

5. How can 1 PETER 2:17 be reconciled with the apparently contradictory statement in 2 TIMOTHY 1:7?



October 10, 2021



Keeping Up Appearances

Introduction: HEBREWS 3:12–4:2; PSALM 78:5–8.

I. _____
is not the same as _____.

A. A “God-_____.”

ECCLESIASTES 3:11; ROMANS 1:19–20

B. _____-based _____.

C. _____ religious experience.

HEBREWS 4:2

II. The _____ of faith
without the _____ God.

HEBREWS 3:17; 4:2

A. What does the _____
look like? PSALM 78:32–35, 23–29, 13–16, 12

B. A religious person can _____ be _____
_____ God. PSALM 78:10–12, 34–37, 29, 32, 13–17

C. Don’t _____ to the _____.

PSALM 78:17–20; DEUTERONOMY 6:16–18

PERSONAL APPLICATION

1. How does this study affect your present fellowship with God?

2. How does this study impact your prayers for others?

If you have never been *born again*, contact Pastor Keith or a trusted Christian friend this week to find out how.

III. A proper _____ is the catalyst
for _____.

A. It is _____ to _____.

• The fear of the Lord is a continual _____
that you are in the _____ of a _____,
_____, and _____ God. HEBREWS 4:1

B. A _____ of _____ breeds _____.

C. _____
is _____ to the fear of God.
HEBREWS 11:7; 12:21; 1 PETER 1:17; 2 CORINTHIANS 7:1; 2 PETER 1:5-8

Conclusion: Are you _____ to _____ by _____?
HEBREWS 3:12-4:2; MATTHEW 7:21-23

STUDY & DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What kind of “religious experiences” might an atheist have?

2. What does the *appearance of faith* look like?
Pastor Keith gave four examples.
Offer a few additional examples.

3. Explain what it means to *provoke* God (HEBREWS 3:17 ESV)
and give examples of ways that people *provoke* the Lord.

4. List and briefly explain each time PSALM 78
talks about *testing the Lord*.