

## The Seven Redemptive or Motivational Gifts - Lesson Three

### I. Introduction

#### A. Law of First Mentions

1. Not actual law in the Bible
2. More of a principle
3. Something students of the Bible have realized through the Scriptures
4. The order in which things are mentioned are often important

#### B. Each Motivational Gift relates to other things that are in Sevens in Scripture

1. The order of creation in Genesis
2. The order of the listing or using of the furniture in the Tabernacle
3. The Seven compound names of God
4. Seven last sayings of Jesus from on the cross
5. Letters to the seven churches in the Book of Revelation

#### C. We will relate each gift to each of these things

1. Then look at the tendencies and strengths of each gift
2. And look at the weaknesses of each one

### II. The Seven Redemptive or Motivational Gifts - Lesson Two

#### A. Romans 12:6-8

#### B. The Forth Gift mentioned is the **Exhorter**

1. The forth day of creation parallels the Exhorter
  - a. God created the sun, the moon and the stars
  - b. He gave them two commands
    - (1) Mark the day and the night and the seasons of the year
    - (2) And to rule over them
  - c. The exhorter is designed by God to have dominion over time and timing
  - d. However because of the assault of the enemy most exhorters do not have dominion over time
  - e. Most exhorters are defeated in time
    - (1) do not maintain a schedule
    - (2) don't arrive on time
    - (3) or end on time
  - f. Psalm 19:1-4 says, "The heavens declare....."
  - g. Exhorters are designed to be expressive and to pour fourth speech
  - h. Designed to speak for God
  - i. Designed to know God and make him known
2. The fourth item in the furniture of the Tabernacle is the Golden Lampstand with its oil
  - a. Exhorter brings the light of revelation of the nature of God
  - b. The olive oil in the lamp was painstakingly and exquisitely made
    - (1) was clean, pure and holy
    - (2) no inferior or defiled oil used to produce the light
  - c. An exhorter can ignore the line between soul and spirit
    - (1) some will start with a word form God that is a revelation from him
    - (2) they begin to speak from their soul
    - (3) message becomes contaminated with their souliness - not a pure message from pure motives

- (4) can be because the positive response of people can become addictive
  - d. No other gift has the light giving gift of the exhorter
  - e. God wants the light to be pure light - not contaminated with souliness or unholiness or pride
3. Fourth compound name of Jehovah
- a. Jehovah-Shalom - "The Lord our Peace"
  - b. Judges 6:11-24
    - (1) revealed himself to Gideon as Jehovah-Shalom
    - (2) at a time when Gideon felt God had abandoned Israel
  - c. The core issue was not Gideon's circumstances - which were bad
    - (1) but whether he could trust God to deliver him
    - (2) and Israel
    - (3) what about Me & What about You?? Is that our issue?
4. Each one of the seven sayings of Jesus from the cross parallels a challenge for that motivational gift.
- a. The fourth saying was "My God, My God, why have you forsaken me?"
  - b. Jesus experienced abandonment by the crowds
    - (1) some of them had no doubt heard him teach
    - (2) had seen his miracles
    - (3) now turned against him and cried "Crucify him"
  - c. Now his Father turns his face away from him. So to speak
  - d. At times God will allow exhorters to go through rejection
  - e. They may feel God is not looking in their direction
  - f. They usually turn to the Word of God
    - (1) the Word is their deepest strength
    - (2) their strength is to know God, to know his Word, to stand on principle, and to build their life around God's principles
5. Seven letters to the churches in the Book of Revelation
- a. Parallels the church of Thyatira
  - b. Rev 2:19-29
  - c. "I know your deeds, your love and faith."
    - (1) love is passion for people
    - (2) faith is passion for God
  - d. "Your service and perseverance, and that you are now doing more than you did at first."
    - (1) most people have an objective
    - (2) when that objective is reached, they are satisfied
  - e. Although objectives are achieved, the exhorter presses on
  - f. Many exhorters see a limitless horizon
  - g. Apostle Paul accomplished so much - but even when in prison pressed on
6. Exhorters may display some of these traits much stronger than the others and of course some of them not at all, but exhorters are probably more likely than the other gifts to display more of their traits
7. Some attitudes, tendencies and motivations of an exhorter
- a. Has the ability to cross barriers; social, racial, economic, religious and relate to people wherever they are
  - b. Intensely people-oriented

- c. Has a big vision for reaching the world and accomplishing big goals
  - d. Most world-changers in world and religious history were exhorters
  - e. Enjoys being around people
  - f. Is a master communicator
  - g. Does team work well
  - h. Very flexible and quick to see opportunities
  - i. Can tend to start things and move on
  - j. Is tactful and able to speak to people in a gracious way to bring them along
  - k. Is a master of reconciliation
  - l. Can struggle with a lack of discipline with time
  - m. Works hard and is intensely busy
8. Major weaknesses
- a. People-pleasing. Can be unwilling to confront because of fear of rejection
  - b. Poor time management
  - c. Tends to take on too much
  - d. compromise. May settle for doing what is good, instead of God's best
9. Biblical example is the Apostle Paul
- a. He started things then moved on
  - b. He lead by consensus, persuasion and appeal
  - c. Was important to Paul that people understand what he was trying to say
- C. The fifth gift mentioned is "one who gives" - The **Giver**
1. The fifth day of creation parallels the gift of giver
- a. On that day God created the birds and fish
  - b. A day of great diversity
  - c. God designed the giver to have widespread interests and to be involves in many things
  - d. On this day "life in the blood" came in to the world
    - (1) the giver has concern about health and life
    - (2) concerned about preservation of life
    - (3) quality of life
  - e. They have a capacity to nurture
    - (1) sun, moon, stars don't nurture
    - (2) trees reproduce but is haphazard and trees don't nurture
    - (3) no nurture in the world until the fifth day
    - (4) the life is in the blood
2. The fifth item of Tabernacle furniture is the altar of incense
- a. Exodus 30:1-10; 37:25-28
  - b. The altar brings together intercession and worship in a single act
  - c. God wants the Giver's heart not their business or sacrifice
  - d. The mature giver will worship with gratitude that comes from their relationship with God
3. Compound Names of Jehovah
- a. The fifth name is "Jehovah-Rohi"
  - b. "The Lord is my shepherd"
  - c. In Psalm 23
  - d. Word shepherd means to tend the flock, to rule, to associate with, to feed, or to pastor

- e. Psalm 23 pictures how God provides givers with an environment of provision
- f. Even in problems, “valley of the shadow of death”
  - (1) givers can overcome fear
  - (2) and find comfort and security
  - (3) in God’s presence
  - (4) instead of his own resources and strength
- 4. Seven last sayings of Jesus on the cross
  - a. Each one parallels a challenge for that gift
  - b. Fifth, Jesus said, “I thirst”
  - c. It is difficult for the giver to express need and to receive
  - d. Givers want to give, to be life givers, to empower others, to provide resources, not to receive themselves
- 5. Seven letters to Churches in Revelation
  - a. Church of Sardis
  - b. Rev 3:1-6
  - c. “I know your deeds, you have a reputation of being alive, but you are dead.”
    - (1) givers are rarely overtly evil
    - (2) they do religious and right things
    - (3) but not always with a heart for pursuing God
  - d. God designed givers to be concerned about appearances and reputation
  - e. Givers serve as a guardian of reputation and are usually careful not to gossip
- 6. I believe some givers in the church never mature spiritually enough to become generous with their monetary resources, but give of themselves very well and can be mistaken for Servant gifted people.
- 7. Some attitudes, tendencies and motivations of a Giver
  - a. Has a generational world view. Is focused on trying to prepare the way for his family and others after him.
  - b. Is nurturing. Creates a family environment making relationships easy for everyone.
  - c. Resists being conned, manipulated, or guilt-tripped into action
  - d. Desires to keep their own lives private
  - e. Not confrontational by nature
  - f. Finds favor in terms of money. Resources flow to him
  - g. Gives well and wisely, not impulsively
  - h. Tends to be frugal
  - i. Tends to find bargains, good deals, or discounts before making purchases
  - j. May avoid risk because of a tendency to rely on self rather than God’s resources - faith may be hard for the giver
- 8. Major weaknesses for the Giver
  - a. Independence
    - (1) does not need others
    - (2) may not acknowledge their needs to God
  - b. Hypocrisy. May appear to do the right things, but may not deeply pursue holiness
  - c. Control and manipulation. Tries to manipulate people and God.
- 9. Biblical example of Giver
  - a. Job

- b. The Giver's focus is not solely on his own generation
- c. Job 1:5 says Job offered sacrifices for his family just in case they had unknowingly sinned
- d. Recognized God as his source - said "the Lord gives and the Lord takes away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."
- e. Job understood how to be a steward of God's funds to minister to the needs of the community
- f. Job 31:16-23; 32 - He provided for the poor, the widow, the fatherless, and the stranger
- g. Job 31:24-26 - Job said his security was not in gold
- h. The giver's life should be characterized by stewardship before God in every way