



The Inspired Word of God

Chapter 17

The Greek word *“oikonomia”* (G3622); from *“oikonomeō”*: means *“to be a manager”*, which is from *“oikonomos”*: *“steward”*, which is from *oikos*: *“house”*, and *nemō*: *“to distribute”*, *“to manage”*, *“to conduct”* or *“supervision of a house or goods entrusted”*, *“administration”*; also *“management”*, *“job”*. Example: A steward had to give an account of his stewardship. It is translated *“Dispensation”* (4X) or *“stewardship”* (3X) for a total of *“seven”* times in the King James Bible. This is the root of Dispensational theology.

The Greek word for *“withstand”* is *“ἀνθίστημι”* (G436) *“anthistēmi”* from *“anti”*: *“against”*, and *“histēmi”*: *“to stand”*, *“to rise up against”*, *“to resist”*, *“to oppose”*. It is found 14X (7 x 2) times in the King James Bible.

Seven Symbolic Uses of “Feet” in the Bible

- ◆ Conquest -(Psalm 8:6; 91:13; Malachi 4:3; 2nd Corinthians 15:24-28; Ephesians 1:22)
- ◆ Swiftmess -(Psalm 18:33)
- ◆ Stability -(Psalm 40:2)
- ◆ Good news -(Isaiah 52:7; Nahum 1:15)
- ◆ Power -(Daniel 7:7; 7:19)
- ◆ Beauty -(Romans 10:15)
- ◆ Victory -(Romans 16:20)

Seven Reasons It Is Time To Seek God

1. God remembers and keeps a record of all sins committed -(Hosea 7:2).
2. The ungodliness and depravity of sinners -(Hosea 7:1-7).
3. Sin, if left unchecked, will get out of hand like an uncontrolled fire -(Hosea 7:6).
4. Man corrupted by sin is like a cake unturned - unfit to use -(Hosea 7:8).
5. Gray hair - old age is coming on -(Hosea 7:9).
6. Unconsciousness as to the time left in which to find God.
7. The pride of Israel - God testifies to the sinner of his end -(Hosea 7:10; cp. Hosea 5:5).

Seven Suggested Meanings of “Selah”

1. A thought link, connecting ideas in Hebrew poetry.
2. The Septuagint translated it by “*diapsalma*”, a pause in the psalm by the singers.
3. The Chaldee sometimes translated it by “*lealmin*”, “*forever*”.
4. A word equivalent to *da capo* in music directing the choir to repeat.
5. A word from Hebrew: “*sal*” (H5542), “*to raise*” or “*elevate*” the voices of singers.
6. A word from “*salah*”, “*to spread out*” indicating that the subject should be meditated on by the reader.
7. A word denoting an instrumental interlude or louder accompaniment.

The English word “*working*” to work: “*energeō*” “ἐνεργέω” (G1754) from “*energēs*”: “*operative*”, “*active*”, Who are from “*en*”: “*in*”, and “*ergon*”: “*work*”. Acting, producing an effect In Christ Jesus, there is faith working {expressing itself} (lit.: which works) through love - (Galatians. 5:6). All variants of the word “*working*” in the King James Bible are 21X (7 x 3) times.

Seven Steps of Gospel Redemption

1. The plan of God to redeem the world by the incarnation of God's Son -(Galatians 4:4; Genesis 3:15; Isaiah 7:14; 9:6-7; Matthew 1:18-25).
2. The manifestation of God's Son in “the fullness of the time” -(Galatians 4:4; Daniel 9:24-26; Matthew 1:18-25).
3. The circumstances of His appearing: made of a woman; made under the law; to be a perfect sacrifice -(Galatians 4:4-5; John 3:16; Hebrews 10:1-18).
4. The redemption by His death -(Galatians 4:5; Romans 3:24; 1st Peter 2:24; Ephesians 1:7; Hebrews 9:15).
5. The sonship by adoption of all who believe -(Galatians 4:6; Romans 8:14-16; Ephesians 1:5).
6. The impartation of the Holy Spirit -(Galatians 4:6; Romans 8:9-16; Galatians 3:14).
7. The heirship of all sons -(Galatians 4:7; Romans 8:14-18; Ephesians 1:11; 1st Peter 1:4).

Seven Steps in Kinsman Redemption in Ruth

1. Getting witnesses to confirm every transaction between all possible redeemers.
2. Agreement on which man shall be the redeemer -(Ruth 4:3-6).
3. Taking off the shoe of the one who gives his right of redemption to another, as a witness that he gives up such rights -(Ruth 4:7-8).
4. Redemption of the inheritance itself -(Ruth 4:9).
5. Marriage between the redeemer and the wife of the dead one to raise up children to continue his name -(Ruth 4:10).
6. Confession of witnesses to the transaction -(Ruth 4:11).
7. Blessing of the married couple.

The English word “*Kinsman*” is found “*seven*” times in the King James Bible, but it is much more than this. The “*Kinsman*” is one of God’s “*themes*” of hope for humanity. Christ

Jesus is the central theme of the Bible. The various books are a masterpiece of literature, which presents Him in various ways. Some books provide prophecies of His coming, like Isaiah and Micah. The Four Gospels tell us what He did when He came. The New Testament letters explain what Christ Jesus accomplished in His death on the cross and resurrection and ascension. Many books in the Old Testament Scriptures present Him through what are called “types and shadows” -(cf. Hebrews 10:1). For example, the tabernacle and sacrificial system of the law covenant are pictures of Christ and what he would accomplish.

One of the types or shadows of Christ is that of the “kinsman-redeemer”. This is one of the Proverbs 25:2 “diamonds and nuggets”. In the law or old covenant, God gave the Promised Land to the tribes of Israel as their inheritance. But since people live in a world cursed because of human sin, sometimes people in Israel would lose their inheritance through debt, death, or other troubles of life. However, God had set Israel free from bondage in Egypt and wanted them to live free from bondage. For this reason, He set up the plan of a “kinsman redeemer”, who would set his relatives and their land free again. The “kinsman redeemer” had various duties in the tribe:

- ◆ He was responsible for the repurchase of property once owned by family members but sold for economic necessity -(Leviticus 25:25-30; confirm Jeremiah 32:1-15).
- ◆ If financially able, he also redeemed relatives whose poverty had forced them to sell themselves into slavery -(Leviticus 25:47-55).
- ◆ He had the duty to avenge the killing of a relative by tracking down and executing the killer - (Numbers 35:12, 19-27; Deuteronomy 19:6, 12; Joshua 20:2-3, 5, 9).
- ◆ He received the money paid to the tribe as restitution committed against a deceased family member -(Numbers 5:8).

The story of Ruth in the Bible illustrates this concept of the “kinsman redeemer” —the one who could set Ruth and Naomi free and restore their family in Israel. Without a kinsman-redeemer, Ruth and Naomi would slide into debt and slavery, and they needed an heir who could possess the land that God had given to the family of Elimelech. Boaz is a close relative and so able to be the “kinsman redeemer”. But will he do it? He had a number of legal loopholes to allow him to escape this function. To mention one, Ruth was a Moabitess, not an Israelite, and the law said nothing about redeeming a Moabitess. Yet we want to see more than this. Since the Bible is about the Lord Jesus Christ, we want to see how Boaz serves as a type or shadow of Christ Jesus. To do this, we need to know more about this idea of a “kinsman redeemer”. Naomi wants Ruth to “find rest” -(Ruth 3:1; cf. 1:9) in marriage, perhaps to Boaz. We all need to “find rest” in union to Christ the redeemer.

- ◆ The idea of a redeemer develops from God’s plan to set a people free from bondage. God choose to make Himself known to Israel as the Lord Who redeems -(Exodus 6:6-8). God saw their terrible condition, and that it was a cruel bondage for them in Egypt.
- ◆ God determined to do everything necessary to secure their release — with an outstretched arm and great acts of judgment.
- ◆ God chose to make them his people — revealing the basic promises of the covenant.

- ◆ God promised them an inheritance — the land of Canaan as their possession.

He has sent redemption to His people; He has ordained His covenant forever; holy and awesome is His name. -(Psalm 111:9). Slavery was a very common institution in the ancient world. There were a number of ways in which a man might become a slave. In fact, he might be born into slavery. The son of a slave was himself considered a slave. He might be captured by an invading army and become a prized captive, led away in chains to a foreign country to be sold as a slave. He might fall into debt so that he was forced to declare bankruptcy. This involved selling yourself into slavery to pay the debts that were owed.

Visualize the situation of this last scenario. An Israelite living in the land of Palestine is hit with economic disaster. Perhaps a famine has come over the land and wiped out his crops. Rather than resort to begging, he sells himself into slavery, using the proceeds to pay off his debts and to care for his starving family. And so, he becomes a slave. Can he ever regain his freedom? Yes. But it can only happen if the redemption price is paid. Leviticus 25:47-55 details the laws of the “kinsman-redeemer”.

This was the Law of the Kinsman-Redeemer. It listed four qualifications which were necessary for a man to fulfill the role of Kinsman-Redeemer. It was only when a man possessed these four qualities that he was permitted to perform this task.

1. **He must be a Kinsman**

The passage is very explicit that this redeemer must be related to the one whom he is going to buy back out of slavery.

2. **He must be Free himself**

A slave was unable to purchase another slave. A Kinsman Redeemer must be himself free of the debt and of the bondage which had fallen on the one who was to be redeemed.

3. **He must be able to Pay the Price**

If he did not have the necessary sum of money which was required to pay the purchase price, then he would not be able to redeem his relative.

4. **He must be Willing to pay the price**

It was not enough to have a kinsman who was able to accomplish the work of redemption. He must also be willing to make the sacrifice of paying the price. We imagine that there were a number of slaves with rich uncles who just didn't want to spend the money to release their unfortunate relative from slavery.

Each of these qualifications was fulfilled in Jesus Christ. God sent Jesus into the world's slave market of sin to purchase men from their bondage of sin. He alone met the qualifications of the Kinsman Redeemer.

He became a Kinsman by taking on flesh and becoming a man. He was free from the bondage of sin. He was able to pay the ransom price. He was willing to pay the price. There had to be a promise of a Kinsman.

For both He who sanctifies and those who are sanctified are all from one Father; for which reason He is not ashamed to call them brethren, saying. **"I will proclaim Thy name to My brethren, in the midst of the congregation I will sing Thy praise."** And again, **"I will put My trust in Him."** And again, **"Behold, I and the children whom God has given Me."** -(Hebrews 2:11-13).

The Old Testament prophets promised that One would come who would be the Kinsman-Redeemer of all men. He would set right those things that had been made wrong by sin. He would set free those who were in bondage to sin. He would purify those who were unclean. He would sanctify His people. **"For both He who sanctifies and those who are sanctified are all from one Father"** -(Ruth 2:11).

The work of Christ did much more than merely provide a fire insurance policy, thereby protecting those insured from hell. He set you apart. He sanctified you. He made you a part of a special people which is known as the family of God. This is what it means to be sanctified. If you have come to Christ, then you have become a member of the family of God. God is now your Father. You are His child. You have entered into an eternal relationship.

This principle of sanctification was rooted in Jewish theology. To sanctify something meant to set it apart for a special purpose. For example, when a man went up to Jerusalem and gave an offering of money to the Temple, those coins were sanctified - that is, they were set apart for the use of the Temple.

The Jews were a set apart people. Their entire culture set them apart from the rest of the world. They ate differently than other people. They dressed differently than other people. They lived differently than other people. They worshiped differently than other people. They were different.

Jesus came to make men different. He loves you just the way you are, **but He loves you too much to leave you the way you are**. If you come to Him, then He is going to change you. He is first going to bring you into the family of God and then He is going to change your life so that there will be a growing family resemblance between you and your Heavenly Father.

The Jews were set apart on the outside. They did all sorts of exterior things to set themselves apart. But Jesus came to set you apart on the inside. He came to make you a child of God. He entered the family of men so that men could enter the family of God. This is not a new teaching. It was prophesied by the Old Testament prophets.

"I will proclaim Thy name to My brethren". This quotation is taken from Psalm 22:22. It is a Messianic Psalm. It is the Psalm that opens with the cry of Jesus upon the cross when He

cried out, ***"My God, My God, why have You forsaken Me?"*** It is the Psalm that focuses on the sufferings of the Messiah.

But now, He who was once crucified has been exalted. On the basis of the ministry of His death, He now proclaims the name of the Lord to His people. This is important. The reason that Christ became man and was made lower than the angels was so that He could call men His brethren. It is through Him that we can be known as the children of God.

"I will put My trust in Him." This second quotation is taken from Isaiah 8:17. Isaiah writes in a day when the Assyrian armies loom on the horizon. They will soon march against Israel and devastate the land. There will only be one way of escape — to trust in the Lord and to wait for His salvation.

The book of Hebrews is written to such a people. Now it is the legions of Rome which loom on the horizon. Within a few years, the Roman general Titus will besiege the city of Jerusalem, and the land will be laid waste. There will only be one thing that the people can do - trust in the Lord.

There is a lesson here, and it is not easily learned. It is that adversity teaches us to trust in the Lord. One day after I had experienced a series of financial losses (my major client went into bankruptcy), the domino effect resulted in my own need for filing bankruptcy. My teenage daughter said, *"I wish that someone would give us a lot of money."* At the time I would not have complained in the least if someone were to fulfill that wish. The bankruptcy cost me a ten-room home that I personally built over four years, and valued at a quarter of a million dollars. Adding insult to injury was the fact I was primary caregiver for my wife, who was dying a slow-death over a period of 25-years. She was afflicted with Huntington's disease. However, the Lord has given us those needs for a reason. They are given so that we will trust in Him.

"Behold, I and the children whom God has given Me." This third quotation is also from Isaiah 8. It quotes from the very next verse. It describes the identity of those who are trusting in God. They are the children of God. This is important. The Jews thought that they were the children of God because they were descended from Abraham. But a child of God is one who trusts in God.

The same principle is true today. Having Christian parents will not save you. Joining a church will not help you. Your faith must be in God.

"Since then the children share in flesh and blood, He Himself likewise also partook in the same, that through death He might render powerless Him who had the power of death, that is, the devil; and might deliver those who through fear of death were subject to slavery all their lives." -(Hebrews 2:14-15)

Jesus fulfilled all of the requirements of the Kinsman Redeemer. We covered those requirements at the beginning of this chapter:

- He must be a **Kinsman**
- He must be **Able to Pay** the Price
- He must be **Free** himself
- He must be **Willing** to pay the price

“Each of these qualifications was fulfilled in Jesus Christ. They are seen in this passage. Since then the children share in flesh and blood, He Himself likewise also partook in the same” -(Hebrews 2:14). Since the ones who were to become children were flesh and blood - that is, they were mortal men — so also Christ took on flesh and blood and became a mortal man.

This was one of the requirements of the “Kinsman Redeemer”. He must be a Kinsman. He must be related to the ones whom he is going to purchase from slavery. And so, Jesus took on flesh and became a Kinsman to the human race in order that He might redeem men from sin. Christ was our “Kinsman Redeemer”. He fulfilled all four of the requirements of the Kinsman Redeemer.

1. He became a Kinsman

It was impossible for God to act out of harmony of God’s righteousness to save us apart from the incarnation of Christ. God could not die for us because God cannot die. He is eternal life, and He is the source of all life. Only by being born as a man and taking on human flesh could He experience death for us.

2. He was free from the bondage of sin

Jesus Christ was the only man who has ever been free from sin. From the day that Adam sinned in the Garden of Eden to this day, all have been under the bondage of sin and death. Only Christ was qualified to set us free.

3. He was able to pay the ransom price

Even if there had been another man who had been without sin, the death of such a man would still be lacking the infinite merit to pay for the sins of the whole world. At best, the sacrifice of a finite man could only atone for the sins of a single man.

But the death of Christ was not the death of a mere man. It was the death of an infinite being. It was the death of God in the flesh. God died in our place. Only the death of such a One could have been sufficient to save the world.

4. He was willing to pay the price

This is the most amazing truth of all. God loved us enough to send His Son to die in our place. When the venerable theologian, Karl Barth, was asked what was the most profound truth that he had ever learned, he replied: *“Jesus loves me, this I know, For the Bible tells me so.”*

This is the great message of the gospel. It is the message that God's love has triumphed over the work of Satan to set us free. That through death He might render powerless him who had the power of death, that is, the devil -(Hebrews 2:14).

Here is the reason why Christ became flesh and joined the human race. It was so that He might nullify death. It was so that He might bring to naught the work of Satan.

What does Satan have to do with death? It was Satan who deceived the woman in the Garden of Eden and thereby brought sin into the world. Satan's plan was to undo God's perfect work of creation. God had created man in His own image. Satan caused that image to fall. Christ, through His death on the cross, restored that perfect image and conquered death. Not even all the hosts of darkness were able to keep the Son of God in the grave. He arose from the dead, proving that He had conquered Satan once and for all.

"And might deliver those who through fear of death were subject to slavery all their lives" - (Hebrews 2:15). Men have always suffered from a fear of death. You have only to watch the reaction of a man in his physician's office as he is told the he has a malignant cancer to understand that this fear is a reality.

We have been set free from the fear of death. We can actually look forward to death. Death is no longer the end. It is now the beginning. It is a promotion to a higher kind of living. This brings us to the point of understanding why we need a "Kinsman-Redeemer".

"For assuredly He does not give help to angels, but He gives help to the descendants of Abraham. Therefore, He had to be made like His brethren in all things, that He might become a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make propitiation for the sins of the people." -(Hebrews 2:16-17).

The writer now ties in these truths concerning the "Kinsman-Redeemer" with the previous message about how Christ is better than the angels. Jesus is better than the angels even though He took on flesh and became a little lower than the angels. He did not do that for the sake of the angels. He did it for the sake of the descendants of Abraham.

Do you remember the promise that was made to Abraham? It was a promise that God would bless him.

Now the Lord said to Abram, ***¹"Go forth from your country, and from your relatives and from your father's house, to the land which I will show you; ²and I will make you a great nation, and I will bless you, and make your name great; and so you shall be a blessing; ³and I will bless those who bless you, and the one who curses you I will curse. And in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed."*** -(Genesis 12:1-3).

God appeared to Abram and told him to leave his family and his country and to move to a new land. In return, God promised to bless Abram and to make him a blessing. Notice the last

phrase of this promise. **"In you all the families of the earth shall be blessed."** This blessing to Abram will have far-reaching effects. It will extend to all the families of the earth. Don't miss this point! You can partake of that blessing which was given to Abraham when you put your faith in the God of Abraham. And if you belong to Christ, then you are Abraham's offspring, heirs according to promise. -(Galatians 3:29).

Do you belong to Christ? It is only those who belong to Him who will be heirs with Abraham. **"Therefore, He had to be made like His brethren in all things"** -(Hebrews 2:17). In order to bring salvation to Abraham and his descendants, Christ had to become one of Abraham's descendants. He did not merely become a man. He became a Jew. He did this in fulfillment of the promise. He is the blessing through which all the families of the earth shall be blessed.

"That He might become a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God". - (Hebrews 2:17).

Here we see a theme introduced which shall be developed more fully in the chapters which follow. It is the theme that Jesus is our High Priest. The office of High Priest was the highest religious office in Judaism. The High Priest was the one who entered the Holy of Holies once a year to offer sacrifices for the sins of the nation. In the days when Jesus was on earth, the High Priest was Caiaphas. He was anything but merciful or faithful. He was a false shepherd. He was not merciful, for he was ready to condemn the One who had never sinned. He was not faithful, for he rejected the message of the Son of God.

But Jesus is the true shepherd. He is merciful with those who have transgressed against Him. He is faithful and just to forgive their sins. He offered the perfect sacrifice. **"To make propitiation for the sins of the people"**. -(Hebrews 2:17).

The word **"propitiation"** refers to an appeasement, a payment which satisfies. This word was used by the Greeks to describe an offering that was brought to appease the wrath of an angry god. For example, in the midst of a violent storm, the people would think that they had offended Poseidon, the storm god. In an effort to satisfy his anger, they would offer a sacrifice. When the storm ended, they would say that his anger had been propitiated.

But there was also another use of this word. In Jewish theology, the place of propitiation was located inside the Temple. At the very center of the Temple was the Holy of Holies. Within this room there had stood a single article of furniture. It was the Ark of the Covenant. It was a wooden box overlaid with gold. It held Aaron's rod, a bowl of manna, and the broken remains of the Ten Commandments. The cover of the Ark was made of solid gold. This was known as the Mercy Seat.

It also had another name. It was called the **"Hilasterion"**. It was called the Propitiation. It was here that the high priest would come once a year to offer a sacrifice for the sins of the

nation. Jesus is our High Priest. He has made an offering for our sins. He has appeased the righteous anger of God. He bore the wrath of God in His own body on the cross.

“For since He Himself was tempted in that which He has suffered, He is able to come to the aid of those who are tempted.” -(Hebrews 2:18). Here is another reason that Christ became flesh and joined the human race. It is so that He might be tempted as we are tempted and that He might suffer as we suffer. Jesus didn't just come to earth and then die. He also went through all the hurts and the pains and the testing that is part of life. He suffered bodily hunger. He suffered the grief of the death of a loved one. He suffered the betrayal of a friend. He suffered the taunts of his enemies. He suffered the temptations of Satan. Because He suffered all these things, He is able to understand and empathize with our sufferings and our temptations. Are you going through hard times? Jesus understands. In today's vernacular, He could truly say ***“Been there, done that”***. He has been there. He went through those same kinds of experiences. He knows how to help. You don't have a cosmic God who is indifferent to your daily problems. You have a God who is intimately acquainted with your problems. You have a God who has been there. He has hurt where you hurt. He has cried where you cry. He has been tempted where you are tempted.

Seven Sins of Israel in Jeremiah

- ◆ They have done evil from their youth -(Jeremiah 32:30).
- ◆ They have provoked Me to anger with the work of their hands (idols).
- ◆ They have turned their back to Me -(Jeremiah 32:33).
- ◆ They have not listened to instruction.
- ◆ They have set their abominations in My house to defile it -(Jeremiah 32:34).
- ◆ They have built high places to Baal -(Jeremiah 32:35).
- ◆ They have caused their sons and daughters to pass through the fire to Molech in the valley of the son of Hinnom.

Seven Similarities of The Two Babylons

- Both commit fornication with kings and nations -(Revelation 17:2; 18:3-14).
- Both shed blood of saints -(Revelation 17:6; 18:24).
- Both have cups of sin -(Revelation 17:4; 18:6).
- Both are a city -(Revelation 17:18; 18:10-21).
- Both are made desolate -(Revelation 17:16; 18:19).
- Both are called Babylon the great -(Revelation 17:5 with 14:8; 16:19; 18:2).
- Both are clothed in scarlet and purple and decked with precious stones -(Revelation 17:4; 18:16).

Seven Reasons Why the Bible Is Not Understood

1. Reasoning, implying doubt and unbelief -(Mark 8:17).
2. Lack of perception, implying dullness -(Mark 8:17).
3. Ignorance, implying lack of interest and study -(Mark 8:17).

4. Hardness of heart, implying stubbornness and rebellion -(Mark 8:17).
5. Dull eyes, implying willful blindness to truth -(Mark 8:18; Matthew 13:14-15).
6. Dull ears, implying willful rejection of truth -(Mark 8:18).
7. Dull memory, implying willful forgetfulness -(Mark 8:18).

Note that all these reasons are willful. People do not have to reason, doubt, and question, or harden themselves. They have become dull of seeing and hearing, or forgetful. There was no excuse for the disciples of Jesus' day to be in this class because they had seen a multitude of thousands fed, witnessed people who were healed, and/or delivered from every kind of destruction and curse. They should have had faith enough in Christ by now to meet every problem.

Seven Reasons Jews Hated Paul in Acts

1. His conversion to Christianity -(Acts 9:2-22; 22:6-21; 26:12-18).
2. Preaching Jesus of Nazareth as the Messiah -(Acts 9:20-25; 9:29; 13:23; 17:3; 18:5; Romans 1:3-6; 1st Corinthians 1:18-24).
3. Preaching the resurrection of the dead, just and unjust -(Acts 17:18; 17:32; 23:6-8; 24:15; 24:21; 24:1st Corinthians 15).
4. Preaching the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ -(Acts 13:30-39; 17:3; 17:18; 26:23; 26:1st Corinthians 15).
5. Preaching salvation through Christ and not of the law -(Acts 13:23-39; 15:1-12; 20:21; 26:17-18; 1st Corinthians 1:18-24; Romans 3:24-31; 4:1-25; 5:1-11; 8:1-13; 10:4; 10:9-10; Ephesians 1; Philippians 2; Hebrews 7-10).
6. Preaching Christ's blood as the fulfillment of all sacrifices and necessary to salvation -(Acts 17:3; 20:20; 26:17-23; Romans 3:24-31; 5:1-11; Galatians 3:13-29; Ephesians 1:7; Colossians 1:14-20; Hebrews 7:10; 1st Timothy 1:15; 1st Corinthians 1:18-24).
7. Offering salvation to Gentiles -(Acts 9:15; 13:46-49; 14:27; 18:6; 26:17-18; Romans 9-11; 1st Corinthians 12:13; Galatians 3:29).

Seven Reasons for Jesus Using Parables

- ◆ To reveal truth in a form intended to create more interest -(Matthew 13:10-11; 13:16).
- ◆ To make known new truths to interested listeners -(Matthew 13:11-12; 13:16-17).
- ◆ To make known mysteries by comparison with things already known -(Matthew 13:11).
- ◆ To conceal truth from disinterested listeners and rebels at heart -(Matthew 13:11-15).
- ◆ To add truth to those who love it and want more of it -(Matthew 13:12).
- ◆ To take truth away from those who hate and do not want it -(Matthew 13:12).
- ◆ To fulfill prophecy -(Matthew 13:14-17; 13:35).

The English word **“speedily”** occurs **“seven”** times in the King James Bible. **“en tachei; en” (G5034)** The Lord will avenge His own elect speedily {quickly} -(Luke 18:8).

The English word **“Spirit”** occurs 385X (7 x 55) times in the King James Bible. **“pneuma” (G4151);** from **pneō: “to breathe”**, this is where the intellectual and moral power resides; it is the principle of life in the human being. There are approximately a dozen different uses, such as **“human spirit”**, which is also found 49X (7 x 7) times.

Seven Reasons for Teaching The Law

- That the generations to come might know the truth and laws of God -(Psalm 78:6).
- That the generations to come might pass the truth on to others.
- That they might hope in God -(Psalm 78:7).
- That they might not forget the great works of God.
- That they might keep His commandments.
- That they might not be as their fathers, a stubborn and rebellious generation -(Psalm 78:8; Deuteronomy 9:24; 31:27; Acts 7:51-52).
- That they might set their hearts right and be steadfast in God.

Seven Reasons for Singing Praises To God

- * He is our King -(Psalm 47:6).
- * He is King of all the earth -(Psalm 47:7).
- * He reigns over the heathen -(Psalm 47:8).
- * He sits upon the throne of His holiness.
- * Princes are gathered together -(Psalm 47:9).
- * The shields of earth are His.
- * He is greatly exalted.

Seven Reasons for Judgments on Gentiles in Joel

- They have cast lots for My people -(Joel 3:3).
- They have given boys to be harlots.
- They have sold daughters for wine.
- They have lived in drunkenness.
- They have taken My silver and gold -(Joel 3:5).
- They have taken My pleasant things and made them into idol temples.
- They have sold My people as slaves -(Joel 3:6).

Seven Purposes of Prediction

1. That the end might be known from the beginning -(Isaiah 41:26; Acts 15:18; Ephesians 1:10; 2:7; 3:10-11).
2. That these things might be known beforehand -(Isaiah 41:26; 42:8-9).
3. That men might know God is righteous -(Isaiah 41:26).
4. That Jehovah might be recognized as the only true and living God - the only one capable of making the future known.
5. That such predictions might be known as coming from God, and not idols or their prophets -(Isaiah 41:27).
6. That man might see how absolutely powerless he is to reveal the future -(Isaiah 41:28).
7. That idols may be proved less capable of foretelling the future than man -(Isaiah 41:29).

Seven Purposes of Intercession

1. To come to or meet a person for any cause whatever -(Hebrews 7:25; Romans 8:27; 8:34).
2. To plead the cause of others as in a civil court -(Isaiah 59:9-18; 1st Timothy 2:1).
3. To pray for others -(Isaiah 53:12; Luke 22:44; Romans 8:26-27; 8:34; Hebrews 7:25).
4. To defend or vindicate a person or thing -(Jeremiah 7:16; 27:18; 36:25).
5. To commend others to a person -(Romans 8:26-27).
6. To furnish any kind of assistance or help -(Romans 8:26-27).
7. To accuse or act against a person in a judicial way -(Romans 11:2; Acts 25:24).

The English word **“stand”** in all its variants is found 42X (7 x 6) times in the King James Bible. It means **“to take one’s stand”**: **“paristēmi”** παρίστημι (G3936); from **“para”**: **“beside”**, **“near”**, and **“histēmi”**: **“to stand”**, **“To be present”**, **“to present oneself”**. David has said that the kings of the earth took their stand, and the rulers were assembled against the Lord and against His Christ -(Acts 4:26).

Seven Predictions of Joshua

1. The Lord will expel the nations before you, and drive them out of your sight.
2. You shall possess their land, as God has promised you.
3. One of you shall chase a thousand -(Joshua 23:10).
4. If you transgress the covenant, then the Lord will no longer drive out any of the nations before you, but they shall be snares and traps unto you, scourges in your sides, and thorns in your eyes, until you perish from off the land -(Joshua 23:11-13).
5. This day I am going the way of all the earth (I am going to die; -(Joshua 23:14).
6. As the good things have come upon you, which God has promised, even so He will bring evil things upon you for your sins, until you are destroyed from off the land -(Joshua 23:15-16).
7. When you have transgressed the covenant of the Lord, have gone and served other gods, and bowed down to them, then shall God's anger be kindled against you; and you shall perish quickly from the land -(Joshua 23:16).

The English word **“strike”** **“epitithēmi”** ἐπιτίθημι is found 42X (7 x 6) times in the King James Bible. (G2007); It comes from **“epi”**: **“upon”**, and **“tithēmi”**: **“to put”** – **“To put on”**, **“to impose”**. Paul and Silas were struck with many blows -(Acts 16:23); other transliterations: many stripes were laid upon them, they were severely flogged.

The English word **“wish”** **“euchomai”** εὐχομαι (G2172) It means – **“To desire”**, **“to pray”**, **“to want”**. Example: The sailors wished for the day to come -(Acts 27:29). Paul had wished to be accursed from Christ for his brothers, his kinsmen according to the flesh -(Romans 9:3). John wished that in all things Gaius should prosper and be in good health, even as his soul prospered -(3rd John 2). It is found 210X (7 x 30) times in all of its variants, in the King James Bible.

The English word **“song”** **“ōdē”** (G5603) is found **“seven”** times in the King James Bible.

Seven Eternal Things in Psalm 119

- * The Word of God -(Psalm 119:89)
- * God's faithfulness -(Psalm 119:90)
- * The earth
- * Generations
- * Righteousness -(Psalm 119:142; 119:144)
- * Testimonies -(Psalm 119:144; 119:152)
- * Judgment -(Psalm 119:160)

The English word **“Sion”** **“Siōn”** **Σιών** (G4622) One of the hills of Jerusalem; **“Zion”** also designated the city of Jerusalem. **“Zion”** symbolizes the future messianic reign on earth - (Matthew. 21:5; John 12:15; Romans 9:33; 11:26). **“Mount Zion”** represents the heavenly Jerusalem, i.e., the blessing of believers in the Lord under grace -(Hebrews 12:22; 1st Peter 2:6; Revelation 14:1). The English word **“Zion”** is found **“seven”** times in the King James Bible.

Maranatha, Lord Come

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