**Show No Partiality**

*Acts 10:34*

**Introduction**

1. Peter reached the conclusion that God shows no partiality (**cf. Acts 10:34).**
2. This truth of God is paramount in the scheme of redemption.
	1. **Our salvation depends upon the impartial nature of God.**
	2. If God was partial, not all men could be saved.
3. As such is true with God, it is required of His children.
4. If our Father is impartial, we should be as well.
5. God shows no partiality
6. God is Impartial
	1. **Acts 10:9-16** – Peter’s vision.
		1. Cornelius, a Gentile, inquired for Peter.
		2. Peter went to him, concluding God’s impartial nature, and that of the gospel – **v. 28-35**
		3. **Peter realized God is no respecter of persons, and that all can be saved who meet His requirements.**
	2. **Acts 15:13-18** – James speaking at Jerusalem council.
		1. Quote from ***Amos 9:11-12***.
		2. **V. 18** – This was God’s plan from eternity. (*Always was*.)
	3. **Galatians 3:26-29** – This includes all facets of life.
		1. ***Race, Gender, Age, Social status, financial status, etc.***
		2. **God does not look upon the external appearance of man, but examines the heart.**
	4. NOTE: This fact **does not** excuse sin.
		1. **God does not show partiality to any man because his sin differs from another’s.**
		2. But, God is not pleased with any sin! **Condemnation of sin is impartial as well.**
7. The fact that God shows no partiality should show that His children should be the same.
	1. **James 2:1, 8-9** – Showing partiality in any way is contradictory to the gospel – inconsistent with its message.
		1. The sin of partiality is as bad as adultery or murder **(v. 10-11)**.
		2. The sin of partiality makes one a judge with evil motives, or thoughts **(v. 2-4).**
		3. We are to act as one who will be judged by the ***“law of liberty.”*** (**v. 12-13**).
			1. **This would exclude evil judgment in partiality.**
			2. *God’s judgment on us is impartial, our interaction with others should be as well.*
	2. **Our conduct should be impartial, and consistent with the message we have believed and obeyed.** (*In practice of good deeds to others, as well as evangelizing.*) 🡪
8. We shouldn’t show partiality
9. With the world. (Preaching the gospel)
	1. Evangelism – show no partiality
		1. **Jonah 1:1-3** – commissioned by God to preach to Nineveh. He didn’t want to.
		2. **3:1-3a** – Jonah given another chance, and he went and preached to them.
			1. The people of Nineveh repented.
			2. God relented **(v. 10).**
		3. **4:1-4** – Jonah angry because God relented.
		4. **4:5-11** – God shows how wrong Jonah’s mindset was. (*He was showing partiality. Did not want Nineveh to thrive, but perish.*)
			1. **Jonah had more pity for a plant than a city full of souls.**
			2. This ought not to be so.
		5. **Do we show partiality in our evangelism? Do we preach to all people?**
	2. Good deeds – show no partiality.
		1. **Galatians 6:10** – We should be willing to do good for all men when we have opportunity.
		2. EX: PRAYER FOR OTHERS – **Matthew 5:43-48** – God shows no partiality. We shouldn’t either, even in our prayers.
10. With our brethren.
	1. **Galatians 2:11-13** – Peter showed partiality.
		1. He showed preference for the Jewish brethren over the Gentile brethren.
		2. **(v. 14-16)** – All were saved by the same message and means.
		3. **Partiality should not be shown among brethren, for all are in the same position in Christ.**
	2. **1 John 4:1-3** – We should be impartial in our testing of spirits.
		1. **Many have kept fellowship with false teachers because they are partial to them. (FAVORITISM)**
		2. They are family, friends, or other, and instead of treating them as the Lord has commanded, they are partial in their judgment.
		3. **2 John 9-11** – It doesn’t matter who they are. If they teach false doctrine, we cannot receive them.

**Conclusion**

1. The sin of partiality is abhorrent to God.
2. It is contrary to His nature, and His saving message.
3. It is inconsistent with the Lord’s way, and Christians should be careful to ***“Show No Partiality.”***