

# 25-0810a - Detailed Summary

## 25-0810a - Fatherly Instructions, Part 3, Jim Lokenbauer

**Bible Readers:** Roger Raines and Mike Mathis

This detailed summary by Grok, xAI, (Transcription by TurboScribe.ai)

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

## Fatherly Instructions, Part 3

Summary of Transcript (0:04 - 22:25)

### Scripture Readings

<b>1<sup>st</sup> Reading</b> (0:04 - 0:30): Roger Raines <b>Exodus 20:20:</b> The sermon begins with Roger reading from Exodus 20:20, where Moses reassures the people not to be afraid, explaining that God's presence is a test to instill a fear of Him that prevents sin.	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Reading</b> (0:35 - 1:01): Mike Mathis <b>Proverbs 1:7:</b> Following this, Mike reads Proverbs 1:7, which states that the fear of the Lord is the foundation of knowledge, while fools reject wisdom and instruction. These readings set the thematic tone for the sermon, emphasizing the concept of fearing God as a motivational factor for righteous behavior.
---	--

## Summary

**Preacher:** Jim Lokenbauer

### (1:06 - 3:53) Introduction and Context

Preacher Jim opens by greeting the congregation and expressing his privilege, yet slight reservation, in delivering the sermon due to his lack of professional speaking experience. He introduces the sermon's focus, titled "Fatherly Instructions, Part 3," which is aimed particularly at youth but relevant to all. Jim connects this sermon to previous ones, noting that it continues the theme of God's instructions as a father, drawing parallels with biblical figures like David and Solomon who guided their children. He highlights the cause-and-effect principle from prior sermons, using "if-then" statements from Scripture, and introduces fear as the motivational factor behind this principle. Jim underscores that fear of God is foundational for learning and decision-making, lamenting that modern youth and their mentors often lack this fear, which is critical given the eternal consequences of one's choices.

### (3:54 - 8:36) Fear as a Motivational Factor

Jim delves into the concept of fear, specifically the Hebrew word *ya-re*, which encompasses moral reverence, fear, and being afraid. He illustrates this with Genesis 2:16-17, where God commands Adam not to eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, warning that disobedience leads to death. This introduces the cause-and-effect principle: "You eat, you die." Jim explains that Adam,

created with intelligence and in God's image, understood this command, driven by a natural instinct to survive. He categorizes human views on death into three mindsets: a healthy respect for life and awareness of death's inevitability (Adam's perspective), a debilitating fear of death that hinders living fully, and a reckless disregard for both life and death, often linked to a lack of belief in God. Jim connects Adam's *ya-re* (reverent fear) for God to his understanding of God as the giver of life, blessings, and protection, reinforcing that God's commands are for humanity's benefit, much like a parent's instructions to a child.

### **(8:37 - 12:59) Examples of Fear in Scripture**

Jim provides further examples of fear in Scripture, starting with Exodus 20, where God's awe-inspiring presence on Mount Sinai, marked by thunder, lightning, and a quaking mountain, instills fear in the Israelites to deter sin. Moses clarifies that this fear is purposeful, meant to encourage obedience. Jim also cites Daniel 9:4, where Daniel uses *ya-re* to express reverent fear for God, who is faithful and loving to those who obey Him. Another Hebrew word, *kat*, meaning dread, is introduced through Genesis 9:2, where God instills fear and dread in animals toward humans post-flood, contrasting their pre-flood harmony with Noah. This dread, Jim notes, is evident in animals' instinctive flight from humans, illustrating God's use of fear to establish order.

### **(13:01 - 17:53) Additional Hebrew Words for Fear and Their Context**

Jim explores other Hebrew words for fear: *ragaz* (to quiver or shake violently), *rayad* (to fear and tremble), and *pakkad* (terror or great fear). These are exemplified in Exodus 15:14-16, where Moses' Song of Moses describes the terror and dread that God instills in Israel's enemies (Philistia, Edom, Moab, and Canaan) after the Red Sea crossing, as news of God's power spreads. This fear paralyzes these nations, ensuring Israel's safe passage. Jim connects this to Christ, the second person of the Godhead, leading Israel through the wilderness, emphasizing that God's fearsome nature demands reverence and obedience. Finally, Jim transitions to the New Testament, citing Matthew 10, where Jesus instructs the apostles not to fear human persecution (*phobia* in Greek, covering fear, reverence, and awe) but to fear God, who can destroy both body and soul in hell (Gehenna). This reinforces the sermon's core message: fear God, not man, as the ultimate motivator for righteous living.

### **(17:54 - 18:53) The Role of Fear in Shaping Believers**

Jim emphasizes the critical importance of fearing God, building on the earlier discussion of biblical examples of fear. He explains that fear of God is not only a motivator for avoiding sin but also a transformative force that shapes believers into the image of God. Through the teachings of Solomon, whom Jim describes as the wisest man who ever lived, God communicates the significance of this fear. Solomon's writings in Proverbs, particularly Proverbs 1:7, establish that the fear of the Lord is the foundation and starting point for acquiring knowledge, underscoring its essential role in a believer's spiritual and intellectual growth.

### **(18:54 - 20:45) The Practical Application of Godly Knowledge**

Jim elaborates on how the knowledge gained through fearing God, as taught by Solomon in Proverbs, can be applied to every aspect of life. This includes worship, family relationships, interactions with friends, colleagues, and society at large. He paints a vivid picture of God as a

father teaching His children, using Solomon as the conduit for divine wisdom recorded in the book of Proverbs. Jim references Proverbs 1:1-6, where Solomon outlines the purpose of proverbs: to attain wisdom, discipline, and insight; to foster a prudent and just life; to provide knowledge and discretion to the young; and to enhance learning for the wise. He notes that these verses contain 13 distinct purposes for proverbs, which he plans to explore further in part four of the sermon later that evening.

### **(20:46 - 22:11) The Contrast Between Wisdom and Foolishness**

Jim returns to Proverbs 1:7, completing the verse by addressing its second half: “fools despise wisdom and discipline.” He challenges the congregation to reflect on whether they truly fear God or live recklessly, like the fool who denies God’s existence. He reiterates the gravity of fearing God, who holds the power to judge and destroy both body and soul in hell, reinforcing the sermon’s earlier reference to Matthew 10:28. Jim urges the congregation to consider their accountability to God and invites those in need of prayer or baptism to come forward, emphasizing the church’s role in supporting spiritual decisions. He also previews the evening session, where he will discuss the 13 purposes of proverbs mentioned earlier.

### **(22:11 - 22:25) Closing Invitation**

In the sermon’s conclusion, Jim encourages the congregation to return for the evening session to continue exploring the 13 points from Proverbs 1:1-6. He extends an invitation for anyone needing spiritual support, such as prayers or baptism, to come forward as the congregation stands and sings together, marking the traditional close of the service with a call to action and communal worship.