

# 22-0410a - Detailed Summary

## 22-0410a - *Faith To Endure Troublesome Times*, Scott Reynolds

**Bible Readers:** Roger Raines and Tom Freed

These Sermon Notes by Scott Reynolds

See the transcript: [Transcript HTML](#) - [Transcript PDF](#)

(Transcription by TurboScribe.ai)

## Faith To Endure Troublesome Times

Summary of Transcript (0:03 - 44:14)

### Scripture Readings:

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Scripture Reading (0:03 - 1:01), Roger Raines

##### Hebrews 5:11-14,

The transcript begins with a reading from the Book of Hebrews, specifically chapter 5, verses 11 through 14. The passage discusses the concept of spiritual maturity versus immaturity. The speaker notes that there is much to say about this topic, but it is difficult to explain because the audience has become "dull of hearing." The text criticizes the listeners for not progressing beyond the basic teachings (milk) when by this time they should have been capable of teaching others (solid food). It contrasts infants, who are only accustomed to milk, with the mature, who can handle solid food because they've trained their senses through practice to discern good from evil.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Scripture Reading (1:06 - 1:31), Tom Freed

##### Romans 1:16-17,

Next, there is a reading from the Book of Romans, chapter 1, verses 16 and 17. The speaker emphasizes not being ashamed of the gospel of Christ, highlighting its power for salvation for everyone who believes, both Jew and Greek. The passage explains that the righteousness of God is revealed from faith to faith, quoting "the just shall live by faith."

## Sermon

**Preacher:** Scott Reynolds

### 1:37 - 4:22 Introduction to the Sermon on Hebrews

The sermon begins by focusing on Hebrews 5, discussing the idea of "solid food" versus "milk." The speaker explains that the audience of Hebrews had become dull of hearing and needed to revisit the elementary principles of God's oracles rather than progressing to deeper teachings. The basic principles include repentance, faith toward God, baptisms, laying on of hands, resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment. The sermon stresses the importance of moving from these basics to more profound teachings to avoid spiritual stagnation or falling away.

## **4:23 - 7:17 Historical Context of Hebrews**

The speaker provides historical context for the Book of Hebrews, noting its likely composition during the late 60s AD amidst the Jewish rebellion against Rome, leading to significant persecution. This setting explains why the epistle was written to encourage Jewish Christians to not abandon their faith due to persecution. The book emphasizes Christ's superiority over the Jewish religious system, portraying Jesus as the ultimate priest and sacrifice, thus completing and fulfilling the Old Testament. The speaker also mentions Hebrews 11, which lists Old Testament figures of faith, as a source of hope for these persecuted believers.

## **7:18 - 12:24 Application to Modern Faith**

The sermon then relates the historical context to contemporary challenges faced by Christians, particularly in America and Europe, where traditional Christian teachings are sometimes labeled as hate speech. The speaker cites an example from a Scandinavian country where Christian leaders were jailed for teaching on biblical marriage. This part of the sermon poses the question of whether modern Christians have a faith strong enough to withstand current cultural pressures, emphasizing the need for spiritual maturity beyond basic principles to endure hardships.

## **12:25 - 17:39 Theological Insights from Hebrews**

The speaker delves into theological insights from Hebrews 1, focusing on the identity and role of Jesus Christ. It is established that Jesus is God's son, creator of all things, and the one through whom salvation is inherited. The sermon explains the legal implications of inheritance in biblical context, highlighting that salvation is a gift, not something earned, requiring the death of the testator (Christ) for the will (testament) to be enacted. This section underscores Jesus's divine nature and his role in the redemption narrative, contrasting him with angels to affirm his unique status.

## **17:40 - 18:07 For Salvation to be an Inheritance**

The speaker continues explaining that for salvation to be considered an inheritance, there must be conditions set within the will to qualify the heirs. The writer of Hebrews urges listeners to pay closer attention to the teachings they've received to avoid drifting away from their salvation. This admonition comes from Hebrews 2:1, emphasizing the importance of not neglecting one's inheritance.

## **18:08 - 19:14 Obeying the Terms of the Will**

The sermon touches on the potential for Christians to lose focus on their faith during times of hardship, leading to neglect of their spiritual inheritance. The speaker then quotes from Hebrews 2 and Psalm 8 to discuss how Jesus, identified as the Son, was made lower than the angels for a time to become human, thereby qualifying him to be the savior of mankind.

## **19:14 - 20:36 Jesus, the Founder of Salvation**

Here, the speaker delves into how Jesus, through his suffering, death, and temptation, became the perfect founder of salvation for humanity. Hebrews 2:9-18 is cited to illustrate Jesus's role in destroying death's power and delivering people from the lifelong slavery of the fear of death. Jesus is described as becoming like his brothers in every respect to serve as a merciful and faithful high priest.

## **20:37 - 22:14 Jesus as High Priest and Ambassador**

The speaker discusses Jesus's role as both ambassador and high priest, drawing a parallel with Israel's history of rebellion. The question arises about how Jesus was an ambassador to Israel before his human birth, leading to an exploration of the "angel of the Lord" in the Old Testament. The sermon suggests that this angel was a pre-incarnate appearance of Jesus, as evidenced by interactions detailed in scripture.

## **22:14 - 24:38 The Angel of the Lord**

The narrative from Judges 2 is used to highlight how the angel of the Lord, speaking in the first person as if he were God, interacted with Israel, reinforcing the idea that this angel was indeed the Son of God. This connection is drawn back to Hebrews 1, where the speaker notes that no angel was called "Son" except for this special figure.

## **24:40 - 26:43 Warning Against Unbelief**

The sermon warns against hardening one's heart, drawing from the example of Israel's rebellion in the wilderness as described in Hebrews 3. The speaker encourages daily mutual encouragement among believers to avoid deceit by sin, which can lead to unbelief and turning away from God.

## **26:45 - 28:38 Entering God's Rest**

Expanding on the theme of unbelief, the speaker refers to the promise of entering God's rest, which was not realized by the rebellious generation in the wilderness. The sermon stresses the importance of combining the gospel message with faith to truly enter into this rest, tying this to the contemporary audience's need to persevere in faith despite challenges.

## **28:39 - 29:33 The Power of God's Word**

The sermon highlights the living and active nature of God's word, its ability to discern the thoughts and intentions of the heart, and its role in combating unbelief. This passage from Hebrews 4 emphasizes the necessity of engaging with scripture to maintain and strengthen faith.

## **29:35 - 30:50 Jesus, Our Sympathetic High Priest**

Jesus is presented as a high priest who can sympathize with human weaknesses, having been tempted yet remaining sinless. This portrayal encourages believers to approach God's throne with confidence for mercy and grace in times of need.

## **30:53 - 32:10 Jesus in the Order of Melchizedek**

The speaker discusses Jesus's priesthood in the order of Melchizedek, emphasizing his reverent submission and obedience learned through suffering, which qualified him to save those who obey him.

## **32:11 - 33:40 Warning Against Falling Away**

A severe warning is issued against those who, after receiving enlightenment and sharing in the Holy Spirit, fall away. The impossibility of renewing repentance in such cases is underscored, followed by an encouragement that the audience is still capable of better things related to salvation.

## **33:41 - 34:20 The Promise to Abraham**

The sermon concludes this segment by discussing the promise made to Abraham, which was sworn by God himself, emphasizing the reliability of God's promises and the patience required to inherit them, drawing a parallel to the believers' hope and faith.

## **34:24 - 34:55 The Hope Offered by God's Oath and Promise**

The speaker discusses how God's promise to Abraham, confirmed by an oath, serves as a double assurance for believers. This promise and oath provide a hope that is meant to encourage those who have fled from persecution, reinforcing the theme of hope amidst trials.

## **34:57 - 35:22 Hope as an Anchor of the Soul**

This section describes hope as an anchor for the soul, firm and secure, anchored in heaven where Jesus has entered as our high priest in the order of Melchizedek. The imagery of the anchor symbolizes the steadfastness and security believers can have in their faith.

## **35:24 - 36:09 Jesus' Unique Priesthood**

The sermon elaborates on Jesus' priesthood, emphasizing that unlike earthly priests, Jesus did not need to offer daily sacrifices for his own sins since he was without sin. His one-time sacrifice of himself was sufficient for all, highlighting his holiness, purity, and the eternal efficacy of his sacrifice.

## **36:10 - 37:12 The New Covenant**

The speaker contrasts the Old Covenant with the New Covenant, citing Jeremiah's prophecy where God promises to write His laws in the hearts and minds of His people. This new covenant ensures direct knowledge of God, forgiveness of sins, and the obsolescence of the old covenant.

## **37:15 - 38:25 Confidence in Christ's Sacrifice**

Here, the speaker encourages believers to approach God with confidence because of Jesus' sacrifice, which allows direct access to God. This confidence is linked to a sincere heart and full assurance of faith, urging believers towards love, good deeds, and mutual encouragement.

## **38:26 - 39:26 Perseverance and Mutual Encouragement**

The sermon stresses the importance of not forsaking the gathering of believers, promoting perseverance through mutual encouragement and love. It warns of the dire consequences of deliberately continuing in sin after knowing the truth, speaking of judgment and the severity of rejecting Christ's sacrifice.

## **39:27 - 39:55 The Severity of Sinning Against Christ**

The speaker elaborates on the severe judgment awaiting those who reject Christ's blood and insult the Spirit of grace, quoting scripture to emphasize divine vengeance and judgment.

## **39:57 - 41:01 Remembering Past Perseverance**

This segment reflects on the early days of the listeners' faith, where they endured persecution and supported each other. The speaker encourages maintaining this confidence, promising rich rewards for perseverance in faith.

## **41:02 - 41:26 Faith Leads to Salvation**

The sermon concludes this part with a call to live by faith, not shrinking back but believing, which leads to salvation, contrasting with those who might fall back into destruction.

## **41:26 - 41:49 Invitation to Join the Hebrews Class**

The speaker mentions the ongoing study of Hebrews, noting that the class is nearing its end with only two chapters left, inviting those who haven't attended to join and gain value from the study.

## **41:49 - 44:14 The Role and Humanity of Jesus**

The final section summarizes Jesus' role as the divine savior who became human, experienced temptation, and showed the way to heaven. This understanding of Jesus as both God and man provides comfort, hope, and direction for believers facing persecution or temptation. The sermon ends with an invitation for a response from the congregation, leading into a hymn.