BANNERS FOR THE 2014 MEMORIAL DAY CONFERENCE

The governing vision in the Bible is the vision of God’s economy—
the vision of the Triune God working Himself
into His chosen and redeemed people in order to saturate
their entire being with the Divine Trinity for the producing and building up
of the Body of Christ consummating in the New Jerusalem.

We need to see that the all-inclusive Christ
is the reality of all the positive things in the universe,
and as the Spirit of reality, He makes the untraceable riches of all that He is
real to us, guiding us into Himself as the divine reality.

We need to see the vision of the Body of Christ—
the corporate Christ, the intrinsic significance of the church,
a constitution of the Triune God with the believers in Christ,
the means for God to carry out His administration,
and the universal church expressed in many localities as local churches.

We need to see that God desires all His people to be Nazarites, those who separate
themselves unto God to be absolutely, utterly, and ultimately for God, that is,
to be for nothing other than God—loving God, seeking God, living God,
and being constituted with God to bless others with God for the expression of God.
I. In the Bible *vision* denotes an extraordinary scene; it refers to a special kind of seeing—a glorious, inward seeing—and to the spiritual scenery we see from God—Acts 26:19; Matt. 16:17; Ezek. 1:1; 8:3:

A. God’s visions are His revelations, which enable us to see divine, spiritual, heavenly things—Acts 22:14-15; 26:16.

B. In order to have a vision, we need revelation (unveiling), light, and sight—Eph. 1:17-18:
   1. Without light we cannot see the vision, even if the veil is taken away—2 Cor. 4:6; 1 John 1:5, 7.
   2. When the divine light shines over the divine revelation in the Word, the divine revelation becomes the divine vision; when we also have sight, we can see the heavenly vision—Eph. 1:17-18; 3:9.

C. We need to pray that the Lord will bring us all up to a high mountain and release every one of us from ourselves, bringing us out of our own experiences, learning, and past attainments and lifting us up to a new realm, an elevated sphere, that we have never reached before so that we may have a transcendent view of the glorious vision of God—Rev. 21:9-10; Acts 10:9-16.

D. All the churches and all the saints need to see the heavenly vision—Eph. 1:17-18; Rev. 1:11a; 22:16a:
   1. What we present to the children of God should not be mere teaching or doctrine or knowledge gained from reading but a vision that we have seen in spirit under the shining of the divine light—1 Tim. 4:6; 1 John 1:1-3.
   2. Every minister of God’s word should convey spiritual, heavenly visions to others—2 Tim. 2:2, 15, 25; 1 John 1:1-3; Rev. 1:11a.

II. The governing vision in the Bible is the vision of God’s economy—the vision of the Triune God working Himself into His chosen and redeemed people in order to saturate their entire being with the Divine Trinity for the producing and building up of the Body of Christ consummating in the New Jerusalem—1 Tim. 1:4; Eph. 3:9, 16-17; 4:4-6; Rev. 21:2, 9-10:

A. The economy of God is that God in Christ became flesh, passed through human living, died, resurrected, and became the life-giving Spirit to enter into us as life and to dispense Himself into us so that we may be transformed for the producing of the church, which is the Body of Christ, the house of God, the kingdom of God, and the counterpart of Christ, the ultimate consummation and aggregate of which is the New Jerusalem—John 1:14; 1 Cor. 15:45b; Eph. 1:22-23; Rev. 21:2.

B. The entire Bible was written according to the principle of the vision of the Triune God wrought into His redeemed people—Psa. 36:8-9; 2 Cor. 13:14; Eph. 3:16-17; 4:4-6.
III. If we see the heavenly vision and it is wrought into our being, this vision will have a powerful and lasting effect on us—Prov. 29:18a; Acts 26:19:

A. When we see this glorious, heavenly vision, we are revolutionized, our entire being is changed in its concept, attitude, conversation, and thought, and we become thoroughly different; the vision will cause us to be beside ourselves, and our lifestyle will be changed—9:3-9, 11-12, 20, 22; Phil. 3:4-8.

B. The heavenly vision captures us, reconstitutes us, governs us, directs us, restricts us, controls us, and preserves us—Prov. 29:18a:
   1. In order for the heavenly vision to govern and direct us, it must be wrought into our being—Acts 9:3-5; 2 Cor. 4:4, 6.
   2. The heavenly vision restricts us to the central line of the divine revelation with its focus on God's New Testament economy—1 Tim. 1:4.

C. The heavenly vision causes our life to be full of meaning and purpose, and it motivates us, energizes us, and gives us endurance—2 Tim. 1:9; Heb. 12:1-2.

D. Under the heavenly vision we are directed toward God's goal, and our life is controlled according to God's economy—Phil. 3:3-14; 1 Tim. 1:4.

E. The vision we receive from the Lord will cause us to move, and we will move according to the vision we have seen; in the book of Acts the divine vision mainly concerns God's move—10:1-33; 13:2.

F. Where there is a vision, there is a way; the glorious vision always leads us onto the way and gives us the boldness to go on—26:18-19.

G. The heavenly vision preserves us in the genuine oneness and brings us into one accord—Eph. 1:17-18; 4:3; Acts 1:14; 2:46; 4:24; 5:12.

H. If we are reconstituted with this vision, we will automatically carry out God's economy and do one work, the work of the Body—Eph. 3:9; 4:16; Acts 13:2.

I. The heavenly vision directs us toward God's goal—the building up of the Body of Christ to consummate the New Jerusalem—Eph. 4:16; Rev. 21:9-10.

IV. We need to become persons with a vision—Acts 26:19; Gal. 1:15-16:

A. Everyone who serves the Lord must be a person with a vision; the most important matter for one who serves the Lord is that he has a vision and serves Him with a vision—Acts 26:19; 9:3-5, 10, 12, 15-16, 20, 22.

B. Visions come from God; they do not depend on anything of our self—Matt. 16:17; Gal. 1:15-16; cf. Isa. 50:10-11.

C. Not every believer receives a direct vision; Paul received a direct vision, but Timothy received a vision through Paul—Acts 22:14; 2 Tim. 3:14-15.

D. In seeing a vision, we bear responsibility related to our heart, to our willingness to let go of worthless things, to wait on the Lord, and to be open to the Lord—Matt. 5:8; 2 Tim. 2:21; Jer. 15:19; Dan. 10:2-3; 2 Cor. 3:18.

E. We need to be centered on Christ and bear witness of the things in which we have seen Christ—Acts 26:16.

F. Like Paul, we should not be disobedient to the heavenly vision—v. 19:
   1. In order to see more vision, we must obey the visions that we have already seen—22:14-15; John 7:17.
   2. We obey the vision by taking Christ as our life, not allowing ourselves to be distracted but maintaining contact with the Lord—Col. 3:4; 1 Thes. 5:17.