

Digging for Silver in the Word

Student Workbook

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Digging for Silver in the Word General Course Outline

COURSE OBJECTIVE: For many years, much of the focus in the Church has been on teaching believers what to think, not how to think for themselves. As a result, many know what they believe, but they don't know why they believe it! Our objective in this course is to deepen the student's ability to study the Scriptures for himself, which will in turn increase his ability to "rightly divide the word of truth" (2 Timothy 2:15). A believer who has mined the treasures of Scripture for himself will be one who walks in personal revelation (Ephesians 1:17-21), will not be tossed to and fro by every wind of doctrine (Ephesians 4:14), will be able to try the spirits (1 John 4:1), and will not easily be led astray by deceptive teaching or the doctrines of men (Matthew 24:24; Mark 7:6-8). He will be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that brings forth its fruit in its season, whose leaf also shall not wither; and whatever he does shall prosper. (Psalm 1:3) He will be a person of great faith, as faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word (Romans 10:17). He will be filled with life (Deuteronomy 8:3), continually cleansed (John 15:3), a disciple of Jesus (John 8:31), resistant to sin (Psalm 119:11; 1 John 2:14), and confidently guided through the snares of the evil one (Psalm 119:105). He will know why he believes what he believes, being able to give reason for the hope that is within him (1 Peter 3:15) and able to overcome the enemy (Matthew 4:1-11). In short, the most formidable enemy to the deceiver of the brethren, is a believer who knows the Scriptures for himself!

- Week 1 The Bible <u>is</u> the Word of God!
- Week 2 Benefits and principles of systematic Bible study
- Week 3 Methods of Study to include:
 - synthetic study
 - inductive study
 - exegetical study
 - word studies
 - character studies
 - · topical studies,
 - cultural and historical study
 - type studies
- Week 4 Study tools and resources
- > Weeks 5 and 6 Principles of Bible interpretation
- > Week 7 Types, shadows, emblems, and symbols
- Week 8 Knowing the Word by personal revelation

The Word

The Word is:

1. The Word of the Lord - to reveal	(1 Thessalonians 4:15)
2. The Word of the Lord - to inspire	(Colossians 3:16)
3. The Word of the Gospel - to gladden	(Acts 15:7)
4. The Word of reconciliation - to communica	te (2 Corinthians 5:19)
5. The Word of salvation - to deliver	(Acts 13:26)
6. The Word of grace - to invigorate	(Acts 20:32)
7. The Word of faith - to assure	(Romans 10:8)
8. The Word of truth - to arm	(2 Corinthians 6:7)

It is:

- 1. Holy in its nature
- 2. Powerful in its utterance
- 3. Living in its composition
- 4. Pure in its character
- 5. Righteous in its structure
- 6. Christ-honoring in its revelation
- 7. Separating in its tendency
- 8. God-glorifying in its aim
- 9. Inspiring in its working
- 10. Consecrating in its influence

As that Word lives in and operates through us, we shall be:

- 1. Holy in nature
- 2. Powerful in utterance
- 3. Living in God's purpose
- 4. Pure in heart
- 5. Righteous in action
- 6. Christ-honoring in life
- 7. Separate from evil
- 8. God-glorifying in conduct
- 9. Inspiring in service
- 10. Consecrated to God

Digging for Silver in the Word The Bible <u>is</u> the Word of God!

The vision of our spiritual life will be in exact proportion to the place held by the Bible in our life and thoughts. I solemnly state this from the experience of fifty-four years.... The first three years after conversion I neglected the word of God. Since I began to search diligently the blessing has been wonderful. I have read the Bible through 100 times, and always with increasing delight. Each time it seems like a new book to me.... I believe that the one chief reason that I have been kept in happy useful service is that I have been a lover of Holy Scripture. It has been my habit to read the Bible through four times a year; in a prayerful spirit, to apply it to my heart, and practise what I find there. I have been for sixty-nine years a happy man; happy, happy, happy.... Great has been the blessing from consecutive, diligent, daily study. I look upon it as a lost day when I have not had good time over the word of God.

I.

George Muller

What the Scripture A	e says about itself
В	by men
C. Under the	of the Holy Spiri
D. To	Jesus Christ
E. It is	
F. It is	

G.	Wr	at is meant by plenary-verbal inspiration?
	1.	Plenary -
	2.	Verbal -
	3.	Literally
Н.		e Testaments
	1.	Contrary to popular belief, Jesus didn't come to
		with the Old Testament!
	2.	Some New Testament writers acknowledged other portions of the New Testament as Scripture -
	3.	Neither Testament can be fully understood without a general knowledge of the other:
		New is in the Old
		Old is in the New
		New is in the Old
		Old is in the New
		New is in the Old
		Old is in the New
Αu	ıtho	rship
A.	Ab	out different writers, spanning about years
		generations
	1.	Different
	• •	

II.

	2.	Different	
	3.	Variety of	
B.	All	fit together tontradiction about the central figure - the Messiah, Jes	, with no us Christ.
C.		books in all Old Testament,	_ New Testament.
D.	Wr	ritten inlanguages	
	1.	for the oldest -	Job
	2.	for most of the	Old Testament.
	3.	for the New Te	stament.
Ex	tra-	-Biblical Evidence	
A.	Ма	anuscript accuracy	
B.	La	w of Compound Probabilities	
Ca	no	nicity - what makes it Scripture?	
A.		!	

III.

IV.

	В.	Gu	lidelines for determining the canon	
		1.	Does it show a clear "	?"
		2.	Was it written byassociated with a named apostle?	intimately
		3.	Was it, collected distributed, and read by God's people either in the Old period or New Testament period?	, preserved, I Testament
		4.	Do its contents and message with the standards of sound biblical teaching?	
		5.	Does it possess a dynamic, life-transformingwhich has a universal impact upon men?	
		6.	Was it endorsed and accepted by of believers, such as the early church fathers? Is ther prevailing witness of the overwhelming majority of the concerning a book's divine inspiration?	e a consistent
V.	. The Origin of the English Bible			
VI.	Tra	ans	slations vs. Paraphrases	
			nat makes it a "Translation"	
		1.	Attempt to keep as literally	as possible
		2.	Agreed upon by a	_
	B.	Int	erpretive translations	
		1.	More interested in communicatingthan "word for word"	
	C			
	Ο.	Wł	nat is a Paraphrase?	
	O.		nat is a Paraphrase? Saying something in original author used.	than the