

“Speak Life”

Galatians 3: 13-14, 26-29; James 3: 2-12; Ephesians 4: 29-30

1. In the Old Testament, _____ and _____ are based on if you obey. (Deut 28)
 - a. There are _____ of blessings and _____ of curses in Deut 28.
 - b. With _____ and _____ of the commandments, the nation of Israel would be lifted high above all the nations on the Earth. (v. 1)
 - c. By _____ to observe and obey _____ His commandments, they were _____. (v. 15)
 - d. By the way, God _____ with Israel, His chosen people. (Deut 30:1-3)
2. Jesus Christ _____ us from the curse by becoming a _____, so that the _____ of Abraham would come to the _____. (Gal 3:13-14)
 - a. Jesus became a curse _____. (v. 13) _____ is everyone who hangs on a tree (v. 14, Deut 21:23)
 - b. By taking the punishment _____, and receiving the curse for _____, we receive the _____. (v. 14)
3. We have the blessing as _____ through faith in Jesus. (Gal 3:26)
 - a. We become His sons and daughters _____. (v. 26)
 - b. By being _____ into Christ we have put on _____. (v. 27)
And we are now _____ in Christ Jesus (v. 28)
 - c. We become _____, heirs according to the _____. (v. 29)
 - d. This is _____, and our _____ in Christ, so then let us not speak _____ one another in our families.
4. The words we say _____. With our tongues we _____ and _____ others who have been made in the image of God. (Jas 4:9)
 - a. An _____ tongue is like a _____ without _____. (v. 3)

- b. The tongue has _____ like the _____ of a _____, driven through strong winds. (v.4)
- c. The tongue can destroy, just as a _____ to a _____. (v. 5)
- d. Can a _____ produce both _____ and _____? (v. 11)
- e. Can a _____ produce _____, or a _____ produce _____? (v. 12)
- f. Every _____ has been tamed by the _____, yet no one can tame the tongue (v. 7-8)
- g. _____ are in the _____ of the tongue... (Prov. 18:21)

5. Speak Life: Speak only what is useful for _____, that it may _____ to those who hear. (Eph 4:29)

- a. Let no _____ word come out of your mouth (v. 29).
In Greek, the two related words essentially mean _____: malicious, derelict, rotten, corrupt, etc.
- b. Unwholesome talk can take many forms: _____, _____, _____, _____.
- c. But, we are to speak only words good for _____, according to the _____.... That it may _____ to the hearer. (v. 29)
Greek Word: _____ means building up in the faith, _____, specifically spoken of _____ and _____.
- d. And do not _____ by whom you were _____ for the day of redemption (v. 30). *Two prayers you can use* (Psa 141:3, Psa 19:14)
- e. An _____, spoken at just the right moment, _____ the _____ of the hearer to receive: _____, or _____.
- f. Each of us, as _____ for God, have the potential to be _____ and _____. (Eph 4:11-13)

