

Lesson	Commenced: Lesson Checked:
	number of key doctrinal terms (e.g., "Trinity," "rapture," etc.), the word asy" is not found in the <u>text</u> of our English Bible — but it is found in its <u>teaching!</u>
the sens	rd comes from the Greek word "apostasia," which means "a falling away" — in se of a defection or rebellion. Matthew 19:7 renders the word "apostasion" as ement," and the word is translated as "forsake" in Acts 21:21. Thus apostasy defined as a deliberate act of repudiation.
they ref	esson, we shall use the terms "apostasy" and "apostate" in the negative sense as fer to the act of departing from the faith. We are living in days of great spiritual y and moral decline, and it is absolutely vital that the child of God be fully aware anger.
THE	SPECTRUM OF UNBELIEF AND ERROR
faith spo	ortant that we first consider the various forms of unbelief and departure from the oken of in the New Testament — some of which can apply to saved people, and which refer to lost people. For example, there is:
A . <u>UN</u>	IBELIEF — no faith.
1.	Read: Romans 4:18-21. According to verse 20, unbelief is the opposite of
2.	Read: Matthew 13:54-58. According to verse 58, unbelief limits the mighty of God.
3.	According to <i>Acts 16:31</i> , a lost man must in order to be saved.
4.	According to <i>John 8:24</i> , a lost man's unbelief means he will in his
5.	According to <i>Revelation 21:8</i> , theI N G shall have their part in the of

	6.	According to <i>Mark 16:14</i> , is it possible for a Christian to have unbelief in his heart?			
	7.	Read: Hebrews 3:12-13.			
		a.	This passage is addressed to ""		
		b.	Unbelief causes us to from the living God. (Compare this with <i>Hebrews 11:6</i> , which shows that with faith we <u>come</u> to God.)		
		c.	A heart is hardened through theNESS of		
		d.	One way we can avoid unbelief is to each other daily.		
		e. According to Psalm 119:11, another way we can avoid unbelief is to hide God's in our			
	8.	8. <u>Look up</u> : <i>Mark</i> 9:24. What should our cry be to the Lord when we find unbelief in our heart?			
В.	DO	<u>UBT</u>	— little faith.		
	1.	Read	<u>1</u> : Matthew 14:25-31.		
		a.	Did Peter obey the Lord? (verse 29)		
		b.	What kind of faith did Jesus say Peter had? He had faith (verse 31).		
		C.	What was it that caused Peter to take his eyes off the Lord? (verse 30).		
	2.	Read	d: Luke 12:22-31.		
		a.	According to <i>verse 30</i> , it was the disciples' concern over "all these" that caused them to doubt the Lord.		
		b.	According to verse 31^a , what should be the focus of a Christian's life?		
	3.				
		This chapter deals with the question of Jewish dietary laws and customs (verses 2-3) and holy days (verses $5-6^a$), and whether Christians are obligated to observe them. The answer is "No!"— but that does not give a Christian the right to disregard those who struggle in these areas (verses $14-15,21$).			
		a.	According to <i>verse</i> 5^c , it is important that every Christian be fully on such matters.		

		D.	According to verse 14, Paul was persuaded by the _		
		c.	By what means should we be persuaded? (See: Luk	ke 16:31.)	
		d.	According to Romans $14:23^c$, when we doubt God a	and His Word, we	
			·		
C.	<u>IGN</u>	IORA	NCE — growing faith.		
		e word wledg	d "ignorant" means to be "uninformed," or "unlearder."	ned" — "lacking in	
	1.		y: Acts 3:17; 17:23; Romans 10:3; Ephesians 4:18 as hat kind of people is the word "ignorant" used in the		
	2.		y: Romans 11:25; I Corinthians 10:1; 12:1 and I The hom is the word "ignorant" used in these passages?	essalonians 4:13.	
	3.		d: I Corinthians 14:23-25. Notice in this passage re-mentioned groups are distinguished.	that both of the	
	4.	4. I Peter 2:2 describes young Christians as "new born"			
	5.	II Pet	er 3:18 instructs young Christians to in	and in the	
			of Jesus Christ.		
			elievers need to exercise discernment and care in this Christians or those with whom the Spirit of God is c	_	
D.	ERI	ROR -	— false faith.		
	1.		ording to <i>Matthew 22:29</i> , error comes because we do	not know the	
	2.	Acco	ording to <i>I Timothy 6:10</i> , the sin of C e doctrinal error.	NESS will	
	3.		ording to <i>I Timothy 6:20-21</i> , false osition to the Word of God) will lead to error.	(that which is in	
	4.		ording to II Peter 3:16, Christians can be led astray by of those who $W_{_}$ the scriptures.	following after the	

E. HERESY — subverted faith.

The word heresy (Greek: "hairesis") literally means "a choice." When used in connection with faith and the Word of God, it means a <u>deliberate alignment</u> with the side of error.

Heresy is much more than ignorance. It is more than simply holding to an error. It is taking sides with error against truth. In *Acts* 5:17; 15:5; 24:5; 26:5; and 28:22, the word is translated "sect," which shows that the concept of heresy involves forming a "party" within the main body.

- 1. According to *Galatians* 5:20, heresy is a work of the ____ (verse 19).
- 2. According to *Titus 3:10*, a church member who is a heretic is to be given opportunities to conform to the Word of God or be rejected.
- 3. Note: Titus 3:11.

A heretic is one who has been "subverted." Subversion is the method often employed by reprobates — *Titus 1:11*.

F. APOSTASY — repudiated faith.

As stated above, we have defined "apostasy" as the <u>deliberate</u> repudiation of the faith. "<u>The</u> Faith" refers to the whole body of truth "once delivered unto the saints" (*Jude 3*).

2:16) are sanctioned by God's Word.

G. <u>REPROBATION</u> — counterfeit faith.

Read: II Timothy 3:6-8 and Titus 1:13-16.

These passages describe another class of religious "ministers" who are referred to in *II Peter 2:1* and *Jude 4* as false teachers. They are <u>reprobate</u> concerning the faith.

1.	Wha	at They Are:
	a.	They are unable to come to the of the truth — <i>II Timothy 3:7</i> .
	b.	They the truth — <i>II Timothy 3:8</i> .
	c.	They are ignorant of God's promises — <i>II Peter</i> 3:5.
	d.	They to be Christians — <i>Titus 1:16</i> .
	e.	They are not — I John 2:19.
	f.	They are W in S 'S clothing — <i>Matthew 7:15</i> . See also: <i>Acts 20:29</i> .
	g.	They are men — Jude 4.
	h.	They are twice
	i.	They have not the
	j.	They are Satan's
	k.	They are of the cross — Philippians 3:18-19.
2.	Wha	at They Do:
	a.	According to <i>Jude 4</i> , they have in unawares. They get into our churches (<i>Acts 20:29</i>) and among our people (<i>II Timothy 3:6</i>) — either by direct contact (<i>Titus 1:10</i>), or through books, magazines, tapes, radio, television, etc.
	b.	According to $Jude\ 12$ and $II\ Peter\ 2:13$, they F (i.e. fellowship) with God's people.
	c.	They S and D II Timothy 3:13.
	d.	They men from the truth — <i>Titus 1:14</i> .
	e.	They cause men to S $_$ $_$ $_$ from the truth $-$ <i>I Timothy 1:6</i> .
	f.	They make of God's people — II Peter 2:3.
3.	Wha	at They Teach.
	a.	Damnable
	b.	Counterfeit L

Reprobates are unsaved professors of true (Bible) Christianity who are in reality Satan's agents engaged in fomenting error, heresy, and apostasy within God's true churches.

The following diagram will help summarize the spectrum of unbelief and error.

-	PASSIVE	⇒	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	ACTIVE	
	UNBELIEF	_				
TRUTH	IGNORANCI	ERROR				ERROR
IKUIII			HERESY	ADOCTACY		LKKOK
				APOSTASY	REPROBATE	
-	PERSONAL	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	PERVASIVE	

Note: This chart is for illustration purposes only, and is not intended to be Biblically definitive.

FOUR INROADS TO APOSTASY

Satan's efforts to destroy the Lord's churches come on **four** fronts. His attacks can be seen in scripture as well as throughout Christian history, and it is absolutely vital that Bible-believing Baptists clearly understand exactly <u>where</u> the battles are to be fought, how the Devil will maneuver, and <u>when</u> to take a stand.

This section will consider these four key battlegrounds for the faith. They are:

A. THE GAINSAYING OF KORAH — Jude 11.

The word "gainsaying" means to "contradict," "dispute," or "resist," with reference to God's appointed authority.

The story of Korah is found in Numbers 16.

- In *verse* 1, Korah and his associates "took _____." i.e. They incited others (who were in leadership positions *verse* 2) to apostatize.
- In *verse 3* we are told "they gathered themselves _____ Moses" and Aaron.
- In verse 28, Moses declared his authority came from the . .

Now study the following scriptures to note these same characteristics in godless reprobates:

1.	Acco	ccording to II $\it Timothy 3:8$, $\it Jannes and Jambres$ (the magicians of Pharaoh's		
	cour	t)N	Moses (God's man).	
2.	False	e teachers despise	— II Peter 2:10.	
3.	Repr	obates despise	— Jude 8.	
4.	Thes	se deceivers are U	(will not be ruled) — $Titus\ 1:10$.	
AU 119	THOF 9:160;	RITY — chiefly the authori	apostasy embodies the rejection of Goty of the Word of God (II Timothy 3:16; Psohurch authority (Matthew $18:17^b$; I Timo 2:15; Hebrews $13:7,17$).	alm
Goo plea sub	d (the nary, i mit —	Authorized, King James Ve inerrant, infallible inspiration	when they turn aside from the pure Word ersion), when they begin to question the ver- on of the Word of God, or when they refuse lives or in their churches — to the absolution faith and order.	bal e to
<u>THI</u>	E WA	Y OF CAIN — Jude 11.		
The	e story	g of Cain and Abel is found	d in Genesis 4:1-12.	
	• Ca	ain was a o	f the (verse 2).	
	• His	s offering consisted of the	fruit of the $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ (verse 3).	
	• Th	ne ground had been	because of sin (<i>Genesis 3:17</i>).	
	• Ca	ain's offering consisted of h	is own W <i>I John 3:12</i> .	
	w stuc		to note these same characteristics in god	less
1.	False	e teachers deny the	_that them — <i>II Peter 2:1</i> .	
	a.	According to I Corinthian	s $6:20^{a}$, believers are with	a
	b.	According to <i>I Peter 1:18</i> of Christ.	-19, the price of redemption is the preciou	IS
	C.	Atonement for $\sin require (Hebrews 9:22^b)$.	es ING of innocent	_
2.	False Jude		of God into lasciviousness (lustful desire),
	a.	According to Titus 2:11, i	t is the grace of God that brings	
		·		

В.

	b.	According to <i>Romans</i> to continue in	66:1,15, the grace of God does not give $-$	us license
3.		e teachers deny "the or " — Jude 4	nly Lord , and our Je 1.	sus
	Acco	ording to Romans 3:24	-25, we have been:	
		• J	freely by His	
		• Through R	in C	
		• Through F	in His	
GR	ACE -	-	ne thing: apostasy embodies the rejection ce of God in salvation (<i>Ephesians 1:7;</i> ang (<i>Titus 2:12</i>).	
Chi "go no-	rist to spels' repen	ANOTHER GOSPEL ' abound today — e.g	stasy when they turn aside from the pure — Galatians 1:6-9; II Corinthians 11 g. the social "gospel," the bloodless "gothe "gospels" of good works, legal	:4. These ospel," the
tea (ve	chers t	taught a ceremonial go	his kind of error is found in Acts 15, which spel ($verse\ 1$) in opposition to the one to exame a heresy, which developed into the nal remission.	rue Gospel
TH	E WA	Y (ERROR) AND D	OCTRINE OF BALAAM — Jude 11	
The	e story	of Balaam is found in	n Numbers 22–25.	
		ılaam was hired by Ba ildren of Israel — <i>Nun</i>	alak, king of the Moabites, to $_$ $_$ $_$	$_$ $_$ the
		alaam was offered great 1:17.	tto do Balak's bidding —	Numbers
		ılaam was rebuked by bidden him — <i>Numb</i> o	his as he attempted to do what ers 22:21-34.	God had
	• Ba	ılaam eventually broug	ght God's severe judgment upon Israel th	rough his
		(Numb	pers 31:16).	
Bal		Study the following sc	f the <u>way</u> (error) of Balaam, and the griptures to see these same characteristics	

C.

1. The WAY (Error) of Balaam — II Peter 2:15; Jude 11.		
	a.	This way is — Numbers 22:32 ^e .
	b.	This way loves the of unrighteousness — <i>II Peter 2:15</i> .
	c.	This way runs greedily after — Jude 11.
	Bala	am is a hireling ($John 10:13$) — he was in the ministry for the money.
		also highlights an area of great temptation for faithful preachers — to lify the message for the sake of a salary — I Timothy 6:10.
2.	The	$\overline{\text{DOCTRINE}}$ of Balaam — Revelation 2:14.
	a.	Balaam could not directly curse God's people. Instead he devised a <i>roundabout</i> plan to bring divine judgment upon them.
		He instructed Balak how to cast a IN G IN G before the children of Israel (<i>Revelation 2:14</i>).
	Ъ.	Compare Revelation 2:14 ^d with Numbers 25:1; 31:15-16. Exactly what was Balaam's counsel to Balak?
	C.	Read: Numbers 25:1-3. Notice three things the children of Israel lost when they joined themselves to Baal-peor:
		 They at Shittim (verse 1) — i.e. they lost their pilgrimage.
		• They committed (verse 1) — i.e. they lost
		 their purity. They sacrificed to and worshiped Moab's (verse 2) — i.e. they lost their peculiarity (Deuteronomy 7:6).
	d.	Read: Joshua 22:16-18.
		Did the wickedness at Baal-peor have any affect on the next generation?
	e.	According to Numbers 25:18 ^a , the enemy vexed the Israelites with
		their, wherewith they them.
	f.	According to <i>II Peter 2:14</i> , reprobates are able to beguile those who are
		·
STA	ANDA	adds up to one thing: apostasy embodies the rejection of God's ARDS — principally those holy standards of morality and personal to which believers are enjoined (I Peter 1:15-16; II Corinthians 6:14–7:1

and I John 2:15-17).

Baptists are on the road to apostasy when they turn aside from godly living and godly standards in their homes and churches. In these matters the LORD wants us to be "peculiar" (*I Peter 2:9*; *Titus 2:14*), "simple" (*Romans 16:19*^d), exemplary (*John 17:16*; *Ephesians 4:17-24*), & separated (*Ephesians 5:6-8*; *I Thessalonians 4:1-7*; *II Timothy 2:19-22*).

As the children of Israel were *subtly* drawn into great wickedness when the Moabite women <u>allured</u> them through the lusts of the flesh (*II Peter 2:18*), so today the "counsel of Balaam" craftily seeks to displace spirituality with sensuality, and consecration with carnality.

D. THE SEDUCTION OF JEZEBEL — *Revelation 2:20.*

The account of the historical Jezebel is found from I Kings 16 to II Kings 9. In these passages we see that Jezebel:

	 Was the pagan wife of king (I Kings 	16:31).
	Introduced worship into Israel (I King)	gs 16:31-32).
	• the LORD'S prophets (I Kings	s 18:4).
	 Was benefactress to 850 false	(I Kings 18:19).
	Stirred up Ahab to work	(I Kings 21:25).
	• her face in an attempt to sed	uce Jehu (<i>II King</i> s 9:30).
in tl	the Jezebel of Thyatira was a false teacher (perhaps and the mold and spirit of the ancient queen. Study the for rave danger posed by this kind of reprobate:	
1.	. According to <i>Revelation 2:20</i> , Jezebel's teaching a on the Lord's	and seduction was targeted
2.	. According to <i>Acts 20:17,28-31</i> , the first "l Bible-believing Baptist church is:	-
3.	. Jezebel's doctrine is equated with the	of Satan (Revelation
4.	This fornicating woman is identified as the great 17:1-9. Here she is not simply a false teacher, but	
	This is the coming ecumenical "Church of the Anti- seven hills — Rome! Right now the "Church" of daughters are moving ever closer to bringing a Babel."	Rome and her Protestant
5.	. Read: <i>Proverbs</i> 7:6-21. This scripture shows the	manner in which a harlot

goes about seducing her unwary victim — she paints her face just like the

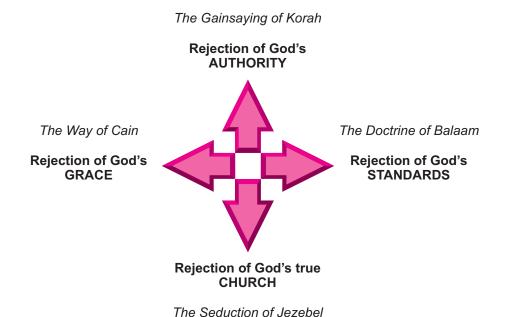
Old Testament Jezebel in order to look attractive.

- 6. Revelation 18:4 commands God's people to _____ of this religious organization.
- 7. According to *Revelation 2:22-23* those who are ensnared by this Jezebel will end up with her in great .

This all adds up to one thing: apostasy embodies the rejection of God's true CHURCH — the pure, chaste, virgin churches of Jesus Christ (*II Corinthians* 11:2-4).

Baptists are on the road to apostasy when they begin to involve themselves in the present-day ecumenical movement, interdenominationalism, and parachurch organizations, etc. All such roads eventually lead to the harlot ROME — a religious system which has always hated Baptists (*Revelation 17:6*). Today, however, Rome has "painted her face" and is alluring many unsuspecting men into a spiritual — and eternal — death trap!

The following diagram will help summarize the four major inroads to apostasy within Bible-believing Baptist churches today:



THE GREAT APOSTASY

In *II Thessalonians 2:3* we are told of a "falling away" (apostasy) associated with the end of this present age. To understand what this means we must carefully consider the context of the passage, some doctrinal explanation, and the sequence of events:

A.	THE CONTEXT — II Thessalonians 2:1-2.			
	1. A first century A.D. doctrinal error put forward by reprobates was that t resurrection is already — II Timothy 2:18.			
	2. Another term we use for the <u>resurrection</u> is the "Rapture of the Saints"- <u>see</u> : <i>I Corinthians</i> 15:51-52.			
	3.	This false teaching was cunningly devised to the of some believers — II Timothy 2:18.		
	4. The members of the church at Thessalonica were in mind, by false epistles declaring that the "Day of Christ i hand" (verse 2).			
	5.	The apostle Paul comforted them by speaking of the of the Lord and the ING of the saints unto Him as a "yet-to-happen" event (verse 1).		
B.	The Ch Juc ence ear The eve	POCTRINAL EXPLANATION: e "Day of Christ" (verse 2) is the period of time which begins with the coming of rist for His saints, and encompasses the heavenly events associated with the digment Seat of Christ (I Corinthians 1:7-8; 5:5; Philippians 1:6,10; 2:16) — ding in "that day" (II Thessalonians 1:10) when Christ returns in glory to the th with His saints. e "Day of the LORD" also begins at the same time, but it relates to the earthly ents associated with Daniel's 70TH Week and the establishment of the millennial gdom of Christ.		
C.	<u>TH</u>	E SEQUENCE OF EVENTS — II Thessalonians 2:1-8.		
	1.	The of of is already at work — verse 7 ^a . See: I John 2:18.		
	2.	The One Who presently "letteth" (hinders) will be taken $__$ of the $__$ of the $_$ verse 7^b .		

- Note: The "he who now letteth" refers to the present work of the Holy Spirit in restraining wickedness and the coming of the Antichrist. Why can we assert that? Because of the personal pronoun "he" (John 14:17); because He was known by these Christians ("ye know" verse 6); and because I John 4:3-4 teaches that the indwelling Holy Spirit enables believers to be overcomers in the face of the present-day "spirit" of antichrist. (When the Antichrist does arrive on the world's stage, he will be the overcomer Revelation 11:7; 13:7.)
- 3. The Lord Jesus Christ will return as a thief in the night for His saints *verse* 1; *I Thessalonians* 4:15-17.
- 4. The Day of the LORD and the Day of Christ will begin concurrently.
- 5. The <u>Great Apostasy</u> will take place. This is described in *Psalm 2:1-3* as the day the rulers of the whole world will throw off the LORD'S B____ (control) and C____ (restraint).
 - **Note:** One can only imagine the rampant lawlessness that will come upon the world when the "salt of the earth" is suddenly removed.
 - **Note:** This coming great apostasy is being prepared in our day, as we increasingly see people refusing to endure sound doctrine (*II Timothy 4:3-4*).
- 6. The ____ of ___ will be revealed *verse 3*. He will present himself as the longed-for Messiah and Saviour of the world.
- 7. The Antichrist will then sit in the _____ of God claiming to BE ____ of God claiming to BE ____
- 8. The second coming of Christ will bring God's _____ upon a wicked world (*II Thessalonians* 1:8), and the destruction of that ____ one (*II Thessalonians* 2:8).

HOW TO DEAL WITH APOSTASY

We have seen that apostasy is the deliberate departing from the faith — brought about (usually incrementally) through the introduction of error and heresy, often at the hand of deceitful reprobates.

There are two questions we must now ask: How do we prevent apostasy? *and*, How do we deal with apostasy? To these the Word of God gives clear answers:

A. GOD'S PROVISION FOR SPIRITUAL DISCERNMENT:

Re	<u>ad</u> : <i>I J</i>	ohn 2:18-27.			
		sage is written "concerning them that you" (verse 26), and God's double defense against apostasy.			
1.	God	has given us an (verse 20).			
	a.	In verse 27 this is called the I N G.			
	b.	Both these expressions refer to the of truth — <i>John</i> 14:17.			
2.		are also instructed to let that which we have $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ from the nning abide in us ($verse\ 24$).			
	a.	This refers to His which we are to in — II John 6.			
	b.	According to II Peter 3:2, Baptists are to be of the			
		$____$ which were spoken before by the holy prophets, and of the			
		of the apostles.			
	C.	Jude 17 instructs us to remember the which were spoken before of the			
	d.	In <i>Jude 20-23</i> , God gives seven practical steps to avoid falling into error. These are:			
		 B yourself up on the most holy faith — verse 20^a. 			
		• $P_{\underline{}}$ in the power of the Holy Ghost — verse 20^b .			
		 K yourself in the center of God's love — verse 21^a. 			
		 L expectantly for the return of Jesus — verse 21^b. 			
		 M a difference in others through love — verse 22. 			
		• S the lost through the Gospel — verse 23 ^a .			
		 H sin, worldliness, and the flesh — verse 23^b. 			

In <i>II Timothy 3:13-14</i> we are admonished to in the the have both <u>learned</u> (from the Word of God) and been <u>assured</u> of (by the God).				
			nise of <i>I John 2:24</i> is that we shalle truth and <u>obey</u> the truth.	in the faith IF we
В.	GO	D'S	PRESCRIPT TO SOLEMN DUTY:	
			five-fold plan Baptists must adhere to for dealing, and those reprobates that abound on every side	-
	1.	NO	RESPITE:	
		a.	In $Acts 20:31^a$, pastors are instructed to W	(Note the context.)
		b.	In II Timothy 4:5, Timothy was exhorted to $_$ $_$ (Note the context.)	in all things.
		c.	According to Hebrews 13:17, pastors are solem	inly charged to watch
			for our	
			There must be UNCEASING SURVEILLAN	ICE!
	2.	NO	FELLOWSHIP:	
		a.	We must have $_$ $_$ fellowship with the $_$ $_$ $_$ $Ephesians 5:11.$	of darkness —
		b.	According to <i>I Timothy 6:5</i> , we must corrupt minds who are destitute of the truth.	from those of
		C.	II Timothy $3:5^c$ instructs us to teachers and teaching.	from all false
			There must be UNWAVERING SEPARATION	<u>ON</u> !
	3.	NO '	TOLERANCE:	
		a.	Churches are to (brand) and divisions and offenses contrary to sound doctring	
		b.	According to <i>II John 10</i> we are not to into our homes — or the house of God!	false teachers
			There must be UNENDING STEADFASTNE	ESS!
	4.	NO	COMPROMISE:	
		a.	According to <i>Jude</i> 3^b , we must C	, not accommodate!
		b.	A little leaveneth the whole lump - the context.)	– Galatians 5:9. (Note
		c.	Leaven symbolizes false	- Matthew 16:12.
			There must be UNBROKEN SOUNDNES	S!

5. NO QUARTER:

- a. In Revelation $2:2^b$, the Lord Jesus Christ commended the church of Ephesus because they ____ those false teachers who claimed to be apostles.
- b. According to *I Timothy 1:20*, those who had "put away concerning faith" were delivered unto _ _ _ _ _ (i.e. removed from church membership by church action, *I Corinthians* $5:5^a$).
- c. Because of false prophets, we must __ _ the spirits, *I John 4:1*. (Note: This word does not mean to "sample" it means to "put on trial.")

There must be UNRELENTING SAFEGUARDS!

REPROVE	REBUKE	REJECT	REFUSE
Ephesians 5:11	Titus 1:13; 2:15	Titus 3:10	I Timothy 4:7
II Timothy 4:2	II Timothy 4:2		

"Many Baptists are being affected by the apostasy of these last days. It is true they are not apostates but they are being neutralized by apostate tendencies. They are being swept along in the flood tide of the denials of the age. They are no longer the salt of the earth. They have lost their savor. Many have developed a system of compromise which sounds very convincing. But apostasy is apostasy. Our forefathers stood by the Truth and so should we. We must not abandon it for convenience or for temporary peace with the world. It is time for those who hold to the faith of the Book to stand up, speak up, and proclaim it."

— Brother Gordon Silcox

"Nevertheless when the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?" Luke 18:8

MEMORY VERSE: Try and commit to memory *I Timothy 4:1*.