

Review

- God's silence does not AU_____ ZE. God's silence does not mean CON_____ T.
- Determining what is authorized involves HAR_____ NIZ_____ all the F_____.
- All the facts include COM_____ DS, STA_____ M_____ TS,
APP_____ DE_____ MP_____ S, and
NEC_____ A_____ C_____ CL_____ S

Roadmap

- ✓ What is authority, and how is the word used in the Scriptures?
- ✓ We need authority in our lives
- ✓ God is the ultimate authority
- ✓ What our source and standard of authority is not
- ✓ How is God's authority expressed to man
- ✓ Respecting God's silence
- ✓ Using the inductive method to determine the will of God
- ✓ Determining God's will through commands, statements, examples, and necessary conclusions
- **Generic and Specific authority**
- Expediency
- The Scriptures give us a pattern
- Examples of respect and disrespect of authority
- Improper attitudes and assaults upon authority



Last Week

- ❑ The apostles taught the church in Jerusalem, and by necessary conclusion we also, to use commands/statements, approved examples, and necessary conclusions to determine the divine will (Acts 15)
- ❑ Question: If the apostles were here today, would they teach us a different method?
 - ❑ Answer: They are “here” today in the inspired words of the New Testament and are teaching us these methods through those inspired words.

Concluding Thoughts

- ❑ Both Jesus and the apostles taught that statements, commands, approved examples, and necessary conclusions are authoritative – that is, they carry the force of being God’s will for you and I to follow.
 - ❑ Therefore, this method is not, as some call it, “church of Christ doctrine”, nor is it some new method introduced by the Restoration Movement. It is as old as the inspired word of God.
- ❑ Determining God’s will for us today requires us to gather all the facts and harmonizing them. All the facts include statements, commands, approved examples, and necessary conclusions.

The Lord's Supper

- 1 Corinthians 11:20
- 1 Corinthians 11:17-34
- 1 Corinthians 10:16-21
- Matthew 26:17-29
- Mark 14:22-25
- Luke 22:14-20
- Acts 2:42
- Acts 20:7

The Lord's Supper

- ❑ Consists of unleavened bread and grape juice
 - ❑ The bread is an emblem of His body
 - ❑ The fruit of the vine is an emblem of His blood of the new covenant
- ❑ Was eaten by Christians, beginning with the kingdom, the church
- ❑ Was eaten on the first day of the week
- ❑ Was eaten when the church had come together
- ❑ Was continued in steadfastly
- ❑ Was not a meal to satisfy hunger; not to be confused with a common meal to be taken at home

The Lord's Supper

By command:

- Eat the bread and drink the cup “in remembrance of Me”

- 1 Corinthians 11:24-25

- Paul received it from the Lord: 1 Corinthians 11:23; Matthew 28:20

By approved example:

- On the first day of the week

- Acts 20:7

By necessary conclusion:

- Every first day of the week

- Acts 20:7; Exodus 20:8

Lesson 9: Generic & Specific Authority

Objective of this lesson:

- Understand that God speaks to man in the Bible in both generic and specific ways. Learn to recognize the generic and the specific aspects of God's instructions.

Definitions

- Generic = “relating to or descriptive of an entire group or class; general” (American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 3rd edition)
 - “1. Of, applied to, or referring to a kind, class, or group; inclusive or general: opposed to specific, special” (Webster’s New World Dictionary)
 - Generic authority is that which is “...including any thing, method, or means of execution that comes within the class or order of the precept, example, or thing commanded...” (Roy Cogdill, *Walking by Faith*, p.15)

Definitions

- Specific = “1. explicitly set forth; definite”; “3. Special, distinctive, or unique: specific qualities and attributes”; “4.a. intended for, applying to, or acting on a particular thing”
 - “1. Limiting or limited; specifying or specified; precise; definite; explicit: as a specific use of a word, for now specific reason”
(Webster’s New World Dictionary)
- We communicate in generic terms and in specific terms. These are a common part of language.
- God’s word is in language we can understand.
 - Ephesians 3:1-4
 - 1 Corinthians 14:11