

Christ centered recovery vs. Traditional recovery in;

1. The individual (2 Peter 1:2-4, 8-10)
 - a. Traditional recovery considers addiction an _____ disease
Christ centered recovery _____ to overcome sinful behavior
 - b. Traditional recovery focuses _____ of the character leaving others to continue incurring negative consequences.
Christ centered recovery addresses the _____
 - c. Traditional recovery leaves a _____ of remorse
Christ centered recovery _____ guilt and shame.
2. The family (Ephesians 5:25-28)
 - a. Traditional recovery tends to _____ a man relationally as he views himself different than normal people.
Christ centered recovery _____ a man to live as an integral productive member of the family
 - b. Traditional recovery _____ a man to be _____ at meetings an average of three to five times a week
Christian recovery _____ a man to spend time _____ in family activities
 - c. Traditional recovery constantly _____ the man's difference between himself and other members of society.
Christian recovery _____ a man to be a testimony of God's grace to his family members.
3. The church body (Ephesians 4:17- 24)
 - a. Traditional recovery defines the man's identity of an _____ or an _____ for the rest of his earthly life
Christ centered recovery defines the man's identity of that of a _____
 - b. Traditional recovery sends a man _____ for help, leaving the family to find help and support on their own.
Christ centered recovery _____ to actively minister the grace of God to a man and his entire family
 - c. Traditional recovery causes the _____ to actually become the Man's higher power. This is what he depends on to remain sober.
Christ centered recovery testifies of the _____ of God's grace to bring restoration to a man and his family.

Christ Centered Recovery in the Twenty First Century

Christ-centered recovery vs. Traditional twelve step recovery in;

1. The Individual (2 Peter 1:2-4, 8-10)

- a. Traditional recovery considers addiction an **incurable lifelong** disease
Christ centered recovery **gives hope** to overcome sinful behavior
- b. Traditional recovery focuses **only on one aspect** of the character leaving others to continue incurring negative consequences.
Christ centered recovery addresses the **total character transformation**
- c. Traditional recovery leaves a **lingering sense** of remorse
Christ centered recovery **resolves** guilt and shame.

2. The Family (Ephesians 5:25-28)

- a. Traditional recovery tends to **separate** a man relationally as he views himself different than normal people.
Christ centered recovery **empowers** a man to live as an integral productive member of the family
- b. Traditional recovery **requires** a man to be **away** at meetings an average of three to five times a week
Christian recovery **frees** a man to spend time **involved** in family activities
- c. Traditional recovery constantly **reinforces** the man's difference between himself and other members of society.
Christian recovery **enables** a man to be a testimony of God's grace to his family members.

3. The Body of Christ (Ephesians 4:17- 24)

- a. Traditional recovery defines the man's identity of an **alcoholic** or an **addict** for the rest of his earthly life
Christ centered recovery defines the man's identity of that of a **child of God**
- b. Traditional recovery sends a man **to the world** for help, leaving the family to find help and support on their own.
Christ centered recovery **enables the body** to actively minister the grace of God to a man and his entire family
- c. Traditional recovery causes the **meeting** to actually become the Man's higher power. This is what he depends on to remain sober.
Christ centered recovery testifies of the **sufficiency** of God's grace to bring restoration to a man and his family.