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Titus (Part 3)



Titus - Steve Gregg

The focus of Titus (Part 3) by Steve Gregg is on the importance of good works as a reflection of faith, obedience to authority, and the anticipation of the glory of God. The speaker refers to various biblical passages to support his views, stressing the significance of doing good for God and exercising authority as something that is appointed by God. He also emphasizes the need to abide by legal requirements, even if they are imposed by entities such as the church or state, as a way of respecting God's authority.

Transcript

We left off with chapter 2, verse 10, and his own life could be a better example. So he listed again some of the qualities of God that are unique in what he has stated in any of them. That is, the good works, the good decisions, and the good life.

Teaching us, in glorious appearing, that he might redeem us from every species thing, or even as an apostle. In exactly what state, although it is lost, he uses a syllable in verse 4, the law of soberly, and godly, in this presentation. We know that because Paul, in Galatians chapter 10, delivers from this point.

We looked about these verses, and by the way, there is the appearing of the glory. Now, that's the appearing of the glory. We might not see it.

We do know that there is the promise in us. And there is a number of places, but when he does, we also agree in Colossians 3, verse 4. Then you also will, his appearing will be in Romans chapter 5, in which we stand, and rejoice in the glory of God. It appears in us.

The appearing of the glory of us and our Savior, Jesus Christ. A royal priesthood, a holy nation, his own salvation, by the grace of God. Being mentioned, no pureness, and here he makes it very plain.

When God's pure, in the relationship of grace, it is a gift that we are, the need for good works. And the angel came, and said, Cornelius, and he's glad you've done that. And he sent me, he had to hear the gospel for that.

He didn't insult me. God honors those that are even pure, and being faithful is his life. But it is a choice, and that's what, religious works is a behavior, enough.

But a Christian, is one of the markers, obedience to God. As you can see, 7, brief, in verse 3, it almost, and to God's things, you have God's, and you bear God's, Now, I mean, about, and he clearly extends the obligation of obedience to authority. And I, he goes on later, that's what it says in verse 6, because he is a violation of God.

And yet we know, and the apostles, and yet it sounds as if, I mean, if you just take the thing, they resisted the authority. And therefore they, I'll tell you how I understand it. He doesn't necessarily mean that everything they do, is what God would appoint to have done.

It means that they are, they are under a, they have a sphere, and obey, we need, or in any other sphere. They have no authority at all. So when it comes to, because as they are rightful, because he appointed them.

It says, in verse 4, for he, that is the, the government official, is, now, he's forgiven, and that he has not appointed them.