DO NOT BEG-OFF WHEN GOD SPEAKS

Hebrews 12:25-29

INTRODUCTION:

- A. Paul has presented two sources of information
 - 1) God spoke to Israel through Moses on Mt. Sinai, "the voice of words" vs 19
 - 2) "The blood of sprinkling, which speaketh better things than that of Abel." vs 24
- B. He now warns them that they must hear the instruction that Jesus speaks from heaven.
 - 1) Jesus is at the Father's right hand
 - 2) "See that ye refuse not his that speaketh..." vs 25a
 - 3) "refuse" = παραιτεομαι = "to ask beside or aside", "to
 beg-off from", "to entreat that something may not take
 place", "excuse one's self"
 - 4) "Be careful that when God speaks plainly to you that you do not beg-off and excuse yourself from obeying Him."
- I. No One Can Run Away From God vs 25b
 - A. "...for if they escaped not who refused him that spake on earth..."
 - 1) "escaped" = εκφευγω = "to flee out of a place", "to
 totally get away from"
 - 2) "refused" = "to ask beside or aside", "to beg-off from",
 "to entreat that something may not take place", "excuse
 one's self"
 - 3) "...for if they could not successfully run away from God when they begged-off from obeying Him when He instructed them..."
 - B. "...much more shall we not escape,..."
 - 1) "how little chance there is for us"
 - 2) "still less shall we escape" NEB

- C. "...if we turn away from him that speaketh from heaven."
 - 1) "turn away" = αποστρεφω = "to turn one's self away from"
 - 2) "speaketh" = χρηματιζω = "to give divine instruction", "to warn"
 - 3) "heaven" = ουρανος
 - 4) "Him who is teaching us from heaven" TENT
- II. God's Voice Shakes The Earth vs 26
 - A. "Whose voice then shook the earth: but now he hath promised, saying..." vs 26
 - 1) "shook" = σαλευω = "to shake", "to move to and fro"
 - 2) "promised" = επαγγελλομαι = "to announce one's intention"
 - 3) "His voice, even then, made the earth rock." KNOX
 - B. "...yet once more I shake not the earth only, but also heaven."
 - 1) "shake" = σειω = "to move to and fro with a shock", "to move back and forth because of a concussion"
 - 2) "Once again I will cause (with a great shock) the earth to tremble and also the heaven."
 - 3) Haggai 2:6-7
 - C. "And this word, yet once more signifieth the removing of those things that are shaken..." vs 27
 - 1) "signifieth"= $\delta\eta\lambda\omega\omega$ = "to reveal", "to bring to light"
 - 2) "removing" = $\mu \epsilon \tau \alpha \theta \epsilon \sigma \iota \varsigma$ = "transposition"
 - 3) "shaken" = σαλευομαι = "what is or can be shaken"
 - 4) "And those words still once more" TENT
 - 5) "Show clearly that He will sift out everything without solid foundation" TAY
 - D. "...as of things that are made..."
 - 1) "made" = ποιεω = "to form", "produce", "to bring
 about", "to cause"
 - 2) "This created universe" KNOX

- E. "...that those things which cannot be shaken may remain"
 - 1) "shaken" = $\tau \alpha$ = thing = not shaken >\text{Necope} \alpha \alpha = \text{"to move to and fro"} = \text{not shaken} \alpha = \text{not shaken} \alpha \alpha = \text{Necope} \alpha \alpha = \text{not shaken} \alpha = \text{not shaken
 - 2) "remain" = μενω = "continue", "abide", "stay"
 - 3) "And only the unshakeable things will abide"
- III. Eternal Things Cannot Be Shaken vs 28
 - A. "Wherefore we receiving a kingdom which cannot be shaken..."

 vs 28
 - 1) "receiving" = $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \lambda \alpha \mu \beta \alpha \nu \omega$ = "to take near to one's self", "to receive"
 - 2) "kingdom" = βασιλεια = "the royal dominion", "including the power and form of government, with the territory and the kingdom"
 - 3) "shaken" = (cannot be) = $\alpha\sigma\alpha\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\tau\sigma\varsigma$ = "that which cannot be moved to and fro"
 - 4) This is that kingdom that Jesus taught us to pray to come, "Thy kingdom come"
 - 5) It will be a time when His will shall be done on earth as it is in heaven!
 - B. "...let us have grace,..."
 - 1) "grace" = $\epsilon \chi \omega \mu \epsilon \nu \epsilon \chi \omega \chi \alpha \rho \nu =$ "let us be grateful"
 - 2) "be filled with thankfulness" CON.
 - C. "...whereby we may serve God acceptably..."
 - 1) "serve" = λατρευω. = "to worship"
 - 2) "acceptably" = ευαρεστως = "so as to please", "well
 pleasing"
 - 3) "Give God such worship as is pleasing to him" BAS
 - D. "...with reverence and godly fear:"
 - 1) "reverence" = ευλαβεια = "reverence", "caution"
 - 2) "godly fear" = $\delta \cos \zeta$ = "awe", "the apprehension of danger as in a forest"
 - 3) "with fear and respect" BAS

- IV. The Reason For Worshipping God In Reverence And Respect $vs\ 29$
 - A. "For our God is a consuming fire." vs 29
 - 1) "consuming" = καταναλισκω = "to consume wholly or thoroughly"
 - 2) "For our God is a devouring fire." ${\tt NEB}$
 - B. This was a prior claim
 - 1) Hebrews 10:30-31
 - 2) He has not changed