

Fellowship Baptist Church of Coney Island
Phone: (718)-372-5022 Website: www.coneyfbc.com
Sermon Outline for Sunday, July 15, 2018
Pastor Robert Rubino

Rotten Eggs, Exegesis, and the Holy Ghost.

I Text:

Old Covenant: *2 Kings 22:1-20*

New Covenant: *Matthew 5:17-48*

II Doctrine: Many times in the history of God's people we have banished the Spirit of God from our lives. Our theology becomes deceptive like a rotten egg. The outside shell seems intact but the yolk of nourishment is stinking and putrid. Our exegesis of the word is based on culture and tradition, instead of the law-word of God. Lawless worship both individual and corporate, grieves the Holy Ghost and leaves us powerless. True sanctified worship by the individual and the Church enables the Holy Ghost to show his miraculous power.

III Application:

1) God's people can only be empowered by obeying his law-word. (*2 Kings 22:1-13; Matthew 5:17-20*)

2) True exegesis of God's word will extol humility and holiness. (*2 Kings 22:14-20; Matthew 5:21-26*)

3) The Holy Ghost will not empower a proud and perverted vessel. (*Matthew 5:27-32; 1 Corinthians 6:18-20*)

4) Churches that are Holy Spirit filled will not grieve him through their exegesis. (*Matthew 5:33-42; Ephesians 4:29-32*)

Rotten eggs- www.thepoultrysite.com

Bacterial or fungal contamination of the egg can produce black, red or green rots. The egg looks and smells putrid when broken out.

Under conditions of good management, the incidence of rotten eggs is very low, rising slightly in summer. Such eggs must be eliminated during grading, as they have such a detrimental effect on product image. It is unacceptable for even one rotten egg to reach the consumer.

16. What does the term "analogy of faith mean?"

The "analogy of faith" is a reformed hermeneutical principle which states that, since all scriptures are harmoniously united with no essential contradictions, therefore, every proposed interpretation of any passage must be compared with what the other parts of the bible teach. In other words, the "faith," or body of doctrine, which the scriptures as a whole proclaim will not be contradicted in any way by any passage. Therefore, if two or three different interpretations of a verse are equally possible, any interpretation that contradicts the clear teaching of any other scriptures must be ruled out from the beginning. Another related principle, that is very helpful in interpreting prophecy and apocalyptic literature in particular, is that the clear must interpret the unclear. In other words, a very specific interpretation of the highly symbolic visions of John's apocalypse, for example, may never "trump" the clear teachings of Paul's epistles, which are more didactic and less symbolic, and hence more clear.

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The distinction between exegesis and hermeneutics is a thin line. ... Hermeneutics is therefore the field of study which is concerned with how we interpret the Bible, whereas exegesis is the actual interpretation of the Bible by drawing the meaning out of the Biblical text.