

# DOCTRINE OF WALKING

- I. Definition and vocabulary.
  - A. The verb for walking is used both literally and figuratively in both the OT and NT.
  - B. This doctrine will explore its figurative use in which the verb describes the pattern or function of the Ph<sub>2</sub> life of the Royal Family of God.
  - C. The Greek verb is “*peripateo*, *w* – *peripateo*” meaning to walk around.
  - D. The Hebrew equivalent is “*הלך* – *halak*”, also meaning to walk.
- II. The mechanics of walking imply one day at a time; the concept of living the Christian way of life (CWL). Eph.5:15-16 cf. Jam.4:13-15
- III. The mechanics of walking is related to the intensified stage of the Angelic Conflict (A/C). Rom.13:13.
- IV. Five general spheres of walking.
  - A. Walking in the Holy Spirit (R<sub>B</sub>). Gal.5:16.
  - B. Walking in Faith-Rest. 2Cor.5:7; Col.2:6
  - C. Walking in Bible Doctrine (Divine viewpoint). 3Joh.3,4
  - D. Walking in love (FHS + right mental attitude and application). Eph.5:2
  - E. Walking in Divine good production. Eph.2:10
- V. The Christian walk is depicted as the Spirit filled life in witness of BD. Rom.8:4; Gal.5:16; Eph.5:8; 1Joh.1:7.
- VI. Walking is used to describe the grace apparatus for perception (GAP). Eph.5:15; 1The.4:1; Heb.13:9 “*occupied*”
- VII. Walking is used to describe the reversionistic believer. Phi.3:18; 2The.3:6,11 “*leads (ing)*”
- VIII. Walking is used to describe the "manner of life" of the mature believer. Gen.5:22; 6:9; 17:1-8; Eph.2:10; Col.1:10; Rom.6:4
- IX. Walking describes the lifestyle of the reversionistic unbeliever. Eph.4:17
- X. The Christian walk assumes the spiritual growth process to maximize one's Ph<sub>3</sub> glory as seen in the parental motif of 1The.2:11-12.
- XI. Walking describes the believer out of fellowship under the STA. 1Joh.1:6; 2:11