

WHY I AM THANKFUL- JOB 9:25-35-ROMANS 3:21-26

- I. A CHARGE TO BE THANKFUL (COL. 3:15-17).
 - A. Why the command for thankfulness?
 1. It is connected with peace (vs. 15).
 2. Who engages the word the most? (vs. 16).
 3. If we are thankful, we are more likely to seek authority (vs. 17).
 4. We tend to love those we appreciate.
 - B. What do ungrateful people tend to do?
 1. Adam and Eve yielded to temptation (Gen. 3:6-7).
 2. Had they been fully content with what they had, what would life be?
 - C. Do we find ourselves being as grateful as we should be?
 1. How do we plan to change this if not?
 2. Paul lends some good advice in Philippians 4:4-8 (Acts 16:25).
 3. It is all about our perspective. (**DISCUSS RORSCHACH TEST**).
- II. A COMPARATIVE VIEWPOINT OF OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS
 - A. The Old Testament is of immense value (Rom. 15:4-6).
 - B. Our OT sample (Job 9:25-33).
 1. Job speaks to the brevity of life and its struggles (9:25-26).
 2. The NT confirms life's fleeting nature (James 4:14).
 3. Job was thoroughly blessed, but to prove him, God allowed sorrow.

- a. He lost his herds (1:14-15).
- b. His sheep and his servants (1:16).
- c. His camels and servants (1:17).
- d. His children (1:18-19).
- e. He was vexed with sore boils (2:7).
- f. **JOB TELLS US HOW TO BE THANKFUL (2:10).**

C. Job cannot escape his sorrows (9:27-29a).

- 1. Forget complaint/heaviness and comfort myself (regain strength Ps. 39:13).
- 2. His friends have accused him of being guilty of sin (28b-31).

D. To truly be grateful we must know our place (vs. 32-33).

- 1. Job realizes the impossibility of pleading his case with God.
- 2. God is not a man, nor is there any mediator.
- 3. Job unwittingly unveiled the deepest need of mankind in vs. 33.
- 4. When the Mosaic Law came men came closer to understanding this need.
- 5. It served as a schoolmaster/tutor to bring men to Christ (Gal. 3:24).

E. THE NEW COVENANT SUPERIORITY

- 1. He is the mediator of a better covenant (Heb. 8:6).
 - a. His blood purges the conscience (9:14).
 - b. The Old Law could not do this (10:1).
 - c. In those sacrifices was a remembrance of sin (10:3).

- d. Because animal blood could not take away human sin (10:4).
 - e. We are sanctified through His once for all sacrifice (10:10).
 - f. His sacrifice took sins away (vv. 12-14).
2. Job cried out for a daysman (KJV) which is a mediator.
 - a. Daysman-one who mediates in the judgment of a case between two parties
 - b. Job could not approach God with his case.
 - c. Under the Levitical Law, the high priest approached God (Heb. 5:1-3).
 - d. Our High Priest is able to have compassion on us (4:14-15).
 - e. This enabled us to do what Job could not do (4:16).
 3. We enjoy the mediator that Job longed for (1 Tim. 2:5; Heb. 8:6; 9:15; 12:24).
 4. If this is not reason enough, let us consider the means of accomplishment.

III. THE ONLY MEANS OF BECOMING OUR MEDIATOR WAS DEATH

- A. It was the only way (Matt. 26:36-46; Luke 22:39-46; Mark 14:32-42).
 1. He was sorrowful and very heavy (Mt. 26:37-38).
 2. He fell on His face (Mt. 26:39).
 3. Luke described the intensity of His distress (22:44).
- B. All of this was to demonstrate God's righteousness and mercy (Rom. 3:21-26).
 1. In Genesis 2:17 they were told they would die, but they did not.
 2. God's justice demands that sin be punished (Isaiah 53:4-6).