

## Christian Militancy

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Is militancy in religion too negative today? Some would say “yes”. Should Christians abstain from militancy in religion? Some would say “yes”. So, what does the Bible say?

Christians who are militant follow the New Testament examples of militancy. They follow Jesus who was militant (Matthew 10:34) and Paul who was militant (2 Corinthians 6:7; 10:4-5; 1 Thessalonians 2:2; 2 Timothy 4:7).

Christians who are militant are soldiers in the Lord’s army. They wear “armor” (Romans 13:12; Ephesians 6:11,13; 1 Thessalonians 5:8), they are “soldiers” (Philippians 2:25; 2 Timothy 2:3-4; Philemon 2), they are at “war” (1 Timothy 1:18), and they “fight” the good fight of the faith (1 Timothy 6:12).

Christians who are militant remember they are at war with the Devil. They fight him (Ephesians 6:10), they resist him (1 Peter 2:11), and they overcome him with the Lamb - Jesus (Revelation 11:7; 12:7,17; 13:7; 17:14; 19:11-21).

Christian militancy is not physical warfare (Matthew 26:52; John 18:36), aggressive fighting (2 Timothy 2:24-26), or arrogant hypocrisy (Matthew 7:5; Galatians 6:1-2). Christian militancy is simply defending the truth of God’s word when talking with others (Philippians 1:16; Jude 3). Christian friend, are you militant? - *Chris Reeves*

## Sentence Sermons

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- You can bury the truth, but not forever; it always resurrects itself.
- We should be more concerned about our duty in difficulty, than our difficulty in duty.
- Never forget that the gospel is God’s power to save from mankind from sin.
- Pray fervently, frequently, and faithfully.
- Act like men, be strong.

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Sunday: 9:30 am, 10:30 am, 6 pm  
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## THE WARFIELD BULLETIN

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For though we walk in the flesh, we do not war according to the flesh, for the weapons of our warfare are not of the flesh, but divinely powerful for the destruction of fortresses.  
- 2 Corinthians 10:3-4 -

## Confirming the Word

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After Jesus gave his disciples the “great commission” to preach the gospel to the whole creation and he ascended back up into heaven, we are told the following about these disciples: *“And they went forth, and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word by the signs that followed”* (Mark 16:20).

Note that these disciples preached and the word that they preached was then “confirmed”. This means that what they preached was proven to be true by the external confirmation of the signs or miracles they performed. They preached and then backed up what they preached with a miracle. They didn’t simply say something and then expect their audience to accept what they said without external confirmation or verification. To “confirm” something means to “establish the truth or correctness of something”. This is what the disciples did with their miracles.

Confirmation is an important factor in life, as seen in courts, marriage licenses, adoption, powers of attorney, wills, etc. Confirmation can be established by a notary public; clerks who have been certified and licensed by a state to witness, sign and certify the legality of certain documents and proceedings. The main purpose for notary

publics is to prevent forgery and fraud.

Confirmation is no less important in our religion. God gives mankind assurance that what he said is true (Hebrews 2:3-4; 6:16-17). We do not have to rely on a “blind faith” (Luke 1:1-4; 24:44; Hebrews 11:1). God gives us a “firm covenant” (Daniel 9:27). So, what kind of confirmation does God give mankind. Let us consider now how he does this.

First, God gives confirmation by certain individuals. Like eyewitness testimony used today, individuals can confirm the truthfulness of something by what they say and do. Confirmation in Bible times came from angelic beings (Lk. 2:10-11; 24:4), the wise men from the East (Matthew 2:1-2), John the Baptist (John 1:6-7,29; 5:30-47), Moses and Elijah (Matthew 17:1-5), Jesus’ apostles (2 Peter 1:16-18), Jesus’ teaching (Matthew 7:28-29; John 7:45-46), Jesus’ miraculous signs and wonders while living (Mark 2:5-12), Jesus’ holy life (Mark 14:55-56), a crucified thief (Luke 23:42-43), and Jesus’ resurrection (Romans 1:4; Acts 1:3; 1 Corinthians 15:6).

Second, God gives confirmation by changed lives. When a person make a drastic, 180 degree turnaround, that person can serve as a solid confirmation. Peter and John were changed from fishermen to preachers (Acts 4:13). Simon the sorcerer

was changed from a magician to a Christian (Acts 8:4-13). Saul of Tarsus was change from being a persecutor of Christ to being a preacher of Christ (Philippians 3:5-7; 1 Timothy 1:13-16).

Third, God gives confirmation by enemies of the truth. When your avowed enemy gives testimony on your behalf, you know you are on solid ground. Some of the enemies who testified of the truth were evil, demonic enemies (Luke 4:41), prejudiced Jewish enemies (John 3:1-2; 11:45-47; 12:11-12; Acts 4:16), and hardened Roman enemies (Matthew 27:23,54).

Finally, God gives confirmation by external sources like numerous documents from secular writers who confirm the events of the Bible (Suetonius, Josephus, etc.). There are also numerous archaeological discoveries that confirm the people and events of the Bible.

If you are doubting your own Christianity, or if you are thinking of switching religions. Think again. Think of all the confirmation that God gives you to be certain of the biblical truths you have been taught. It has been said: “There is none so blind as those who refuse to see.” This is certainly true. Never refuse to see the obvious truth of God’s word. - Chris Reeves