

MY HOPE IS BUILT ON NOTHING LESS

My hope is built on nothing less
 Than Jesus' blood and righteousness.
 I dare not trust the sweetest frame,
 But wholly trust in Jesus' name.

Refrain

On Christ the solid rock I stand,
All other ground is sinking sand;
All other ground is sinking sand.

When darkness seems to hide His face,
 I rest on His unchanging grace.
 In every high and stormy gale,

My anchor holds within the veil.

Refrain

3. His oath, His covenant, His blood, Support me in the whelming flood. When all around my soul gives way, He then is all my hope and stay.

Refrain

4. When He shall come with trumpet sound,

Oh may I then in Him be found.

Dressed in His righteousness alone,
Faultless to stand before the throne.

Refrain



"Engage, Avoid, Reject"

Titus 3:8-11

February 21, 2016

- 8 This is a trustworthy statement; and concerning these things I want you to speak confidently, so that those who have believed God will be careful to engage in good deeds. These things are good and profitable for men.
- 9 But avoid foolish controversies and genealogies and strife and disputes about the Law, for they are unprofitable and worthless.
- 10 Reject a factious man after a first and second warning,
- 11 knowing that such a man is perverted and is sinning, being self-condemned.

Biblical View Christ ALONE, by grace ALONE, through faith ALONE. Christ's Righteousness Imputed Justification Sanctification Glorification Heaven **Declared Righteous** "Therefore, having been justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ," Roman Catholic View Roman Catholic Church Sanctification -> Justification Be Holy Orders Unction Justification
Holy orders
Extreme th Contared Righter
Death Contared Righter Sanctifying Grace Infused Declared Righteous Birth fant Baptism affice & Birth Confibenance Marriage Mass

•Repent & Believe in

ROMAN CATHOLIC INVENTIONS

- 2nd century (c.=century)—Presbyters first called priests by Lucian
- 3rd c.—Sacerdotal mass instituted by Cyprian
- A.D. 300—Prayers for the dead
- A.D. 300—Making the sign of the cross
- A.D. 320—Wax candles
- A.D. 375—Veneration of angels, dead saints, and images
- A.D. 394—Mass became a daily ritual
- A.D. 431—Beginning of exaltation of Mary, term "Mother of God" first applied to her by Council of Ephesus
- A.D. 500—Priests began to wear special clothing
- A.D. 526—Extreme Unction (Rite of Healing)
- A.D. 593—The doctrine of Purgatory by Gregory I

- A.D. 600—Latin used in worship
 A.D. 600—Prayers offered to Mary, dead saints, and angels
- A.D. 610—First man to be proclaimed Pope (Boniface III)
- III)A.D. 709—Kissing the Pope's feet
- A.D. 750—Temporal power of Popes, conferred by Pepin, King of the Franks
- A.D. 786—Veneration of cross, images, relics authorized.
- A.D. 850—Holy water, mixed with pinch of salt, chrism, and blessed by a priest
- A.D. 890—Veneration of St. Joseph
- A.D. 927—College of Cardinals begun
- A.D. 965—Baptism of bells instituted by Pope John XIII
- A.D. 995—Canonization of dead saints by Pope John XV

- A.D. 998—Fasting on Fridays and Lent
- 11th c.—The Mass developed gradually as a sacrifice, attendance made obligatory
- A.D. 1079—Celibacy of priests declared
- A.D. 1090—Rosary adopted (pagan) by Peter the Hermit
- A.D. 1184—The Inquisition instituted by Council of Verona
- A.D. 1190—Sale of indulgences
- 12th c.—Seven Sacraments, defined by Peter Lombard
- A.D. 1215—Transubstantiation, defined by Innocent
- A.D. 1215—Auricular confession (Rite of reconciliation) of sins to a priest instead of God, instituted by Innocent III
- A.D. 1220—Adoration of the Host (wafer), decreed by Pope Honorius III
- A.D. 1251—Scapular invented by Simon Stock of England

- A.D. 1414—The cup forbidden to the laity at communion by Council of Constance
- A.D. 1439—Purgatory proclaimed as a dogma by the Council of Florence
- A.D. 1545—Tradition declared of equal authority with the Bible by the council of Trent
- A.D. 1546—Apocryphal books added to the Bible by the Council of Trent
 A.D. 1560—Creed of Pope Pius IV imposed as the official creed in
- place of the original Apostolic Creed.
 A.D. 1854—Immaculate Conception of Mary (not Jesus, not virgin)
- A.D. 1854—Immaculate Conception of Mary (not Jesus, not virgin birth) proclaimed by Pope Pius IX
 A.D. 1864—Gallabara of Empara alains adday Dana Birra IX and all and a piece Pius IX and a piece Pius I
- A.D. 1864—Syllabus of Errors proclaimed by Pope Pius IX and ratified by the Vatican Council, condemned freedom of religion, conscience, speech, press, and scientific discoveries which are disapproved by the Roman Church; asserted the Pope's temporal authority over all civil rulers
- A.D. 1870—Infallibility of the Pope in matters of faith and morals proclaimed by the Vatican Council
- A.D. 1950—Assumption of Mary proclaimed by Pius XII

COUNCIL OF TRENT

1545 - 1563

- **CANON 9:** "If any one saith, that by faith alone the impious is justified; in such wise as to mean, that nothing else is required to co-operate in order to the obtaining the grace of Justification, and that it is not in any way necessary, that he be prepared and disposed by the movement of his own will; let him be anathema."
- **CANON 12:** "If any one shall say that justifying faith is nothing else than confidence in the divine mercy pardoning sins for Christ's sake, or that it is that confidence alone by which we are justified . . . let him be accursed."
- **CANON 14:** "If any one saith, that man is truly absolved from his sins and justified, because that he assuredly believed himself absolved and justified; or, that no one is truly justified but he who believes himself justified; and that, by this faith alone, absolution and justification are effected; let him be anathema."
- **CANON 24:** "If any one saith, that the justice received is not preserved and also increased before God through good works; but that the said works are merely the fruits and signs of Justification obtained, but not a cause of the increase thereof; let him be anathema."
- **CANON 30:** "If any one saith, that, after the grace of Justification has been received, to every penitent sinner the guilt is remitted, and the debt of eternal punishment is blotted out in such wise, that there remains not any debt of temporal punishment to be discharged either in this world, or in the next in Purgatory, before the entrance to the kingdom of heaven can be opened (to him); let him be anathema."

- 8 This is a trustworthy statement; and concerning these things I want you to speak confidently, so that those who have believed God will be careful to engage in good deeds. These things are good and profitable for men.
- 9 But avoid foolish controversies and genealogies and strife and disputes about the Law, for they are unprofitable and worthless.
- 10 Reject a factious man after a first and second warning,
- 11 knowing that such a man is perverted and is sinning, being self-condemned.

Titus 3:4-7

- 4 But when the kindness of God our Savior and His love for mankind appeared,
- 5 He saved us, not on the basis of deeds which we have done in righteousness, but according to His mercy, by the washing of regeneration and renewing by the Holy Spirit,
- 6 whom He poured out upon us richly through Jesus Christ our Savior,
- 7 so that being justified by His grace we would be made heirs according to the hope of eternal life.

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Titus 1:16

16 They profess to know God, but by their deeds they deny Him, being detestable and disobedient and worthless for any good deed.

Titus 2:7

7 in all things show yourself to be an example of good deeds,

Titus 2:13-14

- 13 our great God and Savior, Christ Jesus,
- 14 who gave Himself for us to redeem us from every lawless deed, and to purify for Himself a people for His own possession, zealous for good deeds.

Titus 3:1

3 Remind them to be subject to rulers, to authorities, to be obedient, to be ready for every good deed,

Titus 3:8

8 This is a trustworthy statement; and concerning these things I want you to speak confidently, so that those who have believed God will be careful to engage in good deeds.

Titus 3:14

14 Our people must also learn to engage in good deeds to meet pressing needs, so that they will not be unfruitful.

Good Deeds - doing something good for someone from your heart, without expecting from them anything in return.

Such As -

- Discipling another believer.
- Providing food for someone that's been ill.
- Visiting a shut-in.
- Showing hospitality.
- Helping the elderly (provide transportation, rake leaves, shovel a sidewalk, help paint their house, etc.)
- Spending time listening.
- Praying with someone.

SNBF:

- Attending.
- Being a greeter.
- Bringing food.
- Giving people a ride.
- Helping set-up.
- Leading in singing.
- Leading us in prayer.
- Running the audio/visual and website.
- Helping with clean-up.
- Giving in the offering.

3 reasons "doing good deeds" is important:

1. FOR THE BENEFIT OF OTHERS.

Gal 6:10

10 So then, while we have opportunity, let us do good to all people, and especially to those who are of the household of the faith.

2. For God's glory now and for all eternity.

2 Cor 5:10

10 For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, so that each one may be recompensed for his deeds in the body, according to what he has done, whether good or bad.

Rom 14:10-12

- 10 For we will all stand before the judgment seat of God.
- 11 For it is written,
- "AS I LIVE, SAYS THE LORD, EVERY KNEE SHALL BOW TO ME,
- AND EVERY TONGUE SHALL GIVE PRAISE TO GOD."
- 12 So then each one of us will give an account of himself to God.

3. FOR EVANGELISM.

Matt 5:16

16 "Let your light shine before men in such a way that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven.

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There is a time and place "to contend", "to fight for" the truth contained in the Word of God.

Jude 3

3 Beloved, while I was making every effort to write you about our common salvation, I felt the necessity to write to you appealing that you contend earnestly for the faith which was once for all handed down to the saints.

2 Tim 4:7-8

- 7 I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith;
- 8 in the future there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will award to me on that day; and not only to me, but also to all who have loved His appearing.

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House of Hillel

House of Shamai

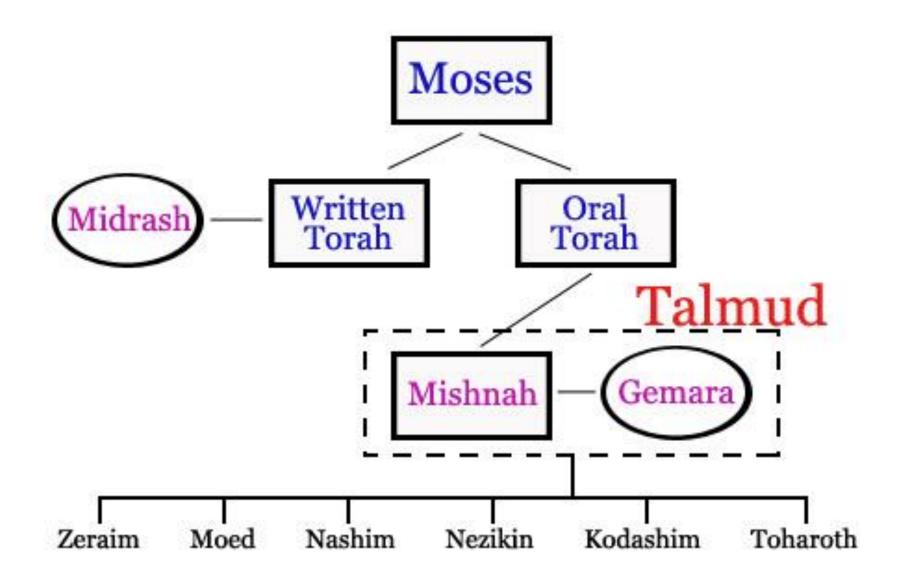
Liberal

Conservative

Academy of Hillel

Academy of Shamai

Talmud (Written form of the Oral Law)



- Zeraim ("seeds") discussions concerning prayer, diet, and agricultural laws.
- Moed ("festival") discussions about holidays.
- **Nashim** ("women") discussions about women and family life.
- *Nezikin* ("damages") discussions about damages and compensation in civil law.
- **Kodashim** ("holy things") discussions regarding sacrifices, offerings, dedications, and other temple-related matters.
- **Tohorot** ("purities") discussions regarding the purity of vessels, foods, dwellings, and people.

Talmud

שכתוב ברתשית וי, כן ובני ישת נותר - רבה פרשה לי. לקיש מירס רמו מ'ב: ומעוג ומדי דיון, ולפון יוני הוא הקוב ב. פרכן דף פ"ו. והמוכחר מכלם, וכלפון הנמרח פם, ינספ כאן רשו יפיפוסו של יפת יסים באסלי שם, ואין משליו. ילטע משל יתרון לבני יפת זה על זה, אלא ליון דחי בלפוט, ושליו כוון בברכה זו יפת

אלסים ליפת ומה שהחיב וישכח

בחמלי שם, לפי פשומי פירושי חלסים

שם, אלא לרמח שישטון השכינה באהלי

הקרים מחמר זה שדומה לו: אמור

הקדוש ברוך הוא. על שלמוד מן

רים פרשה כ'ה, ופרשה כ'ה סימו

ישטן בחסלי שם, חלה שחם כן סים יפת אלזים ליפת ט ליחר כן בכרכת שם, ולח בברכת רשמו באחר שם יפת, ונם כן סיה לו לומר יסיה בחהלי דהי כנש עבר למה פס, ואתלי פירופו בתי כנסיות ובתי סרפא לשון צו חים מדרשים, כמו שכתוב וברחשים כה. וסקף בה שבר ברוח: (סטלי פודי) חו יושב אסלים, וכחו שכתיב ובחדבר בו חיים היא כה, הו מה טוט אהליך ישתב ושל לשחוקים בה ולוסכיה מאשרו שחורש שוד שהתורה מרפח הלשת. error con

כן. ומה שכחיב מרפה לשק, סירושי נאן תרע לך חולי לפון, כין שמות לקר בכבחות ובר, פירום מרי פה, בין שהוח לקרי בשון לשון הרש, וחוסר, ומה חילנות השורה רפואה לכל מחות ופירום יהי מרפים מלפין. מכל פכן תורם הפסוק מרפה לשן, לשן ען החיים, שהה ען חיים, יען פל שלימד לשון החורה בלשוני, היא חים היא פיפר אים מרפה לשיט, של פי מדת ממשל ומנגד שבחיך הגן, כרכחיב תורה. כמו שלמרוב ויכרה רבה הה מנשון וקל להכים

ד', קסלת רבה פסוק מה פסיה ע (א) אין בין ספרים תפילין ומחוות פסוה מו, או, שכל מה ששחיד הקב"ה בר, נהב השירי אבן

למשות למחיד לבות, מושה במהנות ומצילה ת ב ד"ה חי למניתה, דכל חדם בפרק שני הסוקרריו ed et de senee מלח בלפת קודם, מלום די מוכם פנים 2702 200 2272 ולה בכסיבה דייקה בלמר בתכם זכלם piñna sporeb rórea

חירושי הרד-ל (א) אלה הדברים. כניוני מפכש, אנה הדברים, מנין "אנה", (א) אלה הדברים. על שהדברים כפולים כפסיק ג' ובפסיק ה', מטורת המדרש (אובר שנו חבשים התחיל משה להוכיח הת ישרהל, כי שבשה בהדר מה משה, חה של כן דורש והופסוק בנו' סימנים הרחשים יותר אלחים ליפת. א. מגילה דף כו. אין בין כרי וחצלה היה ברחם חודם שבט, הרי שלשים וששה ישים: בכל לשוון כרי. מצילה דף ט וע"בו, ירושלמי מצילה פרק א" הלכה ט". ברחשית רבה שכה "ף , כני שמרת את היה לוחר מה שכתוב שוב כמשנה פרק קחול דמגילה: שדהשברים בוף פרשה ל". וחה שלוחר בלשנותיו של ישת, יון הוא תישה, כמו א" שלום כל ב" שלום ב". הלשוד מה מתחר

פרשה א

סדר מס פין נמשנה. ופרש" ספרים, חורה א (א. א) "אלה הדברים", הלכה, אדם מישראל מהו שיהא מותר לו לכתוב ספר תורה בכל לשון "וכוי, כך שנו חכמים: אין בין ספרים לתפילין פיסים כקל להכינה בספרים לא התירו. לפון חחר ומזווות אלא שהספרים נכתבים בכל לשון", רבן גמליאל אומר: אף הספרים לא התירו שיכתבו אלא יונית. ומה טעמו של רבו גמליאל שאומר מותר לכתוב ספר תורה יונית, כך לימדו רבותינו: "אמר בר קפרא: פרק קפה דפריו של שם. היש פורה, חמו דכתים ובראשית ט. בון "יפת אלהים ליפת וישכן באהלי שם". שיהיו דבריו של הזמיק, הרי זהקרום נרו מה חותר שם נאמרין בלשונותיו של יפת, לכך התירו שיכתבו בלשון יונית, אמר הקדוש ברוך הוא: ראה לשונה של תורה מה חביכה, שמרפאה את הלשון, מנין, שכן כתיב (משלי שו, ר) מוקל מפני שוחקה עם היו לכור עם היו לכור עם היו בייבור בא לשון עץ חיים", ואין עץ הדרך קצרה, פיין שרכן דף ט"ו ופ"ב כ" בייבור בא לשון עץ חיים", ואין עץ הדרך קצרה, פיין שרכן דף ט"ו ופ"ב כ" בייבור בא הם הם חיים אלא תורה, שנאמר (שם ג יח) "עץ לקם מכל ס"ו עץ חיים אלא כן פכל ככן בירפה חיים היא למחזיקים בה", ולשונה של תורה מתיר את הלשון, תדע ה תרע לר לעתיר לבא. כמו לך, לעתיד לבא הקדוש ברוך הוא שלמרו ויקרל רנה פרשה כ'ו סימן עגף יוסף מעלה מגז עדו אילנות משובחים.

נכתבים ככל לשון, היא לוחר שלשינה של הורה הביב, שכבדי שיהים בשולם הזה, וכן כאן שעל שלשחיד ירשא על ידי התורה כל הלשונות. כל? מירה שנהתב נתל להבינה ככל לשון, נתרפא, כלוחר החירוה לכחוב ככל לשן. בהכרח שבשולם הזה עשה מקלח על ידי לדיקים: מגן עדן אילצות הייב לכחוב ספר משובחים. פירום פסם רומים לחילנות שכנו עדו, ועיין שמות רכה מירה לשמה, כרחמר פרשה וכו ופורו סימן כ"ה, השלישית וכו", ושם לה חמר מגן עדן:

להצ תדע לד בד. כדמסים לפונו מסרפה כו' בדברי סורה, הם כן הרפוחה היה בפכיל עד חיים של דברי חורה ורד"לצ

בספס בסם. אי (א) (נבתבים) בכל לשון ובוי נרסיט, ורלה לותר מה שכתוב יונית. ותשה של מפרק קמה דתנילה ושמו לשווד של מפרק ותחום לם שוב במשנה פרק קמה דמנילה וכן, ה, ותפילין ומזחות הינם תורה נרסים: מתויר את הלשון. פותה פיו וולשונה: וולשינה! שלה יכהני למסק

נכתבים חולה השרית: הכי גרסינו לא התירו שיבתבו אלא

אשר הנחלים

כסכים או הסרה (א) יפת גר נאמרים בלשונותיו. כי לשון הצה, נכשך סטכע איש הלשון: מעלה מגן עדן בר מרפאין בר. אי שהכוונה כסשושו גם שינוי נוסחאות היפת בניסוס ובתנתנה טובה וסמודרת, והנה מנען היה אינה נובוה, כן לרפא האלם, וכמו שמוכיח סמשה שהיה בתחילה ציל שפתים, (א) מה שיהא שהר כאין כתב ולשון מסודר, אכן ישת ברכו, שייפה הי אותו עד שיהיה עם כל זה גם כוונה אחרת רכוונה גם כן על צד הכוונה השניה, כפי לשונו יפה. צר שיוכל לשכון באהלי שם. שיהיה מותר לכתוב התורה חירושי הרשיש בלטונו, כי יש בכח לטונו להסביר הדבר על מכונו: שמורפאה את ואו רבד במליאל הלשון. ענין הרפואה בלשון, חכותה שיהיה יכול להוציא בלשונו מכבוד הי, ואם כן זהו הכנוי שפריו למאכל, הוא אכילה הנפש ומוונה אומר אם המפרים כל השולה על רוחו, ויסרר רבריו כראוי כלי תוספת ומגרעת. והנה להשביע אותר מויו השנות הגדולות שיתולה להם לשתיד לכא, ורגה ייסני אחר ייכני אחר ייכני בר. כמשה עמרה לשון הקודש הוא לשין מפוגל מאוד, שבו יכול לבטא כל הפצד וכל הכתוב מבשים, שמלבד שישינו השנות גדולות, שזהו פרי הגן עדן, לשוף. אבל ביור מנלה יו, כי הנדסה עיון עמוע יכול לגלות בו, ולא כן בשאר הלשונות, ווהו שפחיר את 💛 צוד יתישאו לשונם כי יוכלו לגלות להלחם ולענמם הדברים העמוקים. כתוך דבריו שפחית

את הלשון כו. נכתבים בכל לשוז. ככהנ של

כפשיםי מירושי שמח כל חומה, ובלשון של כל חומה מרפה לפון הנחים, כנ חומה, וכנפון פל כל חומה וכוססיים כלמד וכרשטרה!: שהספרים נכתבים מספה כי נסרפה בבל לשוז. ותפילין ומווצת חין לפינו. פיספם לפק נכתבות חלה הפורית, כן הוה ימנית הפלפר לכלו נבילים וכתובים, לפורית, לפוז למתריסון ושפרים הקודם, ושעמה בנמרה דבתפילין מספים ממו לפת ומאות כתיב ודברים ו, וז והיו סרם מביב שמברי הדברים החלה, בסיריתו יהו: אמ ככל לפון כפרסל, חוך מלפון הקודם, חלח יונית, בכל לפון שכדרך מפים דלפון שנים רחמנה פריה רחיקה קוה ים ליחר, בהדיית לכתוב בתו ספר, מדכתיב לשן מחיר אם סלשן יפת אלהים ליפת ונו', וכדלקתן מלפת, פסים כלפת בסחוך, ומדאלמריך קרא למפרי יוני גריכים סקרים, לפון יונית, מכלל רפחר לפון חון ברחסת בירוסלתי מאשורים אפור מן הסורה: שיהיו מונ, כו, מחול ככול דכתיב וישבון באהלי שם, חיט נארה חסמת יפינד" בתי כנפיות ובתי מדרשית, ובחסכת ישין מה שמבפי מצילה וט, כו חמרו, חמר קרח יפת בכחירי לפרוף דרכי חלהים ליפת וישכון בחתלי שם, מליפור רים פרק דברון של יפת יהיו באהלי שם, ופריך הנמרה והימה נומר ומנונ, ספרם לבע שמפה חלה חמר כ' חייה בר הכה סיט בן נמליאל ספירוסי טשמא דכתיב יפת ונו", יפיותו של לבא בר, כרמסיים היא לפון יון לפוט יפה מפל כל בני למט מתרפה כי יפת: שמרפא את הלשון בר כדנרי סרה, 60 ק מתיר את חלשון כר. כפסיטו פן חים של דברי פירושו, שסית מרפה לשון חלמים. וכדחסיים נלמד ממשה כו' נתרפה לפוטג וותפם לפון מתיר מפום דרשת דלסלו לסתיר פה כו"ג ושניו

סמחתר לכחו לתחמיםיו דספרים

מרפילה כיל בבביל

כטנון מסיר ליסור

וא) מרמא לשוד.

של דרשום על כלי ווכדרך רחוקה קנת ים לוחר, לשון מהיר את הלשת, כענין חתיר אישיר הלשין, שהיא בלשון יוני גריכי"ש הקרום, כרמשמע בירושלמי ספרים כחשם, יכן פיק דפחה וס"חו, ושלהי פושה וחש, בו, שהוח בכלל נורים חבחת למסיד סמרום ברוי מפתירו למת ספתיה. é come mes מיתר ששבע הדברים מחדיבים, לעזיר

יין בשניין כן מהיים. מו בספר כיים מיים (כו כוב" ו"כ לה ניהנו הפחיק רכן נמלאל, וחניה כה החרב"ה רכן כחמיה בעוד כי שאושר מותר לבתוב פער תורה חושית כיי "שהספרים" (בתבים רבתיב יפת בר. שפר סירה לא דיקא רליבן שמשון כן נמלאל פלוח, ולמשחא רושכים ככל הספרים נמי בר, ירדי יהירה דקאמר שם בתנילה ום, או דלא הסירי אלא בספר הירה, פלים בכל ליפודי לפבוד פל זה ברחיכה שם אלה לים מיי שישחו מיכות דיקה נגי, אלה ברחשים ומצלה שם משים משום רקלהי כי אלם מי שמחה בישה מירוש השלה של אחת א, אם בקילור יפה שילה פל רבי יהיה, דלפה לי מפפח חפום מעפה דחלפי כיו, חינה כלום, ופיין מהרפ"א בכת פם של התופשית ו"ה שילוחים, פלחית את הילשית, כי חלם הוא מלפין החלמים הליחים וברחבית לו, זי שמיא שנין קבירה, לכן שפיר נישל של רשיאשי לשין החרה

ומקירו מאלמוקנ:

לי לכתוב סמר תורה שטודע (ברכות ה, א) שלמעלה אין אכילה ושתיה, רק צריקים יושבים בכל לשון ובר. ועטרותיהן בראשיהם ונהנים מויו השכינה, בהשנתם ממה שמשיגים ומים חבית שביי להניה כו אחרי management tops who store two microser



- 8 This is a trustworthy statement; and concerning these things I want you to speak confidently, so that those who have believed God will be careful to engage in good deeds. These things are good and profitable for men.
- 9 But avoid foolish controversies and genealogies and strife and disputes about the Law, for they are unprofitable and worthless.
- 10 Reject a factious man after a first and second warning,
- 11 knowing that such a man is perverted and is sinning, being self-condemned.

Sowing Untying Plowing Sewing stitches Reaping Tearing Binding sheaves Trapping Threshing Winnowing Slaughtering Selecting Flaying Grinding Tanning Sifting Scraping hide Kneading Baking Marking hides Shearing wool Cutting hide to shape Washing wool Writing two or more letters Beating wool Erasing two or more letters Dyeing wool Building Spinning Weaving Demolishing Making two loops Extinguishing a fire Weaving two threads Kindling a fire Separating two threads Putting the finishing touch on an object Tying Transporting an object between a private domain and the public domain, or for a distance of 4 cubits within the public domain.

"Foolish controversies . . . Disputes about the Law"

- They taught that you should not look in a mirror on the Sabbath because you might be tempted to pluck out a grey hair and that would be reaping.
- They said that you could only eat an egg which had been laid on the Sabbath if you killed the chicken for Sabbathbreaking.
- A donkey could be led out of the stable on the Sabbath, but the harness and saddle had to be placed on him the day before.
- An egg could not be boiled on the Sabbath, either by normal means or by putting it near a hot kettle or by wrapping it in a hot cloth or by putting it in the hot sand outside.
- If the lights were on when the Sabbath came (Sabbath began at sundown), you could not blow them out. If they had not been lit in time, then you could not light them.
- It was unlawful to move furniture on the Sabbath. There was an exception to this in that you were allowed to move a ladder on the Sabbath, but you could only move it four steps.

- It was unlawful to wear any jewelry or ornaments on the Sabbath, since this might be construed as carrying a burden.
- Only approved wick and oil should a Jew use for candles he burns on the Sabbath.
- It was not permitted to wear false teeth on the Sabbath.
- You were allowed to eat radishes on the Sabbath, but you were warned against dipping them into salt because you might leave them in the salt too long and pickle them and this was considered to be Sabbath-breaking. The Pharisees actually had discussions as to how long it took to pickle a radish.
- It was fine to spit on a rock on the Sabbath, but you could not spit on the ground, because that made mud and mud was mortar, and that was work.
- If a woman got mud on her dress, she was to wait until it had dried and then she was permitted to crumple the dress in her hands one time and crush it and then shake it out once. If that did not do the trick, then she had to wear it.

Today -

- Could God create a weight so large that He couldn't lift it?
- Where did God come from?
- How many angels can fit on the head of a pin?
- If God could create the universe by the wave of his hand or the utterance of a command, why not make Earth dependent on nothing to sustain life?
- When Noah's ark landed, how did the kangaroos make it back to Australia?
- Is God a Democrat, Republican, Libertarian, or Independent?
- If every complex design requires a designer, who designed God?
- If nothing can come from nothing, then how did God create the universe out of nothing?
- Why do Christians believe in the soul when neurology has found clear evidence that the sense of identity and personality can be altered by physical changes to the brain.

". . . there are certain professors who spend half their lives in fighting about nothing at all. There is no more in their contention than the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee; but they will divide a church over it, they will go through the world as if they had found out a great secret,-it really is not of any consequence whatever,-but having made the discovery, they judge everybody by their new-found fad, and so spread a spirit that is contrary to the Spirit of Christ. There are hundreds of questions, which are thought by some people to be very important, but which have no practical bearing whatever, either upon the glory of God, or upon the holiness of man. We are not to go into these matters; let those who have time to waste take up these questions; as for us, we have not time enough for things that are unprofitable and vain."

- Charles Spurgeon

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Strife is an expression of enmity with bitter sometimes violent conflict or dissension. It refers to persistent contention, bickering, petty disagreement, and enmity. It reflects a spirit of antagonistic competitiveness that fights to have its own way, regardless of cost to itself or of harm to others. It is produced by a deep desire to prevail over others, to gain the highest prestige, prominence, and recognition possible. Strife is characterized by self-indulgence and egoism. It has no place even for simple tolerance, much less for humility or love.

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"genealogies" -

- 1. Herod, because of his jealousy of the Jews and their noble ancestry, had the Jewish genealogies in the Temple destroyed. What was left were the oral genealogies that had been passed down or genealogies held still be private individuals that had not been destroyed. This set the stage for much disputes and controversy.
- 2. Tracing one's Jewish genealogy in the Old Testament so that it became the devotion of one's life or the means by which some favor could be obtained from God. Some used their genealogy as a claim to superiority over those that did not have similar family trees. Names, dates and places supposedly contained hidden meanings which became the basis for esoteric doctrines.
- 3. The Jewish Rabbis spent their time building up imaginary and deifying genealogies for the characters of the Old Testament. Fictitious additions were added to the genealogical trees of these and other Old Testament saints.

Titus 1:10-14

- 10 For there are many rebellious men, empty talkers and deceivers, especially those of the circumcision,
- 11 who must be silenced because they are upsetting whole families, teaching things they should not teach for the sake of sordid gain.
- 12 One of themselves, a prophet of their own, said, "Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, lazy gluttons."
- 13 This testimony is true. For this reason reprove them severely so that they may be sound in the faith,
- 14 not paying attention to Jewish myths and commandments of men who turn away from the truth.

1 Tim 1:3-4

- 3 As I urged you upon my departure for Macedonia, remain on at Ephesus so that you may instruct certain men not to teach strange doctrines,
- 4 nor to pay attention to myths and endless genealogies, which give rise to mere speculation rather than furthering the administration of God which is by faith.

1 Tim 6:3-5

- 3 If anyone advocates a different doctrine and does not agree with sound words, those of our Lord Jesus Christ, and with the doctrine conforming to godliness,
- 4 he is conceited and understands nothing; but he has a morbid interest in controversial questions and disputes about words, out of which arise envy, strife, abusive language, evil suspicions,
- 5 and constant friction between men of depraved mind and deprived of the truth, who suppose that godliness is a means of gain.

2 Tim 2:23

23 But refuse foolish and ignorant speculations, knowing that they produce quarrels.

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Gal 5:19-22

- 19 Now the deeds of the flesh are evident, which are: immorality, impurity, sensuality,
- 20 idolatry, sorcery, enmities, strife, jealousy, outbursts of anger, disputes, dissensions, factions,
- 21 envying, drunkenness, carousing, and things like these, of which I forewarn you, just as I have forewarned you, that those who practice such things will not inherit the kingdom of God.

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Matt 18:15-17

- 15 "If your brother sins, go and show him his fault in private; if he listens to you, you have won your brother.
- 16 "But if he does not listen to you, take one or two more with you, so that BY THE MOUTH OF TWO OR THREE WITNESSES EVERY FACT MAY BE CONFIRMED.
- 17 "If he refuses to listen to them, tell it to the church; and if he refuses to listen even to the church, let him be to you as a Gentile and a tax collector.

1 Tim 5:19-20

- 19 Do not receive an accusation against an elder except on the basis of two or three witnesses.
- 20 Those who continue in sin, rebuke in the presence of all, so that the rest also will be fearful of sinning.

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"False teachers in the church invariably distort and contradict Scripture, replacing it with novel insights, ideas, and notions that confuse and mislead God's people and undercut their trust in God's revealed truth. The danger of false doctrine is made all the worse because, appealing to the natural man, it finds ready acceptance among unbelievers and even among worldly, self-centered Christians who are poorly grounded in the Word."

- John MacArthur

Anna Louisa Walker Coghill 1836-1907

June 23, 1836, Kiddemore, Staffordshire, England. July 7, 1907, Bath, England. Fairlight (near Hastings), England.



WORK, FOR THE NIGHT IS COMING

- 1. Work, for the night is coming,
 Work through the morning hours;
 Work while the dew is sparkling,
 Work 'mid springing flowers;
 Work when the day grows brighter,
 Work in the glowing sun;
 Work, for the night is coming,
 When man's work is done.
- Work, for the night is coming,
 Work through the sunny noon;
 Fill brightest hours with labor,
 Rest comes sure and soon.
 Give every flying minute,
 Something to keep in store;
 Work, for the night is coming,
 When man works no more.
- 3. Work, for the night is coming, Under the sunset skies; While their bright tints are glowing, Work, for daylight flies. Work till the last beam fadeth, Fadeth to shine no more; Work, while the night is darkening.

When man's work is o'er.

Application

1. When we are saved, we are given a new occupation – "engaging in good deeds". So now your title is a "Christian: A Doer of Good Deeds."

2. Watch what you fight for — is it worthy or is it worthless?

3. The church must fight first for purity, and second for unity. There are some who enter the church will need to be rejected for failure on one or both accounts.