

## *Study Notes For Colossians* (Chapter Three)

### Colossians 3:1 –

- This context ties back to the question in chapter two (**Colossians 2:20-22**).
- Dead to sin, dead to the law of Moses, risen with Christ (**Romans 6:1-13**, **Romans 7:4**, **Ephesians 2:1-6**, and **Colossians 2:12-13**).
- Repentance from dead works (i.e. works under the Law or of the world), was a first principle that should not have needed to have been retaught (**Hebrews 6:1**). Yet, this principle continued to be a problem amongst Jewish Christians (**Galatians 2:15-21**).
- For them, it was time to stop looking backwards at a dead, carnal law (**Hebrews 9:8-15**).
- It was time for them to start looking upward. Seek things above (**Isaiah 55:6-9**, **Matthew 6:19-21**, **Luke 12:31**, **Luke 13:23-24**, **John 6:1-27**, **Romans 2:7**, **I Corinthians 9:24-27**, **II Corinthians 4:8-5:1**, **Philippians 3:20**, **Hebrews 11:6**, and **Hebrews 13:14**).
- Where Christ is on the right hand of God (**Mark 16:19**, **Acts 2:29-33**, **Acts 5:30-31**, **Acts 7:51-60**, **Romans 8:34**, **Ephesians 1:19-20**, **Hebrews 10:10-13**, **Hebrews 12:1-2**, and **I Peter 3:21-22**).

### Colossians 3:2 –

- To understand what it means to set our affections on things above, consider how this word is translated in some other Scriptures and what those teach (Strong's # 5426).
  - **Matthew 16:21-23** and **Mark 8:31-33** (the word is translated as "savourest").
  - **Acts 28:17-22**, **Romans 12:3**, **I Corinthians 4:6**, and **Philippians 1:7** (the word is translated as "thinkest" or "think").
  - **Romans 8:5**, **Romans 12:16**, **II Corinthians 13:11**, **Philippians 2:5**, **Philippians 3:16**, (the word is translated as "mind").
  - **Romans 14:6** (the word is translated as "regardeth").
  - **Romans 15:5** and **Philippians 2:2** (the word is translated as "likeminded").
  - **I Corinthians 13:11** (the word is translated as "understood").
  - **Philippians 4:10** (the word is translated as "care").
- Set your affection [thinking; what you savor; what you regard; what you care about] on things above (**Psalms 119:166**, **Psalms 119:174**, **Lamentations 3:26**, **John 14:1-3**, **II Corinthians 5:14-17**, **Philippians 3:4-20**, **I Thessalonians 5:8**, **Hebrews 11:8-16**, **I Peter 1:1-16**, **I Peter 4:1-5**, and **II Peter 3:11-12**).
- Do not have your affections on earthly things (**Proverbs 23:5**, **Matthew 6:24-34**, **Luke 12:15-21**, **Romans 8:1-11**, **Romans 12:1-2**, **II Timothy 2:3-4**, and **I John 2:15-17**).

- Consider, this does not mean you are to despise the life you now have in the flesh either. Balance these points (**Ecclesiastes 2:24**, **Philippians 1:21-24**, **I Timothy 6:17**, and **I Peter 3:10-11**).
- Fleshly desires are not spiritually profitable to us (**John 6:63**, **Galatians 5:16-17**, **James 1:13-16**, and **I Peter 2:11**).

#### Colossians 3:3 –

- Ye are dead (**Romans 6:1-2**, **Romans 7:1-6**, **Colossians 2:20-23**, and **I Peter 2:21-25**).
- This will connect with verse 4. Being dead, but alive to whom (**Romans 6:8-11**)? Not alive in the flesh to your desire, but born spiritually to the desire of our Lord (**Romans 6:13** and **Galatians 2:15-21**).
- Your life is hid [concealed] with Christ in God is a fascinating statement. We know that does NOT mean we should hide ourselves from the world (**Matthew 5:14-16** and **I Timothy 5:25**). The idea is that there is something, regarding the life we have and have been promised, that is essentially secret [Greek word; Strong's # 2928; cf. **Matthew 13:35**]. While much has been revealed (**I Corinthians 2:9-10**), there are things we have in front of us still that we can only look forward to finding out about (**I John 3:1-3**).
- In God/in Christ are interchangeable (**John 10:30** and **I Thessalonians 1:1**).

#### Colossians 3:4 –

- Christ is our life (**Acts 17:28** and **I John 4:9**), our reason for living and the reason we will live eternally (**John 14:6**, **John 20:30-31**, **Romans 5:17**, **Romans 5:21**, **I John 5:12**, **I John 5:20**, and **Jude 1:21**). Consider the points He made about being the “bread of life” (**John 6:1-71**).
  - o Knowing that the Holy Spirit does not work as He did in the first century (**Acts 8:12-24**, **Acts 19:1-7**, **I Corinthians 12:3-13:13**, etc.); consider the phrase “ye are not your own” (**I Corinthians 6:9-20**).
  - o What are we living to (**Romans 14:7-9**, **II Corinthians 5:14-15**, and **Philippians 1:21**)?
- When He shall appear (**Titus 2:13** and **I Peter 5:4**) we shall appear with Him in glory (**John 12:26**, **John 14:1-3**, **I Corinthians 15:21-57**, **Philippians 3:20-21**, **I Thessalonians 4:13-18**, **Hebrews 9:27-28**, and **I John 3:1-2**).

#### Colossians 3:5 –

- Mortify is translated as “dead” the two other times that Greek word ( $\nu\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\omega}$ ) appears in the New Testament (**Romans 4:19** and **Hebrews 11:12**). The word means: “to deaden, i.e. (figuratively) to subdue: — be dead, mortify” (Strong's # 3499).
- “Members” means: “a limb or part of the body” (Strong's # 3196). The definition is consistent with how the word is used (i.e. **Romans 7:5**, **Romans 7:23**, **I Corinthians 12:12**, and **James 3:5-6**).
- The point is, put to death the unlawful (which the rest of the verse points out) desires of the physical body (**Romans 6:6-13**, **Romans 8:13**, **Galatians 5:17-24**, and **Titus 2:11-14**).

- Putting to death fornication. Fornication is: “harlotry (including adultery and incest); figuratively, idolatry: — fornication. Illicit sexual intercourse; adultery, fornication, homosexuality, lesbianism, intercourse with animals etc. Sexual intercourse with close relatives; Sexual intercourse with a divorced man or woman; metaph. the worship of idols; of the defilement of idolatry, as incurred by eating the sacrifices offered to idols” (Strong’s # 4202).
  - The Scriptures certainly teach us NOT to fornicate as it relates to unlawful sex (**Matthew 5:27-32, Acts 15:20, Acts 15:27-29, I Corinthians 5:1-13, I Corinthians 6:13-7:5, Ephesians 5:3, and I Thessalonians 4:3-4**).
  - Additionally, we are taught not to fornicate against the Lord through the practice of idolatry or other forms of spiritual adultery (**II Chronicles 21:10-20, Jeremiah 3:1-15, Ezekiel 16:26-42, I Corinthians 10:6-8, James 4:4, and Revelation 2:18-23**).
- Put to death uncleanness. The word means: “impurity (the quality), physically or morally: — uncleanness” (Strong’s # 167). You can find it in various Scriptures throughout the New Testament (**Matthew 23:27, Romans 1:24, Romans 6:19, I Corinthians 12:21, Galatians 5:19, Ephesians 4:19, Ephesians 5:3, I Thessalonians 2:3, and I Thessalonians 4:7**).
  - Faithful children of God are people that are holy, pure (**II Corinthians 6:14-7:1, Ephesians 4:24, Ephesians 5:25-27, Hebrews 12:14, James 4:6-10, and I Peter 1:13-16**).
  - Being able to bring our thinking around to what is right (**II Corinthians 10:5**).
  - Think about how far this goes in thinking and actions: [http://www.wordsoftruth.net/untothepure\\_bay\\_2017.html](http://www.wordsoftruth.net/untothepure_bay_2017.html)
- Put to death the desire for inordinate affection (**Romans 1:26-27**). The Greek word “πάθος” means: “a passion (especially concupiscence):— (inordinate) affection, lust” (Strong’s # 3806). The idea is shown as translated “vile affections” in **Romans 1:26**.
  - Any kind of “lusts; sinful desires” need to be set aside (**Romans 13:8-14**).
  - Think on this... **Proverbs 5:1-7:27**
- Put to death evil concupiscence [“a longing; craving; lust for what is forbidden” (Strong’s # 1939)].
  - The idea is “lusts” (**Mark 4:19 and John 8:44**) particularly lusts of the flesh (**Ephesians 2:1-3**). Times past teach against such (**I Corinthians 10:1-12**).
  - The word can also be translated in a way to indicate a good desire (**Luke 22:15 and Philippians 1:23**), but obviously we are not wanting to put to death good desires.
  - While we have already covered much of this subject matter, consider the following in addition to what we have already covered: **Romans 13:13-14, James 1:13-16, and I Peter 4:1-5**.
- Covetousness is: “avarice, i.e. (by implication) fraudulency, extortion: — covetous(-ness) practices, greediness. Greedy desire to have more” (Strong’s # 4124). We must put to death the unlawful desire to covet (**Deuteronomy 5:21**,

**Proverbs 15:27, Isaiah 56:10-12, Micah 2:1-3, Acts 20:33-35, Romans 13:8-10, Hebrews 13:5-6, and II Peter 2:1-3).**

- Covetousness is idolatry (**Ephesians 5:5**). Such is true as one ends up serving materialism over the Lord (**Proverbs 11:28, Proverbs 30:8-9, Luke 12:13-21, Luke 18:18-25, I Timothy 6:6-19, and Revelation 3:14-22**).

Colossians 3:6 –

- Sin will bring the wrath of God upon the disobedient (**Psalms 78:5-31, John 3:36, Romans 1:16-18, Ephesians 5:3-6, and II Thessalonians 1:7-9**).
- Consider what it means to be “children of disobedience” (**Isaiah 57:4, Acts 13:7-11, Ephesians 2:1-3, and II Peter 2:13-14**).
- In contrast, we are to be the children of God (**Galatians 3:26-29 and Ephesians 5:1**); obedient children (**I Peter 1:13-16**).
- You are either a child of God or of Satan (**I John 3:8-10**).
- Think of the mindset of someone who just doesn’t want to do what is pleasing to God (**Proverbs 1:8-33**).

Colossians 3:7 –

- Most Christians have a sinful past (**Romans 6:21, I Corinthians 6:9-11, Colossians 1:21, Ephesians 2:1-10, and I Timothy 1:8-16**).
- Not sinful presently (**John 8:1-11, Acts 26:18-20, Romans 6:1-6, II Corinthians 7:1, II Timothy 2:19, and I Peter 4:1-5**).
- This particular congregation had a problem with looking backwards (**Colossians 2:4-23; cf. Luke 9:57-62**).

Colossians 3:8 –

- Also, put off [cast off; lay aside; put away] (**Romans 13:12-14, Ephesians 4:22, Hebrews 12:1-3, James 1:21, and I Peter 2:1-2**).
- Anger (**Proverbs 29:22 and Ephesians 4:31**).
  - This same Greek term [ὀργή; Strong’s # 3709; violent passion; indignation] is often translated as wrath (**Matthew 3:7, John 3:36, Romans 1:18, Romans 2:5, Romans 2:10, Ephesians 5:6, etc.**).
  - This would show that this particular “anger” that we are to put off, is the kind of anger/wrath that carries with it the desire for vengeance. We cannot act this way. We know vengeance belongs to God (**Romans 12:17-21**). Such vengeance can also civil authorities (**Romans 13:1-7**).
  - This does not mean there is not a time for lawful anger (**Jeremiah 15:17, Mark 3:1-6, and Ephesians 4:26**) if it is rooted in righteous judgment (**Romans 12:9**).
  - Wrathful, carnal anger does not work the righteousness of God (**James 1:19-20**).
- Wrath [fierceness, indignation; passion, angry, heat, anger forthwith boiling up and soon subsiding again] (**Psalms 37:8**), that is in the sense of a work of the flesh (**II Corinthians 12:20 and Galatians 5:20**).
  - Consider how wrath was pointed toward Christ (**Luke 4:24-30**).
  - Consider how wrath moved people in Ephesus (**Acts 19:20-41**).

- We see an anger that boils in the Lord to the point of a scary wrath (**Exodus 32:10, Deuteronomy 11:17, and Revelation 19:11-16**).
- Think on this: *“He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding: but he that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly”* (**Proverbs 14:29**).
- Malice [wickedness; evil] (**Acts 8:13-24, Romans 1:28-32, I Corinthians 5:1-8, I Corinthians 14:20, Titus 3:3, James 1:21, I Peter 2:1-2, and I Peter 2:16**).
- Blasphemy [vilification (especially against God): — blasphemy, evil speaking, railing; slander, detraction, speech injurious, to another's good name; impious and reproachful speech injurious to divine majesty]. Against the Lord (**Leviticus 24:10-16, Isaiah 65:1-7, Matthew 12:22-32, Matthew 15:18-20, Matthew 26:63-65, and John 10:30-33**) is a type of accusation (**Jude 1:8-10**). It is translated “evil speaking” (**Ephesians 4:31**).
  - Why does someone’s name being spoken evil of matter (**Proverbs 22:1 and Ecclesiastes 7:1**)? As it relates to the Lord’s name (**Leviticus 21:6, Leviticus 22:32, Psalms 111:9, and James 2:7**).
  - A follower of the Lord’s erring conduct can lead to people blaspheming God and His word (**Proverbs 14:31, Isaiah 37:17, and Isaiah 37:23, II Samuel 11:1-12:14, Romans 2:24, I Timothy 6:1, and Titus 2:3-5**).
  - Slandorous speech against a person’s good name (**Psalms 101:5, Jeremiah 9:1-4, Matthew 5:10-12, and Romans 3:8**).
  - False claims are blasphemous (**Revelation 2:9**).
  - Consider what Paul said (**I Timothy 1:12-13**).
- Filthy communication out of your mouth is broad and subjective (**Psalms 39:1, Proverbs 4:24, and I Peter 3:10-11**). It covers any and all types of talk that would be vile, foul, vain, corrupt, sinful, etc. (i.e. **Job 35:16, Proverbs 6:16-19, Jeremiah 23:16, I Timothy 5:11-13, Titus 1:10-14, James 3:1-18, James 5:12, etc.**).
  - What about “euphemisms”? [https://www.wordsoftruth.net/wotvol9/wordsoftruthbulletin11\\_30\\_2008.html](https://www.wordsoftruth.net/wotvol9/wordsoftruthbulletin11_30_2008.html)
  - What about “cuss words”? <https://www.wordsoftruth.net/wotvol15/wotbulletin02082015.html>

#### Colossians 3:9 –

- Lie not (**I Kings 13:1-32, Psalms 119:29, Psalms 119:128, Psalms 119:163, Proverbs 6:16-19, Proverbs 12:22, Proverbs 13:5, Proverbs 19:5, Proverbs 19:9, John 8:44, Acts 5:1-10, Romans 12:17, I John 2:3-6, Revelation 21:8, and Revelation 22:14-15**).
- Lying includes denial of truth (**I John 2:22-23**).
- The specific of “one to another” carries some thoughts beyond the basic command (**Ephesians 4:25**).
- You will not lie to one another because you have put off the old man (**Romans 6:1-23, I Corinthians 6:9-11, and Ephesians 4:22**) with his deeds (**Acts 3:19, Acts 26:18-20, Titus 3:3-8, and I Peter 4:1-5**).

Colossians 3:10 –

- Christians have put on the new man (**II Corinthians 5:15-17**, **Galatians 5:24**, and **Ephesians 4:23-24**).
  - For a Christian, conversion has taken place (**Matthew 18:3**, **Acts 3:19**, and **II Timothy 2:19**).
  - This is the change from darkness to light (**Acts 26:18-20** and **Colossians 1:12-14**).
  - If a Christian were to err, their process of repentance is also called conversion (**James 5:19-20**).
- Renewed in knowledge (**Romans 12:1-2**).
- After the image of Him that created us (**Ephesians 2:10**, **Ephesians 5:1-2**, and **I Peter 1:13-16**).

Colossians 3:11 –

- This had to be taught because divisions based upon one's nationality was a huge problem in the first century for many whom had been added to the body of Christ (**John 4:9**, **Acts 16:1-4**, and **Galatians 2:11-14**).
- Once converted, you are part of a spiritual family, a body of made up of the saved (**Acts 2:47**, **I Corinthians 12:12-27**, **Ephesians 3:15**, **Colossians 3:15**, and **Hebrews 12:22-23**).
- A spiritual body that is truly united as one (**Romans 12:4-5** and **Ephesians 4:1-6**).
- In Christ, there must be no spiritual distinction of Jew, Gentile, slave, free, etc. (**Acts 10:25-36**, **Romans 1:14-16**, **Romans 10:12-13**, **I Corinthians 7:19**, **I Corinthians 12:13**, **I Corinthians 12:25-27**, **Galatians 3:26-29**, **Galatians 5:6**, **Galatians 6:15**, **Ephesians 2:11-17**, **Ephesians 6:8**, and **Philippians 2:3**).
- If you don't think this exists today, ask yourself why there are racial divided congregations throughout this U.S. (black, white, hispanic, etc.). God did not intend for such division among humanity within or without the body of Christ (**Acts 17:26** and **James 2:8-13**).

Colossians 3:12 –

- After putting to death, putting off carnality (**Ephesians 4:22**, **Colossians 3:8-9**, and **James 1:21**); it was time to redress properly.
- Since some were apparently stuck in thinking of themselves and others as Greeks, Jews, etc.; it was time they put on who they needed to be rather than who they were (**Romans 13:12-14**, **Galatians 3:27**, **Ephesians 4:24**, and **Ephesians 6:10-11**).
- As the elect of God (**I Thessalonians 1:1-10**, **I Peter 1:1-2** and **II Peter 1:1-12**). Meaning, the chosen (**Matthew 20:16**, **Matthew 22:14**, and **I Peter 2:9**).
- Saints are holy (**II Corinthians 7:1**, **I Peter 1:13-16**, and **I John 3:1-3**).
- Saints are beloved (**John 14:21-23** and **Ephesians 2:1-17**).
- Put on bowels [inward affection] of mercies (**Matthew 5:7**, **Luke 6:36**, **Philippians 2:1-5**, and **James 2:13**).
- Put on kindness [goodness] (**Galatians 5:22** and **Ephesians 4:32**) as we see in our God (**Titus 3:4**). Goodness doesn't exclude other attributes (**Romans 11:22**).

- Put on humbleness of mind (**Acts 20:19**, **Philippians 2:3**, and **I Peter 5:5-6**).
- Put on meekness (**Matthew 5:5**, **I Corinthians 4:18-21**, **Galatians 5:23**, **Galatians 6:1**, **II Timothy 2:24-26**, and **Titus 3:2**). Jesus was known to be meek (**II Corinthians 10:1**), but that does not exclude appropriate aggression, etc. (**John 2:13-17**).
- Put on longsuffering (**Galatians 5:22**, **II Timothy 3:10**, **II Timothy 4:2**, and **II Peter 3:15**).
- Regarding being longsuffering, there are certainly those with whom we cannot be longsuffering (**Romans 16:17-18**, **Galatians 1:6-9**, **II Corinthians 11:3-4**, **Galatians 2:1-5**, **II Timothy 2:23**, **Titus 3:9-11**, and **Revelation 2:14-16**).
- Remember, if you have transgressed, the things you've done in your past. Remember that you were purged from sins (**II Peter 1:10**). Remember, if this applies, that you haven't always "gotten it" (**Titus 3:3**).

#### Colossians 3:13 –

- Forbearing one another (**Ephesians 4:1-3**).
  - The Greek term here ["ἀνέχω"; Strong's # 430] is also translated "bear" (**Acts 18:14** and **II Corinthians 11:1**) and "endure" (**II Thessalonians 1:4**).
  - Point is, there are times wherein we must put up with our brethren when they present situations that are not necessarily to our liking (**Romans 14:1-15:7** and **Philemon 1:1-25**).
  - This does not, nor never has, meant we compromise the truth for a moment at any point (**Ephesians 5:6-11**, **Colossians 2:4-8**, and **II John 1:9-11**).
- If you could not forbear and longsuffering failed, action began, if this person wants to repent will you be able to forgive them?
- Forgiving one another (**Matthew 6:14-15** and **Luke 17:3-4**). *\*A qualifier is made in the next point.*
- Forgiving a quarrel [fault], something between you and that person, as Christ forgave you (**Ephesians 4:32**). This is NOT standing in the place of the Lord to forgive sin in the place of God.
  - We are forgiven if we are converted back to the truth, including repentance with fruit to prove such (**Matthew 3:8**, **Luke 13:1-5**, **Acts 3:19**, **Acts 26:18-20**, and **I John 1:9**).
  - Jesus taught to forgive, again with contextual qualifiers (i.e. not unconditionally), because you have been forgiven (**Matthew 18:15-35**).
  - We cannot twist this Scripture into thinking that we can bring someone out of sin by just forgiving them ourselves (**James 5:19-20**).
- For the sake of balance... We have to understand that we have liberties in the areas wherein God has given us liberties to be forbearing, longsuffering, and forgiving on OUR terms (**Romans 14:1-15:7**, **I Corinthians 6:1-8**, and **I Corinthians 10:25-33**). When it comes to God's terms, His authority, we cannot be more longsuffering, forbearing, or forgiving than He has/is. We must always use the Scriptures to determine these things (**Leviticus 10:1-2**, **II Samuel 7:7**, **Job 32:8**, **Luke 4:4**, **John 6:63**, **Colossians 3:16-17**, and **II Timothy 3:14-17**).

- Regarding “fruit”, which we’ve already stated is required for repentance. That does NOT mean forgiveness is withheld (**Luke 17:3-4**). It does mean the relationship might be strained, trust might need earned, etc. As one example, which does NOT apply universally, trust is granted upon confession of sin (**Acts 8:1-3, Acts 9:20, and Acts 9:26-31**). Be careful here. What standard you create is what God will hold YOU to as well (**Matthew 7:2 and James 2:13**). Ask yourself if it is better to be “burned” on earth or for all eternity?

Colossians 3:14 –

- Above all those aforementioned things (cf. **I Peter 4:8**), put on love (**John 13:34-35, Romans 13:8-10, Galatians 5:13, I Corinthians 8:1, Ephesians 5:1-2, I Thessalonians 4:9, I Timothy 1:5, I John 2:3-6, I John 5:2-3, and II John 1:6**).
- Remember, this is written during the first century when spiritual gifts were in effect. The members of this congregation had spiritual gifts (**Colossians 1:7-11**; cf. **Romans 5:5 and Galatians 3:1-5**). Therefore, we have to consider the application of this in discussing how love was for them the bond of perfectness (**I Corinthians 13:1-13**).
- In general, perfectness ties to spiritual maturity (**Hebrews 5:8-6:3**).
- With God and our brethren, love is observable action (**John 14:15, John 14:23-24, and I John 3:14-18**).

Colossians 3:15 –

- Think about why this instruction is significant (**John 15:19-21, John 16:33, and Acts 14:22**).
- Think about the word “let”. Being at peace is a choice that takes work to accomplish (**Ephesians 4:1-3, Philippians 4:6-9, I Thessalonians 5:13, and II Timothy 2:22**).
- The peace of God (**Acts 10:36, I Corinthians 14:33, II Corinthians 13:11, and II Peter 1:2**; cf. **Isaiah 48:22 and Isaiah 57:21**).
- Consider why peace must rule in one’s heart (**Matthew 15:18-19 and James 3:13-18**).
- Called (**II Thessalonians 2:14**) in one body (**Romans 12:4-5, Ephesians 4:4, and Colossians 1:12-24**).
- Be ye thankful (**Psalms 69:30, Psalms 95:2, Acts 5:40-41, Ephesians 5:4, Ephesians 5:20, I Thessalonians 5:18, II Thessalonians 1:3, I Timothy 4:1-5, and Hebrews 13:15**).

Colossians 3:16 –

- Let the word dwell in you (**Deuteronomy 6:6-9, Deuteronomy 11:18, Deuteronomy 30:11-14, Psalms 37:30-31, Psalms 40:8, Psalms 119:11, Jeremiah 20:8-9, Romans 10:8, I John 2:14, I John 2:24, and II John 1:1-2**).
- Let the word dwell in you richly [abundantly] (**Joshua 1:8, Psalms 1:1-2, and Luke 4:4**).
- Let the word dwell in you in all wisdom (**Proverbs 2:1-9**).

- Teaching in psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs (**Deuteronomy 31:19, Deuteronomy 31:22, Psalms 119:54, and Luke 24:44**; cf. **Ephesians 4:15 and Titus 2:1**).
- Consider that since we teach and learn by song, how we ought to be careful with what songs we allow to enter into our mind (**Mark 4:24**).
- Singing with grace [favor, thanks, pleasure] in our hearts (**Psalms 30:4, Psalms 71:23, Ephesians 5:19, and James 5:13**).

#### Colossians 3:17 –

- Is it right to conclude “whatsoever” means everything? The fact is, we are do do everything in a way that is pleasing to God (**Matthew 28:17-20, I Thessalonians 4:1-2, I Thessalonians 5:21, Titus 2:1-14, James 2:10-12, and II John 1:9**).
- Simply put, doing it all right in His sight (**Luke 1:5-6**).
- Think about a parent to child relationship (**Colossians 3:20**).
- The phrase “in the name of”, as it is used in our study context, means by that person’s authority (**I Samuel 25:2-9 and Esther 3:1-12**).
- We need to consider some Scriptures that will help us understand the scope of “in the name of”, (**Deuteronomy 18:1-7, Deuteronomy 18:20-22, Jeremiah 29:8-9, Micah 4:5, Zechariah 13:2-5, John 3:18, Acts 2:38, I Corinthians 5:1-8, I Corinthians 6:9-11, and II Thessalonians 3:6**).
- Whatsoever we do or say is not to be according to our own will (**Romans 10:1-3**) if we are seeking to please God (**Proverbs 3:6, Romans 12:1-2, Romans 14:6-8, I Corinthians 10:31, II Corinthians 5:14-15, Colossians 1:10, I Thessalonians 4:11, Titus 2:11-14, and Revelation 4:11**).
- Our actions are to be by Jesus’ authority (**Matthew 28:18-20, John 14:6, Acts 4:10-12, Philippians 1:11, and I Thessalonians 4:1-2**).
- Giving thanks to God (see notes on **Colossians 3:15**).
- Thanks to God by Christ (**Ephesians 5:20 and I Timothy 2:5**).
- Other verses to consider about authority (**Leviticus 10:1-2, Numbers 9:1-9, Deuteronomy 4:2, Deuteronomy 12:32, Deuteronomy 29:29, I Samuel 15:1-35, II Samuel 6:6-7 [cf. I Chronicles 15:1-16], II Samuel 7:1-7, Job 32:8, Proverbs 14:12, Proverbs 16:25, Proverbs 20:25, Proverbs 21:2, Proverbs 30:5-6, Isaiah 8:20, Jeremiah 7:30-31, Matthew 4:4, Matthew 7:21-23, Matthew 12:46-50, Matthew 15:1-9, Matthew 17:5, Matthew 28:18-20, Luke 4:4, Luke 6:46, Luke 11:28, John 14:15, John 14:23-24, I Corinthians 4:6, Galatians 1:6-12, Ephesians 5:10, I Thessalonians 5:21, II Timothy 1:13, James 1:21-25, James 2:10-12, I John 2:3-6, I John 5:2-3, II John 1:9, and Revelation 22:18-19**).

#### Colossians 3:18 –

- Wives submit to husbands (**Genesis 3:16, I Corinthians 11:3-15, Ephesians 5:22-24, I Timothy 2:11-15, Titus 2:3-5, and I Peter 3:1-6**).
- “Fit” is translated “convenient” (**Ephesians 5:4 and Philemon 1:8**). The word means: “to attain to, i.e. (figuratively) be proper: — convenient, be fit. To have come up to, arrived at, to reach to. To pertain to what is due, duty, as was fitting” (Strong’s # 433).

- A wife cannot submit to her husband to a point wherein she disobeys God (**Matthew 6:33, Matthew 10:34-39, Luke 14:25-33, Acts 5:29, and Galatians 1:10**).
- A wife can be either a great source of strength (**Proverbs 18:22 and Proverbs 31:10-31**) or a terrible; destructive force in a marriage (**I Kings 21:25, Proverbs 12:4, Proverbs 21:9, Proverbs 21:19, and Proverbs 27:15-16**).

Colossians 3:19 –

- Husbands are to love their wives (**Ephesians 5:25-33**).
- Love is shown in action (**I John 3:16-18**). In a context dealing with a congregation helping needy saints (**II Corinthians 8:1-9:15**); we see that love is to be proven through action (**II Corinthians 8:24**).
- Husbands are not to be bitter towards their wives (**Ecclesiastes 9:9, Ephesians 4:31, and I Peter 3:7**).

Colossians 3:20 –

- Children are to obey their parents in all things (**Proverbs 1:8, Proverbs 4:1-4, Proverbs 6:20, Proverbs 23:22, Proverbs 30:17, and Luke 2:42-52**).
- “In the Lord” qualifies “all things” (**Ephesians 6:1**).
- Disobedience to correct parenting is an indicator of other problems (**Romans 1:28-32 and II Timothy 3:1-5**).
- Under the Old Law, a disobedient child that refused correction was stoned to death (**Deuteronomy 21:18-21**; cf. **Proverbs 30:17**).
- Keeping of God’s will pleases Him (**Colossians 1:10 and I Thessalonians 4:1-2**).

Colossians 3:21 –

- Fathers are not to provoke [stir up] their children to anger/wrath (**Ephesians 6:4**; cf. **I Samuel 20:30-42**).
- Lest they be discouraged [broken in spirit]. Point is, don’t put them in a position as to where they feel worthless and become broken. What good will that bring about (**Proverbs 15:13 and Proverbs 17:22**)?
- How important is balance here (**Psalms 103:13**)? What if you are just always on your child (**Proverbs 29:1**)?
- This does not mean you withhold discipline (**Proverbs 3:12, Proverbs 13:24, Proverbs 19:18, Proverbs 22:6, Proverbs 22:15, Proverbs 23:13-14, Proverbs 29:15, Proverbs 29:17, I Thessalonians 2:11, and Hebrews 12:6-11**).
- Consider a study on raising faithful children, as a qualification of elders, as added material to this ([https://www.wordsoftruth.net/qualificationsofelders\\_part4\\_2019.html](https://www.wordsoftruth.net/qualificationsofelders_part4_2019.html)).

Colossians 3:22 –

- Servants (**Genesis 24:1-9, Deuteronomy 24:14-15, Leviticus 25:39-46, Matthew 8:5-13, and Acts 10:1-8**).
- Servants [slaves; Strong’s # 1401] are to obey their masters (**Ephesians 6:5, I Timothy 6:1-5, Titus 2:9-10, and I Peter 2:17-20**).

- Not only when the master is looking (**Ephesians 6:6**; cf. **Matthew 24:45-51** and **Philippians 2:12**).
- Not as men pleasers (**Galatians 1:10**).
- In singleness [simplicity; sincerity; generosity; liberality; bountifulness] of heart (cf. **II Corinthians 1:12**, **II Corinthians 8:2**, and **II Corinthians 9:11**).
- Fearing God (**Psalms 111:10**, **Proverbs 19:23**, **Ecclesiastes 12:13-14**, **II Corinthians 7:1**, and **Hebrews 12:28**).

Colossians 3:23 –

- And whatsoever ye do, do it heartily [out from the heart] (**I Samuel 12:20**, **I Samuel 12:24**, **I Chronicles 28:9**, **Psalms 101:2**, and **Romans 6:17**).
- Servants are to obey their masters as unto the Lord rather than just as though they are obeying men (**Ephesians 6:7**; cf. **Romans 14:8**).

Colossians 3:24 –

- Servants of the Lord receive a reward not of men, but an inheritance from the Lord (**Acts 20:32**, **I Corinthians 3:5-8**, **Ephesians 6:8**, **Colossians 1:12**, **Hebrews 9:15**, **Hebrews 11:6**, and **I Peter 1:3-9**).

Colossians 3:25 –

- On the other hand, the punishment for wrong comes from the Lord as well (**Isaiah 3:10-11**, **John 5:28-29**, **II Corinthians 5:10**, and **Galatians 6:7-8**).
- God is not a respecter of persons in His Judgment (**Deuteronomy 10:17**, **II Samuel 14:14**, **II Chronicles 19:7**, **Acts 10:34**, **Romans 2:6-11**, and **I Peter 1:17**).