The Scrolls

Helping **CENTRAL BIBLE CHURCH** Families Belong, Become and Go Beyond V28 N46 November 22, 2026

UNHINDERED

"God Is In Control"

Acts 27:1-28:16

THIS WEEK'S CORE COMPETENCY

HOPE

I can cope with the hardships of life and with death because of the hope I have in Jesus Christ.

"*We have this hope as an anchor for the soul, firm and secure. It enters the inner sanctuary behind the curtain, where Jesus, who went before us, has entered on our behalf.*"

Hebrews 6:19-20

Q?

When did someone else's hope give you hope?

Life is hard and death is bitter. We could all use a little more hope. We understand and believe that we can hope and cope with the difficulties of life because of our faith in Jesus Christ. Hebrews 6:17-18 state, "So when God desired to show more convincingly to the heirs of the promise the unchangeable character of his purpose, he guaranteed it with an oath, so that by two unchangeable things, in which it is impossible for God to lie, we who have fled for refuge might have strong encouragement to hold fast to the hope set before us." God's "unchangeable character" and his promise (or oath) are the "two unchangeable things" that give us a coping hope. God is good and he never breaks his promises. Between these two pillars of hope we can endure the trials of this life. The writer of Hebrews continues with the encouragement that such hope is "an anchor for the soul, firm and secure" (Heb 6:19). Jesus' entry into the Holiest of Holies on our behalf as our eternal High Priest gives us confidence of forgiveness and hope for life now and for eternity.

How do we get more of this kind of hope? How can we get more "coping" out of our hope now? Often we think of hope as a private matter. We often fight our own private battles and suffer in isolation doing our best to keep our hopes high and our coping secure with a stiff upper lip. Hope while alone is an agonizing affair.

Hope is more than a private matter. Hope that is shared is stronger and better than hope pursued alone. Even hope that is borrowed is better than private coping that is faked. When your hope is slipping, don't be afraid to reach out to grab hold of someone else's hope. If your hope is strong, don't be afraid to share it with others. Your hope may be just what another without hope latches onto to make it through even a "fourteenth night" (Acts 27:33).

Corrie ten Boom's haunting true-life tale, *The Hiding Place*, tells of Corrie and her sister Betsie's surviving in Nazi concentration camps during World War II. In her book, Corrie confesses many of her struggles with anger, vengeance and hopelessness while suffering as prisoner of war. Corrie recounts how many times her sister Betsie encouraged her to trust God in the midst of suffering and to be thankful in all things as instructed by the Apostle Paul in 1 Thessalonians 5:18. Betsie gave thanks even for the fleas that infested their barracks. Corrie learned later that it was the fleas that kept the guards away from their quarters, giving them the freedom to pray and preach God's Word to the other inmates without Nazi harassment.

Betsie was weaker in constitution and health than Corrie but was stronger in faith and hope. Corrie often relied upon the strength of her sister's faith when her own faith faltered. Betsie ended up dying in the Ravensbrück Concentration Camp. Corrie survived and was released shortly after Betsie's passing. Corrie recorded that Betsie's last words to her before passing were, "[We] must tell people what we have learned here. We must tell them that there is no pit so deep that He is not deeper still. They will listen to us, Corrie, because we have been here" (Corrie ten Boom, *The Hiding Place*, 227). Corrie would go on to speak all over the world this message of her sister's hope. Corrie's book would become a best seller and would be made into a timeless movie. The "no pit so deep" hope of the ten Boom sisters inspires us all to hope and have confidence in a God of good character and unfailing promises.

As people have listened to the stories of Corrie and Betsie, people "will listen to us" when we share where we have been and how we have seen God faithful to his name and his promises. We will see in the life of Paul during his shipwreck episode (Acts 27) that he was a beacon of hope sharing his confidence in God who keeps his promises. Keep coping with your hope in God. Keep sharing that hope with others. People will listen to the hope you have in Christ, especially when you have sailed through horrible places where most people lose their hope. Your hope may be just the anchor someone else may latch on to as they seek to place their own hope fully upon Christ. Hope is strongest and best when shared!

1 EXAMINE GOD'S WORD

Read Acts 27:1-28:16

Acts 27:13-28:6

27:13 Now when the south wind blew gently, supposing that they had obtained their purpose, they weighed anchor and sailed along Crete, close to the shore. 14 But soon a tempestuous wind, called the northeaster, struck down from the land. 15 And when the ship was caught and could not face the wind, we gave way to it and were driven along. 16 Running under the lee of a small island called Cauda, we managed with difficulty to secure the ship's boat. 17 After hoisting it up, they used supports to undergird the ship. Then, fearing that they would run aground on the Syrtis, they lowered the gear, and thus they were driven along. 18 Since we were violently storm-tossed, they began the next day to jettison the cargo. 19 And on the third day they threw the ship's tackle overboard with their own hands. 20 When neither sun nor stars appeared for many days, and no small tempest lay on us, all hope of our being saved was at last abandoned.

21 Since they had been without food for a long time, Paul stood up among them and said, "Men, you should have listened to me and not have set sail from Crete and incurred this injury and loss. 22 Yet now I urge you to take heart, for there will be no loss of life among you, but only of the ship. 23 For this very night there stood before me an angel of the God to whom I belong and whom I worship, 24 and he said, 'Do not be afraid, Paul; you must stand before Caesar. And behold, God has granted you all those who sail with you.' 25 So take heart, men, for I have faith in God that it will be exactly as I have been told. 26 But we must run aground on some island."

27 When the fourteenth night had come, as we were being driven across the Adriatic Sea, about midnight the sailors suspected that they were nearing land. 28 So they took a sounding and found twenty fathoms. A little farther on they took a sounding again and found fifteen fathoms. 29 And fearing that we might run on the rocks, they let down four anchors from the stern and prayed for day to come. 30 And as the sailors were seeking to escape from the ship, and had lowered the ship's boat into the sea under pretense of laying out anchors from the bow, 31 Paul said to the centurion and the soldiers, "Unless these men stay in the ship, you cannot be saved." 32 Then the soldiers cut away the ropes of the ship's boat and let it go.

33 As day was about to dawn, Paul urged them all to take some food, saying, "Today is the fourteenth day that you have continued in suspense and without food, having taken nothing. 34 Therefore I urge you to take some food. For it will give you strength, for not a hair is to perish from the head of any of you." 35 And when he had said these things, he took bread, and giving thanks to God in the presence of all he broke it and began to eat. 36 Then they all were encouraged and ate some food themselves. 37 (We were in all 276 persons in the ship.) 38 And when they had eaten enough, they lightened the ship, throwing out the wheat into the sea.

39 Now when it was day, they did not recognize the land, but they noticed a bay with a beach, on which they planned if possible to run the ship ashore. 40 So they cast off the anchors and left them in the sea, at the same time loosening the ropes that tied the rudders. Then hoisting the foresail to the wind they made for the beach. 41 But striking a reef, they ran the vessel aground. The bow stuck and remained immovable, and the stern was being broken up by the surf. 42 The soldiers' plan was to kill the prisoners, lest any should swim away and escape. 43 But the centurion, wishing to save Paul, kept them from carrying out their plan. He ordered those who could swim to jump overboard first and make for the land, 44 and the rest on planks or on pieces of the ship. And so it was that all were brought safely to land.

28 :1 After we were brought safely through, we then learned that the island was called Malta. 2 The native people showed us unusual kindness, for they kindled a fire and welcomed us all, because it had begun to rain and was cold. 3 When Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks and put them on the fire, a viper came out because of the heat and fastened on his hand. 4 When the native people saw the creature hanging from his hand, they said to one another, "No doubt this man is a murderer. Though he has escaped from the sea, Justice has not allowed him to live." 5 He, however, shook off the creature into the fire and suffered no harm. 6 They were waiting for him to swell up or suddenly fall down dead. But when they had waited a long time and saw no misfortune come to him, they changed their minds and said that he was a god.

After reading the text, practice your Observation skills by noting the following:

- Place a box around the word of contrast in 27:14.
- Underline words describing the storm in Acts 27:13-20.
- Circle each word for God in Acts 27:21-28:6.

What one word would you use to describe the TONE of this passage? (i.e., stern, joyful, cautious, etc.)

What word or idea stands out to you in this passage?

What one thing do you not understand in this passage?

Try to summarize the THEME of this passage in one word. If you were going to describe these verses, you might say, "This text is about _____."

2 DIG DEEPER

Answer the questions to help you apply the passage and prepare for discussion

1. Acts 27:13 mentions "their purpose." According to Acts 27:1-12, what was "their purpose" and how was this purpose disastrously reversed?

2. Describe what measures the sailors of Paul's ship tried before abandoning "all hope of being saved" (see Acts 27:12-20).

3. What was Paul's message of hope to the ship's passengers (see Acts 27:21-26)?

4. What happened on the 14th day of drifting around midnight and what was Paul's contribution to the saving of the lives of the passengers (see Acts 27:27-32)?

5. What was Paul's message of encouragement (Acts 27:33-38) even though he predicted the ship would "run aground" (Acts 27:26)?

6. What plan was averted when Paul's ship was being "broken up by the surf" (see Acts 27:39-44)?

7. How many people from the shipwreck were "brought safely" to the island of Malta? What is surprising about this?

8. After surviving numerous days of treacherous storms and a harrowing shipwreck, what additional trial did Paul face when arriving at Malta (see Acts 28:1-6)?

9. According to Acts 27-28, Paul was a prisoner and yet he became a leader on the ship and on the island. How did this happen?

10. What encouragement or hope do you gain from studying Acts 27-28?

3 EXPLORE RESOURCES

Commentary On The Text

Jesus promised Paul that he would testify of Him in Rome as he had testified in Jerusalem (Acts 23:11). Paul was to "take courage" in such a journey to Rome because God would protect him. Paul's life was secure for this mission. Paul's passage to Rome was not so secure. God would get Paul to Rome, but how He would get him there was a white-knuckled adrenaline fest. God's promise of protection is not a guarantee of the absence of threat or danger. God's protection is often through danger and not away from it.

Paul's ship passage to Rome began with a trip to Asia Minor and the city Myra (Acts 27:6; see biblemapper.com/blog/index.php/2021/05/24/pauls-voyage-to-rome/). Here Paul's centurion guard Julius secured passage on a grain ship headed toward Italy. This ship struggled against strong winds and stopped in a place called Fair Havens on the south coast of the island of Crete. Fair Havens was about a third of the way to Rome. Because of the time year, after the Day of Atonement (Acts 27:9) Paul, a seasoned Mediterranean Sea-farer, warned that traveling by ship in autumn was not a good idea (Acts 27:10). Julius did not take Paul's advice. He did not like the accommodations in Fair Haven, so he and the ship captain decided to set sail for Phoenix, just 40 miles west of Fair Haven. They planned to "winter" in Phoenix and sail for Rome in the spring. Unfortunately, weather was not good the day they set out for Phoenix. What was supposed to be a one-day jaunt turned into a fourteen-day aquatic fright-fest (Acts 27:13-20). According to Luke, "all hope of our being saved was at last abandoned" (Acts 27:20).

During this horrendous storm, Paul did not lose hope. He was visited again by his risen Lord and told that he and all the men on the ship would be saved, even though the ship would be lost (Acts 27:21-26). He told the men of the ship to "take heart" and that he had faith in God who would do exactly what He promised. The faith and hope of Paul became an anchor for even those who did not know Paul's God. Paul shared his hope with others. Frightened men often take notice of courage in others. We never know how our confidence in God may encourage those around us.

Although his earlier advice was ignored, Paul's clout among the sailors and soldiers increased, and Julius took Paul's advice about preventing certain skilled men from abandoning the ship (Acts 27:30-32). Even though Paul was a prisoner, he sought the welfare and safety of even his captors. Loving our enemies may include sharing advice and wisdom with those we might naturally avoid.

Paul's final actions on the embattled ship were acts of encouragement, faith and gratitude. Paul encouraged the men to have something to eat and refresh themselves. Paul reiterated his faith in God's promise that none of the men would drown (Acts 27:33-36). Paul broke bread with his fellow shipmates and gave thanks to God. After hearing Paul's prayer of thankfulness, Luke reports, "they all [276 in total] were encouraged and ate some food themselves" (Acts 27:36). Our attitude and expressions of gratitude to God in the midst of tragedy may be our strongest witness to those who are far from God. Do not waste your trial. Your hope in God in the middle of a mess will shine brightly to those God has placed around you.

Paul's influence on the faltering ship had one last dramatic effect. As the ship was crashing on the reef, the Roman soldiers made plans to kill all the prisoners on board so they would not escape. Because Julius did not want to kill Paul, he ordered that none of the prisoners were to be killed. All made their way safely to the shore of the island of Malta (Acts 27:41-44). No life was lost by sea or by sword. God's preservation of a lone believer may have life-preserving effects even on unbelievers nearby. Followers of Christ affect their world in ways unseen and unknown.

This sea storm survival story of Paul is an extremely dramatic way to close the book of Acts. This historical and factual account used by Luke is also useful for theological purposes. "Luke also uses this sea voyage with all its colorful details and rich imagery to depict the symbolic death and resurrection of Paul, much as he narrates the imprisonment and release of Peter in Acts 12. Both prison and shipwreck are common metaphors for death in antiquity. Night, the disappearance of heavenly luminaries (27:20; cf. Luke 23:44–45), and the loss of hope (27:20; cf. Luke 24:21) all echo the passion of Jesus and allude to Paul's symbolic death. References to daylight, the third day (21:19), a shared meal (27:33–35; cf. Luke 24:30–31), and Paul's deliverance from the tomb of the sea (27:44) all point to a kind of symbolic resurrection" (Mikeal C. Parsons, *Acts*, Paideia Commentaries on The New Testament, 360). Paul believed in the hope of the resurrection, and his sea story was a foreshadow of his own future entrance into resurrected life.

But wait! There is more drama! Paul would enjoy the hospitality of Maltese natives, warming himself to their bonfire (Acts 28:1-6). While adding some wooden fuel to the fire, a viper awakened in the bundle Paul carried and struck Paul's hand. Immediately the island hosts determined Paul's fate. Their superstitions led them to conclude he must be guilty of a grave crime and Justice (a reference to a Greek female deity) had struck him down with venom even though he had just escaped death by shipwreck. God miraculously spared Paul's life yet again. So amazing was this miracle that the natives reversed their previous assessment and now proclaimed that Paul was not judged by God but was a god himself. Of course, Paul was only a man, but he was a man of hope, faith and confidence in God's promises. Like Paul, hope in God and share that hope with those on your ship and around your bonfire!

Word Studies/Notes

27:6 ***ship*** "If the turn-around in Rome and the re-loading in Alexandria was quick enough, ships could squeeze in a second crossing before the season closed (cf. v. 9). The ship from Alexandria that the centurion Julius 'found' (εὑρών) was evidently a grain ship on its second crossing of the year, trying to reach Rome just before the onset of the winter season, when navigation on the Mediterranean was closed" (Eckhard J. Schnabel, *Acts*, Expanded Digital Edition, Zondervan Exegetical Commentary on the New Testament, 1036).

27:9 ***Fast*** "Luke next notes the lapse of time since their voyage began: Since a lot of time had passed and the voyage was already unsafe because the Fast had already passed (27:9a). Once again, Luke marks time by reference to the Jewish calendar. 'The Fast' here refers to the Day of Atonement (Lev 16:29–31), which was celebrated around the time of the autumn equinox. Because severe weather rendered its waters unnavigable, the Mediterranean was considered a 'closed sea' (*mare clausum*) during the winter months (about November to March)" (Parsons, 355).

27:14 ***northeaster*** "*Euraquilo* (Gk. *eurakýlōn*, a compound word meaning 'north and east wind'), the violent storm that threw the ship carrying Paul and other prisoners off course near Crete (Acts 27:14). Named for the major storm systems which can develop throughout the winter, northeasters are a major concern for mariners on the Mediterranean Sea. Typically, these storms blow from the north-northeast (60° N of east) and were the reason that shipping virtually ceased in the Roman world from November through February. The great danger was that the wind would either capsize the large-sailed barges or drive ships out of control into shallows of the Syrtes, the quicksand off the Libyan coast. These winds are known today as the gregale" (Dennis M. Swanson, "Northeaster," in *Eerdmans Dictionary of the Bible*, 973).

27:22 ***take heart*** "Paul tells them to take heart (εὐθυμεῖτε, *euthymeite*), as Paul has faith in this word from God (Acts 27:22, 25 [both in this scene] and James 5:13 are the other NT occurrences of this term). Paul is a figure very much like Elizabeth and Mary in Luke 1–2. Paul trusts God's word. … The scene is a symbol of how Paul's message saves because of the connection to Paul's God. This is not allegory; it is good literary style to have one event also symbolize another reality. That historical reality is a point of the narrative. Paul shows his superior grasp of the events in comparison to the other human figures present. Actually, it is God working through Paul that is the point here" (Darrell L. Bock, *Acts*, Baker Exegetical Commentary on the New Testament, 738).

27:30 ***escape*** "Evidently the sailors did not trust their gods to deliver them and decided to take matters into their own hands. On the pretext of letting out anchors from the bow, they lowered the dinghy into the water, planning to use it to take them to the shore. On all outward appearances, this would have seemed a perfectly natural operation. Anchors from the bow would have given the ship even greater stability, and it would have been necessary to set these out some distance from the bow, which could only have been accomplished by using the dinghy. Paul, however, realized their true motive and reported it to the centurion Julius. He pointed out that there was no way the rest of them could be saved if the seamen abandoned ship. … Paul's advice was sound. The rest of them would have been doomed had the sailors been allowed to abandon ship. Paul's advice did not go unheeded this time as it had at Fair Havens (v. 11). The apostle had gained the respect of the soldiers. Their deliverance depended upon Paul, and above all on Paul's God" (John B. Polhill, *Acts*, vol. 26, The New American Commentary, 525).

27:33 ***fourteenth day*** "Fourteen days is, according to James Smith (*The Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul*. 4th ed.), about how long it would take a ship adrift (traveling about 2.5 km/hour) to reach the island of Malta from Cauda. The ship was driven across the 'Adriatic Sea' (v. 27), by 'Adriatic' Luke means the expanse of water between Crete and Malta" (Dean Pinter, *Acts*, The Story of God Bible Commentary, 582).

27:35 ***giving thanks*** "Paul initiated a meal in Jewish fashion (cf. 2:42, 46; 20:7, 11), giving thanks to God in front of them all. Doubtless this prayer included thanks for the deliverance experienced so far and for the prospect of rescue to come. Giving thanks for food and protection in this fashion was another brief moment of public testimony to the living God, such as in his preaching to the pagans in Lystra (14:15–17) and his prophetic ministry in 27:21–26. Some have seen this 'eucharistic' action as instituting a meal with even greater significance: 'the meal shared between Paul and his shipmates constitutes them as a community under God's protection.' But this was no 'Lord's Supper', as in 1 Corinthians 11:17–34; since it had no Christological focus, there was no cup of wine, and it was not a fellowship of believers" (David G. Peterson, *The Acts of the Apostles*, The Pillar New Testament Commentary, 693).

28:4 ***Justice*** "'Justice,' [Gk. *dikē*] is personified as a goddess of revenge who pursues human beings and their conduct, as often in Greek literature (Hesiod, *Theognis* 902; Sophocles, *Antigone* 538; Arrian, *Anabasis* 4.9.7). Literally, *dikē* means 'custom, usage,' but it developed various connotations: 'right order; lawsuit; judgment, punishment.' The superstitious natives think that Paul has fallen under the scrutiny of this goddess" (Joseph A. Fitzmyer, *The Acts of the Apostles*, vol. 31, Anchor Bible Commentary, 783).

4 APPLY THE TEXT

CENTRAL MESSAGE OF THIS PASSAGE

Even in the hardest of circumstances, trust God, give thanks to Him and serve others as you share the good news of the hope you have in Jesus Christ.

CENTRAL MESSAGE FOR YOUR LIFE

(Rewrite the Central Message above to personally apply to your own life)

3 LIVING QUESTIONS

The "Living Questions" are simple questions we may ask of any text in order to apply the Bible to our life. Answer the questions below as personally as you can.

1. What does this passage teach me about God?

2. What does this passage teach me about myself?

3. What does this passage lead me to do?

PARENT CONNECTION

One key piece of advice my mother gave me in my teen years is you can do anything for a year. When things get hard, I remember this sage wisdom and hang onto it like a lifeline. Being a Christian doesn't mean life won't be tough. In fact, Jesus promises us that in this world we will have trouble. (John 16:33) Not a big selling point for Christianity - join the team; life will be hard! But we as Christians know we can do anything for a day, month, year, or lifetime because there's hope in walking through life at the Savior's side. Knowing trouble is ahead can only be bearable because we're also promised God will never leave or forsake us. (Heb 13:5) It's critical that our kids know that trusting Jesus is so much more than a celebration of heaven and eternal life with our Savior. That's valuable, important, solid truth, and hope we can cling to. But what about now? What about today? I heard a preacher say that eternity begins now and that really changed my perspective. We don't have to wait for heaven to feel the full presence of the Lord. We have the Holy Spirit in us leading, guiding and comforting us. So, while anyone can do anything for a year, we don't have to suffer through the storm. We can cling to our Savior and allow Him to use our struggles for our good and His glory. Amen! **Family Challenge:** Have each person share how the Lord brought your through a time of trouble. What verse was especially helpful to you?

What Does The Bible Say?	What Do You Think?	What Do You Do?
Read Acts 27:1-28:16 1. What was Paul's warning to the men on the ship? 2. How did Paul later encourage the men on the ship? 3. How did Paul get hurt when they finally were on land?	How did God take care of Paul during this journey?	Ask your parents what verse they say when the storms of life cause stress or anxiety. What verse can you memorize to help you through the storms of life?

CORE COMPETENCY: Hope

I can hope with the problems of life and death with the help of Jesus.

MEMORY VERSE: Colossians 3:17

And whatever you do, in word or deed, do everything in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God the Father through Him.

KidPIXCOUPON

Earn 1 KidPIX Token by completing the CENTRALKids Bible Study on this page and another token by memorizing and reciting the memory verse for this week. Questions: **kids@wearecentral.org**

_____ I completed my Bible Study
_____ I memorized this week's verse
_____ I brought my Bible to church
_____ I brought a friend

CHILD'S NAME _____ GRADE _____ PARENT SIGNATURE _____

OUR CORE COMPETENCIES

CENTRAL BELIEFS

Authority of the Bible (2 Timothy 3:16-17)
I believe the Bible is the Word of God and has the right to command my belief and action.
Church (Ephesians 4:15-16)
I believe the church is God's primary way to accomplish His purposes on earth today.
Eternity (John 14:1-4)
I believe there is a heaven and a hell and that Jesus Christ is returning to judge the earth and to establish His eternal kingdom.
The Holy Spirit (Romans 8:9)
I believe the Holy Spirit convicts, calls, converts and changes me as a child of God.
Humanity (John 3:16)
I believe all people are loved by God and need Jesus Christ as their Savior.
Identity in Christ (John 1:12)
I believe I am significant because of my position as a child of God.
Jesus Christ (Hebrews 1:1-4)
I believe Jesus Christ is the Son of God who became man, died for sinners and rose from the dead.
Life Purpose (Acts 20:24)
I believe I am a steward of God's resources and have been redeemed to participate in His Kingdom purposes for His glory.
Personal God (Psalm 121:1-2)
I believe God is involved in and cares about my daily life.
Salvation by Grace (Ephesians 2:8-9)
I believe a person comes into a right relationship with God by His grace, through faith in Jesus Christ.

CENTRAL VIRTUES

Love (1 John 4:10-12)
I sacrificially and unconditionally love and forgive others.
Joy (John 15:11)
I have inner contentment and purpose in spite of my circumstances.
Peace (Philippians 4:6-7)
I am free from anxiety because things are right between God, myself and others.
Patience (Proverbs 14:29)
I take a long time to overheat and endure patiently under the unavoidable pressures of life.
Kindness/Goodness (1 Thessalonians 5:15)
I choose to do the right things in my relationships with others
Faithfulness (Proverbs 3:3-4)
I have established a good name with God and with others based on my long-term loyalty to those relationships.
Gentleness (Philippians 4:5)
I am thoughtful, considerate and calm in dealing with others.
Self-Control (Titus 2:11-13)
I have the power, through Christ, to control myself.
Grace (Colossians 3:13)
I demonstrate forgiveness, mercy and generosity to others, even when they have offended me.
Hope (1 Peter 1:3-5)
I have a growing anticipation of God's promises and my secure eternity with Him.
Humility (Philippians 2:3-4)
I choose to esteem others above myself.

CENTRAL PRACTICES

Bible Study (Hebrews 4:12)
I study the Bible to know God, the truth, and to find direction for my daily life.
Biblical Community (Acts 2:44-47)
I fellowship with other Christians to accomplish God's purposes in my life, others' lives, and in the world.
Compassion (Psalm 82:3-4)
I seek to serve the last, the least and the lost in my community.
Disciple-Making (2 Timothy 2:2)
I multiply godly beliefs, virtues and practices in others to encourage their spiritual growth in Christ.
Evangelism (Acts 1:8)
I share Jesus with others through personal proclamation and demonstration of the gospel.
Generosity (2 Corinthians 9:6-11)
I gladly give my resources to fulfill God's purposes.
Prayer (Psalm 66:16-20)
I pray to God to know Him, to lay my request before Him and to find direction for my daily life.
Single-Mindedness (Matthew 6:33)
I focus on God and His priorities for my life.
Spiritual Gifts (Romans 12:4-6)
I know and use my spiritual gifts to accomplish God's purposes.
Worship (Psalm 95:1-7)
I worship God for who He is and what He has done for me.

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BIBLE CHURCH

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OUR MISSION
Making God known by making disciples who are changed by God to change their world.