

For whose glory do you live for? Have you been worshipping a false God? Have you been giving God-like glory and honor to something or someone in hopes of getting favor and honor back?

Items we give undue glory to and place false hope in:

- Self – as seen through: career success and recognition; religious piety
- Pride – as evidenced by how much you insert your opinion into conversations and by caring too much about what people think of you
- Family (children, spouse, pleasing and appeasing familial demands and expectations)
- Presenting a false self on social media (Facebook, twitter, snapchat, smartphone use in general)
- Peer acceptance, inclusion, and recognition – Jesus said it this was in John 5:44, “how can you believe, when you receive glory from one another and do not seek the glory that comes from the only god?”
- Addictions for the sake of self-therapy – the lies of “I need this”, “I deserve this” or “I earned this”.
- Celebrities (actors, musicians, YouTube stars)
- Politicians and political agendas

God alone is worthy of glory. God alone receives glory. If you don't like giving god glory now, you're really not going to like heaven.

Revelation 49-11; 22:1-6; romans 5:1-2; 1 Corinthians 10:31; Philippians 3:17-21; Jude 24-25

NOTES

ACTS CH 12 – JAMES IS MARTYRED, PETER IS RESCUED FROM PRISON

12:1 – Which Herod is this?

- “Herod Agrippa I, brother-in-law and son of a half-brother of Antipas, the Herod of the gospels whose attempt to gain as much power as Agrippa cost him his own kingdom. Herod Agrippa I had partied with Gaius Caligula in Rome; when Caligula became emperor, Agrippa I became the first official Jewish “king” since his grandfather Herod the Great. He was very popular with the people, was pro Pharisee, and visited the temple frequently.”

12:4, 6

- As a trusted client ruler of Rome (a person socially dependent on a patron in Roman society), Agrippa was allowed to have his own army.
- “The usual number of a Roman military night-watch was four, and the watch was changed every three hours. Thus during the twelve hours of night, there would be four of these watchers, or “quaternions.” Of these, two were in the prison, and two were sentinels before the door.” “The Roman custom was to bind the prisoner to the soldier who had charge of him by means of a chain, which joined the prisoner’s right wrist to the left wrist of the soldier. For greater security the prisoner was sometimes chained to two soldiers, one on each side of him.”

12:15

- “In some popular Jewish traditions the righteous would become like angels after death.” Another ancient belief was that, “one’s angel was a kind of celestial entity that accompanied a person for his or her welfare (compare Matt 18:10; Heb 1:14).”
- Suffice to say, they had a hard time believing it was Peter himself in the flesh.