

24-0630p - Detailed Summary

24-0630p - *The Rock & Cornerstone*, Scott Reynolds

Bible Reader: Mike Mathis

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(Sermon Notes by Scott Reynolds)

The Rock & Cornerstone

Summary of Transcript (0:04 - 40:17)

Scripture Reading

Bible Reader: (0:03 - 1:10), Mike Mathis

Scripture Passage:

- The session begins with a reading from Colossians 1:15-17, focusing on Jesus being described as the image of the invisible God and the firstborn over all creation.

Summary

Preacher: Scott Reynolds

(1:15 - 2:46) Introduction to the Theme

- Purpose of Equipping the Saints: The speaker refers back to a morning discussion based on Ephesians 4:11-16, emphasizing the equipping of the saints for ministry work and building up the body of Christ.
- Focus on Knowledge of Christ: Plans to expand on the theme of knowing Jesus as the Son of God, using the metaphor of building on a solid foundation.

(2:48 - 4:12) Building Metaphor

- Wise and Foolish Builder: Discusses Jesus's parable of the builders, one on rock (foundation in Christ) and one on sand, illustrating the necessity of a firm foundation.
- Temple Metaphor: Paul's analogy of believers being built into a temple, with Christ as the foundation that cannot be altered.

(4:15 - 4:58) The Church as a Holy Temple

- Identity of the Temple: Clarifies that the church collectively, not the physical building, is considered the temple of the Holy Spirit.

(4:58 - 5:55) Cornerstone and Confession

- Rock and Cornerstone: Jesus is identified as the rock, specifically linked to Peter's confession in Matthew 16 that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God.

(5:56 - 11:44) Jesus Before Pilate

- Historical Context: Jesus's trial before Pontius Pilate where Jesus confirms his identity as a king, not of this world, aligning with the messianic expectations.
- Legal Machinations: Discusses the Jewish leaders' manipulation of Roman legal processes to have Jesus crucified.
- Pilate's Dilemma: Pilate's attempt to release Jesus, despite political pressure, and his eventual statement, "Behold the man," highlighting Jesus's innocence and divinity.

(11:46 - 12:25) The Bedrock of Christianity

- Summary of Jesus's Identity: Jesus is recognized as both the Christ (anointed one) and the Son of God, forming the foundational beliefs of Christianity.

(12:26 - 20:57) Exploration of Jesus's Divinity

- Hebrews Chapter 1: The speaker uses Hebrews to delve into the divinity of Christ, emphasizing his role in creation, his authority, and his anointment by God.
- Anointed King: Hebrews 1:8 is cited to highlight Jesus's eternal throne, righteousness, and divine anointment, solidifying his role as king.

(20:57 - 21:46) Anointing and Divinity of Jesus

- Christ as Anointed: The term "Messiah" in Hebrew and "Christ" in Greek both signify anointing, emphasizing Jesus's divine anointment.
- Divinity Confirmation: The scripture uses "theos" to refer to Jesus, confirming his deity alongside God the Father.

(21:47 - 26:47) Psalm 45 - The Messiah and His Bride

- Context and Heading: Psalm 45 is introduced as a prophecy about the Messiah, noted for its reference to the Messiah having a bride.

Description of the Messiah:

- The Messiah is depicted as blessed, with grace upon his lips, blessed forever by God.
- He is described with glory, majesty, and righteousness, wielding authority and power.
- The Messiah's throne is eternal, and he is anointed with gladness above his companions.
- The passage also describes a royal wedding, symbolizing the relationship between Christ and his church.

(26:47 - 28:19) **Building Faith Through Scriptures**

- **Scriptural Basis:** The speaker stresses that the ideas discussed are directly from scriptures, not external interpretations.
- **Hebrew Writer's Reference:** The writer of Hebrews points to Psalms to affirm Jesus's divinity, enhancing the understanding of Christ's role.

(28:19 - 31:41) **The Cornerstone Concept**

- **Cornerstone Significance:** Jesus is likened to the cornerstone in building, which aligns and directs the structure, symbolizing his foundational role in Christianity.
- **Scriptural References:** Psalm 118:22-24 and Isaiah 28:16 are cited to illustrate Jesus as the chief cornerstone, rejected by builders yet chosen by God.

(31:42 - 35:34) **Parable of the Wicked Vineyard Tenants**

- **Parable Context:** Jesus uses the parable of the wicked tenants to explain his rejection and the shift of the kingdom from Jewish leadership to others.
- **Jesus as the Cornerstone:** In this context, Jesus quotes Psalm 118 to identify himself as the stone the builders rejected, now made the cornerstone.

(35:35 - 39:40) **Theological Implications**

- **Change in Religious Direction:** The cornerstone metaphor signifies a shift from Judaism to Christianity, with Jesus establishing a new kingdom.
- **Typology:** Discusses the shift from the Old Testament as a type (shadow) to Christ as the reality or anti-type.
- **Rejection by Jewish Leaders:** Notes the Jewish leaders' rejection of Jesus despite his fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy.

(39:42 - 40:17) **Conclusion and Invitation**

- **Future Lessons:** The speaker plans to further discuss building the church as a holy temple in the next session.
- **Invitation:** An invitation is extended for spiritual commitment or response, ending the session with a song.