

Balancing Life as a Teacher

Skip Gray

I. Introduction.

A. The basis for our fellowship is the goodness we share. (Romans 15:14)

B. There are principles to balancing lifestyle.

II. There is no distinction between the sacred and secular.

A. Through the Incarnation God said that there was no distinction between the sacred and secular. All is holy.

B. All things are pure in and of themselves. (Titus 1:15, Romans 14:14)

C. We are to seek integration in life. (Psalm 86:11)

D. Disintegration is harmful. We are to live the Christ-centered life, but working this out takes time.

III. Our self-esteem is exclusively a function of intimacy with Christ.

A. Christ is our life—there is nothing we can do to be more significant. (Colossians 3:4)

B. We must be anchored in God and in a fellowship as believers. (Psalm 62:5, II Corinthians 8:5, Acts 16:10)

C. Believers need a place to manage the tension of different realities. (Luke 14, I Peter 3; Proverbs 22:3, I Corinthians 4:3)

D. Spend time with those who are well balanced. (Proverbs 13:20)

IV. We must be Christ-like in terms of our goals.

A. Jesus' objective was training men, as ours should be. (John 17:4)

B. Jesus did not go through life with a packaged agenda. We cannot advocate cookie-cutter Christianity. (Acts 10:38)

C. Jesus did good and healed others spiritually.

D. It takes wisdom to discern our own legitimate needs and the needs of others. Jesus' own basic mission was very narrow. He finished the work of training the twelve, not feeding the poor. (John 17:4, Luke 5:15, Psalm 127:2)

E. There are seasons in life.

F. Jesus stayed put because He loved the world.

Application questions:

1. What are some ways we separate the sacred and secular?

2. Why is having a proper basis for self-acceptance so important?

3. How can you reorganize your objectives so that they are more Christ-like?
