

## **CONSIDER HOW TO STIMULATE GOOD WORKS**

**INTRODUCTION:** We have divided (Heb.10:22-25) into **three studies** based on three hortatory present subjunctives. The “Subjunctive expresses action which is not really taking place, but which is **objectively possible.**”

(Essential of New Testament Greek, pg.107) “The hortatory subjunctive is the use of the first-person plural (**let us**) to **exhort others to join** us in an action.” (Essential of New Testament Greek, Pg.108)

### **Our three studies:**

- (Heb.10:22) Let us draw near with full assurance of **faith**.
- (Heb.10:23) Let us hold fast the confession of our **hope**.
- **(Heb.10:24-25) Let us consider how to stimulate one another to love and good deeds (Two Studies)**

What is interesting about this lesson is the writer’s use of three Greek present active participles in Heb.10:25.

**NOTE:** According to Dana and Mantey, the Greek participle is not a mood but a verbal substantive. It functions like an adjective. The participle is used when the real object of the governing verb is a person or thing whose act or state is described by the participle (A Manual Grammar of the Greek NT, pg.220).

### Note the three Participles:

- “**Not forsaking** (me enkataleipo/ **p.a.ptc.nplm**) our own assembling together, as is the habit of some,
- “**But encouraging** (alla parakaleo/ **p.a.ptc.nplm**) one another;
- “**And all the more, as you see the Day** drawing near (engizo/ **p.a.ptc.asf**/ approaching).” (Heb.10:25)

(1 Tim.6:18-19) “Instruct them to do good (agathoergeo), to be rich in good works (kalos ergon), to be generous and ready to share, storing up for themselves the treasure of a good foundation for the future, so that may take hold of that which is life indeed.”

<p><b>This lesson will study <u>three aspects</u> Consider How to Stimulate Good Works.</b></p>
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### **1. Every New Covenant believer-priest has been saved from “lawless works” to be “zealous of good works.” (Matt.12:34-35; Rom.7:18; Eph.2:10; Phil.1:6)**

(Titus 2:14) “Who (Savior Jesus Christ) (Titus 2:13) gave Himself for us, that He might redeem us from every **lawless deed** and purify for Himself a people for His own possession, **zealous of good deeds (kalos ergon).**”

(Titus 3:8) “This is a trustworthy statement; and concerning these things I want you to speak confidently, so that those who have believed God may be careful to engage in **good deeds** kalos ergon). These things are **good (kalos)** and profitable and worthless.”

### **2. The writer of Hebrews says New Covenant believer-priests should consider how to stimulate one another to do good works until the Second Coming of Jesus Christ (Heb.10:24-25).**

All three participles were used to describe the responsibility and length of the ministry of the New Covenant believer-priest in church history (Heb.10:25) [note the negative and positives].

(Heb.10:25b) “But encouraging one another; and all the more, **as you see the Day drawing near.**”  
(Jas.5:8)

### **Second Coming of Jesus Christ**

(Acts 1:11) “Men of Galilee, why do you stand looking into the sky? This Jesus, who has been taken up from you into heaven, **will come in just the same way as** you have watched Him go into heaven.”

(1 Thess.4:17) “Then we who are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, and thus we shall always be with the Lord.” (1 Thess.4:13-18)

### **3. There are two Greek words that dominant the doctrinal subject of good works or divine production:**

- Agathos
- kalos.

#### **Agathos refers to absolute good.**

It is attached to God like in conversation with the rich young ruler – “Good (agathos) teacher, what shall I do to inherit eternal life? And Jesus said to him, ‘Why do you call Me good (agathos)? No one is good (agathos) except God alone.’” (Luke 18:18-19; Rom.8:28)

#### **Kalos refers to intrinsic good.**

Intrinsic good operates from an inward nature or constitution. For example, it is illustrated with fruit (Matt.12:22) and ground (Matt.13:23)

Note how Jesus used it:

(1 Tim.4:4-5) “For everything created by God is good (kalos), and nothing to be rejected, if it is received with gratitude; for it is sanctified by means of the word of God and prayer.”

**Kalos** was used in Septuagint creation translation of Good in Gen.1:4, 10, 12, 18, 21, 25.

**Kalos** is attached to the believer-priest like in Heb.10:21-25 (Rom.12:2; 16:19; Col.1:9-10).

During the Feast of Dedication (John 10:22), Jesus declared that He and God were one (John 10:30), the Jews picked-up stones to kill Him (John 10:31).

- **Jesus responded**, “I showed you **many good works (kalos works)** from the Father; for which of them are you stoning Me?”
- **The Jews answered** Him, ‘For **a good work (kalos work)** we do not stone You, but for blasphemy; and because You being a man, make Yourself out to be God.’” (John 10:32-33)

(1 Tim.4:6) “In pointing out these things to the brethren, you will be a good (kalos) servant of Christ Jesus, constantly nourished on the words of the faith and of the sound doctrine which you have been following.”