

Perspective in Life

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I. Introduction.

A. Text: Deuteronomy 8:1.

B. Deuteronomy is a compilation of all God taught Israel through Moses.

II. Implications of obedience.

A. Everyone has a philosophy of obedience.

B. Stages of repentance.

1. Goodness. (Romans 4)

2. Trial. (Job 2:24)

3. Judgment.

C. Some have a philosophy of obedience where they only respond when God gets down to the third level.

D. Some have a philosophy where they respond to God during the second stage such as Jonah.

E. Others have a philosophy where they respond to God during the first stage. When God speaks they respond.

III. What it means to live.

A. Develop convictions. The sovereignty of God, the authority of the Scriptures, the value of the individual and the servant lifestyle should be basic convictions.

1. The sovereignty of God. (Genesis 50:20)

a. God is at work in your life for good.

b. The alternative to believing this is bitterness.

2. The authority of Scripture. (John 6:63, Deuteronomy 8)

a. Believing the promises of God is essential for living.

b. The alternative is confusion.

3. The value of the individual. (1 Corinthians 8)

a. You are more than just a number. You are a human being made in the moral and spiritual image of God.

b. You are valuable in the body of Christ.

c. The alternative is despair.

4. The servant lifestyle. (Proverbs 13:10)

a. The alternative is conflict.

b. Paul served by gathering firewood. (Acts 28:3)

B. Multiplication.

1. Jesus' goal was to love the world, help many and train a few. (John 17:4; 19; 4:34)

2. The only thing we can do is teach, pray and model.

3. We need to have some objectives for our ministry and personal life.

C. Possession of the land.

1. We must not try to move too fast. One of the best definitions of sin is a shortcut.

2. Know the gifts in 1 Corinthians 12 and Romans 12, but do not make them a focus.

3. Major on living and you will possess the land. (Deuteronomy 7:22)

Application questions:

1. What is your philosophy of obedience?

2. Which conviction could you use the most growth in developing?

3. What does multiplication look like practically in the Christian work? Explain.
