

Summary

Jesus is presently coming to His church—not just in power, but in judgment. Just as He warned the church at Pergamum, He is now exposing false teachers, separating the faithful from the compromised, and cleansing His house with the sword of His mouth—His living Word.

In this message, we explore: the judgment at Pergamum; false teachers in the end times; modern damaging heresies; and what's at stake. This is not about secondary disagreements. These are gospel-level issues. Christ is calling His people to repent, discern, and overcome. The time for tolerance of deception is over. The sword is in His hand.

If you care about the purity of the gospel and the health of the church—this is a message you need to hear.

Jesus Is Coming to His Church in Judgment

a) False Teachers Exposed

- Jesus told the church in Pergamos, “Therefore repent; or else I am coming to you quickly, and I will make war against them with the sword of My mouth” (Rev. 2:16).
- Just as He warned Pergamos for tolerating false teachers, Jesus is now confronting His global church.
- He is exposing false teachers and false prophets—those who distort truth and lead others astray.
- The unrepentant are being separated from the faithful and obedient by the sword of His mouth—His living, dividing Word.

b) Separating the Faithful from the Compromised

- This is a defining moment of separation.
- Those who respond with repentance and obedience are distinguishing themselves from those who defend false teachers.
- Christ is actively cleansing His house.
- To those who repent and overcome, He promises hidden manna—fresh revelation and deeper intimacy with Him.
- Those who resist will face His sharp judgment.

False Teachers in the End Times

a) 2 Peter 2:1

- Peter states, “But false prophets also arose among the people, just as there will also be false teachers among you, who will secretly introduce destructive heresies, even denying the Master who bought them, bringing swift destruction upon themselves.”
- In the New Covenant, deception shifts from false prophets to false teachers due to the change in how God primarily communicates—from prophets to teachers.

b) Three Things That Can Make a Teacher False

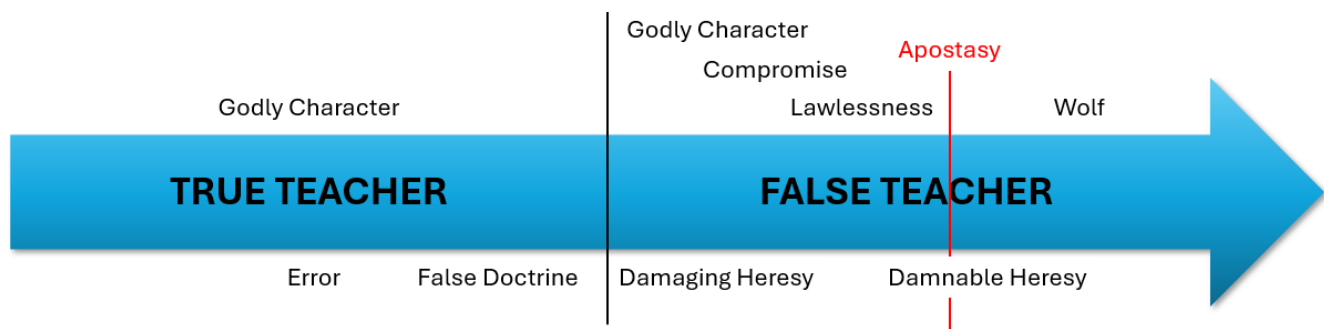
1. They move from being deceived to intentional deception.

2. They practice lawlessness.
3. They teach damaging or damnable heresy (2 Pet. 2:1).

c) Mark and Avoid

- Romans 16:17 states, “Now I urge you, brethren, keep your eye on those who cause dissensions and hindrances contrary to the teaching which you learned, and turn away from them.”
- Paul lovingly urges the Roman believers to be alert and discerning. He admonishes them to watch carefully for people who cause divisions and lay traps that could lead others into doctrinal or moral failure.
- These behaviors are contrary to the sound teaching they had already received. Once identified, they must turn away from such individuals—not debate or accommodate them, but distance themselves to protect the church.
- The KJV translates this as “mark and avoid.”

The False Teaching Spectrum



a) Explanation

- Understanding the difference between doctrinal error, false doctrine, damaging heresy, and destructive heresy helps us discern the severity and spiritual impact of different kinds of theological deviation.
- While these terms are sometimes used interchangeably, there are important distinctions—especially in how Scripture and church history treat them.

3 – Damaging Heresy

a) Definition

- A systematic doctrine that causes spiritual harm but not necessarily eternal damnation.
- What separates damaging heresies from false doctrines is the spiritual harm they do to believers.
- These may not directly deny core gospel truths, but they distort the Christian life, wound believers, hinder sanctification, and cause division.
- These doctrines are spiritually destructive, even if not ultimately damnable.

b) Characteristics

- Misrepresents the nature and character of God (e.g., portraying Him as only harsh or only permissive)
- Distorts key aspects of the Christian life (grace, holiness, authority, obedience)
- Often promotes extreme legalism or license
- Damages spiritual growth and discipleship
- Abusive or manipulative leadership structures in the name of “God’s order”
- Leads to burnout, confusion, spiritual pride, or discouragement
- Often uses Scripture out of context or emphasizes one truth at the expense of others
- Leads to division or unhealthy control within church communities

Example 1: Hyper-Calvinism

a) Divine Determinism

- A view of God’s sovereignty that is deterministic.
- Often referred to as “meticulous divine control,” “divine determinism,” or “theological determinism.”
- Claims that God exercises complete control over every aspect of the universe, including human choices and actions.
- Everything that occurs, from the tiniest details to major events, is ultimately preordained by God’s will.
- Advocates argue that every person’s circumstances, choices, and actions were meticulously planned by God before time—making everything part of His sovereign will.
- The following examples depict God as a sovereign who orchestrates even sin and evil acts—leading to the conclusion that He is the author of sin.

b) Divine Determinism Examples

- In an interview, John Piper said, “Every horrible thing and every sinful thing is ultimately governed by God.”
- Mark Talbot, a contributing author to John Piper’s book, *Suffering and the Sovereignty of God*, said:

God not merely carries all of the universe’s objects and events to their appointed ends but that he actually brings about all things in accordance with his will. In other words, it isn’t just that God manages to turn the evil aspects of our world to good for those who love him; it is rather that he himself brings about these evil aspects for his glory (see Ex. 9:13-16; John 9:3) and his people’s good (see Heb. 12:3-11; James 1:2-4).
- Talbot goes further, saying this includes the brutality of the Nazis at Auschwitz, the murders of Dennis Rader (BTK Killer), and even the sexual abuse of a young child. He cites Proverbs 16:4 to support this.

c) John Calvin's Statements

- "Creatures are so governed by the secret counsel of God, that nothing happens but what He has knowingly and willingly decreed."
- "Thieves and murderers, and other evildoers, are instruments of divine providence, being employed by the Lord Himself to execute judgments which He has resolved to inflict."
- "The devil, and the whole train of the ungodly, are . . . held in by the hand of God as with a bridle . . . they can neither conceive any mischief, nor . . . move a single finger to perpetrate, unless in so far as . . . He commands, that they are not only bound by His fetters but are even forced to do Him service."

d) Double Predestination

- The belief that God has eternally chosen some people for salvation and others for damnation—not based on foreseen actions, but according to His will.
- This doctrine portrays God as merciless and arbitrary, and often leads to an idolatrous image of Him.

e) Double Predestination Examples

- John Calvin said:

Individuals are born, who are doomed from the womb to certain death, and are to glorify Him by their destruction.

God is said to have obtained from eternity those whom he wills to embrace in love, and those upon whom he wills to vent his wrath.

- Theodore Beza (Calvin's successor) said: "Those who find themselves suffering in the flames of hell for eternity can at least take comfort in the fact that they are there for the greater glory of God."

f) What Makes It a Damaging Heresy

- Makes God the Author of Sin: This view contradicts passages like James 1:13 and 1 John 1:5.
- Violates God's Revealed Character: God is loving, just, and merciful (Ex. 34:6–7).
- Destroys Human Responsibility: Scripture holds people accountable and calls them to repent (Acts 17:30; Ezek. 18:20).
- Undermines Evangelism and Repentance: If destinies are fixed, gospel urgency is nullified (Matt. 28:19; 2 Cor. 5:20).
- Perverts the Meaning of God's Glory: Attributing evil acts to God for His glory distorts biblical teaching (Ps. 145:8–9; Rom. 11:33–36).
- Produces Fatalism and Hopelessness: Some despair, believing they're not elect, leading even to mental breakdowns.
- Denies the Reality of Free Will: Contradicts Deuteronomy 30:19, where God calls people to choose life.

g) A.W. Tozer's View of Sovereignty and Free Will

God sovereignly decreed that man should be free to exercise moral choice, and man from the beginning has fulfilled that decree by making his choice between good and evil. When he chooses to do evil, he does not thereby countervail the sovereign will of God but fulfills it, inasmuch as the eternal decree decided not which choice the man should make but that he should be free to make it. If in His absolute freedom God has willed to give man limited freedom, who is there to stay His hand or say, 'What doest thou?' Man's will is free because God is sovereign. A God less than sovereign could not bestow moral freedom upon His creatures. He would be afraid to do so.

h) Are Those Who Teach It False Teachers?

- It depends on the emphasis and consistency with which these doctrines are taught.
- Some affirm these doctrines but rarely teach them and still uphold the essentials of the gospel—these are not false teachers.
- However, those who regularly emphasize these views, portray God as the cause of all evil, and if they refuse correction, then they are false teachers, though less severe than those who teach damnable heresy.
- Fruit matters—if a teacher's doctrine promotes fatalism, attributes abuse to God's sovereign will, or distorts God's character, it reveals a very damaging heresy.
- Believers must evaluate whether a teacher's theology reflects the heart of Jesus or turns God into a tyrant.
- Taken to their logical ends, divine determinism and double predestination distort God's nature, harm the church, and lead to despair.
- Teachers who make these doctrines central, persist in error, and reject correction may rightly be labeled false.

Example 2: The Prosperity Gospel

a) Biblical Prosperity

- The Bible does teach prosperity in its proper context.
- God delights in blessing His people and meeting their needs (Ps. 1:1–3; Prov. 10:22; Phil. 4:19).
- Believers may enjoy the material blessings God provides (1 Tim. 6:17), and principles like diligence, generosity, and wise stewardship often lead to increase.
- Jesus promised that God will bless givers abundantly, and Paul affirmed that sowing generously brings financial blessing.
- The New Testament doesn't teach the Prosperity Gospel but the Generosity Gospel—and God promises to abundantly bless those who give generously.
- Here's what biblical prosperity is all about: You are blessed to be a blessing.
- Example: God imparted prosperity to us during our first year of marriage.

b) The Prosperity Gospel Is Unbiblical

- The Prosperity Gospel, however, takes biblical prosperity to an unbiblical extreme.
- It teaches that Jesus died to make you rich and that His atonement guarantees wealth, which must be accessed through faith, positive confession, and generous giving—especially to prosperity preachers.
- Prosperity preachers distort 2 Corinthians 8:9 by redefining Christ's "poverty" and our becoming "rich" as material wealth, teaching that Jesus died to make believers financially prosperous.
- They claim wealth is a covenant right and financial giving will trigger guaranteed returns—misusing this verse as a formula for earthly success.
- Paul's actual intent was to motivate sacrificial generosity, pointing to Christ's incarnation and self-giving as an example—not to promise financial gain.
- The "riches" in view are spiritual, including forgiveness, adoption, the Holy Spirit, and eternal life—not worldly luxury or wealth.
- The prosperity gospel is dangerous because it twists Christ's self-denial into self-indulgence, exploits the poor, and replaces the true gospel with a counterfeit rooted in greed.
- The core issue is that financial prosperity becomes the primary focus, replacing Christ, the cross, and living for eternity with money, success, and personal gain in this life.
- A helpful benchmark: if a pastor talks about prosperity more than Paul—who directly mentioned financial increase only once (2 Cor. 8-9)—they're drifting from the biblical gospel to a man-centered distortion.
- The Prosperity Gospel shifts focus from God to self, offering people "their best life now."

c) Joel Osteen's "Best Life Now" Gospel

- Centers on positive thinking, self-improvement, and personal happiness.
- It emphasizes favor and abundance over repentance, self-denial, or spiritual formation.
- His teachings promote the idea that with the right mindset and declarations, one can unlock divine blessings.
- It downplays the cost of discipleship and turns the gospel into a path to personal empowerment.

d) Other Examples

- Paula White-Cain recently claimed that a Passover offering would unlock seven supernatural blessings from Exodus 23—including an angelic assignment, prosperity, healing, long life, and a special year of favor. Higher donations promised even more rewards, such as devotionals, Holy Land communion sets, or a Waterford crystal cross. This treats giving as a transaction for divine favor.
- Andrew Mdoe (Lifeschool leader in Tanzania) recently shared that a widow borrowed 6,000,000 shillings (\$2,220) after a prosperity preacher promised a 100-fold return in seven days. Nothing happened. When she confronted him, he blamed her faith and threw her out. Now she may lose her home.

- Paul Msungu (Lifeschool leader in Western Kenya) recently reported that false preachers exploit weak believers for money. They use fear-based prophecies—claiming something bad will happen to them or their families unless they hold a prayer meeting. Then, when they visit the believer’s home, they demand money or valuables under the guise of spiritual protection.
- Evans Suza (Lifeschool leader in Matunda, Kenya) recently described a preacher selling bottles of anointing oil with his photo. He tells church members to anoint their houses, land, children, and families with this “special” oil to break generational curses of poverty. If they do this, he assures them that all their problems will disappear. Many are buying the oil, believing in its power—while he profits from their desperation.
- Ezekiel Abelle (Lifeschool leader in Mombasa, Kenya) recently shared that a pastor sells 4-inch nails anointed with oil for 1,000 shillings each, telling people to nail them into their doorposts to drive out poverty.

e) Kathryn Krick—a False Apostle

- Here in America, we might shake our heads at some of the stories coming out of Africa and think, “No one here would fall for that.”
- Selling miracle nails or anointing oil with your picture on it? We’d spot that scam a mile away.
- But the truth is, the same manipulative tactics are being used right here—just dressed in Western packaging.
- One of the most popular so-called “apostles” in America, Kathryn Krick, is doing almost exactly what these exploitative preachers in Africa are doing—and thousands are falling for it.
- Kathryn Krick, leader of Five-Fold Church in Los Angeles and a self-appointed apostle, was spiritually mentored by a Tanzanian pastor and has imported these African prosperity gospel methods into her deliverance ministry.
- Here’s the scope of her influence:

Platform	Subscribers	Total Views
YouTube	~ 984,000	Over 193 million
TikTok	~ 225,000	Over 2.1 million
Instagram	~ 288,000	
Facebook	~ 552,000	

- Collectively, Kathryn Krick’s social media platforms have amassed hundreds of millions of views, underscoring her extensive influence and the widespread interest in her ministry.
- Krick has far more exposure and numerical reach in her lifetime than the apostle Paul did.
- Just like the African preachers who promise breakthrough in exchange for offerings, Krick urges her followers to “sow into the anointing” with financial gifts, promising healing, deliverance, and spiritual breakthrough in return.

- In one documented case, she even requested \$10,000 from a pastor to conduct a deliverance session—treating spiritual ministry like a business transaction.
- Through platforms like TikTok, Krick showcases dramatic deliverance videos to draw crowds and drive donations.
- But many former followers and Christian leaders have raised concerns that these public “deliverances” are more spectacle than Spirit—designed to stir emotion and encourage financial giving.
- Former members have reported manipulative tactics and a lack of accountability, echoing the same warning signs seen in false ministries worldwide.
- The tragedy is this: when deception wears an American accent and dresses in trendy clothing, it becomes harder for many believers to discern.
- But make no mistake—just like the pastors selling nails in Kenya or false promises in Tanzania, Krick is exploiting desperate people’s faith for personal gain.
- Whether it’s in Africa or America, when the gospel is twisted into a get-rich transaction and deliverance is sold like a product, it’s not ministry—it’s manipulation.

f) What Makes It a Damaging Heresy

- Distorts the Gospel Message: It replaces the cross with material gain and undermines the gospel’s core (Luke 9:23; Gal. 1:6–9).
- Creates False Expectations: People feel condemned when their faith doesn’t produce wealth or healing.
- Manipulates the Vulnerable: Poor people are pressured to give “seed offerings” in hopes of a financial miracle, healing, or deliverance, turning giving into a get-rich scheme (Acts 8:20; 1 Pet. 5:2).
- Reinforces Materialism: It fuels covetousness and places more value on success than on spiritual maturity (Col. 3:2).
- Ignores or Explains Away Suffering: It denies that trials are part of the Christian life (2 Tim. 3:12; Heb. 11:36–38).
- Undermines Biblical Contentment: Rather than cultivating contentment (1 Tim. 6:6), it stirs discontent by pushing people to demand more and expect constant increase.

g) Are Those Who Teach It False Teachers?

- It depends on how strongly and consistently they promote the prosperity message. A sincere pastor might occasionally overemphasize blessing without being a false teacher.
- But when prosperity becomes the central theme—and enriches the preacher—it becomes false teaching because it leads people away from the true gospel.
- I personally consider Paula White and Kathryn Krick to be false teachers or false apostles.
- Scripture warns against those who exploit godliness for gain and deceive others through false words (1 Tim. 6:5; 2 Pet. 2:1–3). Promising miracles in exchange for money is a hallmark of false teachers.

- Many high-profile prosperity preachers live in luxury, preach exaggerated claims, and teach a flesh-pleasing message that bears little resemblance to New Testament Christianity.
- The prosperity gospel is, at its core, a different gospel. Those who knowingly promote it despite correction may rightly be called false teachers (Gal. 1:6–9).

4 – Damnable Heresy

a) Definition

- A corrupt distortion of the gospel that, if embraced, leads to eternal separation from God.
- Unlike doctrinal errors, false doctrines, or even damaging heresies, damnable heresies strike at the very heart of the Christian faith—such as the person and work of Christ, the nature of salvation, or the authority of Scripture.
- They promote a false gospel and a false Christ. If believed and followed, they result in spiritual ruin and eternal condemnation.

b) Characteristics

- Denies essential truths of the gospel required for salvation (ex., Christ's deity, His incarnation and virgin birth, substitutionary atonement, His bodily resurrection).
- Leads people away from Christ and toward eternal destruction.
- Often tied to immoral behavior and rebellion against God's authority.
- Typically involves a different Jesus, a different spirit, or a different gospel (2 Cor. 11:4).
- Leaves individuals without saving faith, repentance, or submission to Christ's lordship.

Example 1: Hyper-Grace

a) No Need to Confess Sin

- Believers are taught that confession of sin is unnecessary because all sins—past, present, and future—were forgiven at the cross.
- 1 John 1:9 is misapplied to unbelievers only, ignoring its call to ongoing confession and fellowship with God.
- This contradicts Scripture, which calls believers to confess sins and walk in repentance (James 5:16; 1 John 1:9; Rev. 2–3).

b) Jesus' Teachings Before the Cross Don't Apply to Believers

- Hyper-grace claims Jesus' teachings before the cross were only for Jews under the Law.
- It asserts that Jesus' hard teachings (e.g., Sermon on the Mount) were to show human inability and push people toward grace.
- But Jesus said His words would never pass away (Matt. 24:35) and commanded us to teach all He taught (Matt. 28:20).

c) Justification and Sanctification Conflated

- Justification and sanctification are blurred together.
- Since believers are righteous in Christ, they are told they are already sanctified and should not focus on behavior or spiritual growth.
- Scripture, however, distinguishes justification (declared righteous) from sanctification (growing in holiness) (1 Thess. 4:3; Heb. 12:14).

d) The Holy Spirit Never Convicts Believers of Sin

- This teaching asserts that the Spirit only convicts unbelievers of not believing in Jesus.
- Believers, it says, are only reminded of their righteousness.
- But Scripture shows the Spirit lovingly corrects and disciplines God's children (John 16:8; Heb. 12:5–11; Rev. 3:19).

e) Repentance Is Merely a Change of Mind

- Repentance is redefined as simply changing one's mind about identity in Christ—not turning from sin.
- Focus on sin, they say, creates bondage.
- But biblical repentance includes both a change of mind and turning away from sin (Acts 3:19; 2 Cor. 7:10; Rev. 2:5, 16).

f) Obedience and Discipleship Are Downplayed

- Obedience, discipline, and self-denial are portrayed as legalism or performance-based Christianity.
- Sin, judgment, and God's wrath are avoided topics.
- Yet Jesus called for self-denial and obedience (Luke 9:23; John 14:15), and grace enables—not replaces—obedience (Titus 2:11–12; Rom. 6:1–2).

g) God Is Never Angry with Believers

- Teaches that God is never angry with believers, as all His wrath was poured out on Jesus.
- Divine discipline is rejected as inconsistent with grace.
- But Scripture shows that God lovingly disciplines His children (Heb. 12:6; Rev. 3:19), not in wrath, but as a Father.

h) The Finished Work of Christ Means There's Nothing Left to Do

- Overemphasis on the "finished work" leads to passivity in sanctification, prayer, and spiritual warfare.
- Believers are told to rest, not strive.
- Yet Paul speaks of striving, running, and pressing on (Phil. 3:12–14; 1 Tim. 6:12). Resting in Christ and pursuing Him go hand in hand.

i) What Makes It a Damnable Heresy

- Twists the Nature of Grace: Grace is not a license to sin but power to overcome it (Rom. 6:1–2, 14). Jude 1:4 warns of ungodly people who turn grace into license to sin and deny Christ by their actions.
- Denies Biblical Repentance: Redefines repentance in ways that contradict biblical teaching (Acts 3:19; 2 Cor. 7:10; Rev. 2–3).
- Suppresses the Conviction of the Holy Spirit: Rejects the Spirit's corrective role (John 16:8; Heb. 12:5–11).
- Encourages False Assurance: Gives comfort to those living in unrepentant sin, ignoring warnings about falling away (Heb. 10:26–31; 1 Cor. 6:9–10).
- Undermines the Call to Holiness: Downplays essential aspects of Christian growth like obedience, discipline, and the fear of the Lord (1 Pet. 1:14–16; Heb. 12:14).
- Leads to Apostasy: Those who fully embrace hyper-grace may reject correction and fall away (2 Pet. 2:1, 20–22; Jude 4).

j) Are Those Who Teach It False Teachers?

- If a teacher consistently denies repentance, rejects conviction of sin, redefines grace, and refuses correction, they fit the biblical description of a false teacher.
- Joseph Prince's teachings repeatedly follow this pattern. Therefore, I consider him a false teacher.
- Jesus warned of false prophets who lead people down the easy path (Matt. 7:13–23), and Paul warned against gospels that distort holiness (Gal. 1:6–9).
- While some hyper-grace teachers may be sincere, their distorted gospel is spiritually dangerous.
- Left unchallenged, their teaching can lead entire churches into deception, moral collapse, and even apostasy.

Example 2: LGBTQ Affirmation

a) Teaching Summarized

- Same-sex relationships and identities should be accepted and celebrated in the church without calling individuals to repentance or biblical sexual ethics.
- It rejects the historical, biblical view that sex is reserved for male-female marriage and instead claims that committed same-sex relationships can be pleasing to God.
- While compassion is essential, celebrating same-sex unions without calling for repentance contradicts the Bible's teaching that such relationships are incompatible with following Christ (1 Cor. 6:9–11; Rom. 1:26–27).

b) Andy Stanley's LGBTQ Affirmation

- Andy Stanley has increasingly blurred the lines between compassion and compromise.
- North Point Church's 2023 "Unconditional Conference"

- Openly gay “married” speakers invited.
- Encouraged full acceptance of same-sex couples in the church.
- No call for repentance or transformation.
- Downplays Homosexual Behavior
 - Called the verses that condemn homosexual behavior “clobber passages” (Rom. 1:26–27; 1 Cor. 6:9–10).
 - Has emphasized love over biblical truth.
 - Has reframed sin as emotional harm rather than rebellion against God.
- He praised the devotion of gay individuals who continue attending church and said he respects their faith more than that of some straight Christians.
- He acknowledged same-sex couples in his church and expressed admiration for their commitment.
- Transgender Affirmation
 - A leaked North Point Church training video affirmed the idea of children transitioning genders.
 - Britt Kitchen, director of Middle School Ministries, praised a family’s use of preferred pronouns and puberty blockers.
 - He encouraged leaders to use transgender students' chosen names and pronouns to make them feel comfortable.
 - Using preferred pronouns affirms a transgender identity that rejects God’s design for gender (Gen. 1:27; Deut. 22:5).
 - While Christians must show love, affirming gender confusion compromises both truth and love.

c) Stanley Compared to Jesus

- Stanley’s public statements reveal a consistent pattern: empathy for LGBTQ individuals, but silence on sin and repentance.
- He focuses on inclusion rather than transformation and avoids confronting what Scripture teaches about sexuality and holiness.
- Jesus never affirmed sinners in their sin—He called them to “go and sin no more” (John 8:11).
- Stanley’s silence removes the offense of the gospel and replaces the call to repentance with emotional affirmation.
- Stanley has said the church should be “the safest place on the planet for gay youth.”
- While this sounds caring, in practice it has meant minimizing biblical truth in favor of emotional safety and unconditional acceptance.
- The church should be a refuge—but one grounded in truth.

- It must be a place where sinners are lovingly called to repentance, holiness, and transformation through the power of the gospel (Titus 2:11–12).

d) What Makes It a Damnable Heresy

- Redefines Sin and Repentance: LGBTQ-affirming theology treats sin as acceptable behavior. Scripture clearly calls homosexual acts sinful (Lev. 18:22; Rom. 1:26–27; 1 Cor. 6:9–11), and affirming them denies God's Word.
- Contradicts the Gospel's Call to Transformation: The gospel saves people from sin, not in it. Paul said, "such were some of you" (1 Cor. 6:11)—indicating changed lives, not affirmed identities.
- Undermines the Authority of Scripture: Stanley's teaching implies that cultural sensitivity matters more than scriptural truth. Once the church compromises Scripture, it risks doctrinal collapse (2 Tim. 4:3–4).
- Leads Others into Destruction: Affirming what Scripture condemns endangers souls (1 Cor. 6:9–10; Gal. 5:19–21). Jesus warned against leading others into sin (Luke 17:2).
- Replaces Holiness with Sentimentality: God's love includes the call to holiness. Affirming sin under the name of love rejects Jesus' command to turn from sin (John 8:11).

e) Are Those Who Teach It False Teachers?

- A pastor who consistently affirms sinful lifestyles, redefines sin, and minimizes the authority of Scripture in matters of salvation and sanctification fits the biblical definition of a false teacher.
- Andy Stanley's actions, conferences, and statements reveal a dangerous trajectory that makes him a false teacher who should be marked and avoided.
- Those who promote LGBTQ affirmation without biblical repentance should be confronted.
- If unrepentant, they should be identified as false teachers whose influence leads others into spiritual deception and danger.