

23-1231a - Detailed Summary

23-1231a - *Jesus, The Rock of Ages, Part 2*, Jim Lokenbauer

Bible Readers: Kevin Woosley and Roger Raines

This detailed summary by Grok, xAI

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

(Transcription by TurboScribe.ai)

Jesus, The Rock of Ages, Part 2

Summary of Transcript (0:03 - 33:56)

Scripture Readings:

1st Scripture Reading (0:03 - 1:13), Kevin Woosley

Daniel 2:31-35,

- The speaker reads from the Book of Daniel, describing King Nebuchadnezzar's dream of a great image with different parts made from gold, silver, bronze, iron, and clay.
- A stone, not cut by human hands, strikes the statue's feet, causing the entire image to crumble into dust, which is then blown away by the wind.

2nd Scripture Reading (1:18 - 2:18), Roger Raines

Daniel 2:44,45,

- The stone then grows into a mountain that fills the earth, symbolizing a kingdom established by God that will never be destroyed.

Summary

Preacher: Jim Lokenbauer

(2:22 - 9:16) Introduction to the Concept of God as a Rock

- The sermon continues with an exploration of the term "rock" (Hebrew: **sur**) used in the Old Testament to describe God as immovable, strong, and a place of refuge.
- References include:
 - **Exodus 17:6:** God provides water from a rock, symbolizing His provision and miraculous power.
 - **1 Corinthians 10:1-4:** Paul equates this rock with Christ, who followed and provided for the Israelites in the wilderness.

- **Exodus 33:21-22:** Moses is hidden in the cleft of the rock to see God's glory, illustrating safety and peace in God's presence.
- **Deuteronomy 32:3-4** and **Isaiah 44:6-8:** God is described as the Rock, perfect, just, and without injustice.
- **Psalms 18:** David uses the imagery of God as a rock for refuge, strength, and salvation.

(9:16 - 11:11) Further Biblical References to God as the Rock

- Continues with more references from Psalms where David praises God as his rock, fortress, and deliverer.
- Highlights the use of this imagery in hymns, noting its lasting impact in Christian worship.

(11:11 - 12:27) Judgment and Deliverance in Judah's History

- Discusses the spiritual decline of Judah, leading to their punishment by Babylonian captivity under King Nebuchadnezzar.
- Despite their exile, God's love and care for the remnant of Judah are shown through personal deliverances like those of Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach, Abednego, and through Esther's intervention.

(12:27 - 16:45) The Context and Challenge of Nebuchadnezzar's Dream

- Describes the situation where Nebuchadnezzar, troubled by dreams, challenges his wise men to both reveal and interpret the dream, with death as the penalty for failure.
- Daniel, along with his friends, prays for revelation, and God provides Daniel with the dream's details.
- Daniel then recounts the dream to the king, matching it precisely, leaving Nebuchadnezzar in awe.

(16:46 - 24:54) Detailed Interpretation of the Dream

- Discusses the shocking part of the dream where a stone, not made by human hands, destroys the statue, symbolizing the end of human kingdoms by divine intervention.
- The stone grows into a mountain filling the earth, interpreted as God's eternal kingdom replacing all others.
- Highlights the linguistic and symbolic significance of "stone" in Hebrew, linking it to concepts of building and family.
- A stone that was cut out by no mortal hands crushed the idol to dust, starting at the feet where it was weakest, clay mingled with iron, and then the rest of the statue was crushed into powder and was blown away never to be seen again, and so now Daniel will interpret the dream. So let's look at verses 36 through 35. This was the dream.
- Daniel interprets the dream, explaining to Nebuchadnezzar that he represents the head of gold, acknowledging divine providence in his kingship.

- References the acknowledgment by Cyrus of Persia in Ezra 1:2, where he credits God for his dominion and the command to rebuild the temple.

(24:55 - 26:30) Continuation of Dream Interpretation

- Verse 39 describes the succeeding kingdoms after Babylon: the Medo-Persian Empire (silver) and the Greek Empire (bronze), led by Alexander the Great.
- The spread of Koine Greek under Alexander's empire facilitated the later spread of the gospel.
- After Alexander, his empire was divided among his generals, leading to conflicts, notably between the Ptolemies and Seleucids, influencing the history of the Holy Land.

(26:30 - 28:11) Interpretation of the Roman Empire

- Describes the fourth kingdom as Rome, symbolized by the iron legs and feet of iron mixed with clay, indicating strength but also division and weakness.
- Discusses the political instability due to the emperors' self-deification, contrasting with the true God's stance on sharing glory.

(28:11 - 29:50) The Stone and the Kingdom of God

- Verses 44 and 45 predict the establishment of God's eternal kingdom, symbolized by the stone not made by human hands, which will crush all previous kingdoms.
- Nebuchadnezzar's dramatic response to the interpretation, falling prostrate before Daniel, though Daniel deflects the worship to God.
- Emphasizes that the dream's certainty and trustworthiness are confirmed by God's revelation.

(29:51 - 30:28) The Stone as Christ

- Identifies the stone as Christ, fulfilling the promise to Abraham, destined to bless all nations and grow into a mountain covering the earth.

(30:29 - 31:12) The Church as an Everlasting Kingdom

- The church is depicted as this eternal kingdom, with Christ as its head, not any human authority like the Pope.
- The church is described as God's living temple, built of living stones.

(31:12 - 31:26) Conclusion of the Sermon

- Promises more discussion on the foundation of Christ's kingdom in the evening session.

(31:27 - 31:54) Historical Fulfillment of Prophecy

- Affirms the historical accuracy of the prophecy, giving comfort and proof of God's omniscience.

(31:54 - 33:24) Personal Impact of Prophecy

- The speaker shares how these prophecies influenced their faith, highlighting the reliability of God's word.

(33:25 - 33:56) Closing Remarks and Invitation

- Ends with a quote from Isaiah 26:4, emphasizing trust in God as an everlasting rock.
- Invites the congregation to respond to any spiritual needs during the invitation song.