

STUDY PACK 21

REPETITION

"There is in the Word of God a simple repetition. Sometimes it is merely a word or phrase, but whenever we have the repetition, _____."
~~~~ Mark Cambron, college syllabus notes ~~~~

#### I. THE REPETITION PRINCIPLE OR RECURRENCE PRINCIPLE

##### A. Definition.

That principle under which God repeats some truth or subject already given,  
\_\_\_\_\_.

##### B. Examples.

1. The creation of man recorded in Genesis 1 (vs. 2) is a mere statement of fact, but in the second chapter there are added details. A moral aspect is also added. In the first chapter, the name of God used is Elohim, the \_\_\_\_\_ title. In the second chapter, we have the name LORD or Jehovah, God's \_\_\_\_\_ title. This is the name of God when He enters into covenant relationship with man.
2. "Verily." - the repetition may be of a single word, phrase, or sentence, and that is always significant and of importance - just as if God were saying, "Take note here." Note how many times the Lord Jesus said, "Verily, verily":  

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| John 5:24 | John 6:47 |
| John 5:25 | John 6:53 |
| John 6:26 | John 8:34 |
| John 6:32 |           |
3. Truth concerning hell - the mind of natural man has always rebelled against the thought of hell. This is treated by the Lord in a three-fold repetition, Mark 9:44, 46, 48.
4. Judgment of the stubborn nation, Isaiah 6:10. This passage is found in the Bible seven times - six times besides Isaiah 6:10. This concerns the judgment of judicial blindness on Israel.
  - a. It was first given in Isaiah.
  - b. When the Lord Jesus came and the nation treated Him as they treated God the Father in the Old Testament, and rejected Him, then Jesus pronounced judgment on them and quoted Isaiah 6.

- c. In the Old Testament, God the Father dealt with them; in the Gospels, God the Son worked with them; in the Book of Acts, the Holy Spirit tried to reach the hearts of the people of Israel. But this could not be done, and in the Book of Acts through the pen of Luke, and the mouth of Paul, the Spirit pronounced the judgment of blindness upon Israel, and quoted Isaiah 6.
- d. Paul in the Epistle to the Romans, quotes Isaiah 6, concerning judgment on the nation of Israel. It brings out the amazing fairness of God's dealings with man. Judgments that men fully deserve are not meted out until sufficient warning has been given.
- e. References: Isa. 6:10; Matt. 13:14; Mark 4:12; Luke 8:10; Jn. 12:40; Acts 28:25-27; Rom. 11:8.

## II. THE BOOK OF REVELATION

You can never understand this book aside from the Repetition Principle. It is a series of visions \_\_\_\_\_.  
 This is repeated three times in the book, \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. THE MINISTRY OF PAUL

I In the Book of Acts, which begins with the ministry of Peter, we have a record of Paul's ministry, and in all of the record he seems to be preaching only to the Jews. Only toward the end of the book, Paul says to the Jews, that he is now going to preach to the Gentiles. In the Epistles, however, we have the repetition of the record of Paul's ministry, and in this we find the record of another marvelous activity, the establishing of churches among the Gentiles. It is a repetition with added details. We have the same period, the same preacher, \_\_\_\_\_.

## IV. HISTORY OF ISRAEL

It is given in the Old Testament, and is repeated in the Book of Acts in the sermon of Stephen, with added details, not contradictions. In Romans, we find a record of Israel's wanderings, which is a repetition of the record in Deuteronomy.

You will often find that in the repetition, the \_\_\_\_\_,  
 while in the first account, \_\_\_\_\_.

## V. CHRONICLES AND KINGS

A. In the books of I and II Chronicles, and I and II Kings (with I and II Samuel), the same period of history is recorded. Chronicles, however, is a repetition with a \_\_\_\_\_ application, \_\_\_\_\_ thought, and \_\_\_\_\_ information. In Kings, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 In Kings, we have the facts of history; in Chronicles, we have God's thoughts and words about these facts. In Kings, God reveals the course of events; in Chronicles, \_\_\_\_\_ for or meaning of these events. In Kings, we see how man ruled; in Chronicles, we see how God over-ruled. Kings is

governmental; Chronicles is ecclesiastical. Kings is kingly; Chronicles is priestly. Kings is written from the viewpoint of the natural; Chronicles from the supernatural. Kings, of things earthly; Chronicles, of things heavenly. God's purpose in Kings is to give the whole history of Israel's kingdoms in a complete way.

B. Differences between Kings and Chronicles.

The priestly aspect of Chronicles compared with kingly and natural aspects of Kings.

1. Wars versus revival. In Kings, there are three chapters (88 verses) given over to wars of Hezekiah, II Kings 18:19-20. And there are three verses given to the great revival in Israel during his reign, II Kings 18:4-6. Here, the emphasis is upon his wars. In Chronicles, there are three chapters given to the great revival under Hezekiah, II Chron. 29, 30, 31. Only one chapter is given to the wars, II Chron. 32.
2. Ark of the Covenant. In II Samuel, one chapter is devoted to the removal of the ark to Jerusalem - verse 6. In Chronicles, three chapters are given to this event - verses 13, 14, 16. (Emphasizes Levites, temple, and religious life.)
3. David's great sin. In Samuel, two chapters are devoted to it - verses 11-12. In Chronicles, it is not mentioned. When God forgives, He forgets.
4. Reign of Saul. It takes twenty chapters in I Samuel to tell of the long and disastrous reign of the first king, Saul, who was not a man chosen after God's own heart, but after the eyes of the people. In Chronicles, his reign is disposed of in one chapter. He is a type of the flesh and man after the flesh is not important to God.

C. The word "because" in Chronicles. In Chronicles, we oftentimes find the word "because" or a similar word. In King's, the record says, "This happened." In Chronicles, "This happened because." God is behind the scenes and showing something not revealed before - \_\_\_\_\_.

1. II Chron. 2:14.
2. II Chron. 13:18 - Israel prevailed because they relied on the Lord.
3. II Chron. 14:11-12 - In Kings, we read of Asa and his wars, but in Chronicles, we find the word "so." There is no "so" in Kings. Asa won his battles because he came to God and prayed to Him.
4. II Chron. 16:9 - therefore.

D. The temple.

You will find more about the temple in Chronicles than in Kings, because the religious side is being emphasized. Solomon, Ahab, Hezekiah, etc., are not made

much of in Chronicles. The cause of their failures is given only to show the result and the working of God.

## **VI. THE GOSPELS**

- A. Four gospels are not written to be a complete biography of Christ. Each gospel tells the story of Christ while emphasizing different aspects of the story.
- B. Matthew presents Christ \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. Mark presents Christ \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. Luke presents Christ \_\_\_\_\_.
- E. John presents Christ \_\_\_\_\_.

## **VII. REPETITION ALWAYS HAS A PURPOSE**

God never wastes any words. The Lord \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ - for emphasis!