

Part Two: The Way Back

Session 6

Finding That God Is More Than Enough

“I have learned to be content in whatever circumstances I am. I know how to get along with humble means, and I also know how to live in prosperity; in any and every circumstance I have learned the secret of being filled and going hungry, both of having abundance and suffering need. I can do all things through Him who strengthens me.” - Philippians 4:11-13

A. The Excellency of Contentment

1. Consider Paul’s teaching (I Timothy 6:6).
 - a. True wealth in God’s scheme of life is a _____ that is _____ enough to produce _____.
 - b. “The doctrine of contentment is very superlative; and till we have learned this, we have not learned to be Christian.” [Thomas Watson, *The Art of Divine Contentment* (Morgan, PA: Soli Deo Gloria Publications, originally published 1653), 19.]
 - c. As humility is the root of all the graces, so _____ is the aroma of the collective fruit of the graces.
2. Consider Paul’s testimony (Philippians 4:10-23).

B. The Essence of Contentment

1. The definition of Christian contentment
 - a. “Christian contentment is that sweet, inward, quiet, gracious frame of spirit, which freely submits to and delights in God’s wise and fatherly disposal in every condition.” [Thomas Watson, *The Art of Divine Contentment* (Morgan, PA: Soli Deo Gloria Publications, originally published 1653), 19.]
 - b. Simply put, contentment means “I am satisfied with things as they are because _____ is _____ than _____ for me.”
2. The distinction of Christian contentment
 - a. It is not a passive _____. You don’t talk yourself into this frame of mind by human logic; you submit yourself into it by affirming divine truth.
 - b. It is not a passive _____.
 - c. “He is not a contented man who is so upon an occasion, and perhaps when he is pleased; but who is so constantly, when it is the habit and complexion of his Soul.” [Thomas Watson, *The Art of Divine Contentment* (Morgan, PA: Soli Deo Gloria Publications, originally published 1653), 35.]
 - d. “Contentment doth not appear only now and then, as some stars which are seen but seldom; it is a settled temper of the heart.” [Thomas Watson, *The Art of Divine Contentment* (Morgan, PA: Soli Deo Gloria Publications, originally published 1653), 34.]
3. The doctrinal foundation of Christian contentment
 - a. The doctrine: “God is more than enough”—the _____ of God
 - b. It is inconceivable to a *thoughtful* and *surrendered* Christian that he should ever lack anything for his present _____.
 - c. Discontent means we have abandoned a biblical _____ of God: absolute sufficiency.
 - d. Discontent means we have abandoned a biblical _____ to God: absolute surrender.

- e. As we saw in “The Way Down,” discontent is rooted in _____: “God has not done enough for me; God Himself is not enough for me. I need something more.”

C. The Enemy of Contentment (Hebrews 13:5)

1. _____: “Who God is does not satisfy me; what He has supplied does not satisfy me. I must have something more.”
2. The root of covetousness is _____!
 - a. The opposite of unbelieving discontent is the gratefulness of a heart full of _____ and _____ because of what it believes to be true about God.
 - b. Believing what God has said about _____ is the root of contentment.

“Now may the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, so that you will abound in hope by the power of the Holy Spirit (Romans 15:13).”
3. If God is the biggest thing in your life, you don’t need anything else, nor do you want it. He is _____ than _____.
4. If _____ is not enough to satisfy you, then _____ will be enough for you!

CONCLUSION: You must know God well enough to be _____ that He Himself is enough for you.