

Salvation

Definition and Overview:

Salvation, in Christian theology, refers to the deliverance from sin and its consequences, achieved through faith in Jesus Christ. It is a central theme in the Bible, encompassing the concepts of redemption, justification, sanctification, and glorification. Salvation is viewed as a gift from God, made possible by the sacrificial death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Sanctification

Definition and Etymology:

Sanctification is the process of being made holy, set apart for God's purposes, and conformed to the image of Christ. The term derives from the Latin "sanctificare," meaning "to make holy," and is rooted in the Hebrew word "qadosh" and the Greek word "hagios," both of which convey the idea of holiness and separation unto God. Positional (Hebrews 10:10); Progressive (Philippians 2:12-13); Ultimate (1 John 3:2).

Worship

Definition and Etymology:

Worship, in the biblical context, refers to the reverent honor and homage paid to God.

The term is derived from the Old English "weorthscipe," meaning "worthiness" or "respect." In the Bible, worship encompasses both the attitude of the heart and the actions that express reverence and adoration toward God.

Obedience

Definition and Importance

Obedience in the biblical context refers to the act of submitting to the commands, laws, and will of God. It is a fundamental aspect of the Christian faith, reflecting a believer's commitment to God and His Word. Obedience is not merely about following rules but is an expression of love, trust, and reverence for God.

Trust

Definition and Meaning:

Trust, in the biblical context, refers to a firm belief in the reliability, truth, ability, or strength of someone or something. It is a foundational element of faith, representing confidence and reliance on God and His promises. Trust is both an attitude and an action, reflecting a deep-seated assurance in God's character and His Word.

Discussion/Study Prompts

1. What from today's message resonated with you? Why?
2. How do you relate to the Moses & Aaron (as senior leaders), to Joshua & Caleb (as leaders), to the congregation (as followers)?
3. Jesus promised to be with the church always as we share the good news (Matthew 28:18–20). What are some ways that the church fails to trust God to fulfill his promises today?
4. Caleb and Joshua trusted God's promises to them, beyond their fears. Why do you sense this was the case? Can you give some examples of people you know who have exercised a similar type of confidence in their lives when they were called to trust God's promises for them?
5. Reflect on a time when you had to trust God for a majorly outrageous promise? How did that grow your trust & faith?