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John 4 - Part II
Worship God in Spirit

Read John 4:15-24:

1. What was the primary belief that created dissension between the Jews and Samaritans? Verse 20 {this rift was covered in the notes in Part I. The stress is not to be laid upon the place where we worship God, but upon the state of mind in which we worship him.}

2. Concerning this belief, what did the answer to the woman by Jesus imply? Verses 21, 23 {To accept the Jewish faith required a keeping of the law, of which one of the requirements was to attend at least three of the annual feasts in Jerusalem. So Jesus is implying a change in the law}

Read Hebrews 7:11-19, 26-27

2a. What is meant in verse 12 concerning the priesthood? Heb 11:5 {Like Enoch was literally translated from earth to heaven, Gen 5:24, the priesthood is translated/transformed from earthly to heavenly, cp Col 1:12-13}

2b. Concerning the law, what is meant by “disannulling” mentioned in verse 18? Dt 4:13 {It was not the law, but the commandment to keep the Old Covenant that was disannulled & a New Covenant put in place. The law was translated from an earthly to a heavenly understanding, as explained in 2Cor 3:6-7; Rom 7:6, 14}

3. In Jn 4:22, how is salvation from the Jews, when they rejected Jesus as Messiah? Rom 2:28-29; cp Rom 9:6-9; Gal 4:22-24a {Paul used two examples, circumcision, which is one of the laws & a Jew, to show that both were to be applied inwardly, or spiritually. This, as well as other statements suggest all the law & things of Israel are to be considered spiritually, or with God's understanding. Gentiles are not literal Jews, but when Gentile or Jew accepts Christ as their Savior, they become a spiritual Jew}

4. How do we worship God in spirit? Dictionary - Worship: *reverent honor & homage paid to God*. (Incomplete). Ps 29:2 + Jer 9:23-24; Rom 7:22-25 {The Jews were worshipping God according to the rituals of the law, Acts 18:13. True circumcision is of the heart according to God's understanding which we receive into the heart, Dt 30:6; Col 2:11}

5. How do you understand the phrase, *God (is a) spirit*? Literal Greek: *Spirit the God*. Most translations render the phrase as *God is spirit*. Because of this verse, many believe that God has no physical body, and therefore cannot be seen. However, both Daniel (Dan 7:9, 13-14) and the apostle John (Rv 4:1-3; 5:1) saw him in vision, and He had a physical form. How could we be made in the image of God if He were a bodiless spirit? The phrase would be better translated as *God is spiritual* - meaning in the way He thinks. (Job20:3; Cp 1Cor 14:12)

Read 1Tim 6:14-16: (Potentate: A king or ruler of great power and authority)

6. In verse 16, is the light literal or spiritual? Ps 119:130 {God's understanding is what man cannot see or enter into without Christ}

7. What else about God is invisible? Rom 1:20 {*things that are made* is one Greek word, *poiema* ^(g4161). It is rendered in Eph 2:10 as "workmanship." Rom 1:20 more clearly stated: For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by "his workmanship", his eternal "ability" (to love & forgive) and "his divinity"; so that they are without excuse (those rejecting truth): cp 2Pt 1:3-4