

BASIC FOUNDATIONS
HEBREWS 6: 1-3
PART I
REPENTANCE FROM DEAD WORKS

I. THE DEFINITION OF REPENTANCE.

- A. Some are not saved who think they are.
 - 1. They have had a weak experience.
 - 2. They have not fully repented.

- B. The meaning of repentance.
 - 1. A change of mind.
 - 2. A radical transformation of thought, attitude, outlook and direction.
 - 3. A turning from sin unto God and His service.

- C. Repentance is a command, not an option.
 - 1. Acts 3:19
 - 2. Acts 26:20
 - 3. Acts 17:30

II. THREE PARTS OF REPENTANCE.

A. EMOTIONAL

- 1. Acts 2:37 -"Pricked" means to agitate violently.
- 2. Conviction John 16: 7-11.
- 3. Sorrow II Cor. 7: 9-11.
 - a. A grief and hatred for sin.
 - b. A turning from sin that comes from knowing our sin and wickedness.
 - c. Godly sorrow Job 42:5-6; Ps. 51:1-17; Lk. 22:62 (One is sad because of his sin).
 - d. Worldly sorrow II Cor. 7:10; Esau in Heb. 12: 17; Judas in Matt. 27: 3-5. (One is sad because he got caught).

B. INTELLECTUAL

- 1. Something Supernatural has to happen first. Matt. 16:17; Jn. 6:44.
- 2. There is a corresponding mental transformation.
(See change in Peter's attitude from Lk. 22: 62 to n.21: 15-18)
- 3. In addition to the change in the heart:
 - a. Change must take place in relationships.
 - b. Change must take place in attitudes.
 - c. There is the beginning of a transformation of the mind. Rom. 12:2.

- 4. Danger of Gnosticism.
 - a. The Way is not a "head trip."
 - b. Salvation is not the result of knowledge.
 - c. Salvation is deliverance from sin and death and not a from of existential self-realization.

- d. Salvation is not a desire for Christian in Pagan ways.
- e. It's possible to develop a life style of the believer devoid of life of Christ.

- 5. Repentance is a decision of the will. Isa. 55:7; Acts. 3:19; Acts 26:20.
- 6. God changes His mind (repents) too.
 - a. God repents because of intercession. Ex. 32:14.
 - b. God repents from judgement because of repentance of the people. Jonah 3:10.

C. EXPERIENTIAL - Lk 3:8 "The fruits of repentance."

Acts. 26:20 "Works meet for repentance." When it is all said and done, there is the actual experience of repentance as it is realized in the Believer's walk.

- 1. Abhorance of things once loved.
 - a. Continuing nature of repentance Jn.5:16.
 - b. Deeper dimension of repentance Heb. 6:1. (Whatever you are doing that is not productive in life is "dead works." Sentiment keeps us them).
- 2. Sorrow for things once enjoyed.
- 3. Desire for restitution
 - a. Forgiveness.
 - b. Pay debts.
 - c. Renounce occult.
 - d. Return stolen items.
- 4. Changed life style I J n. 5 :4.
- 5. An inner witness I Jn. 5:10.
- 6. Desire for things of God.
 - a. Baptism wanted.
 - b. Teachableness and obedient nature.
 - c. Desire for holiness and purity.
 - d. Outward action result of inward experience. Eph. 2:1-3; Eph. 4:22-32.

III. REPENTANCE MUST COME BEFORE YOU CAN BELIEVE. MK. 1:15.

BASIC FOUNDATIONS HEBREWS 6:1-3 FAITH TOWARD GOD

I. THE IMPORTANCE OF FAITH.

- A. Hebrews 11:6. Without faith impossible to please God.
 - 1. Matt. 6:30 - Provisional faith.
 - 2. Matt. 8:26 - Confident faith.
 - 3. Matt. 9:22 - Healing faith.
 - 4. Matt. 9:29 - All encompassing faith.
 - 5. Heb. 10:38 - We have no other choice.

B. Faith is the example set before us by our Lord. Heb. 12:1-2. (Faith is unified in Him).

C. The universe was created by faith. Heb. 11:3.

II. THE MEANING OF FAITH.

A. Dictionary - Confidence, belief in, the Christian religion. Unquestioning belief that does not require proof or evidence. Unquestioning belief in God, religious tenets, etc. A religion or a system of religious beliefs.

B. Heb. 11:1 - pistis - primarily, firm persuasion, a conviction based upon hearing, is used in the N. T. always of faith in God or Christ, or things spiritual. (Vines).

1. From a root word meaning to convince (by argument true or false).

2. 4102 in Strongs - Persuasion, i.e. credence; mor. conviction (of religious truth, or the truthfulness of God or a religious teacher, espec. reliance upon Christ for salvation; abstr. constancy in such profession; by extens. the system of religious (Gospel) truth itself: -assurance, belief, believe, faith, fidelity.

3. Substance

4. Evidence.

C. The explanation of Jesus in Mark 11:12-14;20-26.

1. What faith _ God entails.

2. Speaking.

3. Believing.

4. Not wavering. Rom.4:13-21; James 1:2-8.

5. Receiving.

D. The faith walk. II Cor. 5:7. (Faith is a continual walk more than a one time event).

III. THE OPERATION OF FAITH.

A. Rom. 5: 1; Rom. 10:1-13. Faith saves us.

B. Gal. 2: 11-3: 9. We are made right with God through faith.

C. Gal. 5: 1-6. Faith should operate in an atmosphere of love. (See I Cor. 13: 2)

D. Jude 20-21. Building up your faith. Also see Lk. 17: 5-10.

(OUR FAITH IS ESTABLISHED AS WE PRESS INTO A RELATIONSHIP WITH THE LORD. SEEK HIM AND NOT FAITH. AS YOU FIND HIM, YOU WILL FIND THE FAITH THERE ALSO).

IV. OBSTACLES TO FAITH.

A. Mark 11: 25-26. Unforgiveness.

B. James 1: 7-8. Double-mindedness.

C. Prov. 6: 2; 18:21. Confession.

D. James 2: 14-26. No action.

E. Heb. 11:39-40; Rom. 4:19-21. Impatience.

F. II Chron. 16:12. Wrong action and stubbornness.

V. THE FOCUS OF FAITH.

- A. Heb. 12: 1-2. Jesus has the faith.
- B. I Cor. 2:1-5. It's the power of God, not our effort.
- C. Acts. 3:4. Jesus in us!

BASIC FOUNDATIONS HEBREWS 6:1-3 THE DOCTRINE OF BAPTISMS

I. THE MEANING OF THE WORD "BAPTISM."

A. The word "baptize" has not been translated in our Bible. It is what we call a transliteration. In other words, the original Greek work is pronounced "Baptizo" which does not tell us the real meaning of the word.

B. The word means: Dip, immerse, submerge, washing, dip into a dye and so to dye, cause to perish (as by drowning a man or sinking a ship).

II. THERE ARE FOUR BAPTISMS PRESENTED IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

A. Baptism into Christ.

1. I Cor. 10:1-2 - Just as the Israelites were baptized into mose so are we baptized into the Body of Christ at conversion.
2. Rom. 6:3; I Cor. 12:12-13; Gal. 3:26-27.
3. Eph. 4:5 - speaks of one baptism and surely it is not a divided doctrine (teaching), but has a four-fold dimension of administration.
4. The baptism into Christ is administered by the HOLY SPIRIT.

B. Baptism in Water.

1. Matt. 3:13-4:1 - Jesus is our example.
2. Matt. 28:18-20 - We are commanded to Baptize.
3. Water is a type of the Word - Eph 5:26. a. So we see a type of cleansing.
b. Also a type of identification or "marking." (See Rom. 6:3-6; colt 2:12).
4. Water baptism does not save us, but it does serve to clear our conscience. I Peter 3:18-22.
5. In all instances in the early church, water baptism was administered in the Name of The Lord Jesus Christ. Acts. 8:16; 8:36-38; Acts 19:1-7.
6. Repentance should precede (come before) water baptism. Acts 2:38; Acts 2:41; Acts 8:36; Acts 10:47.
7. There is no instance of infant baptism. We cannot baptize babies because they are unable to repent. Water baptism means nothing to those who have not repented or who have not

C. Baptism with the Holy Spirit.

1. This baptism is the Promise of the Father. Lk. 24: 49.
2. It was foretold by John the Baptist. Ivlatt. 3:11; Lk. 3:16; Mk. 1:8; Jn. 1:32-34. (Note that it is indicated in all four Gospels).

3. Jesus Himself promised the Baptism with the Holy Spirit. Acts 1:5; Acts 1:8
4. We receive a portion of the Holy Spirit at conversion. John 20:19-23.
5. This is not the same as the Baptism with the Holy Spirit, because it is always verified by speaking with other tongues and prophecy. Acts 2:4; Acts 10:44-46; Acts 19:6.
6. There are basically four ways to receive the Baptism with the Holy Spirit:
 - a. By a sovereign act of God. Acts 10:44
 - b. By the laying on of hands. Acts 19:6
 - c. By prayer. Acts 8:14-15
 - d. By asking for it. (There is no indication in the Word that anyone had to tarry (wait for a length of time) to receive the Baptism with the Holy Spirit).
7. The baptism with the Holy Spirit is administered by Jesus.

D. The baptism with fire.

1. See Matt. 3:11-12 and Lk. 3:16-17; This is the burning-up of the chaff in our lives. The chaff is that part of our lives that are permissible and sometimes needed up to a certain point of growth. Like the chaff is removed from the wheat, The Lord must from time to time remove the chaff from our lives.
2. Mal 3:1-6 -The messenger is Jesus and He will Refine us through fire.
3. I Cor. 3:11-15 - The wood, hay and stubble will certainly burn.
4. The baptism with fire is administered by Jesus.

III. BAPTISM FOR THE DEAD?

- A. I Cor. 15:29 -This is the only reference to this baptism in the entire Bible.
- B. Evidentially, some who did not believe in the resurrection of the dead were, nevertheless, baptizing in proxy for their deceased relatives share in the Kingdom. In other words, we are not being taught to do this.

BASIC FOUNDATIONS HEBREWS 6: 1-3 THE LAYING ON OF HANDS

I. THE SYMBOL OF HANDS.

- A. Hands symbolize ministry and human action.
- B. They are an instrument of touch.
- C. I Tim. 2: 8; Ps. 24: 4 - Clean hands or holy hands refer to purity of actions.

II. HANDS ARE INSTRUMENTS OF SPECIAL IMPARTATIONS.

- A. Gen. 48: 14-19- Israel blesses Joseph's children.
- B. Lev. 1:1-4 - Burnt offering for atonement for individual.
- C. Lev. 16: 21-22 -The scapegoat.
- D. Mark 10:16 - Jesus blesses the children.

III. THE IMPARTATION OF A TOUCH.

- A. The woman who touched Jesus. Mk. 5:29.
- B. Defilement by touching the unclean. II Cor. 6:17.
- C. Cursed blessings and transfer of spirits. Mall 2:1 -2.

IV. IMPARTATION FOR MINISTRY.

- A. Num. 8: 5-20 - Levites set aside for ministry.
 - 1. Vs. 10 - People lay hands on Levites.
 - 2. Vs. 11-20 - Levites then offered to God.
- B. Moses Commissions Joshua - Num. 27: 18-23; Deut.34:9.
- C. Deacons ordained (appointed). Acts 6: 1-7.
- D. Paul and Bamabus separated for the work. Acts 13: 1-3.
- E. Special gifts.
 - 1. I Tim. 4:14.
 - 2. II Tim. 1:6
- F. Not to be done suddenly. I Tim. 5: 22.

V. HEALING.

- A. Jesus' example. Lk. 4:40-41; Lk. 13:10-13
- B. Instructions. Mk. 16:18.
- C. Healing and filling. Acts. 9: 17.

VI. RECEIVING THE HOLY SPIRIT.

- A. Acts 8: 14 - 17. B. Acts 19:6.

BASIC FOUNDATIONS HEBREWS 6: 1-3 RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD

I. THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD "RESURRECTION."

A. ANASTASIS - Means rising up, to cause to stand. B. In the Bible resurrection means an actual coming back to life of the mortal body after it has once died. C. The Sadducees did not believe in the resurrection. They were humanistic, believing that God did not intervene in the affairs of man. Man had no immortal soul and the soul died with the body according to their beliefs. They did not believe in a future judgement or in the existence of angels or other spirit beings. This was an area of conflict between them and the Pharisees.

II. THE RESURRECTION IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

- A. Joseph's bones.
- B. Job 14: 13 - 15; 19: 23 - 27.
- C. Psalms 16: 9-11; 49: 14-15.
- D. Isaiah 26:19.
- E. Daniel 12:2.

III. JESUS' TEACHING ABOUT RESURRECTION.

- A. Luke 20: 27-40.
- B. John 11:17-27.
- C. John 2:18-21.

D. John 6: 35 - 40.

E. Jesus' resurrection.

1. There were 10 different physical appearances after His resurrection. Evidence is that He was buried, His tomb was sealed, the stone was displaced, the tomb was found empty and the grave clothes were found undisturbed.

2. The ten accounts:

a. Mary Magdalene On. 20: 11-18).

b. To other women (Mt. 28: 9-10) .

c. Privately to Peter (I Cor. 15:5; Lk. 24:34).

d. To Cleopas and his companions on road to Emmaus (Lk. 24:13-35).

e. To ten of the apostles in a locked room On. 20: 19-25; Lk. 24: 36 - 43)

f. To Thomas and others a week later On. 20:26-29) .

g. To over 500 disciples on one occasion (I Cor.15: 6)

h. To James the Lord's brother (I Cor. 15:7).

i. To seven disciples by the Sea of Galilee (in. 21: 1-23) .

j. To apostles and perhaps others in Jerusalem at time of His ascension (Ok. 24:50-52; Acts 1:4-9).

3. Perhaps greatest attestation of the resurrection of all is:

a. The change in the apostle's lives.

b. Pentecost.

c. Sudden growth of the church.

d. The miracles through ministry in His Name!

IV. OUR PROMISE

A. II Cor. 4: 7-15.

B. Phil. 3:17-21.

V. THE RESURRECTED BODY

A. I John 3:2.

B. Lk. 24:36-43.

C. Matt. 22:30 (be like angels -don't marry).

D. I Cor. 15: 35-50.

VI. TWO RESURRECTION

A. in. 5: 28-29.

B. Refer back to I Cor. 15: 20-24.

C. Rev. 20: 4-6.

D. I Thess. 4: 13-18 (First resurrection).

VII. THE TEMPLE

I Cor. 6: 19-20. B. Stewardship of the temple.

VIII. POWER OF THE RESURRECTION

A. Phil. 3:10.

B. Rom. 6: 1-14 and I Pet. 3: 21-22.

Hebrews 6:1-3
ETERNAL JUDGMENT

A judgment Is a legal decision; order, decree or sentence given by a judge or law court.

I. GOD IS THE FINAL JUDGE OF EVERYTHING.

- A. All other authority is under His jurisdiction Romans 13:1-7.
- B. Same holds true for government in the church. Heb. 13:7; 13:17.
- C. He alone has final right to judge all men. Romans 9:13-23.

II. ETERNAL JUDGMENT OF UNBELIEVERS.

- A. Not without knowledge of truth.
 - 1. General Revelation - Romans 1:18-20.
 - 2. Romans 1:21-24. Changed what he knew into a lie.
 - 3. Romans 2:11-16. The law written in the heart. (conscience).
 - 4. Without excuse: Romans 2:1-10.
- B. Degree of punishment - Luke 12:42-48.
- C. No unbeliever will be saved. Eph. 2:8-9; John 5:24-30; Heb. 9:27.
- D. Enter immediately after death. Luke 16:19-31 - Rich man Lazarus.
- E. But only await final judgment. Rev. 20:11-15.

III. ETERNAL JUDGMENT OF BELIEVERS.

- A. Believer is never again judged for his sins.
 - 1. Romans 5:12-21.
 - 2. Romans 8:1 -Jesus is our sinbearer.
 - 3. Sins r□mbered no more. Isaiah 43:25; Ps. 103:12; Heb. 10:17 Jer. 31:34.
- B. We can judge ourselves first. II Cor. 13:5; I Cor. 11:31-32
- C. Believers already being judged in their walk.
 - 1. See I Cor. 11:30-32 (above).
 - 2. Judges 15:1-8. Pruning.
 - 3. Heb. 12:3-15. Chastisement.
 - 4. May include subjection to Satan I Car 5:5.
 - 5. May be death. I Cor. 11:30.
 - 6. Baptism of fire. (See study on baptisms).
- D. Judgment of works - II Cor. 5:10/Romans 14:10.
 - 1. I Cor. 3:9-15 - by fire.
 - 2. But not before time. I Cor. 4:1-5.
 - 3. Basis of judgment. Matt. 12: 36-37.
- E. The degree of Rewards
 - 1. Luke 19:12-27. Rule over Cities.
 - 2. Matt. 25:14-30. Talents.
 - 3. This judgment prior to millennium.

IV. THE OVERCOMERS -AS IN REVELATION

- A. Enoch was taken. Jude 14-15
- B. Elijah was taken.
- C. A firstfruits company -mature