



THE REDEEMED CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF GOD
Anointed Chapel Brampton
DIGGING DEEP

Wednesday November 11, 2020

Topic: Love your neighbour as yourself

Text: Galatians 5:14

Introduction Love your neighbor as yourself is the second great commandment of Jesus. It immediately follows His commandment of loving God with all your heart, mind and soul. Following this commandment is the key Jesus Christ gave us for loving others as God loves us. (Gal 5:14, Heb 13:1-2, Phil 2:3, John 13:34, Rom 13:9)

Who is my neighbor: Luke 10:30-37, Leviticus 19:18

By looking into the story of the Good Samaritan, we can learn how to better love our neighbors and who our neighbors are

1. Love is proactive: 1 Cor 10:24

The Samaritan was on his way somewhere, but he stopped. We live in a fast-paced world where it is easy to overlook the needs of others.

2. Love is observant

One of the first steps in being a good neighbor and loving others as yourself is noticing others. The Samaritan first saw the hurting man.

3. Love is compassionate

Luke 10:33 - The Samaritan saw the injured man, he had compassion on him. He went towards the injured man and responded to his needs rather than simply feeling sorry for him.

4. Love is responsive.

When the Samaritan saw the man, he responded immediately to help meet the man's needs. He bound his wounds using the resources he had on hand. Have you noticed someone in need in your community lately? How can you respond to their need?

5. Love is costly.

When the Samaritan tended to the victim's wounds, he gave of his own resources. One of the most valuable resources we have is our time. Loving his neighbor not only cost the Samaritan at least two days' wages, but also his time

6. Love is inopportune.

Imagine trying to lift an injured man with no clothes onto a donkey. That was not a convenient task, and it was likely messy, given the man's injuries. The Samaritan

physically had to support the man's weight by himself. Yet he set the man on his animal to take him to a place of safety.

7. Love is healing.

After the Samaritan binds the wounds of the man, he continues his care by taking him to an inn and looking after him.

8. Love is sacrificial.

The Samaritan gave two denarii to the innkeeper, which is approximately two days' worth of earnings. Yet the only instruction he gave is to take care of the wounded man. There was no payback expected in return. "While it is a beautiful thing when someone we have served gives us a genuine, heartfelt, thank you, it is not necessary or required. Our service to others and our commitment to do for others is about what Christ has already done for us. Nothing more."

9. Love is communal.

The care for the injured man did not end when the Samaritan had to leave. Instead of leaving the man alone, he entrusted his care to the innkeeper. When we love a neighbor, the Samaritan shows us that it's good and sometimes necessary to involve others in the process.

10. Love is promising.

When the Samaritan left the inn, he told the innkeeper that he would pay for any other expenses when he returned. The Samaritan owed nothing to the victim, yet, he promised to return and cover the cost of any extra care that the man needed. When we love others, the Samaritan shows us to follow-through in our care, even if we are not obligated to them.

Conclusion "Mercy is seeing a man without food and giving him food. Mercy is seeing a person begging for love and giving him love. Mercy is seeing someone lonely and giving him company. Mercy is meeting the need, not just feeling it," MacArthur said.

Mercy is the action God took when he felt compassion and love for us, by sending a savior.

"For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life.