

## Trust

The Greek words in the Greek manuscripts had to do with trusting or being trustworthy, relying on someone or being reliable, being faithful or considering someone else to be faithful, being genuine and true or considering someone or something else to be genuine and true. Those old Greek words had very little to do with what the modern-day English word "faith" is used for, in the religious world.

The saints' faith was not the same as 'believing in God'.

In modern-day English and in religious use, the English word "faith" means something like "believing in God", that is, "believing that God exists". But, that is not what the Greek text of the New Testament indicates and talks about.

Even Satan and his demons believed God exists.

Adam and Eve believed God existed but didn't believe Him – they didn't trust Him.

The saints' "faith" was something else. On the one hand, it meant that they put their trust in God (the Father and Jesus), casting all care on them and being assured that they, (the Father and Son) were not liars but would do what they have promised. And, on the other hand, the saints' "faith" meant that they were God's faithful, dependable and trustworthy servants, and acted accordingly, being loyal to them.

The saints' faith (their faithfulness to the Father and Jesus, and the fact that they put their trust in them) also meant that they were prepared to pay the price that following Jesus might require. Including, giving their lives, if and when that was required of them. (That may be required also of people who turn to God in the "end time").

Abraham is often taken as a good example of a "man of faith". What did Abraham do? When the Lord promised him certain things, Abraham was confident that the Lord indeed would live up to his promises. Also: Abraham was a faithful and obedient servant of the Lord, and did what the Lord told him to do.

Abraham was called faithful. Was it a 'feeling: was it something like an emotion that he had?

When the Lord told Abraham to get out of Ur and move elsewhere, Abraham did what he was told to do. Hebrews 11:8 shows that Abraham obeyed:

Hebrews 11:8 By faith, Abraham, when called to go out into a place which he should afterward receive as an inheritance, obeyed, and went out, not knowing whither he was going.

There are two sides of Faith present in Hebrews 11: "Faith", that is, putting our trust in the Lord, relying on him; and also faithfulness, that is, being reliable and faithful, towards the Lord. Those things were not separable; they belong together.

Hebrews 10:36 For you have need of patience, that, after you have done the will of God, you might receive the promise.

Faithfulness in serving God and in continuing to do his will (living a righteous life), was needed, and not merely some vague "belief" or "faith".

Another aspect of true faith is that it includes good works.

James wrote:

James 2:14 What does it profit, my brethren, if someone says he has faith but does not have works? Can faith save him? (NKJV)

James wrote (this

James 1:6 But let him ask in faith, nothing wavering]. For he that wavers is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed. 7 For let not that man think that he shall receive any thing of the Lord. 8 A double minded man is unstable in all his ways.

What was James saying - what was that "wavering" and "being double-minded" all about? Let us consider the only other New Testament passage where the word appears:

James 4:7 Submit yourselves therefore to God. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. 8 Draw near to God, and he will draw near to you. Cleanse your hands, you sinners; and purify your hearts, you double minded 9 Be afflicted, and mourn, and weep: let your laughter be turned to mourning, and your joy to heaviness. 10 Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and he shall lift you up.

Believe in the Lord -TRUST IN THE LORD.