Celebrating Sacred Joy i.e., Supernatural Biblical-Spiritual Joy Part 22

(Points I. and II. and all sub points see previous note sheets)

III. <u>Why</u> It is important for Believers to <u>Attain</u> and <u>Maintain</u> and <u>Manifest</u> Supernatural Biblical Spiritual Joy (A Life of Pure Delight in God)

[Points A. through C. and all sub points see previous note sheets]

D. Because A Life of Pure <u>Delight</u> in God <u>Enhances</u> the <u>Quality</u> of One's Earthly Life and Spiritual Life of Acts 5:29-42; Acts 16: 21-34; 2 Cor. 7:1-4; Philipp. 1:25; 4:4 of 4:11-13 1 Thess. 1:6; Heb.10:32-34

[Points 1. through 3. and all sub points see previous note sheets]

4. **Conversion** of the Jailer and the Members of His Household cf Acts 16:30-34

"And they spoke unto him the Word of the Lord, and to all that were in his house." Acts 16:32

- (4) Goes Beyond the Jailer's <u>Perceived</u> Need of Immediate, Present, Physical Deliverance from the Wrath of the God of Paul and Silas and Addresses His <u>Real</u> Needs Which Are Not Physical but <u>Spiritual</u> They Spoke Unto Him the 'Word of the Lord' in This Context It Means They Expounded the <u>Old Testament Scriptures</u> cf (Jer. 1:9; 36:27-28; cf Dan. 9:2); (Acts 13:14-47; cf Isa. 49:6) cf Acts 4:29, 31; 8:25; 26-37;11:19-21; 13:14-49; 14:25-27; 16:6-10; 17:2-3;19:8-10; Rm. 1:1-4, 7, 9, 11, 15-16, 26-32; 2:5, 8, 12, 16; 3:6, 9-12, 23; Philipp 1:14; Col. 1:6-7; Heb. 13:7 and Revealed to Them Their Real Needs Included
 - b) Knowing He and the Members of His Family (and You and I) Must Be *Holy* as God is *Holy* cf Mt. 6:33; Rm. 1:17; 3:5; 21-30; 4:1-25; 5:1-21; 10:3; 2 Cor. 5:21; 9:9; 2 Tim. 4:8; Heb. 12:14; James 1:20; 1 Pet. 1:15-16; 1 Jn. 1:29
 1 Jn. 3:7; Rev. 19:11; Rm. 3:21-30; 4:1-25; 5:1-21; 1 Pet. 1:15-16 cf Lev. 11:44-45; 19:2; 20:7. 26; 21:8; More Passages Which Reveal God is *Holy* cf 1 Sam. 2:2; 6:20 "Who can stand before the *Holy* God?"; 2 Ki. 19:22; Isa. 1:4; 5:16,19, 24; 6:3; 10:17, 20; 12:6; 17:7; 29:19 Isa.29:23; 30:11, 12, 15; 31:1; 37:23; Isa. 40:25; 41:14, 16,

Isa. 40:20; 43:3, 14, 15; 45:11; 47:4 (His Name is *HOLY*); Isa. 48:17; Isa. 49:7 54:5; 57:17; 60:9, 14; Jer. 50:29; 51:5 Ezk. 39:7; Hosea 11:9; 12:1; Habk 1:12; 3:3; Psalm 22:3 71:22; 78:41; 89:19; 99:3, 5, 9; 111:9; Prv. 9:10; 30:3; Rev. 4:8; 6:10; and Know They Are to Serve in *Holiness* and Righteousness Lk. 1:75

"But, as He Who hath called you is holy, so be holy in all manner of life." 1 Pet. 1:15

The Word 'be' Is The Translation of the Greek Verb γίνομαι English Transliteration 'ginomai'
The Word Is in the Aorist Tense, (Should Be Interpreted as an Ingressive Aorist Tense)
Passive Voice, Imperative Mood, Plural Form

- 1. Meaning in This Context = <u>'Become'</u> cf Mk 1:17; Lk. 6:16; 23:12; Jn. 1:12, 14; 4:14; 12:36 Acts 26:29; Rm. 2:25; 4:18; 1 Cor. 3:18; 4:9; Gal. 3:13; 1 Pet. 2:7; Rev. 8:11 (NASB)
 - "5) to experience a change in nature and so indicate entry into a new condition, **become** someth." William Arndt et al., A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000), 198

"13.48 γίνομαι": to come to acquire or experience a state— 'to become.' ὁ λόγος σὰρξ ἐγένετο 'the Word became a human being' or 'the Word became a person' Jn 1:14; ὅπως γένησθε υἰοὶ τοῦ πατρὸς ὑμῶν τοῦ ἐν οὐρανοῖς 'in order that you may become the sons of your Father in heaven' Mt 5:45; πάντας τοὺς ἀκούοντάς μου σήμερον γενέσθαι τοιούτους ὁποῖος καὶ ἐγώ εἰμι 'that those who hear me might become this day such as I am' Ac 26:29 Johannes P. Louw and Eugene Albert Nida, Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament: Based on Semantic Domains (New York: United Bible Societies, 1996), 153.

- 2. <u>Imperative</u> Mood and Plural = A <u>COMMAND</u> to <u>Every</u> Believer
- 3. Aorist Tense Places Emphasis on Giving <u>Serious Thought</u> to the Action and Is to Be Interpreted as an <u>Ingressive</u> Aorist Which Places Emphasis on the <u>Beginning</u> of the Action
- 4. The Verb γίνομαι English Transliteration 'ginomai' Is a Deponent Passive Verb That Is a Verb That Does Not Have an Active Form But Is <u>Active</u> in Meaning cf Acts 22:8; 25:16

"A verb that has no active form may be active in meaning though passive in form. Two of the most common deponent passives are ἐγενήθην and ἀπεκρίθην." Daniel B. Wallace, Greek Grammar beyond the Basics: An Exegetical Syntax of The New Testament (Grand Rapids, Ml. Zondervan, 1996), 441

έγενήθην is the 1st pers., sing. aor. pass. Indic. of γίνομαι the word 'be' in 1 Pet. 1:15 the other word ἀπεκρίθην the verb in Acts 22:8 that we just saw from ἀποκρίνομαι to answer

"active in function γενήθητε aor. impv. dep. γίνομαι. Max Zerwick and Mary Grosvenor, A Grammatical Analysis of the Greek New Testament (Rome: Biblical Institute Press, 1974), 705.

"LEXICON—a. aorist pass. (deponent = act.) impera. of γίνομαι" David Abernathy, An Exegetical Summary of 1 Peter, 2nd ed. (Dallas, TX: SIL International, 2008), 39.

5. Read Out: Believers Are <u>Commanded</u> to Give <u>Serious</u> Thought, Contemplation to Start Engaging and Stay Engaged in the <u>Process</u> Which Will <u>Result</u> in Their Coming Into a New State of Being and Progressing in the State of Becoming Holy in All Aspects of Their Lifestyles

"Because it is written, Be ye holy; for I am holy." 1 Pet. 1:16

Observation #1:

The Command Is <u>Based</u> on the Written Word of God cf Lev. 11:44-45; 19:2 Lev. 20:7, 26; 21:8; The Words 'it is written' Are the Translation of the Greek Verb (γράφω) English Transliteration *grapho*; the Word Is in the Perfect Tense Form Emphasizing The <u>Abiding</u>, <u>Permanent</u> Nature of the Word of God cf 1 Pet. 1:23

Observation #2:

The <u>Original</u> Command: "For I am the Lord your God: ye shall therefore sanctify yourselves, (KJV) / Consecrate yourselves (NASB, NIV, NKJV, ESV); sanctify yourselves (NRSV) and **ye shall be** (KJV) / **be** (NIV, NASB, NKJV, ESV, NRSV) **holy**; for I (am) holy; neither shall ye defile yourselves with any manner of creeping that that creepeth upon the earth." Lev. 11:44

Observation #3:

The Words 'Sanctify Yourselves' / 'Consecrate Yourselves' in the Original Command Are the Translation of the Hebrew Verb לַּקְרַשׁ English Transliteration qadash Basic Meaning Is: To <u>Set Apart</u> of Josh. 20:7; 1 Chr. 23:13; Neh.12:47 Jer. 12:3; 22:7 in the NASB

"+שֹרַן S⁶⁹⁴² TWOT¹⁹⁹⁰ GK vb. denom. **be set apart**, consecrated (Gerber^{238 ff.});—Qal Pf. 3 ms. קי Ex 29:21; sf. יְקְדָשׁ Is 65:5; 3 mpl. קְּדָשׁוּ Nu 17:2; Impf. 3 ms. יִקְדָשׁ 1 S 21:6; בָּקְדָשׁ Ex 29:37 + etc.;— 1. be set apart, consecrated,..." Francis Brown, Samuel Rolles Driver, and Charles Augustus Briggs, Enhanced Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1977), 872.

"So, they **set apart (법교) = qadash)** Kedesh in Galilee in the hill country of Naphtali and Shechem in the hill country of Ephraim, and Kiriath-arba (that is, Hebron) in the hill country of Judah." Josh. 20:7 (NASB)

Observation #4: The Words 'Shall Be' / 'Be' Are the Translation of the 2nd Person, <u>Plural</u>, Kal Stem Form of the Hebrew Verb קַּקְּ English Transliteration hayah Is a State of Being Verb and Means: 'to be, to exist, to <u>become</u> of Gen. 2:7, 10; 3:22; 37:20; 48:19; Nu. 11:1; 1 Sam. 4:9; 16:21; 2 Sam. 8:14; 1 Chr. 18:6Job 16:8; Psalm 89:41; Ezk. 17:6; Zeph. 1:13 NASB

ា្ចា្ (ca. 3750 x. 1. **become**, take place: William Lee Holladay and Ludwig Köhler, A Concise Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament (Leiden: Brill, 2000), 78.

"Then David came to Saul and attended him; and Saul loved him greatly, and he **became** (กาฺกุ = hayah) his armor bearer." 1 Sam. 16:21 (NASB)

"Then David put garrisons among the Arameans of Damascus; and the Arameans **became** (תְּיָם = hayah) servants to David, bringing tribute. And the LORD helped David wherever he went." 1 Chr. 18:6 (NASB)

My Apologies for Not Having the Information Concerning Holiness on These Note Sheets as Promised

By the Grace of God, the Definition of Holiness and The Way for Believers to Become Holy Will Be on Lesson 23 Note Sheets I Promise

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