Ephesians 1:4-8

The Berakah details the blessings

1:4

καθως According	εξελεξατο he chooses	ημας us	εν c in	προ him before	καταβολης down-casting (disruption)
κοσμου, of system (w	ειναι vorld) to be	ημας us	αγιοι holy	ος και and	αμωμους flawless
κατενωπι down in view		αυτου of him	εν in	αγαπη, love	

καθώς ἐξελέξατο ἡμᾶς ἐν αὐτῷ ποὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου εἶναι ἡμᾶς ἁγίους καὶ ἀμώμους κατενώπιον αὐτοῦ ἐν ἀγάπη,

- a. the stem of the word indicates "the telling over"
- b. the preposition in compound indicates the rejection of some and acceptance of others
- c. the middle voice indicates the talking to (or, for) himself

Notice the words used to describe God's purpose:

- 1. εξελεξατω "chose" 1:4
- 3. ευδοκια "good pleasure" 1:5
- 4. $\theta \epsilon \lambda \eta \mu \alpha$ "will" 1:5
- 5. θελημα, ευδοκια, προεθετω "purposed" 1:9
- 6. εκληρωθημεν "appointed" 1:11
- 7. προορισθεντες "predestined" 1:11
- 8. $\pi \rho o \theta \epsilon \sigma \iota \varsigma plan^{\circ} 1:11$
- 9. βουλη "purpose" 1:11

The Old Testament also had the theme of a people chosen by God (Deut 7:6-8; 14:2) to serve God and bless the nations.

εν αυτω, or "in him" defines our place of this choosing. In Christ God also has a people who will fulfill the promise and purpose of Abraham. This is seen in Paul's thoughts in <u>Galatians 3:14-29</u> – Christ is the "seed" and in this seed we are "all Abraham's offspring"

"in him" - here it tells us where the choosing was. In verse 3 it told us where the blessings were.

"down-casting" or "throwing-down" or "foundation" from *katabolas* (*kata*=down; *bolas*=throw). This refers to creation. The word "before" or pro that proceeds it has the meaning of "before the foundations". This term is used to refer to Christ in:

- John 17:24 God's love for Christ
- 1 Peter 1:20 God's purpose for Christ

[&]quot;According" *kathos* – means "just as, because" - the blessings of verse 3 are now detailed and expressed more precisely. They were said to be "in Christ"

[&]quot;He chose us" exekexato – aorist, indicative, middle of eklego which means to choose out, to select. Linguistic Key says this word form involves three ideas:

Notice the use of "beginning" and "before the beginning of time" in:

- 2 Thessalonians 2:13 -
- 2 Timothy 1:9 "this grace was given us in Christ before the beginning of time."

"world" or "system" or "order" from kosmou (possessive of kosmos) refers to the world system or the earth.

 $\alpha\gamma\iota o\upsilon\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\alpha\mu\omega\mu o\upsilon\varsigma$ "holy and blameless" refers not to the future but a people separated for God. Both words have the idea of being separated for the service to God such as in something being sanctified for use in the temple. See Zechariah 14:20

Holy is the positive word. <u>You are</u> holy or set apart for God. Blameless (flawless) is the negative word. You do not have blemish or fault.

Now begins to describe in greater detail the "spiritual blessing" in the "heavenlies" that are "in Christ":

- 1. We are holy agious
- 2. We are flawless *amomous* means "without blame, unblemished; used to refer to the absence of defects in sacrificial animals"

This is all done "in his sight" or "in his view" or "in his opinion". This is all done "in love" which means for our benefit

Philippians 1:9-10

1 Thessalonians 3:12, 13

Colossians 1:22, 23

1 Peter 15-16 - no other way of living is acceptable for those predestined in Christ

 $\epsilon \nu = \alpha \gamma \alpha \pi \eta$ - "in love" may define the type of holiness and flawlessness. Love is the final product of these characters:

Two qualities that mark the Christian are:

- 1. separation from the world in order to be set apart for God
- 2. love for others

Or, "in love" may be attached to the next verse:

1:5

προορισα Before see	ις ημας us	εις into	υιοθεσιαν place of a son	$\delta\iota\alpha\atop\text{through}$	ιησου Jesus	
χριστου Christ	εις into	αυτον, him	κατα according to	την the	ευδοκιαν well-seeming (delight)	
του of the	θεληματος will	αυτου, of Him	,			

ποοορίσας ήμᾶς εἰς υἱοθεσίαν διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ εἰς αὐτόν κατὰ τὴν εὐδοκίαν τοῦ θελήματος αὐτοῦ.

Some translations of this:

[&]quot;He destined us in love to be his sons through Jesus Christ" – Revised Standard Version

[&]quot;He planned . . . that we should be adopted as his own children through Jesus Christ." - Phillips

[&]quot;and he destined us . . . to be accepted as his sons." - New English Bible

[&]quot;From the first he destined us . . . to be adopted as Sons through Jesus Christ." – Twentieth Century NT

Used in:

- Romans 8:15
- Romans 8:23
- Romans 9:4 one of Israel's privileges was adoption as sons
- Galatians 4:5 refers to becoming an adult son, adoption

In the OT God adopted Israel and not one of the "great nations" of the world:

Hosea 11:1

The third description of the spiritual blessings:

3. In the place of an adult son

1:6

εις	επαινον	δοξης	της of the	χαριτος	αυτου
Into	on-praise (laud)	of-glory		grace	of him
ης	εχαριτωσεν	ημας	εν	τω	ηγαπημενω,
which	he graces	us	in	the	One-having-been-loved

εἰς ἔπαινον δόξης τῆς χάριτος αὐτοῦ ῆς ἐχαρίτωσεν ἡμᾶς ἐν τῷ ἠγαπημένῳ.

εις επαινον δοξης - "to the praise of his glorious. . . "

- In verse 12 and 14 a similar phrase is used but here the focus of praise is on God's grace.
- In 12 and 14 the focus of praise is on God's glory

1:7

εν In	ω whom	εχομε we-are-h		την the			ολυτρα n-looseni	σιν ng (delivera	ance)	$\delta\iota\alpha_{\text{through}}$
του The	αιμο	ατος Η	αυτ of hi	,		$\tau \eta \nu \\ \text{the}$		αφεσιν forgivenes	SS	$\tau\omega\nu$ of-the
παραπτωματων, beside-falls (offenses)			κατα accordi	ing-to	το the	πλουτος riches		τηα of th	-	
χαριτ	τος	αυ [,] of h	του, im							

[&]quot;Before see" proorisas (pro=before; oria=boundries) means determine before, ordain, predestinate, to limit in advance, to mark out with a boundary beforehand

[&]quot;place of a son" or "adopted" huiothesia (huios=son). This word was has been found in writings around 150-1 BC in documents and inscriptions. It is used to refer to a wealthy man who had no natural children. The wealthy man would adopt an adult male son to be his heir. Many times the son being adopted was a slave.

1:8

παση every ης Which επερισσευσεν he-lavishes ημας us εις into $\epsilon \nu$ in

 $\begin{array}{c} \sigma o \phi \iota \alpha \\ \text{wisdom} \end{array}$ και

φρονησει disposition (prudence) and