

- C. Approved Example or Event:
1. Acts 20:35 – “I gave you an example”
 2. 2 Thess. 3:7-9 – Imitate example
 3. 1 Pet. 2:21 – Christ left an example.
 4. Phil. 4:9 – The things which ye... heard and saw in me”
- D. Necessary Conclusion:
1. Josh. 8:1-2 – What did Joshua do to the kings of Jericho?
 2. Acts 8:35-36 – Preached “Jesus,” preached “baptism”
 3. Matt. 22:31-33 – “have ye not read?”
 4. Psa. 110:4 – Thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek:
 5. Heb. 7:11-17:
 - a. Vs. 12 – There would be a change in the priesthood.
 - b. Vs. 12 – The change requires a change in the law.
 - c. Vs. 11 – Perfection was not to be found in the Levitical Priesthood.

IV. Method Executed:

- A. Acts 15:7-12 – Peter’s address
1. Vs. 7-9 – Conversion of the Gentiles
 2. Acts 10:1—11:18 - Cornelius
 3. Peter’s conclusion based on four supernatural events:
 - a. Acts 10:9-16 – Vision
 - b. Acts 11:12 - The words of the Spirit
 - c. Acts 10:30-33 - What he heard
 - d. Acts 11:15-16 - What he saw
 4. Acts 11:17 – Only Conclusion

- A. Acts 15:12 - Paul and Barnabas
- B. Acts 15:13-20 - James
1. Vs. 14 - Symeon (Peter)
 2. Vs. 15 – “To this agree the words of the prophets”
 3. Vs. 19 - James’ judgment
 4. Vs. 22 – “Seemed good to the apostles and elders, with the whole church...”

III. The Word of God is the Pattern:

- A. Heb. 8:5 – Jehovah instructed Moses to “make all things according to the pattern”.
- B. 2 Tim. 1:13 - Paul told Timothy to “Hold the pattern of sound words.”
- C. Rom. 6:17 - Our obedience was based upon God’s pattern.



The Greatest Among Us

There is not many a man who can boast of being “self-made.” It is true that a man may look at his life and focus on the individual struggles that were met and overcome, but generally there are other players in the background that yielded a mighty influence: either to do good, or to do evil (and in some cases both).

There was one king who experienced the influence of both good and evil. His name was Joash. Joash came into this world as an exile in his own kingdom (so to speak). His grandmother, Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab, had usurped the throne of Judah after the death of her son, Ahaziah. When she did, “she arose and destroyed all the seed royal” (2 Kgs. 11:1): except for Joash, “But Jehosheba, the daughter of king Joram, sister of Ahaziah, took Joash the son of Ahaziah, and stole him away from among the king's sons that were slain, even him and his nurse, and put them in the bedchamber; and they hid him from Athaliah, so that he was not slain; And he was with her hid in the house of Jehovah six years. And Athaliah reigned over the land” (2 Kgs. 11:2-3). Jehosheba, the sister of Ahaziah was

married to a priest named Jehoiada. In the seventh year of Joash (Jehoash) Jehoiada “brought out the king's (Ahaziah) son, and put the crown upon him, and gave him the testimony; and they made him king, and anointed him; and they clapped their hands, and said, Long live the king” (2 Kgs. 11:12). Jehoiada had Athaliah slain and Joash began to reign when he was seven years of age, (2 Kgs. 11:21). “And Jehoash (Joash) did that which was right in the eyes of Jehovah all his days wherein Jehoiada the priest instructed him” (2 Kgs. 12:2).

An emphasis is placed upon the influence of Jehoiada, on Joash, “all his days wherein Jehoiada the priest instructed him” (Ibid.). However, “Jehoiada waxed old and was full of days, and he died; a hundred and thirty years old was he when he died. And they buried him in the city of David among the kings, because he had done good in Israel, and toward God and his house. Now after the death of Jehoiada came the princes of Judah, and made obeisance to the king. Then the king hearkened unto them. And they forsook the house of Jehovah, the God of their fathers, and served the Asherim and the idols: and wrath came upon Judah and Jerusalem for this their guiltiness. Yet he sent prophets to them, to bring them again unto Jehovah; and they testified against them: but they would not give ear” (2 Chron. 24:15-19), and not only so, it came to pass when “The Spirit of God came upon Zechariah the son of Jehoiada the priest; and he stood above the people, and said unto them, Thus saith God, Why transgress ye the commandments of Jehovah, so that ye cannot prosper? because ye have forsaken Jehovah, he hath also forsaken you. And they conspired against him, and stoned him with stones at the commandment

of the king in the court of the house of Jehovah. Thus Joash the king remembered not the kindness which Jehoiada his father had done to him, but slew his son” (emph. ret) (2 Chron. 24:20-22). Influence! We all make a choice as to what influence we follow. Ret



Jehonadab

2 Kings 10 and Jeremiah 35.

Jehonadab was the son of Rechab, making him a member of the Rechabites, a nomadic clan known for their strict adherence to a lifestyle of abstinence from wine and a commitment to living in tents rather than permanent dwellings. This lifestyle was a direct result of the commands given by Jehonadab himself, which were intended to preserve the purity and distinctiveness of his family line.

Jehonadab's most notable biblical appearance occurs during the reign of Jehu, the king of Israel. In 2 Kings 10, Jehu is on a mission to eradicate the house of Ahab and the worship of Baal from Israel. As Jehu travels, he encounters Jehonadab and invites him to join in his zeal for the Lord. The Berean Standard Bible records this encounter: "When he left there, he found Jehonadab son of Rechab, who was coming to meet him. Jehu greeted him and asked, 'Is your heart as true to mine as my heart is to yours?' 'It is,' Jehonadab replied. 'If it is,' said Jehu, 'give me your hand.' So he gave him his hand, and Jehu helped him into his chariot" (2 Kings 10:15). Together, they proceed to Samaria, where Jehu continues his campaign against the worship of Baal.

God commends the Rechabites for their obedience, and through Jeremiah, He promises them a lasting legacy: "Therefore, this is what the LORD of Hosts, the God of Israel, says: 'Jonadab son of Rechab will never fail to have a man to stand before Me'" (Jeremiah 35:19).

Jehonadab's influence on the Rechabites serves as a testament to the enduring impact of a life committed to God's commands. Hitchcock's Bible Names Dictionary (adapted)

Authority VI

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| R | E | A | N | R | E | T | T | A | P | R | D |
| E | V | M | E | V | I | N | H | K | W | N | Y |
| J | U | D | G | M | E | N | T | O | U | W | H |
| K | L | A | V | G | J | R | L | O | D | I | S |
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| INDUCTIVE | METHOD | AUTHORITY |
| LAW | SCIENCE | HISTORY |
| SCRIPTURAL | COMMAND | EXAMPLE |
| STATEMENT | APPROVED | HEARD |
| SAW | PREACH | PRIEST |
| CHANGE | CONVERSION | GENTILE |
| VISION | WORDS | READ |
| JERICHO | PAUL | CHURCH |
| SYMEON | PATTERN | SOUND |
| HOLD | OBEDIENT | APOSTLES |
| ELDER | JUDGMENT | AGREE |
| PROPHETS | WHOLE | BARNABAS |

Authority VI

With Him is

Plenteous Redemption

Psalms 130:7

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Weekly Reading

Matthew 5:1-47; Matthew 6:1-34

Matthew 7:1—8:1

Authority

Inductive Method: How To

- I. Is:

D. R. Dugan: "In the use of this method of interpretation, all the facts are reported, and from them the conclusion is to be reached."
- II. Common Recognized Principle:

A. Law; Medicine; Science; Historical facts; Common Sense

B. Lk. 24:27 – Scriptural
- III. How to: Collecting the Facts

A. Command:

1. 1 Jn. 2:3-4 – Keep the commandments.

2. Lev. 10:1-2 – Consequences of disobedience

B. Statement:

1. Gen. 1:1 – “In the beginning God”

2. Acts 20:35 – “He himself said”