I. The Great Commission - Obedience

II. The Great Commission - Rationale

A. Universalism

1. Typical (but otherwise diverse) advocates
   a. Nels Ferre
   b. James Pike
   c. Paul Tillich
   d. Karl Barth

2. The premise
   a. Similarity of religions
   b. Religion - culturally oriented
   c. No finality - syncretism

B. The Biblical View of Non-Christian Religions

1. Old Testament
   a. Cain (Genesis 4)
   b. Abram (Genesis 12f.)
c. Egypt (Exodus 12:12)

d. First commandment (Exodus 20:3-4)

e. Joshua and the Canaanites (Book of Joshua)

f. Elijah and Baal (I Kings 18)

g. Daniel and comrades in Babylon (Dan. 3, 6)

h. Isaiah and apostate Judaism (Isaiah 1)

2. New Testament

   a. Jesus and Nicodemus (John 3)

   b. Jesus as Bread (John 6)

   c. Jesus as Light (John 8)

   d. Jesus as the Door (John 10)

   e. Jesus as the Way (John 14:6)

   f. Peter and the Sanhedrin (Acts 4:12)

   g. The One Mediator (I Tim. 2:5)

   h. Paul at Athens (Acts 17)
i. Paul at Ephesus (Acts 19)

j. Paul and the Galatian Heresy (Gal. 1:9)

C. Truth in Other Religions?
   1. Creation accounts
   2. Flood accounts
   3. Golden Rule

D. What About Those Who Haven't Heard?
   1. Natural Revelation (Rom. 1:18f.)
   2. Special Revelation
      a. Ethiopian Eunuch (Acts 8:26-39)
      b. Cornelius (Acts 10)
      c. Corinthians (Acts 18:10)

E. The Destiny of the Unbeliever
   1. Mark 9:43 -48
   2. Revelation 20:10-15

III. Conclusion

SCRIPTURE MEMORY VERSE - John 14:6 – “Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by me.”