THE PEACE OF GOD BRINGS A PEACE OF MIND

(Philippians 4:6-9)

I.	THE PI	REREQU	ISITES	OF INNER	PEACE	(4:6-7)
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A.	In	In NOTHING be anxious (4:6)						
	1.	The believer is forbidden to be "anxious," which means to be or or (4:6a)						
	2.	Paul utilized the strong adversative "" (alla) to contrast worrying about something in your flesh with to the (4:6b)						
	3.	The apostle set forth the remedy to an anxious heart in four ways						
		a. <i>by</i>						
		b. <i>and</i>						
		c. with						
		d. let your be made known to God.						
В.	Th	ne PEACE of God (4:7)						
	1.	Until an unbeliever has been justified by faith in Christ he/she cannot know the peace of God, because it; although nor can the believer who is walking by (4:7a)						
	2.	The peace of God is likened to a of who						

constantly patrol and protect your heart and mind. (4:7b)

II. WITH THE BETTER CHOICE COMES A PEACE OF MIND (4:8-9)

A.		The Apostle set forth six examples of righteous thinking, and each one is introduced with the adjective, "whatever". (4:8)						
	1.	whatever things are (alethes) meaning						
	2.	whatever things are (semnos) meaning						
	3.	whatever things are (dikaios) meaning						
	4.	whatever things are (hagnos) meaning						
	5.	whatever things are (prosphiles) meaning						
	6.	whatever things are of (euphemos) meaning						
В.		e word "things" in v. 9 involves more than just, it infers Paul's, his own personal before others. (4:9a)						
	1.	The things which you						
	2.	The things which you						
	3.	The things which you						
	4.	The things which you in me						
	5.	Once again Paul gave an antidote to anxiety by commanding each and every one of us to "" (pres/act/imper/plural) all of the above, and the promise "the of peace will be with you "(4:9b)						