

Transcript* - The Resurrection Reality – Jay Gjurgeovich – 10/19/2025

Good morning everybody. Great to see all of you here this morning. Hope you're enjoying the beautiful day that we have this morning outside. Isn't it about time? Oh, great time to be here. Well, so as you look over the last 100 years of world history, I think there are many singular events that you could say that when they happened, they were so important that they changed the direction of human history.

In fact, they were so impactful that they actually conditioned or in some ways influenced the reality that we live even today. For example, the beginning of the Great Depression in October of 1929. How about the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941? Pretty much everything that happened in the 60s, right? Like every single day, almost every year, something different happening.

The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and of course, 9/11 in 2001. But if you were to pick one day, one event that had the most impact on the reality that we live today, I think you could argue that that day might be June 6th, 1944, a day that would become known as D-Day during the Second World War.

Now, at this point, if you can imagine this, at this point, the war had been going on for five years, and Nazi Germany had gained such an extensive influence in Western Europe that they had conquered that entire area to such a degree that the Allied forces had not set foot in Western Europe in almost four years. Now, at this point in the war, the allies realized that in order to defeat Nazi Germany, they had to regain those territories.

And in order to regain those territories, they had to establish a significant enough foothold in those territories to actually push the German forces back. Well, in 1944, they were presented a unique opportunity to do this, because Hitler got aggressive and he extended his eastern front into Russia. And in that war that was going on with Russia, he was being defeated in a lot of areas, but he had stretched his forces really thin.

And the allies realized that if they could attack on the Western Front, they could force Hitler to fight a war. On two different fronts. 1944 provided a unique opportunity because it was a way to attack Hitler in a way that he wouldn't be able to defend that area and reinforce his forces as much as he needed. And so, in a plan that was called Operation Overlord, that had been planned for about a year at this point, the allies targeted the northern coast of France at a place called Normandy.

The amount of coordination that this attack took from air, land and sea and among different nations together was just mind boggling. In fact, the broad picture of what that day actually began to look like as

the forces descended on the beaches of Normandy. Now, all in all, over 155,000 soldiers invaded the coast of northern France on that day.

You probably know the rest of the story. The allies won that battle even though they sustained a huge amount of casualties. Operation Overlord was successful in the end. And once that day happened, once the allies took the beaches of Normandy within 11 months, Nazi Germany had completely crumbled. Now, with such a significant historical event, like a lot of other historical events, there's been countless discussions about what might have happened.

If that day turned out differently. In fact, what if the allies had lost? What if they had been pushed back? What if they had been defeated by the Nazis on those beaches that day? And you'll hear historians say all kinds of things could have happened in reality. We don't really know. But historians like to argue this, right? It keeps them busy.

So that's a good thing. I guess. But some historians have said, well, it only would have been a minor setback, right? The allies still would have won the war. It just would have taken longer, maybe several months to a year, and they would have just done it again and been successful that time. But there are some historians who will say, no, this seemed like it would have been the turning point in the war.

And there are a lot of ways this could have been a turning point for Nazi Germany, that if they won there and they were successful there, that they might have won the entire war. And that would have meant that Nazi Germany would have been in Western Europe for years, maybe even decades afterwards. Well, the good news is we don't have to worry about that, because of course, that day changed forever.

Not only did the Nazis completely crumble within the year, which led to the suicide of Adolf Hitler, but also the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps happened and the bloodiest war in human history finally came to an end. And for us as Americans, this was significant as well. The U.S. went into World War Two as kind of one of the emerging powers in the world.

We came out of World War Two as the defining superpower in the world, and it's been that way for 80 years to this point, which is, of course, impacted in a lot of ways, the way that the world and geopolitics has gone and certainly has impacted us as Americans. Now, it's hard to believe, I think, in some ways, that one day in history can have such a wide ranging and deep impact as what happened on D-Day.

But I want to tell you that as amazing as that day and that impact is, there is another event, another event in history that had a much bigger impact, not only on world history, but on eternal destiny. And that is a day in the event of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The resurrection of Jesus was the kind of event that redefined everything going forward from that point, from the time it happened all the way through eternity.

And that's how it's meant to impact us. Now, this morning, as we are wrapping up our series called the Faith, we've been looking out over the past several weeks, several different essential doctrines that we believe are essential to the Christian faith. We've talked about things like the nature of God, God the Father, God the Son, God the spirit.

We've talked about the authority of Scripture. We've talked about salvation and the nature of the church. And this morning we're going to finish our series talking about an essential doctrine, the resurrection of Jesus. Or really, as we're going to expand and look at it this morning, the exaltation of Jesus, because it's really bigger than just the resurrection. But we'll get to that in a moment.

And as we do, I just want to remind you that our focus in this series has been, yes, defining each of these doctrines and talking a little bit deeper about what these doctrines mean, why we believe them and why they're significant. But as we're getting to it, what we really want us to see is not only that we understand this from an intellectual standpoint, but that we see why these doctrines are so important in our lives today, how they impact our lives, and how they're meant to transform into changes as well.

And certainly that is true about the resurrection and the exaltation of Jesus. And so that's what we're going to talk about today. The significance of this. And to do that, I want to start by taking you to a place in the Bible that actually asked that question pretty directly. What is the significance of the resurrection of Jesus? And we find that in Paul's first letter to the Corinthian church and a place in first Corinthians chapter 15.

Now I want to explain a little bit of the background to this, where Paul is writing to a Corinthian church that at this point has been influenced by a Gnostic heresy that was going around around them and kind of had seeped into the church as well. That basically said that the resurrection wasn't necessary, and the resurrection of Jesus never happened.

And the Gnostics didn't care because they didn't really value, kind of material creation. Right. Physical creation. And so they came along saying, well, the resurrection didn't happen. First of all. I mean, it doesn't matter that it didn't happen. And Paul's writing the Corinthians to correct that heresy. He's saying, essentially, look, this is the hope of the gospel, that Jesus rose from the dead and everything that we know about why the gospel promises us hope in the end comes back to the bodily resurrection of Jesus.

And so Paul is arguing that point here with the Corinthians in chapter 15. Now we're going to look at just the middle part of that chapter. It's a long chapter. So we're going to look at the middle part of this. But we're going to start here in verse 12. And it says this. It says Paul writes of it says, now if Christ is proclaimed as raised from the dead, how can some of you say that there is no resurrection of the dead?

But if there is no resurrection of the dead, then not even Christ has been raised. Now look at what Paul's doing here to begin with. He's saying, look, this is not just theory. When we're talking about the resurrection of Christ, we are talking about the single most important event in human history. It is so consequential that if it did happen, it changes history and destiny forever.

And if it didn't happen, it changes history and destiny in a whole different way. And so he says, the one thing that it is not is inconsequential. He says this is so consequential that it redefines everything that we know about how God operates and where God is moving human history towards a destination. And then he begins to explain to them, this is why in verse 14 he says, If Christ has not been raised, then our preaching is in vain and your faith is in vain.

We are even found to be misrepresenting God because we testified about God, that he raised Christ, whom he did not raise. If it's true that the dead are not raised from the dead or not raised, not even Christ has been raised. And if Christ has not been raised, your faith is futile and you are still in your sins, then those who have fallen asleep in Christ have also perished.

If in Christ we have hope in this life only, we are of all people. Most to be pitied. Now, Paul in this section does something kind of really genius. He says, let's play the game. Let's play this game with you all. Play this game right? Let's play the game. Let's say that the resurrection never happened. What happens then?

Where does that take us? I think this is really genius, because any time you're trying to tell somebody about or show somebody about the truth of their ideas, it helps to kind of just play that out and say, we

go, where do these ideas ultimately lead? Paul says, look, this is absolutely what happens. There are all these consequences that begin to cascade on top.

He first says, well, Jesus never rose from the dead. Then our preaching to you is in vain. It's empty. It's meaningless. There's no substance to it. It's completely useless. And if our preaching is in vain, then your faith is in vain. Because you came to believe in the gospel. You came to know Jesus through our preaching. So that means that your faith is in vain.

And if your faith is in vain, then the gospel itself has no power and you are still in your sins. Paul even says, if that's the case and we've been misrepresenting God as we've been telling everybody, this gospel is what bring salvation. This gospel is what brings hope. And if if God never rose Jesus from the dead, then we're lying about what God has done.

And if that's the case, we are almost to be pitied. We should be pitied because what we believe in, in the end, is a myth. It has no power to save. It has no real substance of hope to it at all. Now, again, Paul's taking their idea and saying, okay, if we go this way, where does it end up?

And in the end, what we end up with is not a place where anyone would want to be. But he doesn't leave them there for very long before he brings back the truth of the resurrection back to the table. And in verse 20 he continues, and he says, but in fact, Christ has been raised from the dead, the first fruits of those who have fallen asleep.

For as by a man came, death by a man has also come the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, so also in Christ all shall be made alive. But each in his own order. Christ the first fruits. Then it is coming those who belong to Christ. Then comes the end when he delivers the kingdom to God the Father.

After destroying every rule and every authority and every power, for he must reign until he has put all his enemies under his feet. And the last enemy to be destroyed is death. For God has put all things in subjection under his feet. But when it says, all things are put in subjection, it is plain that he is in.

He is accepted. Who put all things in subjection under him. When all things are subjected to him, then the Son himself will also be subjected to him who put all things in subjection under him, that God may be all in all. She got all that subjection language right. To be a test later, we're gonna make you draw a diagram, and you got to figure that out.

Kidding. But here's a point where Paul gets to add the contrast between these two things is evident in its highlights. The fruit of the resurrection, the distinction between those two things. Here's what Paul is saying is essentially, the resurrection is not just an isolated event, much like a spiritual D-Day. It is an event that then has all kinds of effects that go into motion, has all kinds of blessings that are unleashed because of what Jesus has done in the resurrection.

It's so big that it creates a whole new reality and a whole new destiny. Now, theologians have long recognized the wider picture of the effects of the resurrection of Jesus. And so they've talked about what they brought. They broaden this description. They've talked about what they term the exaltation of Jesus. We talked about that earlier. And there are really four parts to the exaltation of Jesus that begin with the resurrection.

And then as we look at that, we see the effects of the resurrection as they permeate all the way through. And Paul has actually talked about this and what we just read. So I want to show you the four aspects of the exaltation of Jesus. The first one is this the resurrection of Jesus. And by the way, these are all these.

These go in order and these are all connected to one another. They flow out of each other. The first one is the resurrection of Jesus. From the resurrection we go to the second aspect of the exaltation of Jesus, which is the ascension of Jesus into heaven. The third is what we call the session of Jesus at the right hand of the father in heaven.

This is where Jesus is now, as we understand it, and then forth. And finally the second coming of Jesus, which is the one of the four that we have not experienced yet, that we look forward to, that we'll experience someday. So I want to take a closer look at each one of these and again unpack how Paul talks about these and what we just read from Romans.

Or excuse me, from first Corinthians chapter 15. And I want us to see that in each one of these we see a different aspect of the saving work of Jesus in this as well, a different aspect of the redemption of Jesus and what he does and who he is. So the first thing we see is the resurrection.

And this is where we see Jesus as Savior. And Paul talks about Jesus being the first fruits of a new creation. Now, first fruits you may know, is a farming term, and what it referred to is when the beginning of the harvest season would begin, there would typically be these first fruits that would spring

up before all the rest of the crop and all, and the farmer would always look forward to that first fruit, because it would tell him a little bit about the crop that would come afterwards.

In other words, if the first fruits came in early, early in the harvest season, he would know to expect an early harvest. If it came late in the harvest season, he would know to expect a harvest that would come later. If the first fruits were healthy, he would be excited because the main indicator that the rest of the crop would be healthy.

Of course, if it wasn't as healthy, that would be a warning sign. If it was big, if it was small, if it was the right color, the wrong color, whatever. There was a lot that the first fruit would tell that farmer, as he would anxiously await the blooming of that first fruit during harvest season, would tell him about the farmer.

It would tell him all about the harvest that would follow. Now notice how Paul applies that metaphor. Then to Jesus. He says, as through the resurrection. As a result, he is the first fruits of those who are a part of the new creation, which is all of those who are in him, who believe in him, who trust in him.

And the question that's answered here is not only that the resurrection happens and it will happen for us, but the kind of resurrection that we can be expecting to be guaranteed. Because here's the thing is, resurrection is great, right? It's great to know that death is not the end, that we get the privilege, the blessing of new life, but the question then is what kind of resurrection life are we resurrected to?

Right? There are many eastern religions, for example, that believe in reincarnation and the concept of karma, and they believe in karmic reincarnation, so that if you have bad karma in this life, which means you've done more bad things, then you've done good things, in the end, it means that your soul will be in body and then like a lower life form in the next life.

So you'd be like an insect or something, apparently, whatever that may be. I don't know. The resurrection and reincarnation are not the same thing. I don't want to conflate those two things. But if resurrection, if the resurrection promise was that we would be resurrected to be mosquitoes after this life. Not how exciting that would be, right? But this is where it gets really good.

This is where it talks about the reality of Jesus resurrection, is that we're shown that through the resurrection of Christ, we are given the same kind of eternal life that Jesus Himself has, even as he

reigns from the heavenly places. Paul says in Second Corinthians five that we are made new creations so that even though our current bodies in this world are subject to aging and weakness and death, our spirit has already been made new in such a way that Paul says, we are already seated with Jesus, even now in the heavenly places.

What an amazing promise that is. The question then is Where is Jesus now? And that brings us to the second aspect of the exaltation of Jesus. His ascension. This is where we see Jesus as our High Priest. Acts chapter one, verses nine through 11 tells us that after the resurrection and after Jesus spent 40 days with his disciples on the earth, he ascended into heaven and they watched him ascend into heaven.

Now his ascension, among other things, tells us some significant things about our salvation. First of all, it tells us that our salvation has been completed, that Jesus completed the work of our salvation. And then in the book of Hebrews, the writer of Hebrews says that when Jesus ascended into heaven, he sat down, which is a picture of the completion of the salvation work, and Jesus entering into his rest from the salvation salvific work on our behalf.

Now it also tells us that we can enter into the rest of our high priests, which means that we don't have to worry about trying to save ourselves as if we ever could. We don't have to worry about trying to be good enough so that God will love us, or worry about losing God's love because we're not good enough.

Because in all things, our Savior, our great High Priest, has completed the full work of salvation, and his salvation work has been declared good by God the Father in such a way that he has sat down, and God the Father has given him the place of glory and honor in that place. I think there's one more thing, and as we look at this, to see is that not only has our salvation been completed, but of course, God has given Jesus the place of authority in heaven.

And that's what brings us to the next exaltation, the next aspect of exaltation. What we know is the session at the right hand of God. This is where we see Jesus as King. And you see all this language about. We talked about the subjection stuff earlier, but this is all about the authority of Jesus. Paul is telling us that as he sits down at the right hand of God, the right hand being the place of power for a sovereign, that he has all of the power and glory and authority, the sovereign authority of God Himself, so that from the time Jesus ascended and sat down at the right hand of the father, he has been

in complete control of the universe, every aspect of the universe from that point, all the way through into eternity. And Paul, as he talks about it in first Corinthians 15, it's all about Jesus reigning even right now. But of course, this is not the end that we are promised here. That is, Jesus rules from heaven that his rule will come to this earth in the form of a new creation, will defeat sin and death forever, and will usher in the new creation reality.

And look, here's the thing. There's one more thing to realize about the Ascension and the session of Jesus as well, in terms of how it impacts us. This is really important that we're told that we are united with Jesus in this way. We're also given the assurance that we'll be prepared for the day of victory when he comes ultimately to defeat sin and death forever.

But until that day, we're also told that there is evidence of that victory in us. Think about that for a moment. But if you are a believer, if you're a new creation, if you were indwelt by the spirit, you are evidence of the victory of Jesus living, breathing evidence of the victory of Jesus. As you live your life and you are also a promise of the victory that is to come.

Just an amazing thing to think about. And speaking of that victory to come, the fourth aspect of the exaltation of Jesus is the Second Coming. This is where we see Jesus as Redeemer. Now, as the last two verses say up there on the screen, even though we don't see it yet, we wait for it in our world to be fully realized.

Paul is talking about this as if it has already happened. That's how secure this promise is for us. That when Jesus finally judges all the sin and evil of this world, removes it from creation forever, and ushers in the new creation, that the righteousness and the presence of God, as Paul says, will be all in all. In other words, everywhere there will not be a place where the presence and the righteousness and the goodness of God will not be.

And because of that, there's no more brokenness or evil or suffering. And we wait for that reality to happen and to be our reality in this world. So again, let's take one more picture, one more look at the picture of the exaltation of Jesus, the four aspects of the exaltation of Jesus. And I want to ask you, as you're looking at that list, just one quick question.

What is the significance of each one of those things in your life right now? How does that impact you this morning as you sit here and I ask that question, because so many times it can become easy for us to just think about doctrine that we teach on Sunday mornings as just things to be believed, like, I believe in those ideas.

And so that means, I guess I just believe in it. Right? And that's kind of the end of it. So if I'm thinking about, you know, the fact that Jesus rose from the dead, then I believe that Jesus rose from the dead. And then that's kind of where it stops sometimes. But I want to encourage you that although the series has been all about us teaching the right doctrines and kind of doing deep dives into these things, that again, the end of this is how do those doctrines impact you?

How do they change us even as we think about them, even as we realize them? And it was we understand them to be true because they are meant to impact us. And I would say it's especially true for us to understand the resurrection from that perspective for two reasons. First of all, I believe it's the single most impactful doctrine for how we live today.

There are a lot of great things in the Bible. The Bible teaches us that impact our lives, but I don't believe there's anything that is more important than understanding the resurrection of Jesus and how that impacts our lives today. That's one reason. The second reason is this the nature of this belief is such that we tend to keep it as kind of like this ethereal, like other worldly type of thing, like the resurrection means something, but it only means something for like my future and for heaven and all that stuff so far away.

What does it have to do with what's going on in my life right now? And I hope you might see that there's nothing further from the truth in that way. The resurrection means something. Now listen to what Paul David says. The resurrection of Jesus is not just the most important miracle ever. It's not just the most astounding event in the life of the Messiah.

It's not just an essential item in your theological outline. It's not just the reason for the most important celebratory season of the church. It's not just your hope for the future. No, the resurrection is all of those things, but it is also more. It is meant to be the window through which you view all of life. And these all of life right now.

Paul puts it this way to the Colossians, and Colossians three says, if then you have been raised with Christ, seek the things that are above, where Christ is seated at the right hand of God, and set your minds on the things that are above, not on the things that are on the earth. Notice there's a command there. Paul says, set your minds.

This is an intentional, conscious decision that I make to change and set my mind on something in particular. Paul says, set your mind on the things that are above, not the things that are on the earth.

It's a command to do that because you may know that this doesn't happen by default. It doesn't happen automatically. Typically, when we wake up in the morning, we're not thinking to ourselves, how do I look at my morning through the window of the exaltation of Jesus?

Anybody do that this morning?

If you did, you should be up here teaching instead of me because I didn't do that. I'll tell you that much. Know when we wake up in the morning, we're just thinking about all the things that are in front of us in this world. I gotta get up and get ready for work. I've got a doctor's appointment later on.

I've got to handle this financial issue. There's a relational issue that's going on in my life I'm struggling with how am I going to pay my bills, whatever it may be, there are all kinds of things that come flooding to us that are the things of this world. And look, those things are important. I'm not saying that Paul is saying when he says, set our minds on the things above, it means that we should live the kind of life that's just focused on the things of the future and doesn't take into account what's going on in our lives right now.

In fact, quite the opposite. What Paul is saying is set your mind on the things above, so that when you deal with the things that you're dealing with in your life and you engage with the things that you're dealing with in your life, you see through the window of the things above that your perspective changes. God's giving you this life to live for a purpose and a reason, and that reality is the resurrection reality of Jesus.

That he wants you to see this world through. Now, as you think about this, you might feel some tension here because of course, the resurrection is a lot easier to keep in the theoretical and ethereal space. But it is meant to be immensely practical, even in the smallest, mundane things that happen in your life. For instance, you're taking your trash can out to the curb and your neighbor's out there, and you run into your neighbor.

The resurrection, believe it or not, has something to say about that interaction in that moment. Or maybe you're at your mailbox and the same thing happens. You begin to talk to your neighbor. The resurrection has something to say about that interaction. Your car breaks down or your kids are acting up, or you get a health diagnosis. The resurrection has something to say about all of those things.

So Paul says, set your minds on the things above so that you can see through the resurrection reality to see what is in front of you and how to respond and how to be comforted, how to be encouraged. How about when life feels meaningless? You just feel like you're in a rut. Every day is the same as the previous day.

Nothing needs to change. Maybe you're going through a time of suffering and difficulty. You've been praying over and over again that God would change that situation, and it hasn't happened yet. He saw your hands up and think to yourself, what is there? What is the hope in this situation? The meaning in this situation? How does the resurrection speak to that?

Well, let me just say that since the resurrection of Jesus guarantees that you will be resurrected to all of this life, that may seem so meaningless is actually going somewhere. It's going to reach a destination. This is part of what we're told here. And not only that, but everything that you're doing in this life, to the extent that it has an eternal impact, will be redeemed one day and has an impact in eternity.

And I don't know exactly what that looks like. I'll just be honest with you. But I know that Jesus says, store up for yourselves treasures in heaven. And so the things that seem so meaningless actually have the potential to have eternal significance and weight to them in your life. And God is taking it somewhere we can be sure of that.

And one of the things, of course, that we've been called to do is engage with mission, the mission of seeking and saving that which is lost, and being witnesses for Jesus of the victory that he has already placed in our lives. So I want to close with this. I think the mission we've been called to do is as critical as it's ever been.

And I don't know if you've heard this, but recently, I think church leaders and maybe some sociologists or whatever have been noticing what they call the quiet, revival. In other words, that God's been doing some things behind the scenes, in particular among younger generations. People are starting to see this. And of all places, it's actually coming out of the UK right now.

Right? The UK, which was long kind of by some people left for dead, is spiritually dead. We're seeing in the past few years this kind of quiet revival that's beginning to bubble up within the UK and among a generation, and a group of people who people thought were hopeless and meaningless and or aimless, and those kinds of things younger men, young men, young adult men, in fact, get this from in the past few years, church attendance has increased fivefold among younger men in the UK.

In 2018, to give you an idea, only 4% of young men in the UK went to church on a regular basis. We now see that in 2024, 21% of young men in the UK are regularly going to church. That's one in every five when you include young women in that as well, it's about 18% from 4 to 18%, which is still a significant increase.

Bible sales in the UK, as well as in the US, are up 22% from one year to the next, from one year to the next. Believe that. And that's why they're calling it the quiet revival. The only thing quiet. We pray for the Quiet revival. Pray that it becomes a loud revival, though nothing better than a quiet Revival is a loud revival right?

Now, this doesn't, of course, mean that all these young adults are becoming Christians. But I think what it does show is that they're looking for something, something that the world and its stories are not giving them. We talked several weeks ago about the leading kind of ideology in our culture and our secular culture being human, secularism and human secularism teaches us to look inside of ourselves for meaning and to express ourselves in whatever way we want, because that brings us meaning and fulfillment in life.

At least that's what they tell us. But if you think about where that leads, again, where do those ideas ultimately lead? Well, I've got this life where I look inside of myself and I've got meaning, and then I express myself, and then my life comes to an end and I die. And it's all forgotten in the long run.

Anyway. Because human secularism can't deal with this question of what happens when you die. And I think in a lot of ways, these young adults who have come out of that background are realizing how shallow and broken that ideology is. They're looking at their lives and realizing, like we all do, at some point, coming face to face with our mortality and realizing there's got to be something bigger than just looking inside myself.

And they're searching for hope and truth. And here, as a result, our younger generations need the hope of the resurrection more than anything. And look, as a believer, if you were a born again believer and dwelled by the spirit, God has put his victory in you. In Christ. He has put the hope of the resurrection in your life, which is exactly what the world needs right now.

Here's the thing the resurrection has happened. Church, I can confidently tell you that the question for us is, what difference does that make to you right now? And what difference will it make to you in the

days, weeks, months, and years that follow? Let's pray. Father, we are blown away by your goodness towards us. And as we think about the resurrection and we think about all that comes from the resurrection.

Lord, we ask that you would help us to see the resurrection reality as you see it. We know, Lord, that it's so easy for us to get focused on the things of this world, Lord, to allow the concerns and the worries and the temptations of this world, to steal our joy, to steal our hope. Father, we pray that you would return to us the joy of our salvation by being able to see and set our minds on the things that are above.

For I mean one simple phrase, an idea that we have been seated with Christ in the heavenly places even now, it's just mind blowing. I mean, it's even too much for our minds to understand. We'll spend an eternity, I guess, understanding what that means. But Lord, we ask that you would give us wisdom. Do an inside of what that looks like right now, so that we would live as people who display and speak the victory of Jesus everywhere that we go to a world that so desperately needs to know it.

We pray all these things in his name and for his glory. Amen.

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