

DELIVERANCE
Part 3
“Types of Deliverance”
(New Testament Saints)
2 Tim. 4:9-18

INTRODUCTION

- I. DELIVERANCE WORDS USED IN THE GOSPELS DIFFERS FROM THE USAGE IN THE EPISTLES.
 - A. There are three verbs used to translate “deliverance” in the gospels.
 1. The verb often used to translate “deliver” is paradidomi which is used often to note to be given into the authority of another; to betray. Cf. Matt. 5:25 (of the disciples being given over and cast into prison) Matt. 10:17,19; 20:19; 24:9 (of being delivered over to the councils)
 2. The verb “rhuomai” is used in the “disciple’s” prayer as they ask to be “delivered” from evil. Matt 6:13; It is used in derision by those around the cross concerning the Lord. Matt. 27:43
 3. The word apallasso is used to emphasize one setting themselves free from a predicament. Cf. Lk. 12:58 (of freeing oneself from an adversary)
 - B. The noun form of “deliverance” is used to emphasize the message Christ preached to the captives of Israel.
 1. “Deliverance” is aphasis which means “**release from bondage or imprisonment; pardon of sins (letting them go as if they had never been committed).**” Lk. 4:18
 2. “Captives” is “aichmalotos” -- “**those held prisoner by war**” -- Strong’s lexicon
- II. SPIRITUAL DELIVERANCE IS A CENTRAL SUBJECT IN THE EPISTLES.
 - A. The believer is delivered from the sin nature by grace. Rom. 7:24
 1. “Deliver” is rhuomai (fut. m/p) -- to **rescue from harm/danger.**
 2. The source the apostle needed deliverance from was imprisonment to the sin nature.
 - a) The law concerning the sin nature took Paul captive. Vs. 23
 - (1) The word law, nomos is “**a rule governing one’s conduct principle, law.**” -- Friberg lexicon cf. Rom. 8:1
 - (2) The “law of the mind” pertains to the fact that believers can be renewed by the regenerated spirit in the mind. Cf. Rom. 12:2; Eph. 4:23
 - (3) The the rule of behavior of the sin nature wars against the renewed mind. Vs. 23

(a) The sin nature can cause one to serve it as a slave.
Rom. 6:6;20

(b) The wages of the sin nature is a quality of death.
Rom. 6:23

b) Paul found that grace, through Jesus Christ had the power to rescue him from the grips of the sin nature. Rom. 7:25 cf. 2 Tim. 2:1

B. Believer delivered from a “great death”. 2 Co. 1:10

1. Two sides of God’s deliverance is seen in verse 10

a) God has “delivered” (aor. Mid. form of *rhuomai*) the believer in the past.

(1) “Death” is *thanatou* -- **separation of the soul and spirit from the body or separation from God**. cf. 1st John 3:14 (separation from God)

(2) The use of the adjective “so great” -- *telikoutos* -- denotes that which is large in extent going beyond the normal bounds of a subject matter. Cf. Heb. 2:3 (of salvation in the Dispensation of Grace)

b) God will “deliver” (future mid./pass.) in the future.

2. “Death” is the *anarthorus* form of *thanatou* which is used several times in the New Testament to note a quality of separation. Cf.

C. Believer delivered out from the present evil age. Gal. 1:4

1. The term used for “deliver” in this context is *exaireo* (aor. Mid. subj.) -- **to pluck or to lift out from a situation or thing**. Cf. Matt. 5:29 (of an offending eye); Acts 7:10 (of Joseph out of his afflictions); Acts 23:27 (of Paul being lifted up and carried away from the Jews by the Roman soldiers)

2. The thing the believer is lifted out from is this present evil “world”.

a) “World” is the Greek word *aionos* which is a period in God’s plan for the world in which God is revealing something to His rational creatures by comparison or contrast.

b) “Evil” is the Greek word *poneros* -- that which is lacking in character of what is expected.

(1) Satan personifies this type of evil (use of *poneros* with the article -- the evil one). Cf. Matt. 6:13 (disciples desired to be delivered from); Matt. 5:37 (communication personifies)

(2) Satan has those in the world that reflect his lacking in character behavior. 1st John 3:12 (Cain was out from Satan); Matt. 13:38 (today he has sons)

- III. GOD DELIVERED THE APOSTLES OUT OF TROUBLE AS THEY LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR THE CHURCH.
- A. Peter was delivered out of the hand of Herod. Acts 12:11
 - 1. The word for “delivered” is *exaireo* (aor. mid.)
 - 2. Peter was delivered out from two things:
 - a) The hand (authority of) Herod.
 - b) The “expectations” (anticipation of) the Jews. cf. Acts 12:3 (whom Herod was trying to please by killing Peter)

 - B. The Lord promised deliverance from trouble for the apostle Paul during his apostolic journey. Acts 26:17
 - 1. He was delivered from the Jews by Claudius Lysias. Acts 23:26
 - 2. He was delivered (*exairo*) from the Gentiles. Acts 26:17 cf. Acts 17:5-10

 - C. Paul was assured that the Lord would delivered him from “every evil work”. 2 Tim. 4:18
 - 1. “Deliver” is the future middle form of *rhuomai*.
 - 2. The use of the preposition “apo” notes ***to be away from*** -- the Lord would rescue him away from.
 - 3. “Every evil work”
 - a) “Evil” is *ponerou* -- the
 - b) “Works” are those activities perpetuated by Satan and his sons.

CONCLUSION