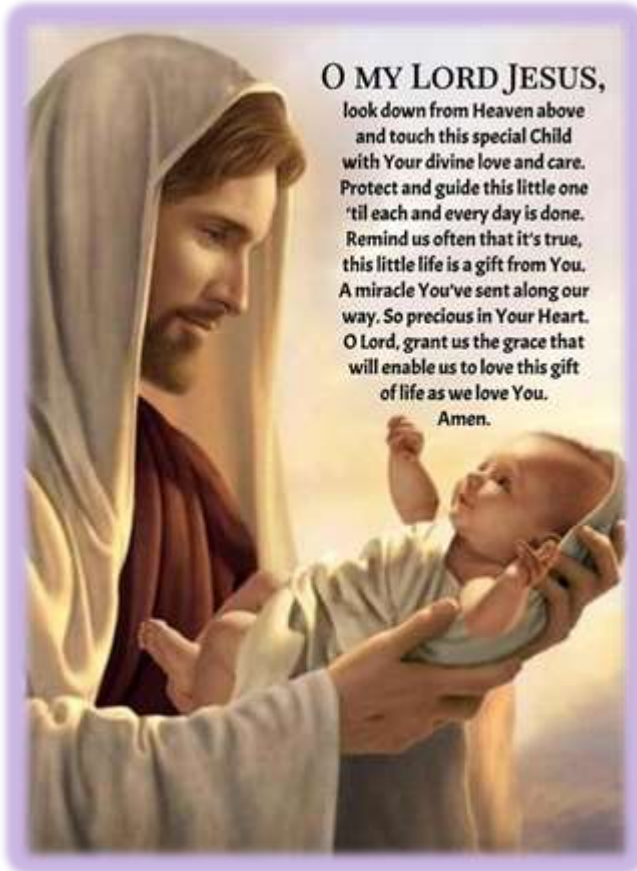
**The word “Welcome” is found 56X (7 X 8) times
in the New Testament**

It is a Verb: δέχομαι (*dechomai*), (S <G1209>), *dechomai* essentially means “to receive” something, but it can also mean “to welcome” someone -(e.g., Matthew 10:14).

**There is a second word “Welcome” which is found 14X (7 x 2) times
In the New Testament**

It is a Verb: προσδέχομαι (*prosdechomai*), (S <G4327>), *prosdechomai* means “to receive, welcome,” and “to wait for, expect something”. It can mean “to receive” in the sense of to welcome someone in a friendly manner. Jesus is accused by the Jewish leadership of welcoming or receiving sinners -(Luke 15:2; cf. 12:36). Paul asks the Roman church to “welcome” their sister Phoebe -(Romans 16:2) and the Philippians to “welcome” Epaphroditus - (Philippians 2:29). In Hebrews 11:35, the author speaks of women “who *received* back their dead, raised to life again.” The same author also uses this verb to speak of accepting something willingly, such as the seizure of one’s property and belongings -(10:34). He encourages his readers to persevere amidst their trials for the sake of the gospel.

Pastor Bob,
EvanTeachr@aol.com



O MY LORD JESUS,

look down from Heaven above
and touch this special Child
with Your divine love and care.
Protect and guide this little one
'til each and every day is done.
Remind us often that it's true,
this little life is a gift from You.
A miracle You've sent along our
way. So precious in Your Heart.
O Lord, grant us the grace that
will enable us to love this gift
of life as we love You.

Amen.