

FAQ – “Fruit That Produces”

October 12, 2025

1. What is the central message of the sermon “Fruit That Produces”?

The core message is that true Christian faith always produces visible fruit. Believers are called to steward their God-given gifts, time, and opportunities faithfully, demonstrating genuine transformation through obedience and service. The fruit of one’s life reveals the authenticity of their relationship with Christ.

2. How does this message connect with end-times prophecy?

The sermon connects current global developments to biblical prophecy, emphasizing urgency and readiness for Christ’s return. Just as 1 Thessalonians 5:2–6 describes the Lord’s coming “as a thief in the night,” believers must remain spiritually alert, recognizing the signs without fear.

3. What is the significance of Revelation 20:4 in this teaching?

Revelation 20:4 describes believers who were “beheaded for their witness to Jesus.” The sermon highlights this verse as an example of unwavering faith and endurance. It reminds believers that persecution has always accompanied genuine discipleship and will intensify before Christ’s return.

4. How does the rise of digital currency relate to the “mark of the beast”?

The sermon interprets the movement toward digital and cashless economies as preparation for a future system of total control, aligning with Revelation 13:16–17. While not condemning technology, it warns that these developments make global governance and economic exclusion more feasible in the end times.

5. What does the sermon mean by calling believers to “examine themselves”?

Drawing from 2 Corinthians 13:5, believers are urged to test their faith and ensure that their actions align with Christ’s commands. The goal is not self-condemnation but authenticity—proving that one’s salvation is real through spiritual fruit, obedience, and perseverance.

6. How do justification and imputed righteousness work together in the believer’s life?

Justification is God’s legal declaration that a believer is righteous because of Christ’s atoning sacrifice. Imputed righteousness means Christ’s perfection is credited to the believer’s account, enabling the Holy Spirit to begin the lifelong process of sanctification. These doctrines together assure salvation and empower transformation.

7. What does the Greek word “doulos” reveal about Christian stewardship?

The word *doulos* (DOO-los) means “slave” or “bondservant.” It describes the believer’s total surrender and ownership under Christ. A *doulos* serves not out of obligation, but love and loyalty, recognizing that everything—time, talent, and treasure—belongs to the Master.

8. Why does the sermon warn against a “checklist faith”?

A checklist faith substitutes religious activity for genuine relationship. The speaker cautioned that baptism, attendance, or teaching are not proofs of salvation if unaccompanied by spiritual fruit. Jesus said, “By their fruits you will know them” (Matthew 7:20), meaning genuine faith always bears evidence.

9. What lessons are drawn from the faithful servants in Matthew 25?

The faithful servants acted immediately and doubled what was entrusted to them. Their reward—hearing “Well done, good and faithful servant” (Matthew 25:21)—shows that God values faithfulness, not the size of the result. Stewardship is about diligence and obedience with what God provides.

10. Why did the unfaithful servant fail, and what does his fear represent?

The unfaithful servant failed because his fear led to disobedience. His inaction represented unbelief, as he buried his talent instead of investing it for his master’s glory. The sermon describes this as “bad theology”—waiting for perfect conditions instead of trusting God and acting in faith.

11. How does this message define Christian witness?

Witnessing is portrayed as the believer’s primary assignment. The sermon states, “If we are not witnessing, we are failing in stewardship.” Sharing the gospel is the ultimate form of fruitfulness and the reason God entrusts believers with spiritual resources.

12. What practical applications can believers take from this message?

Believers are encouraged to grow daily in stewardship, seek opportunities to serve, and reject spiritual complacency. True joy is found in using one’s gifts for God’s purposes. The sermon concludes that every believer should aim to hear, “Well done,” by faithfully producing fruit that glorifies Christ.

Greek Words

Greek Term	Transliteration	Definition
δοῦλος	Doulos (DOO-los)	A slave or bondservant; one wholly devoted to the service of another. Used to describe believers’ relationship to Christ as total surrender and ownership.