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CERTAINTY

CONFERENCE

Jeff Bartell
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The Corruption of the Gifts

1 Corinthians 14

The Corinthians _____ tongues because they were _____.

I. Tongues' _____

A. Tongues are for _____, and speaking is for _____, and communication is to be _____!

2Samuel 23:2

Psalms 119:172

John 8:43

1Corinthians 13:1

The 5 "though I" statements:

... *speak with the tongues of men and of angels*

... *have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries and all knowledge*

... *have all faith, so that I could remove mountains*

... *bestow all my goods to feed the poor*

... *give my body to be burned*

...*but have not charity...*

These are _____ statements.

- Paul doesn't *actually* speak with the tongues of men and angels,
- He doesn't *actually* understand all mysteries and have all knowledge
1Corinthians 13:9
- He doesn't *actually* have faith to remove mountains
Matthew 17:20 & 21:21
- He doesn't *actually* give all his goods to feed the poor
2Timothy 4:13
- He doesn't *actually* give his body to be burned
Acts 28

B. Tongues are _____ which represent _____

Acts 2:9-11

Genesis 11

Revelation 7:9

Isaiah 42:6

Luke 2:32

II. Tongues _____

1Corinthians 14:22a *Wherefore tongues are for a sign,...*

Mark 16:15-20

Hebrews 2:3-4

2Corinthians 12:12

Each of the “signs” referenced in Mark 16 are documented to have been performed by the apostles in the early church.

- *Cast out devils* – Acts 8:6-7
- *Speak with new tongues* – Acts 2, 10, 19
- *Take up serpents* – Acts 28:3-5
- *Lay hands on the sick and they shall recover* – Acts 3, 5, 9, 13, 14, 19
- *IF they drink any deadly thing* – Revelation 8:11

1Corinthians 14:22

Signs _____ the believers for the purpose of getting the _____ of the unbelievers!

1Corinthians 1:22-23a

A. Acts 2 – Jewish feast of Pentecost in Jerusalem

Acts 2:5, 10

B. Acts 10 – Peter meets Cornelius, a Gentile

Acts 10:28-29, 33, 43

Acts 3:18-19

Acts 2:36-38

Acts 10:44-46

C. Acts 19 – Paul finds Jewish “disciples” in Ephesus

Acts 19:2, 5-7

III. Tongues' _____

1Corinthians 14:21 *In the law it is written, ...*

Isaiah 28:9-11

Historically, foreign _____ were a sign to Israel, pointing to coming judgment and invasion of foreign _____.

Deuteronomy 28:49-51

Psalm 31:20

Jeremiah 5:15

This applied _____ as Israel was about to go into captivity to Assyria and Babylon.

This applies _____ during the Tribulation when Gentile nations, led by the man of sin, persecute Israel and cause her to flee to the wilderness again.

Jeremiah 30:1-3

Jeremiah 36:2-3

Lamentations 5:6-7, 16

God uses "tongues" in the scripture as a mechanism to point out that _____ is coming, and things are _____!

God's use of "tongues" in the early church:

- The early church was a Jewish church, centered in Jerusalem. (Acts 2:41-47)
- The gospel was first preached to the Jews. (Romans 1:16)
- Upon the Jews' continued rejection of Jesus Christ, and upon their insistence on emphasizing a physical control of governments, the spiritual Kingdom of God was now in transition, to be handed over to Gentile control.
- The sign to the unbelieving Jews that this was happening was that they would hear unknown tongues again!
- God used the miracle of tongues, together with the reference to Isaiah, to get their attention that once again judgment was coming on the Jews for their disbelief.

Once the scriptures were complete and the Church was clearly a (primarily) Gentile Church, then there is no more need for tongues. Any further application of them beyond that point in history would clearly be a *corruption* of the gift and would require the conclusion that at BEST what is practiced today is done in the flesh, and at WORST a manifestation of demonic activity.

1Corinthians 14:32-33, 40