

The Six Foundation Stones

4350

I. The Importance Of Foundation (Luke 6:47–49)

- A. Personal
 - 1. Jesus Christ (1 Cor. 3:11)
 - 2. Christ *crucified* (1 Cor. 2:1–5)
- B. Doctrinal—the foundation (Heb. 6:1–2)
 - 1. Repentance
 - 2. Faith
 - 3. Baptisms
 - 4. Laying on of hands
 - 5. Resurrection
 - 6. Eternal judgment
- C. The need for a permit (Heb. 6:3)

II. Doctrinal Foundations

- A. Repentance
 - 1. John the Baptist (Matt. 3:1–2)
 - 2. Jesus (Mark 1:14–15)
 - 3. Gospel message (Luke 24:6–7)
 - 4. Peter at Pentecost (Acts 2:37–38)
 - 5. Paul (Acts 20:20–21)
 - 6. Rev. 2 and 3—five out of seven churches: *Repent*
 - 7. What is repentance?
 - a. Greek: change your mind
 - b. Hebrew: turn around
 - c. Pattern of the prodigal son (Luke 15:18–20)
- B. Faith
 - 1. Essential (Heb. 11:6)
 - 2. Without works (Rom. 3:28; 4:5)
 - 3. Believe *to* righteousness—a verb of motion (Rom. 10:10)
 - 4. A gift from God (Eph. 2:8–9)
 - 5. Dead without works (James 2:20, 26)
 - 6. Not by works of law (Gal. 2:16)
 - BUT –
 - 7. The righteous requirement (Rom. 8:4) *Love* (Rom. 13:8–10)
- C. Baptisms—three kinds:
 - 1. John’s baptism—repentance (Mark 1:4)
 - 2. Christian baptism—identification (Matt. 3:15) Buried and resurrected (Rom. 6:4)
 - 3. Holy Spirit baptism—entrance into the supernatural
 - All three exemplified (Acts 19:1–6)
- D. Laying on of hands
 - 1. Provides for:
 - a. Continuity
 - b. Extension

2. Three main purposes:
 - a. Recognition, setting apart
 - b. Commissioning
 - c. Impartation
 3. Examples
 - a. Moses to Joshua (Deut. 34:9)
 - b. Deacons (Acts 6:6)
 - c. To receive the Holy Spirit (Acts 8:17–18)
 - d. Apostles (Acts 13:3 [compare Acts 14:4, 14])
 - e. Gift (Charisma) (1 Tim. 4:14; 2 Tim. 1:6)
- E. Resurrection of the dead**
1. Essential for salvation (Rom. 4:22–25; 10:9; 1 Cor. 15:12–17)
 2. The *body* is resurrected
Five changes: (1 Cor. 15:42–44, 53)
 - a. Corruption to incorruption
 - b. Dishonor to glory
 - c. Weakness to power
 - d. Natural (soulish) to spiritual
 - e. Mortal to immortal
- F. Eternal judgment**
1. Two kinds of judgment
 - a. In time/history—generational (Ex. 20:2–6)
 - b. Eternal/out of time—individual accountability (Ezek. 18:20)
 2. Two scenes of judgment:
 - a. Judgment seat of Christ
 - (1) Only believers
 - (2) Not for condemnation, but for reward (Rom. 14:10–13; 2 Cor. 5:9–11)
 - (3) Reward proportional to faithfulness (Parable of the Minas in Luke 19:16–19)
 - b. Great white throne
 - (1) All remaining dead
 - (2) According to works
 - (3) Mercy for those in book of life