

ISSUES OF LIFE MINISTRIES

Self-Help Study Guide

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Love

Dictionary: A warm feeling of personal attachment or deep affection as for a friend for parent or child: also the benevolent affection of God for His creatures.

Carnal: Greek: Eros: love between the sexes, sensual, soulish realm/ carnal.

Greek: Agape: noun: affection or benevolence: charity.

Agapo: verb: to love (in a social or moral sense).

Spirit: Agape: love guided or governed by principal. Agapao: love known by the action it prompts.

Greek: Phileo: represent tender affection, love for family, friends, etc.

Hebrew: A Habah: Love, synonym for love: devotion.

If the mind is not equipped with the knowledge of what true love is and how it acts, the heart's love can be expressed in the wrong way. The mind must know God and his qualities. His purpose and how he expresses love. Love is not a work or a cause. The soul must carry out the love motivated by the heart, directed by the mind, manifested in one's life/ carnal bean. All one's strength must be put behind that effort.

We do not love just because the Bible commands us, but we love because we are born of God, know him, and he lives in us.

The challenge is establishing a binding relationship with the Lord that is conceived in love and trust. If our motives aren't pure, then we don't understand what love is.

Love: examples:

Eros:

Gen. 34 Dinah & Shechem.

Gen. 38 Judah and his daughter-in-law, Tamar

2 Sam. 11:4: David & Hathsheba

John 8:3-11: Adultery

1 Cor. 5:1: Incest

Phileo:

Gen. 24:67; Isaac loved Rebekah

Gen. 25:28: Isaac loved Esau,

Rebekah loved Jacob

Gen. 37:3: Israel loved Joseph.

I Sam. 18:1 & I Sam. 20:17 & 2

Sam. 1:26: Jonathan and David's love for one another.

John 11:36: Jesus loved Lazarus.

Agape:

- Gen. 22:1 -18: Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son.
- Jer. 31:3: God's love for his people.
- John 3:16: For God so loved the world he gave his only begotten son.
- John 15:9-17: Sacrificial love is greatest.
- John 11:5: Jesus loved Martha, Mary and Lazarus

Love: Study Lessons

Notes:

Matthew:

- Chapter 5 verses 38-48
- Chapter 22 verses 36-40
- Chapter 24 verse 12
- Chapter 7 verse 12

Mark:

- Chapter 12 verses 28-33

Luke:

- Chapter 6 verses 27- 46

John:

- Chapter 3 verses 15-21
- Chapter 12 verses 24-25
- Chapter 13 verses 34-35
- Chapter 14 verse 15, 21-24

- Chapter 15 verses 8-21
- Chapter 21 verses 15-17

Notes:

Romans:

- Chapter 5 verses 1-10
- Chapter 8 verses 38-39
- Chapter 12 verse 9-21
- Chapter 13 verses 8-10

I Corinthians:

- Chapter 2 verse 9
- Chapter 8 verses 1-3
- Chapter 13

Galatians:

- Chapter 5 verse 6 and 22-23
- Chapter 6 verse 10

Ephesians:

- Chapter 1 verses 4
- Chapter 3 verses 14-20
- Chapter 4 verses 11-19 and 31-32
- Chapter 5 verse 2 and 21-33
- Chapter 6 verses 23-24

Colossians:

Chapter 3 verses 12-14

I Thess.:

- Chapter 4 verse 9

II Thess.:

- Chapter 2 verses 10-12

I Tim.:

- Chapter 1 verses 4-10

Titus:

- Chapter 2 verse 4
- Chapter 3 verses 2-5

Hebrews:

- Chapter 12 verse 6

James:

- Chapter 2 verse 8

1 Pet.:

- Chapter 1 verses 22-23
- Chapter 2 verse 7
- Chapter 3 verses 8-11
- Chapter 4 verses 8-9

1 Jn.:

- Chapter 1 verses 5-10
- Chapter 2 verses 3-11 and 15-17
- Chapter 4 verses 4-21 and 5:1-5

Revelation.:

- Chapter 12 verse 11

Lev.:

- Chapter 19 verse 18

Deuteronomy:

- Chapter 6 verse 5
- Chapter 7 verses 6-9, and 13

Proverbs:

- Chapter 3 verse 12
- Chapter 10 verse 12

Song of Solomon:

- Chapter 6 verses 6-7

Notes:

Discernment

"How shall we know the word which the Lord hath spoken?" Deuteronomy 18:21

I. God has promised discernment to his people. Malachi 3 :18

II. How can discernment of doctrine be learned?

A) It is learnt by experience, and it comes with spiritual maturity. Hebrews 5: 14

B) any person who truly desires to do the will of God "shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God."

John 7: 17

Nehemiah 6: 12 -14

C) The Holy Spirit "will guide you into all truth?" for he is our teacher.

John 16:13; 14 :26

I Corinthians 2 :15

I John 2 :27

D) We can be trained to discern truth from error through sound teaching and knowledge of the Scriptures.

Hebrews 4 :12

2 Timothy 3 :15, 6

Ezekiel 44 :23

III. How can false ministry be recognized?

A) " By their fruit ye shall know them."

Matthew 7 :15-20

B) Anyone who refuses to acknowledge the Lordship of Jesus Christ cannot be sent from God.

Mark 9 :39

I Corinthians 12 :3

Notes:

Holiness

Definitions:

Dictionary: The state or quality of being holy. Having a divine origin; sacred. Having a spiritual or moral worth, meriting reverence.

Hebrew: Kadash: To make holy, more specifically, to separate and cleanse.

Greek: Hagios: Holy, literally not of this earth. Usually referring to the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Hagiaamos: Is translated sanctification, refer to the work whereby o becomes separated unto God in our entire life and conduct.

Application:

Believers are already hagios (holy) by faith, must continue in pursuit of hagiaamos (sanctification) whereby we become separated unto God as vessels of honor. True holiness is simple, it is without falsehood, perverseness of spirit, and deceitfulness of heart. Whereas hypocrites are called in scripture “double-minded men” because they pretend to know God, but in essence follow the world. There is neither sincerity no singleness of heart concerning the Lord’s exhortation “to love God and our neighbors”.

Several lessons regarding holiness as conveyed in scripture are:

- 1) Holiness derives from a person God, who is himself holy.
- 2) Holiness is not an act of me obtainable by some ritual, observance, ceremony, tradition or any works.
- 3) Holiness is sanctification conferred upon the believer as confirmation of our faith in Jesus Christ. His blood cleanses us from all unrighteousness (SIN).

EXAMPLES OF HOLINESS

GOD IS: 6:3

JESUS LUKE 1: 35

ISRAEL EX: 19 : 5-6

CHRISTIANS I PETER 2 : 1-5

Notes:

Holiness Study Lessons

Chapter	Verse(s)	Chapter	Verse(s)
Matthew 5	6-8; 29-30; 48; and 12-33	Phil. 1	9-11 (Also Ch. 2:12-16; Ch. 4:6-8)
Mark 9	33-50	Col. 1	19-23; (Also Ch.3:1-17)
Luke 6	17-49	I Thess 3	12-13; (Also Ch. 4:1-11; Ch. 5:15-24)
John 15	Also Ch. 17:20-3	II Thess 3	13
Romans 6 - 8	Also Ch. 12:1-3 and 9-21; Ch. 13:8-14	I Timothy 1	5-10; (Also Ch. 4:7-8; Ch. 6:3-16)
I Corinthians	Ch. 3:16-17; Ch. 6:9-20; Ch.15:33-34	II Timothy 2	19-26; (Also Ch. 3:15-17; Ch. 4:1-4)
II Corinthians	6:14-18; 7:1; 10:3-5; 11:2; 13:5-8	Titus 1	1 and 14-16; (Also Ch. 2:11-15; Ch. 3:1-11)
Galatians 5	13 -26	Heb. 10, 12	(Also Chapter 13:1-6)
Ephesians 1	4; 13-14; (Also Ch. 2:1-10; Ch. 4:17-32; Ch. 5:1-21)	James 1, 2, 3, and 4th	(entire chapters)
Chapter	Verse(s)	Chapter	Verse(s)
I Peter 1, 2, 3 and 4th	(entire chapters)		
II Peter 1	1-11; (Also Ch. 2; Ch. 3:9-18)		
I Jn.	(entire book)		
Lev. 20	26		
Deut. 14	2; (Also Ch. 28:9)		
Ps. 24	3; (Also Ch. 32:2)		
Is. 32	17; (Also Ch. 38:8; Ch. 61:3-11)		
Mic. 6	8		

Tithe and Offerings

Old Covenant | Voluntarily:

GenesisChapter 4 verses 1-8
GenesisChapter 14 verses 18-20
GenesisChapters 28 verses 20-20

Mandatory under the LAW

Exodus Chapters 23 verse 19 ; Chapter 34 verse 26
LeviticusChapter 27 verses 30-32
Numbers Chapter 18th esp. verses 20-32

Deuteronomy Chapter 12 verses 4-7
Deuteronomy Chapter 14 verses 22-28
Deuteronomy Chapter 26 verses 12-15
Deuteronomy Chapter 28 verses 11-14

II Chronicles Chapter 31 verses 4-12

Nehemiah Chapter 10 verses 37-38
Nehemiah Chapter 12 verse 44
Nehemiah Chapter 13 verses 10-14

Proverbs Chapter 3 verses 7-12
Haggai Chapter 1 verses 2-11
Malachi Chapter 3 verses 7-12
Matthew Chapter 23 verse 23
Mark Chapter 12 verses 41-44
Luke Chapter 11 verse 42

Notes:

Tithe and Offerings

New Covenant:

Acts	Chapter 4 verses 34-35
I Corinthians	Chapter 16 verses 1-2
II Corinthians	Chapters 8 and 9
I Timothy	Chapter 5 verses 17-18
Hebrews	Chapter 7 esp. 12th verse

Notes:

Promises:

I Corinthians	Chapter 2 verses 9-10
II Corinthians	Chapter 1 verses 17-20
Deuteronomy	Chapter 28 verses 1-14
Psalms	Chapter 91 and Chapter 103 verses 1-5
Galatians	Chapter 3
Ephesians	Chapter 3
Philippians	Chapter 4 verse 5-19
I Peter	Chapter 2 verses 5-10
III John 2nd verse	

Notes:

Paul's Examples:

Acts	Chapter 18 verse 3
I Thessalonians	Chapter 2 verses 1-13

Notes:

The Study of a Virtuous Woman

Proverbs 31:10-31

Who can find a virtuous woman for her price is far above rubies. Virtuous here is from the Hebrew word chayil it means strong in all moral and mental qualities. Ruth is the only woman in the bible Who is called a virtuous woman. The first chapter of the book of Matthew speaks of the Kingly highly line of Christ. It speaks of only four women when speaking of the genealogy of Jesus. Rahab and Ruth who were Gentiles Tamar and Bathsheba were Jews. So Christ descended from both Gentile and Jew. Jesus genealogy is off mix races.

**Rahab was a Harlow
(Jas. 2:25)**

**Tamar and Bathsheba committed Adultery
(Gen. 38/2 Sam 11:1-5)**

**Ruth was a virtuous woman
(Ruth 3:11)**

And she was the link from a nation (Moab) that was not of God's chosen people to the one race that was Israelites. She gave birth to Obed King David's grandfather.

The heart of her husband does safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil. She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life.

Her husband has absolute confidence in her. She will not be a waster. Their household will be self sufficient. She seeketh wool, and flax, and works willing and works willing with her hands. She rises when it is yet night, and gives meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens. She is a worker, and a business person. She gets up early to prepare her house and she is kind to others.

She considers a field and buys it. With the fruit of her hands she plants a vineyard. She is self sufficient. She has her own money because she is able to make her own decision about purchases.

She girds her loins with strength and strengthens her arms.

She is a worker. Not a weak woman who needs a man to carry things for her because she is so gentle and fragile.

She perceives that her merchandise is good: for candle goes not out by night. She lays her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distant. Whatever she does is of quality. She rises early and is up late at night in order to make sure her household is in order.

She stretches out her hands to the poor; yea, she reaches forth her hands to the needy. She is a woman of charity not blind to the less fortunate in life. She is not afraid of the snow for her household: for all her household is clothed with scarlet.

She is prepared for the future. It is like us in Florida preparing for a hurricane. We make sure we have all the supplies we need in order to protect our family. She gives her family the best, they are provided for.

She makes herself coverings of tapestry; her clothing is of silk and purple. She is well dressed. Silk represents quality and purple royalty. Therefore, we can deduce she dressed in the style of royalty.

Her husband is known in the gates, when he sits among the elders of the land. She marries well or maybe he is respected because he married so well.

She makes fine linen and sells it and delivers girdles unto the merchant.

Reinforces the fact that she is a businesswoman. She knows what is in demand and the merchants will purchase. She is resourceful.

Strength and honor are her clothing and she shall rejoice in the time to come. She openeth her mouth with wisdom and in her tongue is the law of kindness.

- A woman of strength...**
- A woman of honor...**
- A woman of wisdom...**
- A woman of kindness...**

She looks well to the ways of her household, and eats not the bread of idleness. She is a participating in her household.

- Their education...**
- Their spirituality...**
- She is a hard worker in all aspects of life.**

Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also and he praises her. Her family knows how blessed they are that she is their mother and wife. Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.

Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain: but a woman that fears the Lord, shall be praised.

Notes:

A Dictionary of Theological Terms

Apocrypha

(The hidden things) the Apocrypha is a collection of 13 books written after the Hebrew Old Testament. These books are included in the Septuagiant as an addition to the Old Testament books. The Roman Catholic Douai Version (printed 1609) includes 11 of the apocryphal books scattered among the old testament, i.e. not printed separately.

Apologetics

A defense - In first Timothy, Paul uses the word at my first defense no one stood by me. Apologetics is the defense of the Christian faith. Modern apologetics seeks to show on what basis Christians believe in God. It asks and answers such questions as: 'What is revelation? What is *faith? What are the proofs of God's existence? What are miracles? What is the relationship between religion and science?'

Atonement

The death of Christ on the cross by which he satisfied the demands of the law of God and obtain salvation for his people. Atonement is in inclusive word to describe all that Christ did towards God and with people he prohibited covered toward his people by his death. He propitiated (covered over) the wrath of god by taking upon himself the punishment of the sin of his people. Christ's atoning work is the basis of his people's *regeneration, forgiveness, reconciliation, reception of the Holy Spirit.

Attributes of God

An attribute is a characteristic. Some of the attributes of God belong to him alone. He does not communicate them to mankind. So we call these his incommunicable attributes.

Baptist

The church is both invisible and local. All believers in heaven and earth make up the invisible church. The local church is the body of believers to meet together in a particular place and acknowledge Christ. All church members are equal in status though each has different gifts.

Biblical Theology

The branch of study which seeks to state the Bible's whole teaching of both Old and New testament - on a given subject, i.e. the nature of God, the life after death etc. Biblical Theology traces the development of the Bible's teaching on a subject, i.e. sacrifice in the Old Testament to the sacrificial work of Christ in the New Testament.

Canon

A rule or standard, or that which is measured by a standard. The canon of scripture is 66 books of the Bible.

Charismatic

Spiritual gifts. The charismata are given by the 'charis' (*grace) of God. Romans 5:15; 6:23 say that salvation is a charisma. 1 Corinthians 7:7 says that the married man has the 'charisma' of being married, and the unmarried man has the 'charisma' of being unmarried.

Christology

The study of the *Person and Work of Christ.

Covenant Theology

Covenant theology sees the covenant idea occurring throughout scripture, i.e. the covenant of works and the covenant of grace. It is important to understand that this does not mean the old covenant.

Diaspora

(Greek; English word-dispersion) This term can denote either Jews scattered in the non-Jewish world (as John 7:35; 1Pete 1:1), or the places on which they reside (James 1:1).

Doctrine

It means the teachings of scripture. It can refer to the teaching in general, i.e. the whole of the Christian faith (as in 1st Timothy 4: 16), or it can refer to a particular division of Christian teaching.

Eschatology

Is the study of the last things. Personal eschatology concerns that last thing of the individual person - death and destiny, as a believer or an unbeliever. General eschatology includes the study of the second coming, the end of the age, the general resurrection, the judgement day, the new heavens and a new earth.

Exegesis

To leave out, draw out - exegesis is explaining and making clear the meaning of a passage of scripture. Exact exegesis demands some knowledge of the biblical language (Hebrew and Greek), and knowledge of facts concerning that particular section of scripture.

A Dictionary of Theological Terms

CONTINUED ...

Final preservation

All true believers will finally arrived in heaven. Once saved, they cannot be lost. Final presentation is consistent with the other great doctrines of Salvation. God elects his people, *calls them, justifies them and finally *glorifies them (Romans 8:30).

Glossolaia

(Greek'glossa'-a tongue, and 'laleo' - to speaking in tongues; the miracle that took place in Acts 2:4

Gnosticism

Gnosticism was a dangerous heresy which attacked the early *church as early as the first century, the apostolic period. Several passages of scripture are written with gnosticism in view.

Grace - Saving Grace

God's favour to his people in saving them through Christ. Other terms relation to grace are:

Hermeneutics

(Greek' hermeneuo' to interpret) The study of the principles of interpreting the scriptures. It is important, for example, to know if the passage is history, poetry, or doctrine; if it is spoken. Who said it to whom and in what circumstances.

Homiletics

(Greek 'homileo' - to converse)

The study of principles of conversing; that is of *preaching.

Inerrancy

(Latin relative's in, with errare' - to make a mistake; English word 'err') The impossibility of making a mistake. To say that the Bible is inerrant is to say that the inspired original contained no mistakes, whether of science, history, geography, description, or doctrine.

Kerygma

That which is *preached, from 'kerussa' to herald or preach. The kerygma' is the word used of apostles' preaching about Jesus Christ, his life, death, resurrection and coming again.

Koine

(Short for the Greek words 'koine collector's - common language)

Liberation of Theology

A theology which claims to set people free, but certainly does not speak of the freedom of which Christ and Paul spoke (John 8:36; Galatians 5:1). The test of theology is seen by liberation the theologians in bringing economic justice and political freedom to oppressed people.

Pentateuch

The first 5 books of the Old Testament. The books are known in Hebrew as the law' the first of the 3 divisions of the Old Testament (law, prophets, writings)

Pneumatology

(Greek 'pneuma-spirit, wind) The study of the *Person and work of the Holy Spirit.

Priesthoods of All Believers

The new testament does not teach that there is an ecclesiastical *office of priest. Christ has fulfilled the Old Testament priesthood and is the only priest. The New Testament does, however, teach that all believers are priest in a lesser sense. (1Peter 2:5-9; Revelation 1:5-6)

Septuagint

The translation into Greek of the Hebrew Old testament. This was made in Alexandria (Egypt) in third century BC. The New Testament writers quoted from this version.

