

Angels

- I.** Christ, in the realm of His humanity, is contrasted to angels (Heb. 1:4-2:9).
 - 1. So much superior in power than angels (Heb. 1:4).
 - 2. A little time, lower in rank than the angels (Heb. 2:7,9).
- II.** The origin of angels.
 - 1. Each was created by God the Son (Col. 1:16).
 - 2. Though each is individually created, it happened in one act and at one time (Ps. 148:2-5).
 - 3. Because of this direct creation by Deity, they are called “sons of God” (Job 1:6; 2:1; Gen. 6:2,).
 - 4. They were created before the creation of the material universe (Job 38:1-7).
- III.** The nature of angels.
 - 1. They are spirit beings, ethereal, without substance, incorporeal, immaterial, intangible (Heb. 1:13-14).
 - 2. Always described by the masculine gender (Acts 12:9).
 - 3. Never described as having wings (Dan. 9:21; Zech. 4:1).
 - 4. The elect angels were kept from falling (1 Tim. 5:21).
 - 5. Angels have a greater endowment power and greater inherent power (2 Pet. 2:11).
 - 6. Angels are higher on the creative scale than man (Ps. 8:5; Heb. 2:6-9).
 - 7. Angels never cease to exist (Lu. 20:36).
 - 8. They will always be distinct from mankind (Heb. 2:16; 12:22-23; 1 Cor. 6:3; Rev. 14:10).
 - 9. One-third of the angels fell with Satan (Rev. 12:3-4; 7-9).
 - 10. The fallen angels are called evil angels (Job 4:18; Ps. 78:49-51; Mt. 25:41; Jude 6; Rom. 1:23; 1 Cor. 8:5; 2 Cor. 12:7).
- IV.** Angels reside primarily on stars—second heaven.
(2 Kings 17:16; 21:3, 5; 23:4; 2 Chron. 33:3, 5; Job 38:7; Ps. 33:6; 89:5-8; 148:1-6; Is. 40:22, 26; 45:18; Jer. 19:13; 33:22; Nehem. 9:6; Acts 7:42). God’s house Mt. 5:34-35; Is. 66: 1; Jn. 14:2).