

Errors Heard from Those Who Have Left the Church

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Over the years there have been many who have abandoned the church of Christ. Some of those have left the church and gone into indifference if not total unbelief. There may be a greater number who have left and joined forces with the denominational world. There are several videos posted on YouTube by some of the people who give their excuses for leaving the body of Christ and have joined themselves to religious error. Following are a few of the ones I have heard.

They say churches of Christ claim there must be authority for everything one does in worship. It is not the churches of Christ who made that rule, God did. Colossians 3:16-17 demonstrate the mandate is set in stone. "Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord. And whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by him." It is God who has said we must have authority for all we do in worship, not members of the church of Christ.

Often, those who have left the church accuse us of overemphasizing doctrine. Let them consider a truth. No one can overemphasize anything God requires of man. So far as doctrine is concerned, the New Testament warns us not to be carried about by every wind of doctrine (Eph. 4:14). In 1 Timothy 1:3, Paul reminds the younger preacher he left in Ephesus to charge some to teach no other doctrine. The apostle then lists some things contrary to sound doctrine (1 Tim. 1:4-10). In Romans, Paul expresses his joy those brethren

obeyed from the heart the doctrine delivered to them (Rom. 6:17). We all are to be nourished or brought up in the words of faith and good doctrine (1 Tim. 4:6). Paul further instructed Timothy that "Till I come, give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine" (1 Tim. 4:13). In the oft-quoted 2 Timothy 4:2-4, Paul charged Timothy to preach the Word in season and out of season. He was to reprove, rebuke, and exhort with all longsuffering, and what else? Doctrine! How important is doctrine? The apostle John states it clearly. "Whosoever transgresseth, and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God. He that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, he hath both the Father and the Son" (2 John 9). Sound doctrine cannot be overemphasized.

Again, those who have left the church falsely accuse brethren of minimizing God's grace. What in the world do they think teaching and preaching concerning the cross of Christ are if not maximizing the grace of God? We are saved by grace through faith (Eph. 2:8-9). Salvation is a gift from God. Why? Because none of us can save ourselves. We are all guilty of sin (Rom. 3:23), the wages of which is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Christ our Lord (Rom. 6:23). We are not guilty of minimizing God's grace, but rather those who have left seem to have forgotten that the grace that brings salvation has appeared unto all men, but it does not save all men. Instead, it teaches us. God's grace teaches us how not to live and how to live (Tit. 2:11-15). How are we to live? As obedient children (1 Pet. 1:14-16). The point is grace and obedience to the doctrine of Christ cannot, they must not, be separated. Faithful members of the church are not guilty of minimizing grace. Rather, those who have left the church have decided to minimize obedience.

Concerning the matter of grace, some who have left the church claim focusing on striving for perfection puts down grace. If such be the case, the writer of Hebrews does the same thing. "Therefore leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ,

let us go on unto perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of faith toward God" (Heb. 6:1). We are all weak and erring. Yes, all of us sin, but over and over the New Testament warns us to stay away from sin and do what is right. Jesus, Himself, said not to minimize obedience. "Strive to enter in at the strait gate" (Luke 13:24). Strive refers to a struggle, to contend for a prize with difficulties standing constantly in our way. Our English word agonize is a transliteration of the Greek word translated "strive" in the King James. The claim that focusing on striving for perfection puts down grace is the opinion of some, but an opinion is all it is. One wonders if such people are down on Paul who over and over, in Galatians 5, Colossians 3, and Ephesians 4, in particular, contrasts the life of the new man with the old man. Was Paul wrong to tell the Romans when one rises from the watery grave of baptism he is to walk in newness of life (Rom. 6:4)? Peter sums this point up well in 1 Peter 4:15-16: "But let none of you suffer as a murderer, or as a thief, or as an evildoer, or as a busybody in other men's matters. Yet if any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed; but let him glorify God on this behalf." The deserters who make this false charge against the faithful are the ones guilty of minimizing something. They minimize Scripture!

Many of those who leave the church claim it is a denomination among denominations. They tell us there are Christians scattered throughout the various churches of men. These are guilty of denying the oneness of the church. As in all the other excuses they appeal to, they ignore the Scripture. Jesus said He would (Mat. 16:18) and did (Acts 2:1...) build His church. There is only one body (Eph. 4:4) which is His church (Eph. 1:22-23). Therefore, there is only one church. The New Testament describes all things concerning that body including its worship, mission, and organization. In other words, the New Testament is the pattern for the church (Heb. 8:1-13). Paul instructed the Corinthians to speak the same things and

for there to be no divisions among them. The apostle sent Timothy to Corinth to remind them of the things Paul taught them, which were the exact same things he taught in every congregation (1 Cor. 4:17).

Those who have left the church and who now claim the church is one among many denominations need to consider Paul's writing to the Corinthians instructing both them and us to be of the same mind, to teach the same things, and for there to be no divisions among us (1 Cor. 1:10). If the deserters are right in their belief that there are Christians in the different denominations is right, and there are divisions in all of them regarding the matters Paul listed, we are all lost. If not, why not?

Departures from the unity of doctrine, practice, and manner of life are reasons the Scripture gives us the clear command to practice the withdrawal of fellowship. John wrote concerning some, "They went out from us, but they were not of us; for if they had been of us, they would no doubt have continued with us: but they went out, that they might be made manifest that they were not all of us" (1 John 2:19). Many of those who went out from us have proven themselves to have never really been one of us.

From the various ones I have heard speak who left the church at some point in their lives, I have concluded three things regarding their thinking. First, they have the wrong idea that we are full of arrogance when we insist that we can absolutely know the truth. What an attack that makes against Jesus Himself, Who said, "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth, shall make you free" (John 8:32).

The second thing is they have abandoned the necessity of being obedient in all things. Their condition is sad in that Paul wrote, "For to this end also did I write, that I might know the proof of you, whether ye be obedient in all things (2 Cor. 2:9).

Third, they seem to have bought into the popular Calvinist error of once saved always saved. If so, they need to return to the Scriptures and meditate on passages such as 2 Peter 2:20: “For if after they have escaped the pollutions of the world through the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, they are again entangled therein, and overcome, the latter end is worse with them than the beginning.”

Jesus died for and built one church, His church. He did not die for the denominations of men, the various community churches popping up all over the country, nor for those in the various world religions who do not honor the God of the Bible nor esteem Jesus as His only begotten Son. No one outside the church of Christ will be saved regardless of whether they have never been members of it or if they have gone out from us.

The Demand for Positive Preaching

Dub McClish

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More and more over the past few years the cry for “positive” preaching has been heard. Surely, preachers need to preach positively in the sense that we offer something that is solid and concrete when we get up to preach. Any fool can raise questions and broadcast his own uncertainties. However, we have a certified Gospel (Gal. 1:11) based upon the “word of prophecy made more sure” (2 Pet. 1:19). The Gospel of Christ is “in truth, the word of God” (1 Thes. 2:13). The task of Gospel preachers is to preach this sure and certain truth and to be positive about it! In the Gospel, we have something to

offer the world that it cannot get anywhere else, and we must unashamedly offer it. True Gospel preaching will always accentuate the “pluses” of Gospel obedience and Christian living which ends in eternal life.

However, I have found that most folk who insist on “positive” preaching have something else in mind. They usually mean: “Don’t preach on specific sins”; “Don’t preach on the necessity of baptism”; “Don’t preach about the one church”; “Don’t expose religious error and call it by name”; etc. (Is it not strange how negative these folks are who demand “positive” preaching?) To this growing element within the church “positive” preaching not only excludes such things as the above but it focuses almost entirely on grace, love, mercy, and joy as they understand them. Surely, none can deny that, properly conceived, these are important themes of the Gospel, and they dare not be neglected. But I deny that these are the only important subjects of the Gospel. “Godly sorrow,” for example is necessary to produce salvation (2 Cor. 7:10).

The “positive” approach represents the encroachment of the false philosophy that all guilt feelings are harmful. Those thus persuaded will not long tolerate preaching that makes them feel guilty. Many in the church now want to do their drinking and dancing, go on living in their adulterous marriages, wear immodest clothing in public, forsake the assembly at will, etc., and never be called in question. If the preacher does not send them from the assembly “feeling good” he has wasted their time! To such, one who dares to continue preaching the whole counsel of God is “negative” and “offensive.” Straightforward preaching that identifies sin and error is “arrogant” preaching and constitutes “an unbalanced gospel” to them.

I challenge such brethren to apply their standards of “positive” preaching to our Lord. He repeatedly rebuked the sins and sinners of His day in scathing words (Mat. 6:1-18; 11:16-24; 12:34, 39; 15:1-20; 23:1-29; etc.). This often

involved calling the name of their party and naming their sins. Our Lord had more to say about the judgment, eternal condemnation, and the wrath of God than He did about some of the more "positive" themes craved by some brethren. By their standards, our Lord was an "unloving," "offensive," "negative," even "unbalanced" preacher! Judging by the shameful way some brethren treat faithful preachers, Jesus and His apostles would be chased from numerous pulpits, were they on earth today.

Some get far more excited about how "dynamic" a speaker may be than how Scriptural his sermon is. They want a preacher who can draw the crowds, often with little concern for what he draws them with. Such people have either never learned, or have chosen to ignore, the characteristics of New Testament preachers and their message. Gospel preaching was decisive and demanded a decision of its listeners. It was distinctive preaching that drew plain lines between the kingdoms of darkness and light, between righteousness and worldliness, between truth and error. It was bold preaching that openly challenged the morally and spiritually bankrupt philosophies of the time. But that kind of distinctive, plain, yet loving preaching that swept the first century world and swept our young nation 150 years ago is unappreciated by many today.

A non-convicting type of preaching provides only superficial healing for the deep needs of the soul. I am interested in saving souls. Can I do this by withholding part of the Word from them, by making them "feel good" when they need to be convicted of sin, by being so careful not to offend that they never see a distinction between truth and error through my preaching? R. N. Hogan was right: "There has been so much sweet-talk preaching that a lot of the saints have spiritual sugar diabetes." A generation raised on this kind of super-sweet, entertainment-oriented preaching has left many a church spiritually malnourished and unfamiliar with the meat of the Gospel. This is why scores of our congregations are on the

brink of losing their identity and of lapsing into full-scale denominationalism.

The numerical and spiritual strength of the church today has not been gained through a compromising, non-disturbing message but through fearless preaching of the distinctive Gospel. It is no mere coincidence that our rapid growth rate in the first half of the century began to decline about the same time that the cry for "positive," "non-offensive" preaching began to be raised. Today's soft, promotional type of preaching is destroying the generation has grown up on it. Unless there is an awakening to what is happening, those of us who are determined to preach and follow the truth may soon find ourselves starting all over again in homes and rented halls as the apostasy of a century ago required. It is already occurring in some communities.

With Micaiah of old, let us preachers have the wisdom and courage to say, even to those in "high places" who seek to silence us, "As Jehovah liveth, what my God saith, that will I speak" (2 Chr. 18:13). And let us have godly men and women who will support faithful preaching by asking for "the old paths, where is the good way" (Jer. 6:16). In such a restoration alone is the solution to the problems of false doctrine and immorality that are so prevalent in the churches!

Denton, TX

Worship God's Way!

Bruce Stulting

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In the first century, the church worshiped according to the

apostles' doctrine (Acts 2:42). Jesus said, "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth" (John 4:24). He also promised the apostles that

when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come (John 16:13).

Therefore, the apostles' doctrine is in complete harmony with the will of the Lord.

It is imperative that we continue to worship according to the New Testament pattern. Failure to do so renders our worship vain (Mat. 15:9). We read how

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein, and put incense thereon, and offered strange fire before the Lord, which he commanded them not. And there went out fire from the Lord, and devoured them, and they died before the Lord (Lev. 10:1-2).

This example admonishes us not to substitute our desires in place of God's commands.

New Testament worship was always carried out with reverence and in an orderly manner (1 Cor. 14:30). The order of the worship is usually determined beforehand by the elders. Godly men take the lead in the assembly and direct us in the various acts of worship. These men often briefly explain the item of worship in order to help us better prepare our minds to worship God. Extremism in worship is to be avoided. Ritualism or emotionalism should never characterize our worship. Today, many "new innovations" such as choirs, swaying with upraised hands, spontaneous singing, and hand clapping are being added to the worship. However, a casual reading of the New Testament will find that these acts are not authorized in worship.

Authorized worship includes the Lord's Supper, giving, singing, prayer, and teaching the Gospel. We dare not try to alter, substitute, add to or take away from the worship that God has authorized. As Christians, we are satisfied to worship God in the way that pleases Him. Any change on our part would be presumptuous and sinful.

During the singing, all members of the congregation are to join their voices together in psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs. In doing so, we not only praise God but also teach and admonish one another as well (Eph. 5:19; Col. 3:16). With the specific command to "sing" addressed to the individual, we do not add mechanical instruments of music in our worship songs. For the same reason, we do not have choirs, solos, or any type of mood music for entertainment.

During worship on the first day of the week, Christians are to give liberally as God has prospered them (1 Cor. 16:1-2). Our liberality in giving is evidence of our devotion to God (2 Cor. 8:1-8). Although there are many factors to determine the amount given, our money must always be given freely (2 Cor. 9:6-7). Guests are not required to give, but they may do so if they choose. The funds collected are used in the work of the church which includes evangelism, benevolence, and edification.

A vital part of any Christian's life is prayer. Through prayer the Christian gains strength, offers thanksgiving to God, makes requests, and intercedes on the behalf of others (1 Pet. 5:8; Phil. 4:6). When Christians come together to worship, prayers are offered frequently. During times of prayer, a godly man speaks his prayer out loud with the rest of the congregation following him in silence (1 Tim. 2:8). Praying in this fashion allows us to maintain order, reverence, and avoid noise and confusion.

The Lord's Supper was instituted by Jesus as a memorial of His death on the cross (Mat. 26:26-29). The unleavened bread and

fruit of the vine are emblems which represent our Savior's body and blood and help us to center our minds on the events of His death. In partaking of the Lord's Supper we have communion (fellowship) with Christ (1 Cor. 10:16). In Acts 20:7 we have the example of the first century church partaking of the Lord's Supper on the first day of each week. We do not practice closed communion, but each person must examine himself that he may partake in a worthy manner (1 Cor. 11:27-29). Guests are not encouraged or forbidden to partake; it is their choice. We must, however, point out that there can be no communion or fellowship with Christ unless we are faithful children of God (1 John 1:5-7).

Teaching is also part of our worship. The Bible is the inspired, authoritative, and all sufficient Word of God (2 Tim. 3:16-17). As such, we believe that if a man speaks it should be from the Word of God (1 Pet. 4:11). Therefore, our Bible class teachers usually teach directly out of the Bible. Sermons from the pulpit will be Bible centered with Scriptures given to enable the listener to check the Bible for oneself (Acts 17:11; John 5:39). At the close of each sermon an invitation will be given. This is an opportunity for the believing sinner to be reconciled to God by obeying the Gospel. This is done by repenting of sins, confessing Christ, and being baptized for the remission of sins (John 8:24; Luke 13:3; Mat. 10:32; Acts 2:38). The erring Christian also has the opportunity to repent and ask for the prayers of the congregation (Acts 8:22).

The foregoing is a brief account of New Testament worship. From the time of the apostles, men have sought to improve upon the Divine pattern. All attempts to do so end in failure and sin. Let us stick with the pattern and worship God "in spirit and in truth." We encourage all to accept the teaching of the New Testament and "Worship God's Way!"

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The Authority of the Scripture Concerning Worship

Jerry Moffitt
September 1990

We have always been a people who made the Word of God our authority in religion. However, since there are signs in our brotherhood of drifting from this mooring, let us express two propositions regarding why God's Word, revealed in the Bible must be our sole authority in worship.

Proposition One: All Else Is Rejected as Authority

First, the church cannot be our authority for it did not give us the truth. Rather, truth gave us the church. The church must support the truth and be the pillar and ground of it. Paul wrote to Timothy: "But if I tarry long, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth" (1 Tim. 3:15).

Second, we reject denominations and ecclesiastical bodies as authority. They are not from heaven, but from man (Mat. 23:25). They are evil plants the Lord wants rooted up (Mat. 15:13).

Third, we reject human reason as authority. God has made it foolish (1 Cor. 1:18-31), so the way of man is not in himself (Jer. 10:23). Under this category we would place traditions of men (Mat. 15:7-9), human philosophy (Col. 2:8), secret knowledge (1 Tim. 6:20-21), and all men as an authority. Men

can be false teachers (2 John 9-11; 1 John 4:1; 2 Pet. 2:13; Jude 3-4).

Fourth, we reject angels (Gal. 1:8-9; 2 Cor. 11:13-15), and human experiences (Mat. 24:24; 2 Cor. 3:13) as authority concerning worship. It is possible for us to be deceived, especially in the realm of human experience.

Proposition Two: Why Scripture Is Our Sole Authority

First, only it is the Word of God (Deut. 8:3; 1 Thes. 2:13; 2 Tim. 3:16-17). "It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God" (Mat. 4:4). No other book, than the Bible, can stand tests intended to discredit this claim.

Second, it is in the Bible that God exercises His authority (1 Cor. 14:37; 2 Thes. 2:1-3; John 14:16-18; John 14:26; John 16:13; 2 Tim. 3:16-17). God had authority and delegated it to the Son (Heb. 1:1-3). The Son put it in men (2 Cor. 5:20), and they wrote it down (1 Cor. 14:37; 2 Thes. 2:1-3).

Thus, third, the Bible claims to be an authority (2 Tim. 3:16-17; 2 Thes. 1:7-9; 2 Pet. 3:5). As a church, we dare not sail off the map of God's Word.

Fourth, Jesus appealed to Scripture as the final authority to settle religious concerns (Mat. 22:28-33; Mat. 19:4-5; John 10:35-36). The apostles did the same, quoting Old Testament passages to authenticate their teaching.

Like the Hebrews writer, time fails if we try to tell all. Scripture is our authority for it is reliable; it will judge us; and, it is indestructible. It will convert us (Psa. 19:7), guide us (Psa. 73:24), cleanse us (John 15:3), save us (James 1:21), sanctify us (John 17:17), edify us (Acts 20:32), and work in us (1 Thes. 2:13). What else could we ask? So may we

continue to hold it up as our sole authority in Christianity.

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The Glorious Gospel of Christ

The Glorious Gospel of Christ

Danny Douglas

Gospel is translated from the Greek euangelion, and it means: "glad or joyful tidings, good message, good news." Indeed, the Gospel is good news (Rom. 10:15). It is the God-given duty of the Lord's church to proclaim it to a lost and dying world (Mark 16:15-16). And, as wonderful as the Gospel is, the soul who refuses to obey it will not be saved, but eternally destroyed (2 Thes. 1:7-9). Now, let us consider why it is such good news, and why it is so urgent for us to obey and teach it.

"As cold waters to a thirsty soul, So is good news from a far country" (Prov. 25:25). The good news of God, the Gospel, was brought down from heaven to earth by the Holy Spirit (1 Pet. 1:12). Inspired men have recorded this message for us in the Scriptures (2 Tim. 3:15-17). Man is lost and condemned without the Gospel (Rom. 1:16). To downcast man, lost in sin, hungering and thirsting for salvation—the Gospel has come!

If we really appreciated the Gospel of Christ, then we will be willing to: (a) suffer for it, like Paul (2 Tim. 1:8-9); (b) sacrifice for its proclamation, and realize that carnal things are very small in comparison to the spiritual blessings brought forth by the preaching and teaching of the Gospel (1 Cor. 9:11-18; Eph. 1:3-7; 3:8); (c) "be fellowhelpers to the truth" (3 John 8); (d) be "fellowlabourers" in the Gospel (Phil. 1:17); (f) spread the Gospel message ourselves (Acts

8:4; Prov. 11:30); (g) help others to be trained to preach and teach it (2 Tim. 2:2). *In the Lord's church today, we urgently need to have a greater love and devotion to the "glorious gospel of the blessed God" (1 Tim. 1:11), which is the "glorious gospel of Christ" (2 Cor. 4:4).*

Why Is the Gospel Such Good News?

1. *The Gospel is good news because it tells man of the Savior who came to earth to save him (Luke 2:10-12; 19:10). As the song says: "Why Did My Savior Come To Earth...Because He Loves Me So" (1 John 4:8-10; Phil. 2:5-11; Rom. 5:6-11; Rev. 1:5). In the Gospel we learn about: "the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me" (Gal. 2:20b). A wonderful Savior is Jesus my Lord.*

The Gospel announces: "how 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" (1 Cor. 15:3-4). Man, under the condemnation of sin, has a Savior who loves him, and who shed his precious blood to save him and wash away his sins (Mat. 1:21; Rev. 1:5; 1 Pet. 1:19). Man does not have to be lost in hell (Rom. 5:8-9). Now that is truly good news!

2. *The Gospel is for all people (Rom. 1:16; Acts 15:7). Jesus commanded His disciples: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned" (Mark 16:15-16). Indeed, Christ "by the grace of God" tasted death "for every man" (Heb. 2:9).*

3. *The Gospel is good news because it is the "gospel of the grace of God" (Acts 20:24). "For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, Teaching us" (cf. Tit. 2:11-12). Because of God's grace, man has the privilege of being taught the Gospel of Christ. Moreover, the Gospel is the message of God's grace, and the grace of God has made the Gospel possible. By it we have access to God's grace (Tit. 2:11-12; Eph. 2:8; Rom. 5:1-2; 10:17; Tit. 3:4-7; 1 Cor.*

15:1).

4. *The Gospel is good news because by it we are begotten by God—we become His children* (1 Cor. 4:15; James 1:18; 1 Pet. 1:23). When one obeys the Gospel of Christ, he is begotten by God and born into His house, the church of Christ—the kingdom of God (1 Tim. 3:15; John 3:3-5; Col. 1:13-14). As physical children are begotten by their fathers, God's children have been begotten by His seed, the Word of God (Luke 8:11; 1 Pet. 1:23). What a privilege to be a child of God (John 1:12-13)! "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God: therefore the world knoweth us not, because it knew him not" (1 John 3:1).

5. *The Gospel is of God. It is the "gospel of God"* (Rom. 1:1; 15:16; 2 Cor. 11:7; 1 Thes. 2:2, 8-9; 1 Pet. 4:17). It is from God—not men! Inspired men received it from God; they did not receive it from man (Gal. 1:11-12; 1 Cor. 2:6-16). Unlike the teachings and inventions of man, it is perfect and eternal (Eph. 1:13; John 8:32; Tit. 1:14; Mat. 15:9; 15:13; 2 John 9; 1 Pet. 1:25; Rev. 14:6). "For this cause also thank we God without ceasing, because, when ye received the word of God which ye heard of us, ye received it not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the word of God, which effectually worketh also in you that believe" (1 Thes. 2:13).

6. *Christ's Gospel is good news because it tells man of heaven and makes the hope of heaven possible* (Col. 1:5). Yet, we must be steadfast and faithful, and be not moved away from the Gospel hope if we are to reach Heaven.

We give thanks to God and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, praying always for you, Since we heard of your faith in Christ Jesus, and of the love which ye have to all the saints, For the hope which is laid up for you in heaven, whereof ye heard before in the word of the truth of the gospel... And you, that were sometime alienated and enemies in your mind by wicked works, yet now hath he reconciled In the body of his flesh through death, to present you holy and unblameable and unreproveable in his sight: If ye continue in the faith grounded and settled, and be not moved away from the hope of

the gos- pel, which ye have heard, and which was preached to every creature which is under heaven; whereof I Paul am made a minister (Col. 1:3-5, 21-23).

7. *The Gospel of Christ brings peace. It is the "gospel of peace"* (Eph. 6:15; Rom. 10:15). By the Gospel, God has made peace between Jew and Gentile, and between Himself and man (cf. Eph. 2:11-22). Because of the Gospel, man is able to have his sins remitted by the blood of Christ, and therefore have access to God the Father (Eph. 2:13-18). "And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus" (Phil. 4:7). By the Gospel "we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ" (Rom. 5:1), which the world cannot provide! (John 14:27; 16:33).

8. *We are called unto God by the Gospel, and by it we are able to obtain "the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ"* (2 Thes. 2:14). "God is faithful, by whom ye were called unto the fellowship of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord" (1 Cor. 1:9). Thus, the Gospel is the only means by which God calls men to Him. Thus, we can understand why God wants all men to hear the Gospel of Christ (Mat. 28:19-20; Mark 16:15-16). What are we doing about it?

9. *The Gospel of Christ is good news because it is "the power of God unto salva tion to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek"* (Rom. 1:16; cf. 1 Cor. 15:1-2). Our "Saviour Jesus Christ...hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel" (2 Tim. 1:10), "the gospel of your salvation" (Eph. 1:13). It informs man that to be saved, he must: hear and believe the Gospel (Acts 2:38; 15:7; Rom. 10:14-17); repent (Acts 2:38; 17:30); confess Jesus Christ as the Son of God (Acts 8:37; Rom. 10:9-10); and be baptized in His name for the remission of sins (Acts 2:38; 22:16). Having put on Christ (Gal. 3:27; Rom. 6:3-4), one must remain faithful (Rev. 2:10; John 8:31-32; 14:15, 21-24; 1 John 1:7). The sacrifice of Christ has made Gospel preaching possible (1 Cor. 1:18-25; 2:2; Eph. 2:13; 3:8)! How great it is!

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