

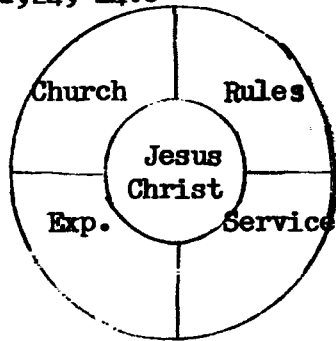
Basic Christianity and it's World and Life View

Introduction

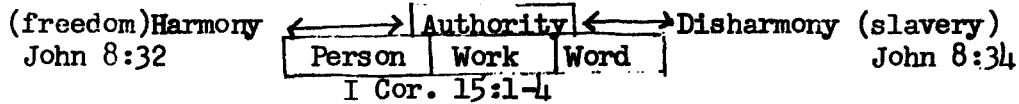
- A. The Gospel and Christianity are based upon revelation or truth. Therefore, to be a Christian, one must accept certain foundational truths. Romans 10:9,10
- B. The Biblical form of Christianity is not limited to the message of salvation, although that is the central thought. To believe the Bible introduces one to a certain way of looking upon life and the world.

I. The Meaning of Basic Christianity.

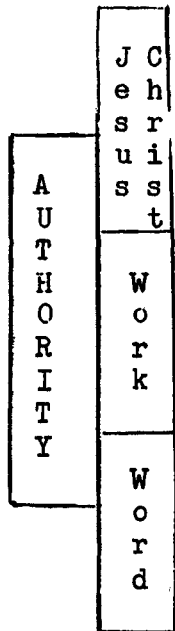
- A. Christianity is primarily centered in a Person - Jesus Christ. John 8:12,24; 14:6



- B. Christianity comes to us as final authority.



- C. Christianity has to do with the submission of faith and love.



1. Personal involvement with His Person

- a. Fellowship, I Cor. 1:9
- b. Worship, John 4:23,24
- c. Service, Acts 1:8

2. Personal involvement in His Work

- Crucifixion - cleansing - Eph. 4:22
- Resurrection - enablement - Eph. 4:24
- Ascension - resist - Eph. 4:27
- Pentecost - anointing - Eph. 5:18

3. Personal involvement with His Word

- a. Seek - I Peter 2:2
- b. Submit - I Thess. 1:5,6
- c. Mix - Heb. 4:1-3
- d. Obey - I John 5:3

II. The Characteristics of Basic Christianity.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| A. Personal | G. Authoritative |
| B. Historical | H. Representative |
| C. Supernatural | I. Covenantal |
| D. Redemptive | J. Contemporaneous |
| E. Revelatory | K. Dynamic |
| F. Exclusive | L. Demanding |

III. The Assumptions and World and Life View of Basic Christianity.

A. The assumptions.

1. The Triune God as the Eternal, Sovereign Creator.
2. The creation of man in the image of God.
3. The fall of man and his present sinful state.
4. The revelation of God in Jesus Christ through Whom man is redeemed by grace through faith.
5. The work of the Holy Spirit in common and special grace.
6. The revelation of God inscripturated by divine revelation.

B. The world and life view.

1. The view of being as consisting of two types (infinite and finite).
2. The view of the universe as created, dependent, and not self-interpretive.
3. The view of history as teleological and not the result of chance.
4. The view of man as created, dependent on God, now fallen though still fully responsible, and redeemed in the sovereign plan of God.
5. The view of knowledge as a possibility in the realm of the finite and also the infinite.

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