

THE Gospel Part 5 – Jesus Did NOT Die for The Whole World – Study Guide

This study guide examines the critical importance of scriptural context, the targeted nature of Christ's intercessory ministry, and the necessity of breaking theological "moulds" to understand God's requirements for the redeemed.

Definitions of Key Words

- **Context:** The setting or surrounding text that determines the true meaning of a verse; pulling verses out of context allows them to be made to mean anything.
- **Moulds:** Fixed mental or theological frameworks into which people pour God, often making it difficult to accept plain scriptural truths that contradict tradition.
- **Darnell:** Scriptural "weeds" or "sons of Satan" that grow alongside the redeemed in theological systems, often appearing authentic while teaching subtle deceit.
- **Subjunctive Mood:** A grammatical mood expressing an idea of **probable completion** with the possibility of the action failing to be completed.
- **World (Kosmos):** In the immediate context of Jesus' ministry, this refers specifically to the **world of the redeemed of Israel**—those found in synagogues and the temple.
- **Imperishability:** The quality of the resurrected body received at Christ's return; distinguished from "immortality," which is a future state following the kingdom.

Expansion of Key Points

1. The Absolute Necessity of Context

Understanding the scriptures requires reading and listening in context to avoid being misled by religious denominations that pull verses out to substantiate their own ideas. Pulling a verse like **John 3:16** out of its setting is described as handling the word of God deceitfully and twisting its meaning. For the redeemed, learning outside of the intended context is considered harmful to their spiritual

understanding.

2. The Specific Ministry of the High Priest

The current ministry of Jesus Christ as High Priest is **exclusively for the redeemed** and those called of God, rather than for the whole world. Just as the high priest of Israel in **Leviticus 16** focused only on the people of God, Jesus today appears in the presence of God "on our behalf"—the "holy brothers" who share in a heavenly calling (**Hebrews 3:1, 9:24**). Most modern theological systems erroneously teach that Jesus is currently "there for everybody".

3. The Myth of Unconditional Love

The concept of "unconditional love" is not found in scripture; instead, every page of the Bible contains conditions. According to **Deuteronomy 7:9** and **Daniel 9:4**, God keeps His steadfast love specifically with those who **"love him and keep his commandments"**. In **Romans 2:7–10**, eternal life is conditionally promised to those who seek glory and honour through patience, while "wrath and fury" await those who do not obey the truth.

4. Redefining "The World" in John 3:16

The "world" in **John 3:16** must be understood through the identity of the audience: **Nicodemus**, a ruler and "teacher of Israel" (**John 3:1, 10**). Jesus defined His "world" in **John 18:20** by stating He always taught in synagogues and the temple "where all the Jews hang out". Consequently, the "world" God loved refers to the **world of the redeemed of Israel**, not the ungodly systems that Jesus stated "hated" Him and His disciples (**John 17:14**).

5. The Subjunctive "Might" and Disqualification

In **Hebrews 2:9**, the statement that Jesus **"might"** taste death for everyone is in the **subjunctive mood**, meaning the benefits of His death are not automatic but depend on the redeemed remaining faithful. This is linked to **1 Corinthians 9:23–27**, where the Apostle Paul expressed concern that he himself might be **"disqualified"** after preaching to others. This highlights that obtaining the inheritance is a process with the "possibility of the action... failing to be completed" if the redeemed do not strive.

6. The State of the Dead and Subtle Deceit

A primary example of subtle deceit in theological systems is the teaching that the dead are in "joyful fellowship" with Christ immediately after death. The sources state that the redeemed are actually **"asleep" with no consciousness** until the

resurrection described in **Daniel 12:2**. Teaching that the dead are alive in the "holiest of holies" before the resurrection is a distortion that hides the necessity of the coming earthly kingdom.

Biblical References Within The Source Excerpts

- **Deuteronomy 7:9:** God's love for those who keep His commandments.
- **Daniel 9:4:** God keeps covenant with those who love Him and keep His precepts.
- **Daniel 12:2:** The resurrection of those asleep in the dust.
- **Matthew 11:27:** Revelation according to God's choice.
- **Matthew 23:15:** The "evangelism" of the Pharisees making sons of hell.
- **John 3:1, 10, 16:** Jesus speaking to the teacher of Israel; God loving the world.
- **John 10:14:** The Good Shepherd laying down His life for the sheep.
- **John 12:17–19:** The "whole world" (Israel) following Jesus.
- **John 17:6, 14, 16:** Manifesting the name to those out of the world; the world's hatred.
- **John 18:20:** Jesus defining His "world" as the synagogues and temple.
- **Romans 1:7:** Letter addressed specifically to the called saints.
- **Romans 2:7–10:** Conditional eternal life vs. wrath and fury.
- **Romans 9 & 10:** Paul's focus on the elect and his redeemed Jewish brothers.
- **1 Corinthians 9:23–27:** Paul's fear of disqualification and self-discipline.
- **Hebrews 2:8–9:** Jesus "might" taste death for everyone.
- **Hebrews 3:1:** The heavenly calling of the "holy brothers".
- **Hebrews 9:24:** Christ appearing in heaven on "our behalf".
- **1 John 2:15–17:** Commandment not to love the "world" or its desires.
- **Leviticus 16:29:** The stranger and native required to afflict themselves.

Study Questions

- What is the specific "health warning" given regarding these teachings?
- How do the sources explain the phrase "he might taste death for

everyone" in Hebrews 2:9?

- Why is it significant that Jesus' conversation in John 3 was with Nicodemus?
- According to the sources, where does Satan primarily focus his efforts today?
- What is the "only gospel" Jesus spoke about, and how does it differ from modern "God TV" teachings?
- Explain the "diversion tactic" involving "outsiders" as described in the text.

Answer Key

- The warning is that listening to the truth can **damage your "health and wealth"** because it demands a difficult, non-conforming life.
- The "might" (subjunctive mood) indicates the action is **probable but not certain**; it only applies if the redeemed "turn up" and remain faithful to avoid being "cut off".
- It sets the **audience and context** as the redeemed of Israel; Jesus was talking to the "teacher of Israel" about the world of the redeemed.
- Satan focuses on the **theological systems** of the world and specifically on the **redeemed who have "eyes to see,"** attempting to minimize their inheritance through subtle deceit.
- The only gospel is the **Good News of the upcoming earthly reign** of Jesus; modern systems often hide this by teaching "other gospels" focused on the world or going to heaven.
- Satan diverts the church into spending millions to "win the world" (outsiders) so that the **redeemed (insiders) remain uninstructed** and lose their inheritance.

Exhortations

- **Break Your Moulds:** Be prepared to drop long-held theological ideas if they do not fit the **totality of scripture**; do not pour God into a pre-made religious box.
- **Fasten Your Seatbelt:** Recognize that following the true Gospel is a **"rough ride"**; if you are looking for an easy, popular path, you are on the "wrong bus".

- **Be a "Striver":** Do not settle for being part of the "many" on the broad path; **strive (agonize)** to enter the narrow gate that leads to the Kingdom.
- **Watch for Subtlety:** Become "sharp in the scriptures" to detect **subtle deceit**; even those who speak of Jesus and the Kingdom can be tools of the "darnell" system.