

The Role of Angels in the New Testament

Foundational Truth

In the New Testament, angels are created spiritual beings who serve God by carrying out His will. They are never worshiped and are always subordinate to Christ (Hebrews 1:14).

1. Angels as Messengers of Divine Revelation

Angels communicate God's purposes at critical moments in redemptive history.

Key passages: Luke 1:11–20; Luke 1:26–38; Matthew 1:20–24; Acts 10:3–6; Revelation 1:1.

2. Angels in the Life and Ministry of Jesus

Angels attend and serve Christ at decisive moments of His earthly ministry.

Key passages: Matthew 4:11; Luke 22:43; Matthew 28:2–7; Acts 1:10–11.

3. Angels as Agents of Protection and Deliverance

God uses angels to preserve His servants and advance the gospel.

Key passages: Acts 5:19–20; Acts 12:7–11; Matthew 18:10; Acts 27:23–24.

4. Angels as Instruments of Divine Judgment

Angels execute God's righteous judgment against rebellion and evil.

Key passages: Acts 12:23; Matthew 13:41–42; 2 Thessalonians 1:7–8; Revelation 8–16.

5. Angels in Worship and the Heavenly Realm

Angels continually worship God and observe His work among humanity.

Key passages: Luke 2:13–14; Hebrews 1:6; Revelation 4–5; 1 Corinthians 4:9; 11:10.

6. Angels and the Church

Angels minister to believers but are never mediators of salvation.

Key passages: Hebrews 1:14; Colossians 2:18; Galatians 1:8; 1 Timothy 2:5.

7. Fallen Angels and Spiritual Conflict

The New Testament acknowledges rebellious angels, yet affirms Christ's complete victory.

Key passages: Matthew 25:41; 2 Peter 2:4; Jude 6; Revelation 12:7–9.

Key Emphases

- Angels are created beings, not divine.
- Angels are subject to Christ.
- Angels serve believers but do not save them.
- Angels cannot alter the gospel.
- Angelic activity magnifies God's sovereignty.