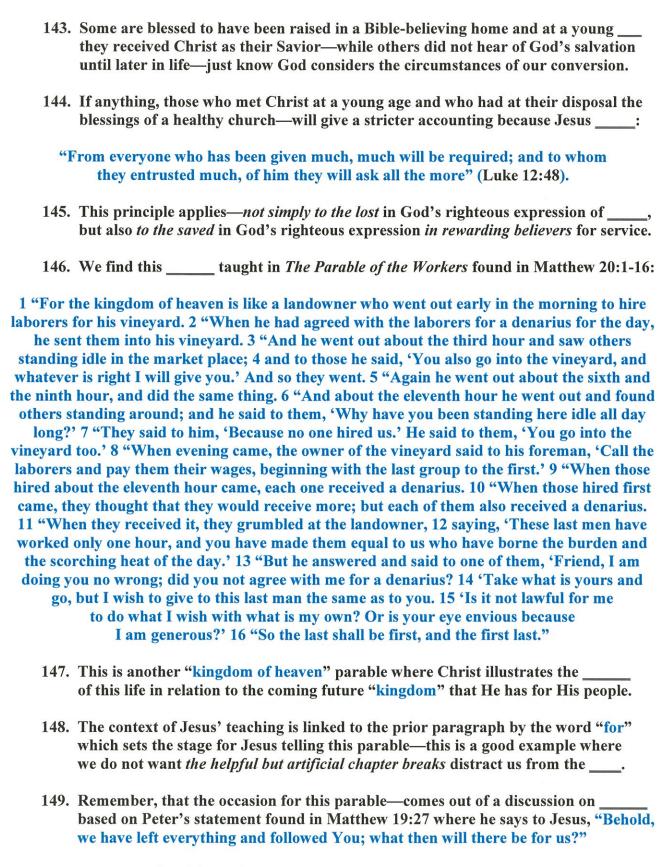
Basic Discipleship

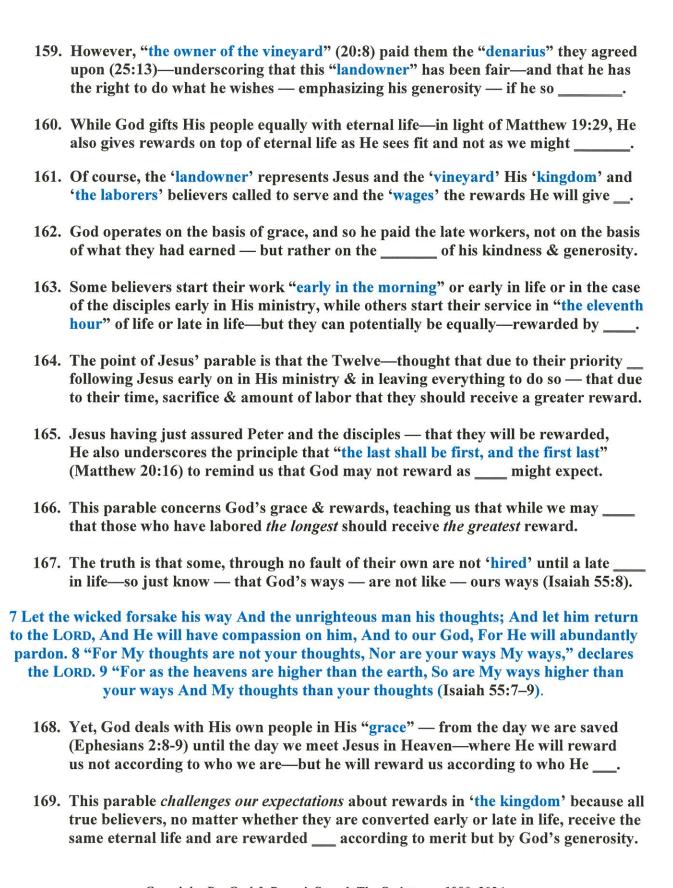
A Course On New Testament Discipleship

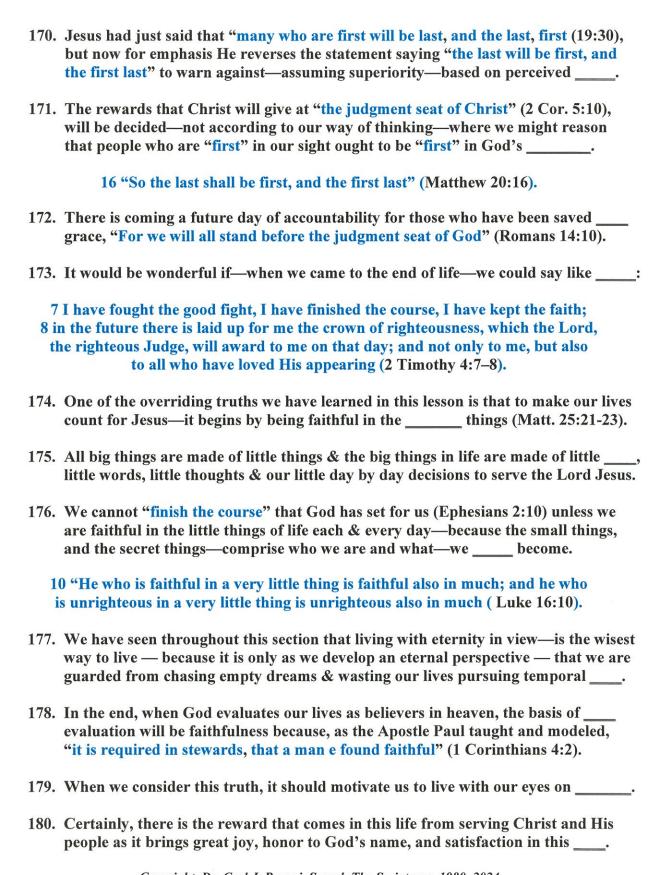
Topic #8

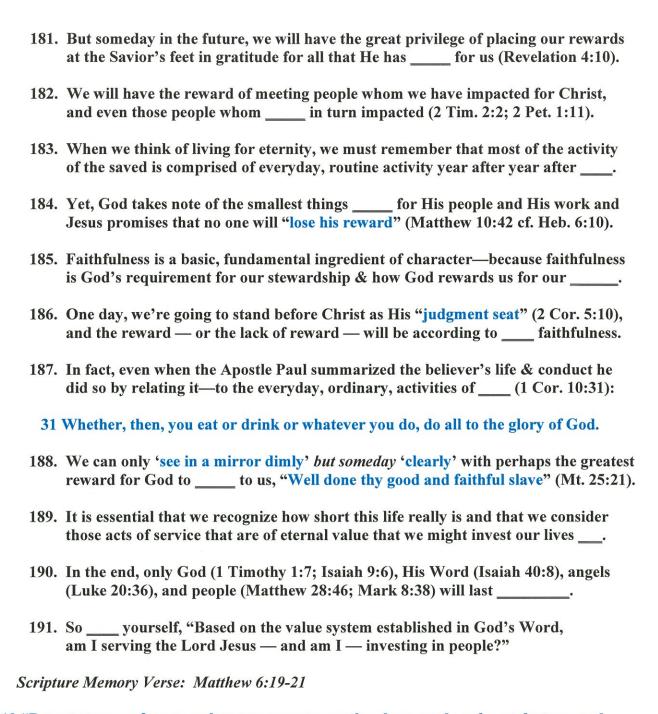
w	Vhile the Bible does not give a complete, detailed description of all that believers vill do with their rewards — these passages convey the idea — that rewards re ultimately gifts of grace and will be used to glorify and to honor
	ames 4:14 reminds us that this life is like "a vapor" that appears for a moment and gone, and when we die we will take nothing with (cf. Job 1:21; 1 Timothy 6:7)
	n fact, some day this entire universe will be destroyed with fire—all that we temporal—and so it is essential that we live our life—with our eye on eternity.
roar and th burned up. you to	e day of the Lord will come like a thief, in which the heavens will pass away with a he elements will be destroyed with intense heat, and the earth and its works will be a 11 Since all these things are to be destroyed in this way, what sort of people ought to be in holy conduct and godliness, 12 looking for and hastening the coming of the day of God, because of which the heavens will be destroyed by burning, and the elements will melt with intense heat (2 Peter 3:11-12)!
137. T	The Apostle Paul also encourages us to with an eternal outlook when he states:
	e look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the hare seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal (2 Cor. 4:18)
pl	The things which are seen" refer to the material world—our possessions, struggles hysical pain & temporary accomplishments—while "the things which are unseen." efer to such things as God's presence, salvation, heaven and our eternal
where thie	not store up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust destroy, and eves break in and steal. 20 "But store up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where moth nor rust destroys, and where thieves do not break in or steal; 21 for where your treasure is, there your heart will be also (Matthew 6:19–21).
"1	The Lord Jesus speaks here of "treasures" that "moths" cannot eat, that rust" cannot corrode — and that "thieves" cannot steal — because He advising us to have an eternal — "safety deposit box" — in
ev	f you really want to know how wealthy you really are—then just add up verything that you have—that money cannot buy & that death cannot ake way — and then you will know — just how wealthy you
	We have learned all the way through Section 8, that to lay up "treasures in heaven" to do anything on "earth" — whose effect lasts for eternity — after we have
la	Over the decades—I have met some Christians who came to a saving faith in Christ ite in life—and when they hear of the Scriptures teachings on eternal rewards they ometimes regret that they did not have more in life to lay up eternal treasure.



150.	Peter drew a comparison between himself and the other Apostles—who unlike the rich ruler who was willing to leave nothing (19:16-26)—they had everything.
"Be	hold, we have left everything and followed You; what then will there be for us?"
151.	The statement Peter makes implies that their reward in heaven should be large or maybe even the largest—because their sacrificial following preceded others.
regene twelve t brot	nd Jesus said to them, "Truly I say to you, that you who have followed Me, in the eration when the Son of Man will sit on His glorious throne, you also shall sit upon thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel. 29 "And everyone who has left houses or hers or sisters or father or mother or children or farms for My name's sake, will be eceive many times as much, and will inherit eternal life (Matthew 19:27–29).
152.	We have already studied how God distinguishes—between the present possession of eternal life as a gift (John 5:24; 6:47; 10:28;), with the future fullness of eternal life, which believers experience in its ultimate expression in Jesus' kingdom &
153.	So after Jesus answers Peter's question, He concludes by saying "But many who are first will be last, and the last first" (19:30) & then He illustrates with this
	1 "For the kingdom of heaven is like a landowner who went out early in the morning to hire laborers for his vineyard.
154.	In Bible times, a daily workday for the farmer in Israel was divided roughly into twelve hours, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset, for when people
155.	At different times of the day "early in the morning" (6am) "the third hour" (9am), "the sixth hour" (noon), "the ninth hour" (3pm) and finally at "the eleventh hour" (one hour before sunset) the "landowner" hired various workers for vineyard.
156.	With the 1st group "he had agreed" to pay them "a denarius" (20:2), which was the average pay for a full day's work, while the others who were hired at various of the day— he promised — "whatever is right I will give you" (20:4, 20:5, 20:7).
157.	To make His point in the parable — Jesus had them paid at the end of the day in the reverse order in which He hired them — beginning with those he hired at 5PM who worked only one hour & ending with those He hired "early" & had worked all
158.	At the end of the day—he pays all the workers the same amount regardless of how long they worked—which caused those who worked all day to "grumble" thinking it is unfair that they receive the same "denarius" as the one who worked hour.







19 "Do not store up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust destroy, and where thieves break in and steal. 20 "But store up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust destroys, and where thieves do not break in or steal; 21 for where your treasure is, there your heart will be also (Matthew 6:19–21).

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