

25-0202a - Detailed Summary

25-0202a - *Stop The Insanity!*, Tom Freed

Bible Readers: Mike Mathis and Roger Raines

This detailed summary by Grok, xAI

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(Transcription by TurboScribe.ai)

Stop The Insanity!

Summary of Transcript (0:04 - 39:07)

Scripture Readings:

1st Scripture Reading (0:04 - 1:54), Mike Mathis

Romans 3:28-32,

The session begins with a reading from the Book of Romans, specifically from chapter 1, verses 28 through 32, using the New King James Version. The scripture describes how those who do not retain God in their knowledge are given over to a debased mind, leading to various forms of unrighteousness including sexual immorality, wickedness, and deceit. The passage concludes by stating that those who practice such behaviors are deserving of death, and likewise, those who approve of these practices share in this judgment.

2nd Scripture Reading (1:59 - 3:02), Roger Raines

Isaiah 1:16-20,

Another scripture from Isaiah, chapter 1, verses 16 through 20. This passage calls for repentance and moral purification, urging individuals to cleanse themselves, stop doing evil, learn to do good, seek justice, and defend the vulnerable like orphans and widows. It emphasizes God's offer of forgiveness and the consequences of disobedience, promising divine judgment or mercy depending on one's actions.

Summary

Preacher: Tom Freed

(3:07 - 6:50) Introduction to the Sermon "Stop the Insanity"

- The speaker introduces a sermon titled "Stop the Insanity," inspired by an old infomercial, to address what they perceive as the moral decay of the country. They lament the shift from a Christian nation to one they describe as embracing sin and evil. Specific issues cited include high abortion rates, divorce, homosexuality, drug use, and the general moral decline. They reference Isaiah 5:20 to critique how modern society labels evil as good and vice versa,

particularly in political contexts. The speaker also touches on the personal and societal effects of sin, including the hardening of hearts and the increase in lawlessness and coldness among people.

(6:51 - 16:30) Further Discussion on Sin and God's Wrath

- Continuing from Romans, the speaker delves deeper into the consequences of rejecting God. They argue that the evidence of God's existence is clear through creation, making human ignorance or denial of God inexcusable. They criticize modern beliefs like atheism and evolution as foolish, contrasting them with Christian faith. The sermon then moves to discuss sexual immorality, particularly homosexuality, as signs of societal depravity, linking current societal behaviors directly to biblical warnings about the last days. They mention contemporary issues like public displays of sexuality, gender transitions without parental consent, and what they see as the indoctrination of youth in schools, using these examples to illustrate a broader moral and spiritual decline. The sermon concludes with references to 2 Timothy, describing the characteristics of people in the last days, which the speaker aligns with current societal conditions, suggesting we might be living in the end times.

(16:31 - 16:55) The Cyclical Nature of Sin

- The speaker reflects on the notion from Ecclesiastes that there is nothing new under the sun, suggesting that all sins committed today have historical precedents. They assert that societal insanity increases as people move away from God and biblical teachings, leading to moral decay.

(16:58 - 17:53) Historical Parallels with Rome

- By drawing parallels with ancient Rome, the speaker warns that the United States could meet a similar fate due to its moral sins. They note that while the U.S. might be safe from external military threats, internal moral decay is leading to its downfall, reminiscent of how Rome fell due to similar internal issues. They reference a Soviet leader's statement about conquering America without firing a shot, suggesting this strategy is being realized today.

(17:55 - 19:56) Biblical Warnings and Current Events

- The sermon uses Isaiah to describe Israel's rebellion against God, likening it to contemporary America. They point out specific issues like wildfires in California and Maui, and the influx of foreigners, interpreting these as signs of divine judgment similar to what befell Israel when it turned from God. The passage from Isaiah equates modern society to the sinful cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

(20:04 - 22:53) Sodom and Gomorrah as an Example of Depravity

- The narrative of Sodom and Gomorrah is used to illustrate extreme moral corruption due to sexual sin. The speaker recounts how the men of Sodom attempted to assault divine messengers, showing how sin can blind people to morality, much like drug addiction blinds individuals to their own destruction. They warn of God's historical judgments on such behavior, likening potential future judgments to the destruction of Sodom by fire and brimstone.

(22:55 - 24:43) The Coming Judgment

- The sermon continues with references to biblical prophecies about the end times, comparing them to the flood in Noah's time. They stress the unexpected nature of God's judgment, suggesting that just as people were unaware during Noah's time, so too might modern society be caught off-guard by divine retribution.

(24:43 - 26:49) Salvation Through Obedience

- The speaker explains how Noah was saved through his obedience, paralleling this with Christian salvation through baptism and faith, symbolized by water. They emphasize that just as God preserved Noah, He will save the faithful on Judgment Day.

(26:51 - 28:37) The Call to Repentance and Righteousness

- Using passages from Isaiah and James, the message shifts towards hope and redemption. The speaker urges repentance and the practice of pure religion—helping the vulnerable and living a life unspotted from the world. They highlight the promise of prosperity for those who obey God's laws versus destruction for those who rebel, using Psalm 1 as a metaphor for the righteous.

(28:39 - 31:23) Personal Responsibility and Action

- The sermon concludes with a call to action, using Paul's transformation as an example of how one can change from a sinner to a follower of Christ. The speaker encourages Christians to actively resist evil, not to rely solely on political figures for moral change, but to lead by example in doing good. They cite Matthew to emphasize the Christian duty to be visible in their faith and actions, like salt and light, and to be bold in righteousness.

(31:25 - 33:07) Encouragement to Speak Boldly

- The speaker urges Christians to speak out for what is right, drawing inspiration from the early apostles who boldly preached despite facing death. They cite Acts and 2 Timothy, emphasizing the necessity of preaching, correcting, and encouraging with patience. They stress that inaction in the face of knowing what's good is sinful, using James to underline this point. They motivate the congregation by highlighting that even a small group, like the twelve apostles, can have a significant impact.

(33:08 - 34:03) The Power of One

- The sermon reflects on how the gospel spread in the past with minimal resources, contrasting it with today's technological advantages. They mention Colossians, illustrating that a small group or even one person can preach the gospel to the entire world, just as the early Christians did without modern communication tools.

(34:05 - 35:16) The Lesson of Jonah and Nineveh

- Using the story of Jonah, the speaker illustrates how one person can lead an entire city to repentance. They recount how Jonah's preaching in Nineveh led to the city's repentance,

averting its destruction, demonstrating that one individual can catalyze national change. They suggest that the same could happen in their country if someone stands up like Jonah did.

(35:17 - 36:20) Equipped for Good Works

- The speaker reassures the congregation that they are equipped by God through scripture for every good work, as per 2 Timothy. They emphasize that in a world perceived as insane, true peace and sanity come from Jesus, exemplified by the story of Legion, who found peace and clarity after being freed from demonic possession.

(36:22 - 37:50) Choosing Life Through Obedience

- The sermon turns to the choice between life and death, blessings and curses, using Deuteronomy to call for a decision towards life through loving and obeying God. They connect this ancient promise to contemporary relevance, suggesting that national healing and prosperity can be achieved by returning to God, or facing destruction if not.

(37:52 - 39:07) Warning of Consequences and Call to Action

- The speaker warns of the dire consequences of continued sin, citing Psalms and 2 Thessalonians, where evildoers face being cut off from God eternally. They stress the urgency for personal and collective repentance, noting the insanity of rejecting salvation for eternal damnation. The sermon concludes with a call for prayer or sharing good news, affirming the congregation's Christian identity and encouraging communal support.