

# 24-0825p - Detailed Summary

## 24-0825p - *Take Care How You Build, Part 2*, Scott Reynolds

**Bible Reader:** John Nousek

This detailed summary by ChatGPT

See the sermon notes: [Sermon Notes HTML](#) - [Sermon Notes PDF](#)

(Sermon notes by Scott Reynolds)

## Take Care How You Build, Part 2

Summary of Transcript (0:04 - 36:16)

### Scripture Reading

**Bible Reader: (0:04 - 1:08), John Nousek**

- The speaker opens with a reading from the Bible, citing two passages: Acts 7:48-50 and 2 Timothy 4:8, emphasizing that God does not dwell in man-made temples and that believers receive a "crown of righteousness."

### Transcript

**Preacher:** Scott Reynolds

#### (1:12 - 2:46) **Concept of the Temple and Priesthood**

- Discusses the idea that Christians are a "royal priesthood" and that God's presence is within them, removing the need to seek Him in a specific location. Believers have direct access to God through Jesus, the high priest and intercessor.

#### (2:46 - 3:33) **Jesus as the High Priest and Apostle**

- Reflects on Jesus as the "high priest" and "apostle" in believers' lives, linking this to a "building construction" metaphor where believers' faith and lives are built upon Jesus.

#### (3:33 - 4:40) **Role of Leadership in Building Faith**

- Notes that leaders (apostles, prophets, evangelists, shepherds, teachers) are given to equip the "saints" for service to build up Christ's body and foster unity.

#### (4:41 - 5:51) **Jesus as Foundation of Faith**

- Highlights that Jesus is the "bedrock" and "cornerstone" of the foundation laid by apostles and prophets, uniting believers in maturity and knowledge of God.

### **(5:52 - 6:36) Believers as a Holy Temple**

- Believers are growing into a "holy temple," and as such, should focus not on self-improvement alone but on creating a "dwelling place for God."

### **(6:37 - 8:07) The Body as a Temple**

- The speaker connects the concept of the body as a "temple of the Holy Spirit," explaining it as a dwelling place, and draws a parallel between the human body and Jesus' body as a temple.

### **(8:08 - 9:57) Responsibility to Preserve the Temple**

- Emphasizes the importance of treating the body, the temple, with respect, referencing passages that warn against "destroying" God's temple and connecting this to self-care and reverence for God.

### **(9:58 - 12:13) Building Carefully on the Foundation of Jesus**

- Reflects on 1 Corinthians 3, noting that believers must "take care" in building on Jesus' foundation with meaningful "materials" (gold, silver, precious stones) as their works will be tested by fire.

### **(12:14 - 13:52) Understanding the Tabernacle's Significance**

- Points to the need for believers to understand the construction and purpose of the tabernacle as a model for constructing a "holy temple" within themselves.

### **(13:53 - 17:30) The Role of Priests and Jesus as High Priest**

- Urges understanding of the responsibilities of God's priests, and highlights Jesus' role as a high priest in the order of Melchizedek, preceding the Mosaic priesthood, making it relevant to believers today.

### **(17:31 - 18:38) The Manifestation of Believers' Works**

- Notes that each person's work in building upon Jesus will be revealed and evaluated, with a caution that everything done in secret will come to light.

### **(18:05 - 19:05) Paul's Message on Light and Fire**

- Paul's writings in Ephesians and Corinthians emphasize that everything exposed by light becomes visible, and everything illuminated becomes a light.
- The concept of fire is introduced, representing a test that reveals the quality of each person's work.

### **(19:06 - 20:38) Metaphorical Testing Through Fire**

- In Jesus' parable of the wise and foolish builders, trials are symbolized by natural elements like rain and wind. Similarly, Paul's metaphor uses fire to test materials, distinguishing those that endure (gold, silver) from those that are consumed (wood, hay).

- Robert Milligan’s analogy: heat melts wax but hardens clay, symbolizing the different responses of people under trials, shaping their actions and resilience.

#### **(20:39 - 22:24) Foundation and Building Materials as Symbols**

- The foundation represents salvation, while building materials represent how individuals live out that salvation.
- The metaphor highlights the impact of materials (actions and attributes) on withstanding challenges, encouraging thoughtful building on the foundation of Jesus Christ.

#### **(22:25 - 23:15) Reward for Enduring Work**

- If a person’s work endures testing by fire, they receive a reward, retaining both the work and the reward.
- The speaker consulted ChatGPT, exploring the New Testament concept of a reward system for believers.

#### **(23:16 - 28:59) Heavenly Crowns as Rewards**

- The New Testament mentions five crowns that symbolize different virtues:
  - Crown of Righteousness: For eagerly awaiting Christ’s return.
  - Crown of Life: Awarded for enduring trials, often associated with martyrdom.
  - Crown of Glory: For leaders who shepherd the faithful selflessly.
  - Incorruptible Crown: For those practicing self-discipline.
  - Crown of Rejoicing: For those who lead others to Christ.
- These crowns encourage Christians to live faithfully and endure trials, acknowledging that their efforts have eternal significance.

#### **(29:00 - 31:07) Loss and Salvation Amid Testing**

- Paul contrasts loss and salvation: if a person’s work is burned, they suffer loss, yet are still saved.
- The purpose of the fire is to test work quality, emphasizing the importance of building with enduring attributes.

#### **(31:08 - 32:24) Attributes of Building Materials**

- Positive attributes correspond to enduring materials (e.g., gold), while negative traits align with perishable ones (e.g., hay).
- Recognizing and cultivating positive attributes fortifies believers against trials, while eliminating negative attributes prevents loss.

#### **(32:25 - 34:16) Believers as the Temple of God**

- Paul reminds believers that they are temples of God, meant to embody holiness and house the Spirit.

- Referencing Acts and Isaiah, God values humility and reverence more than ornate earthly structures, emphasizing a "poor and contrite spirit."

**(34:17 - 36:16) The Purpose of Testing and Building a Temple for God**

- Fire tests the quality of a person's work, calling believers to cultivate virtues that contribute to a strong spiritual foundation.
- Concluding with a call to reflect on the "house" they are building for God and the invitation to embrace these values and strive to embody the qualities that make them a fitting temple for God's presence.