

Great Commission



Baptist Church

Dr. Douglas E. Brown, Pastor/Teacher



Making Positional Sanctification Practical

I Corinthians
Life Group Curriculum
March – April 2023

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Lesson I

Date: March 5, 2023

Lesson Scriptures: 1 Corinthians 7:25-40

THE ADVANTAGES OF SINGLENESS VS. MARRIAGE

Lesson Aim: To be made aware of the unique challenges of marriage. The believer will learn not to make decisions based on earthly pressures alone without considering Scripture in the decision-making process.

Open It

1. What to you is good and bad about remaining single?

Explore It

1. What is one advantage in remaining single?

2. Why did Paul think it best to remain single?

3. What perspective can help us serve God well whether married or single?

4. What advantage do unmarried people have in ministry?

Get It

1. How should the fact that the time is short affect our priorities and actions?

2. What does it mean to live as if not engrossed in the things of the world?

3. What does it look like when a married person is engrossed in the things of the world?

4. What does it look like when a single person is engrossed in the things of the world?

Apply It

1. What is one way you could encourage a single person to live and serve the Lord?
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Summary:

The apostle Paul in his letter continues to teach about biblical marriage and the advantages of biblical singleness. He writes in verse 25, “Now concerning virgins I have no commandment of the Lord: yet I give my judgment, as one that hath obtained mercy of the Lord to be faithful.” Paul addresses the young maidens particularly virgins in this section. The virgins are called to be fully committed, while freely maximizing their spiritual life under the rule of God and the lordship of Jesus Christ.

Paul taught in verse 17 that each one should live their life in the situation in which the Lord has assigned when God called them. He repeats himself again in verses 20 and 24 to show the importance of living a biblically unmarried spiritual life, free from entanglements. While not challenging the spiritual value of Christian marriage, Paul teaches that there are unique challenges within a marriage. Why? First, marriage is the unification of two imperfect people. Secondly, marriage is not exempt from any internal and external trials in life. Paul teaches that the desire to have a mate should be bathed in prayer and supplication while maximizing his single status until God brings a mate. Paul is not implying that one should not have a strong desire to be united with what the world would call our *soulmate*, but he makes it plain that our desire in no way should become a spiritual distraction.

It should be every believer’s understanding that God doesn’t make mistakes and in time, he will provide you with the desires of your heart according to His preferred will. Our Creator is able to provide you with a spiritual mate which is more than a soulmate. Paul gives additional thoughts on the matter to the Corinthian believers. He teaches them that the choice to marry was theirs, but that they should exercise extreme caution concerning marriage and not become partners with those who do not believe. What fellowship does light have with darkness? (2 Cor. 6:14)

Lesson aim and summary by Kenneth E. Wilson, DDiv
The Preachers Outline & Sermon Bible
The Bible Knowledge Commentary

Lesson II

Date: March 12, 2023

Lesson Scriptures: 1 Corinthians 8:1-13

BE WISE WITH CHRISTIAN MATURITY

Lesson Aim: To learn how not to become a stumbling block to those Christian believers who are spiritually considered to be babes in Christ and are unable to digest solid spiritual food.

Open It

1. When have you refused to participate in an event that everyone else seemed to be enjoying?

Explore It

1. What was troubling the Corinthians?

2. Why is it more important to be known by God than to know about God?

3. What importance does God attach to idols?

4. How can a Christian destroy someone?

Get It

1. In what way can knowledge puff up a person?

2. How can we build up others in a loving way?

3. What are some customs in our society that weaker Christians often need to avoid?

4. What specific things could you do to protect a new Christian's faith in God?

Apply It

1. What nurture could you give to a new Christian this week to help him or her grow stronger in the faith?
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Summary:

Under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit the apostle Paul addresses the consumption of meat sacrificed to idols in this chapter. This question was raised by the Corinthian believers of what would be the consequences if they were to consume such an offering. Paul in his exhortation redirects the conversation away from food in the direction of the principles of *knowledge* and *love*. He takes a schematic view of their behavior and knowledge concerning the things of God. Paul writes in verse 3, “But if anyone loves God, he is known by God.” He highlights the point that those who love God is known, and is intimately and affectionately loved by Him (1 Jn. 4:7-8).

In their present culture, they encountered pagan beliefs of there being many idol gods. Paul writes in verse 6, “yet for us there is but one God, the Father, from whom all things came and for whom we live; and there is but one Lord, Jesus Christ, through whom all things came and through whom we live.” The saints at Corinth believed in the True and Living God not only as their Creator but as their Father. This connection was made possible through their Lord Jesus Christ. This is how the conversation concerning the consumption of meat being sacrificed to idols was introduced initially to Paul. Before he allowed the conversation to continue, it was necessary that the Corinthian's knowledge concerning this subject be explored. Paul wanted to prove the point that no one has all the answers concerning all the things of God. Knowledge without love puffs up, and knowledge with love builds up. Believers are called to love one another (Jn. 13:34).

So now, Paul has discovered that the Corinthian believers’ conscience, understanding, and knowledge concerning idol gods are flawed. That their understanding concerning the consumption of food is flawed, and this is due primarily to their lack of knowledge concerning the things of God. Paul also discovered that within the body of the Corinthian people’s belief, different levels of understanding existed concerning this issue. There were some Corinthians that were weak and easily led astray. Paul was clear when it came to setting the example of leading by faith, even to the point of disavowing himself nourishment that would cause others confusion and place them in a position to stumble or be led astray.

Lesson aim and summary by Kenneth E. Wilson, DDiv
The Preachers Outline & Sermon Bible
The Bible Knowledge Commentary

Lesson III

Date: March 19, 2023

Lesson Scriptures: 1 Corinthians 9:1-14

AUTHORITY BALANCED BY DISCIPLINE - PART 1

Lesson Aim: To teach the student that those who preach the gospel is worthy of his wages.

Open It

1. What training is necessary for a person in your chosen profession?

Explore It

1. What proofs did Paul use to show that he was a genuine apostle?

2. What rights did Paul waive to be an apostle?

3. Why was Paul willing to set aside his rights?

4. What has the Lord commanded for those who preach the gospel?

Get It

1. What are some of your rights and freedoms as a Christian?

2. Under what circumstances should we take advantage of our rights, and when should we willingly waive them?

3. How can we show our love to unbelievers while refusing to participate in activity that is sinful?

4. Why is it helpful to adjust our actions for the people around us?

Apply It

1. What specific rights could you waive for Christ's sake? How?
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Summary:

Some Corinthians were questioning Paul's authority and rights as an authentic Apostle. In this section, Paul gives his credentials by writing that he actually saw and talked with the resurrected Christ who called him to be an apostle and made him even more qualified and his advice more persuasive than any others. He uses himself as an illustration for giving up his personal rights. Paul, in verses 1-14, shows his authority and asserts his rights to be *maintained* as an apostle of Jesus Christ. The writer of this summary used the word *maintained* to mean to be provided with the necessities for life or existence.

It is not unusual for a minister to be met with unkind return for good will to people. So, Paul, set forth himself as an example of self-denial for the good of others. Paul had every right to hospitality, to marry, and to be paid for his work. But he willingly gave up these rights to win people to Christ. However, he informed these Corinthians that he had as much right to these things as the other apostles, without laboring with his hands to get it. In Luke 10:7, Jesus said that "the workers deserve their wages." And in Numbers 18:8-24, Priest in the temple would receive a portion of the offerings as their food.

However, Paul renounced his rights, rather than hinder his success by claiming them. It is the minister's choice to wave this right as Paul did, but those who deny or withhold their support of the minister of God's Word, transgress against God. Those who seek to do our souls good should have good provided for them because they are worthy of double honor (1 Tim. 5:17). It is our duty to maintain our ministers.

Lesson aim and summary by Glendoria P. Boyd, Dip. TH.
New King James Bible
Bible Knowledge Commentary
Life Application NIV Commentary

Lesson IV

Date: March 26, 2023

Lesson Scriptures: 1 Corinthians 9:15-27

AUTHORITY BALANCED BY DISCIPLINE - PART 2

Lesson Aim: To teach the student to serve, honor and glorify God with their gifts and not get caught up in man-made rites and decrees.

Open It

1. How can you be disqualified from a game or race?

Explore It

1. What motivated Paul to preach as he did?

2. What reward is there in preaching the gospel?

3. Why did Paul make himself a slave to everyone?

4. Why did Paul lead a disciplined life?

Get It

1. How does insisting on our rights hinder the gospel of Christ?

2. What actions could disqualify a person from being rewarded by God for serving Him?

3. What should you do to be assured of finishing your life well?

4. How can neglecting spiritual disciplines (such as prayer, Bible study, and worship) disqualify a Christian from having an influence on unbelievers?

Apply It

1. When can you make time for prayer, Bible study, and worship this week to help you train for telling others about Christ?
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Summary:

Paul makes it clear in these verses that he and Barnabas have refused their rights to be cared for, (maintained) by the Corinthians. They are not asking the Corinthians for money or anything else. In fact, Paul is stating that he does not want anything, including financial support from them to get in the way of people believing in the gospel of Christ.

Paul says he would rather die than to lose his boasting right for preaching the gospel for free. He is not boasting arrogantly, but is boasting joyfully. Paul is not asking to be maintained by those he serves, even though he has a right to do so.

Paul limits his freedom in many ways. He participates in the Jewish religious life in the hopes of winning law following Jews to faith in Christ. Paul also lives as *one free* in Christ, who is not under the law to win the Gentiles who are not under the law. He became *weak* for the sake of the weak. He became all things to all men to win them to Christ. It was to the glory of God that he denied himself, that he may serve Christ and save souls. When a minister gives up his right for the sake of the gospel, he does much more than his charge and office demands. By preaching the gospel, freely, he showed that he acted from principles of zeal and love. Doing good was the study and business of his life. He did not stand on his privileges. We too must carefully watch against extremes, and against relying on anything but trust in Christ alone. Neither must we allow errors or faults, or doctrine, to hurt others, or disgrace the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Lastly, Paul compares himself to an athlete in training to compete in the games of the day. However, Paul is not competing for his salvation, but is working out his salvation with fear and trembling (Phil. 2:12). He knows his salvation is secured in Christ Jesus (Jn. 10:28; Eph. 4:3; 1 Pet. 1:3-7). He is competing for an eternal crown that involves recognition from Christ for all those whom he had led to salvation. And that's why he set aside his freedoms and practiced self-control, because he hoped to receive the prize and not be disqualified for sinful selfishness. The prize or crown is the reward for endurance and suffering for the cause of Christ.

God has given each of us special gifts, are you motivated like Paul, to honor God with your gift or gifts today?

Lesson aim and summary by Glendoria P. Boyd, Dip. TH.
New King James Bible
Bible Knowledge Commentary
Life Application NIV Commentary

Lesson V

Date: April 2, 2023

Lesson Scriptures: 1 Corinthians 10:1-13

THE NEGATIVE EXAMPLE OF ISRAEL

Lesson Aim: The student should learn from bad examples and that God provides a way to escape from sin.

Open It

1. What lessons can we learn from history?

2. What is one event in your own extended family history that has influenced your life?

Explore It

1. Why did Paul refer to Israel's history?

2. How were the ancient Israelites baptized?

3. Who was the "rock" that accompanied the Israelites in the wilderness?

4. What warning did Paul give the Corinthians? Why?

5. How does God help us when we are tempted?

Get It

1. What have you learned about God from this history of Israel?

2. What does it mean that the Israelites were "baptized into Moses"?

3. When have you avoided doing something wrong because you recalled God's commands?

4. How can a person escape when faced with temptation?
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Apply It

1. What escape route has God provided for a specific temptation you face?
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Summary:

Under God's leadership and guidance, the Israelites escaped Egypt and were led successfully through the sea and wilderness united under God's redemptive program. Moses is depicted as their deliverer and leader, just as Christian baptism depicts the believer's submission to Christ our deliverer, Savior and Lord. The manna and water from the rock represent the sustenance that God continually provides, just as Christ is the bread of life and the water of life, which He continually provides. Despite the remarkable privileges given to Israel, they on multiple occasions failed to obey God, which caused them to incur his displeasure. The first generation that exiled from Egypt sinned against Jehovah in the wilderness (Exod. 32). Only two adults from that first generation experienced the promised land, Caleb and Joshua. Our failure to be obedient to God, will cause us to miss blessings that God has in store for us. Just like God led the Israelites out of Egypt, through the sea, into the wilderness and on into the promised land, our Creator is leading us through this life amid fornication, idolatry, hostility, and degradation to our promised land of glorification.

Just like the Corinthians, we should learn from the negative examples of the Israelites and take heed to their demise as a warning. Standing in Christ does not mean that God will not act against unfaithfulness to Him with false gods, such as money, houses, cars, celebrities, or even friends and family members. Such temptations are common, and God *always* provides His children a way to escape from sin.

Lesson aim and summary by Victor Kirkpatrick, Dip. TH.

Lesson VI

Date: April 9, 2023

Lesson Scriptures: 1 Corinthians 10:14-33

FREEDOM IS BALANCED WITH RESPONSIBILITY

Lesson Aim: The student will learn to separate and flee from idolatry and do it all to the glory of God.

Open It

1. What kind of meals hold special significance for you? Why?

Explore It

1. What is the cup of thanksgiving?

2. How can a diverse group of Christians remain unified?

3. What should the Corinthians have known about sacrifices made to idols?

4. What are we free to do? How?

5. In what areas of life can we glorify God?

Get It

1. What are today's idols?

2. What kinds of activities today are like the pagan temple parties in Corinth?

3. What do Christians today sometimes avoid buying or doing for conscience' sake?

4. What can you learn from a fellow Christian who is following Christ?

Apply It

1. What idols do you need to avoid in your place of work or in your community? How?
-

Summary:

Flee is a strong word of importance. Mankind has a sinful nature and cannot defeat temptation on their own (Isa. 64:6; Rom. 3:23). When a person practices idolatry, they are practicing extreme admiration or reverence to something or someone over Jehovah our Creator. Idolatry provokes God's jealousy because it is demonic and leads His children to sin. Thus, Paul tells us to flee, not try and ignore, or overcome it, but to flee. Literally run away from it. We cannot partake in idolatry and love God at the same time. As man our hearts are looking for something, and when our hearts are not all in for God, we leave room for sin to enter. Christ sacrificed His comfort and security to die on the cross for us. Our hearts can only be truly filled by Jesus Christ. So, we should flee from idolatry and run in to the open arms of Jesus Christ (Matt. 11:28). Paul references the Lord's supper and its symbolism to the unity of the body of Christ. When we partake in this act, we are sharing and thus aligning ourselves with Jesus and becoming unified with Him.

The idol is nothing to us and should be viewed as nothing, and the god idolaters' worship is nothing. In fact, it is no god at all. In all reality, demons are the object of idol worship. We do not need to worry about food that is sacrificed to idols because we as followers of Christ know that everything is the Lord's. Paul writes in verse 26, "For the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof." A good analogy is to consider someone saying they sold their soul to the devil; How can you sell something that you do not own? We should be wary however and not partake in pagan feasts and celebrations, because doing so means we are in fellowship with them and showing solidarity to them, and that separates us from God. We pray and bless our food and do not need to worry about what has been done. The only time that we would not want to eat is if there is a believer that is unknowing and does not understand. Out of respect for them we should not eat for their sake. We should practice responsibility in all that we do knowing that it is for the Glory of God.

Lesson aim and summary by Victor Kirkpatrick, Dip. TH.

Lesson VII

Date: April 16, 2023

Lesson Scriptures: 1 Corinthians 11:1-16

THE STANDARD IN WORSHIP

Lesson Aim: The student will learn about God's Divine Order that God established at the beginning of time.

Open It

1. When has challenging authority caused you to hurt yourself or others?

Explore It

1. For what did Paul praise the Corinthian church?

2. Who is the head of women, men, and Christ?

3. How are women and men different?

4. How did Paul try to head off criticism about these instructions?

Get It

1. What matters most to God about worship in the church?

2. How is man the image and glory of God?

3. In what ways were these instructions a response to problems unique to the Corinthian church?

4. In what ways could this passage be misinterpreted or misapplied?

Apply It

1. What can you do next Sunday to insure a proper attitude in your worship?
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Summary:

As we begin this chapter, Paul begins with “follow me as I follow Christ.” We have to keep this chapter in context because Paul is still answering questions that the leaders of this congregation had sent Paul in chapter seven regarding problems in the church. Paul commends them for remembering what he had taught them, but some of them were slipping and following the principles that Paul had instructed them. The word *ordinances* in verse two means traditions or instructions that are passed down by word of mouth from generation to generation. Paul is dealing with those in the church who want to do things their own way and try to progress themselves like the world and society. Paul is strict to stick to the word because he knows in life and worship, it is better to obey God than men. So, he then goes into the order that started at the beginning of the existence of mankind. Paul says the head of every man is Christ. The word *head* in Scripture refers to authority. Christ has authority over man. Christ in nature is greater than any angel or man because he is perfect in deity and humanity (fully God and fully man). Christ by position is the highest because God the Father has ordained him to be the head over every man. Therefore, every man is subordinate to Christ. Then he addresses the woman. The head of the woman is man. This is a sensitive subject today in our society; but it is a subject that must be dealt with in love, humility, and honesty. Before proceeding any further, close observation will help us understand God's position on the relationship between men and women. This passage clearly states this. Neither man nor woman is superior to the other in being (Gal. 3:28-29). Men and women are equal in God's eyes. In God's eyes there is an essential partnership between a man and woman that are married. Neither is independent of the other. Both are from the other, and the relationship that exists between them has come from God. The difference that Paul is stating here in this chapter will be their function and order in the church. Paul then addresses the way we dress. He says that the man or the woman should not dress in a way that it dishonors God. When a person dresses for attention to show most of their body, this dishonors God, because God is the center and attention of our worship, and our worship should not be distracted because the way a person dresses.

God created man to hold authority and to bring the world and nature with its catastrophic disasters under control (Gen. 1:28). Therefore, he is not to be in rebellion nor a non-conformist in customs, not even over a simple matter as the length of hair. He is not to be consumed with such trivial matters. His time and energy are to be given to the authority and work God has given him to do.

Lesson aim and Summary by Terrence Howard, M.T.S.

Lesson VIII

Date: April 23, 2023

Lesson Scriptures: 1 Corinthians 11:17-34

THE LORD'S SUPPER

Lesson Aim: The believer will learn the significance of the observance of the Lord's supper.

Open It

1. How does your church observe the Lord's Supper?

Explore It

1. What severe problem did Paul address in this passage?

2. Why should Christians celebrate Communion?

3. What is the result of partaking of the Lord's Supper in an unworthy manner?

4. Why does the Lord discipline His children?

Get It

1. How should a person prepare for Communion?

2. What additional wisdom have you gained from these instructions on Communion?

3. Why is a spirit of reverence important when partaking of the Lord's Supper?

4. How have you seen the Lord's discipline benefit you?

Apply It

1. How do you want to prepare for the next time you take Communion?
-

Summary:

Three gospel accounts give us a vivid picture about the Lord's supper. This final supper occurred on the annual observance of the Jewish Passover feast which commemorates Israel's deliverance from slavery in Egypt. This supper was instituted by our Lord Jesus Christ at his final meal shared with his disciples. The gospel of Matthew records Christ saying, "this is the blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins" (Matt. 26:28). The gospel of Mark records Christ saying, "that this is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many" (Mk. 14:24). The gospel of Luke records Christ saying, "to do this in the remembrance of me...this cup is the new testament in my blood, which is shed for you" (Lk. 22:19-20). The words *new testament* refers to the *new covenant* mentioned by Jeremiah the prophet and the writer of Hebrews (Jer. 31:31-33; Heb. 8:6-13). The church has not fulfilled or partially fulfilled the new covenant but are recipients of this blessing by the shed blood of Christ. This covenant will ultimately be fulfilled by national Israel when Christ returns at his second coming with his raptured church and angelic armies to rule in the prophesied millennial kingdom (Amos 9:11-15; Zech. 14:9; Rom. 11:26-29; Heb. 10:16-17; Rev. 19:11-16).

The apostle Paul writes a lengthy section about the purpose and particulars of the Lord's Supper. Paul writes in verse 17, "In the following directives I have no praise for you, for your meetings do more harm than good." The believer is instructed to *Partake in the Lord's Supper* with a sincere heart and mind. This is the first point of reflection. The King James Version Bible translated the English word *directives* from the Greek word *paragello* which means to give a command that is fully authorized because it has gone through the proper channels. The Lord's supper is sacred and must not be abused. Paul writes in verse 26, "For whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until he comes." The believer is instructed to *Proclaim their Savior's death by physically gathering for the Lord's Supper* as often as possible. This is the second point of reflection. Every believer should partake in the Lord's supper regardless of their socioeconomic status. Believers are charged to assemble in one place and to be in one accord. Therefore, the poor should not be excluded from this supper. This should be done to show the Lord's death until he comes (Jn. 14:1-4; 1 Cor. 15:51-58; 1 Thess. 4:16-18). Paul writes in verse 28, "But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup." The believer is instructed to *Prepare themselves for the Lord's Supper* according to the sacred text. This is the third point of reflection. There are three commands in this verse: (1) let a man examine himself, (2) let him eat, (3) and drink. The italicized words are not commands but were added for readability by the writer of this summary. The King James Version Bible translated the English word *examine* from the Greek word *dokimázō* which means to test, examine, prove, or scrutinize themselves using the word of God as their standard. Every believer must examine themselves prior to taking the Lord's supper.

Lesson aim and summary by Joseph Ellzey Jr., PhD

Lesson VIII

Date: April 30, 2023

Lesson Scriptures: 1 Corinthians 12: 1-11

SPIRITUAL GIFTS

Lesson Aim: The believer will learn about the role of God the Holy Spirit in the bestowing of spiritual gifts.

Open It

1. What is one unique talent or ability you have (whether useful or pointless)?

2. How did you find out what your greatest interests were?

Explore It

1. Why did Paul give the Corinthians advice about spiritual gifts?

2. What is the only way a person can say, "Jesus is Lord"?

3. Who is given the manifestation of the Spirit?

4. Who determines how the gifts are distributed?

Get It

1. What spiritual gifts have you seen used in your local church?

2. What is your spiritual gift?

3. How can you use your spiritual gift for the good of the people in your church?

Apply It

1. How can you use your spiritual gift this week for the benefit of others in your church?
-

Summary:

The apostle Paul writes to the saints at Corinth about the proper use of spiritual gifts. In Paul's time, spiritual gifts were being abused. This is true today as well. What is the purpose of these spiritual gifts given by the Holy Spirit in 1 Corinthians 12:8-9? What gifts should be desired? In subsequent chapters, Paul emphatically states that love is to be the focal point while ministering to others because it results in edification, exhortation, and comfort (1 Cor. 14:1-4). Usage of any spiritual gift outside of those parameters may result in an illegitimate usage of that gift. Christian churches are divided over the proper interpretation of these verses. Many have created weekly worship experiences that have gone beyond what is written in Scripture. Those groups have replaced their emotional feelings over the word of God. As a secondary application to 1 Corinthians 4:6, we are instructed not to go beyond what is written.

Paul writes in verse 1, "Now concerning spiritual gifts, brethren, I would not have you ignorant." The *Holy Spirit is the prerequisite* for all spiritual gifts. This is the first biblical point. The King James Version Bible translated the English word *ignorant* from the Greek word *agnoeo* which means to be uninformed unknowingly or willfully. The latter begins with stubbornness, arrogance, or any other sinful device. The writer of this summary believes that Paul was addressing willful ignorance due to the plethora of issues in the church of God at Corinth. Paul writes in verse 4, "Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit." The *Holy Spirit is the author* of all spiritual gifts. This is the second biblical point. The King James Version Bible translated the English word *diversities* from the Greek word *diairesis* which means God's choice to give sovereign endowments of grace to His people so they can reach out ("across") to others, as His hand extended (cf. 1 Jn 4:17). The usage of this word occurs three times in the Greek New Testament (1 Cor. 12:4, 5, 6). The purpose of these gifts is for the edification of the church. Paul writes in verse 7, "But the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal." The King James Version Bible translated the English words *profit withal* from the Greek word *sumphero* which means in this context to combine in a way that brings a profit (gain), especially by a "concurrence of circumstances" that results in benefit or advancement. The verbal action is continuous which implies the eternal nature of the Spirit given to the believer. Paul writes in verse 11, "But all these worketh that one and the selfsame Spirit, dividing to every man severally as he will." The *Holy Spirit distributes* all spiritual gifts. This is the third biblical point. The King James Version Bible translated the English words *he will* from the Greek word *boulomai* which is a strong term that underlines the predetermined (and determined) intention driving the planning (wishing, resolving). The verbal action is continuous which implies that the purposes and plans of the Biblical God recorded in the books of Genesis to Revelation will be accomplished by the power of the Holy Spirit.

Lesson aim and summary by Joseph Ellzey Jr., PhD

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