



Welcome to Session 5  
Gregg Ferrie

# THIS SESSION

- Tips on Reading
- Translations and Versions of the Bible
- Overview of the Books of the Bible
  - Southern Exile to Christ
- Study Tools (Part 2)
  - Bible Dictionaries, Bible Atlas, Treasury of Scriptural Knowledge, etc.
- Workshop – Study Tools

LEARN TO  
READ THE  
**BIBLE**  
*EFFECTIVELY*

# TIPS ON READING V3

Workbook  
pages 72-74

# BIBLE READING TIPS - REVIEW

- Read with an open mind and no preconceived ideas as much as possible
- Keep reading - even if you don't understand everything
- Read aloud and read with someone else
- Read with a pencil and notebook – write things down
- Read it again – you will find you will have missed things
- Try and make your reading a daily habit and follow a plan
- Read the entire Bible not just the Psalms or the NT
- Always read prayerfully – ask God to reveal his Word to you!

# TIPS ON READING V3

- Regular diet of Bible reading
  - Make reading your bible a part of your daily “diet”
  - Just like we need to eat if we want to cultivate the mind of God we need to partake of his word on a regular basis
- Allow time and plan for it
  - Just like most people plan their evening around supper. A daily “diet” of the Word of God increases our knowledge and allows His word to impact our minds and hearts
  - Select a translation you are comfortable with. KJV has lots of great study tools but the language is a bit archaic. The NASB is a modern more literal translation which is easier to read
  - We recommend finding a comfortable spot
- Select a good Bible Reading Plan
  - Select a plan that takes you through the entire bible in one year

# TIPS ON READING V3

- Read aloud
  - 2002 Oxford University study states reading aloud improves comprehension and retention by 22%
- Ask yourself questions:
  - What is the main subject? And the main context
  - Who are the main people involved?
  - What does it say about God or Christ?
  - What is the central lesson being taught?
  - What example is there to follow?
  - Can I find this theme anywhere else in the Bible?
  - What do I most need to apply to my life today?
  - Are there any words I should look up the definition?

# TIPS ON READING V3

- **Study every passage within its literary context.** Literary context includes both a text's immediate setting (the verses around it) and its relationship to the entire book.
- Recognize that the social, historical, and cultural environment of a biblical passage differs from that of today, and then **understand a passage considering those differences.**
- When studying a passage, **compare several translations**, or versions, to estimate the most likely meaning of a word or phrase.
- Interpret any single passage considering what the **author has written elsewhere.**
- Interpret the Bible as a whole. That is, **interpret the Bible considering the entire message of the Bible.**

# TRANSLATIONS AND VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE

LEARN TO  
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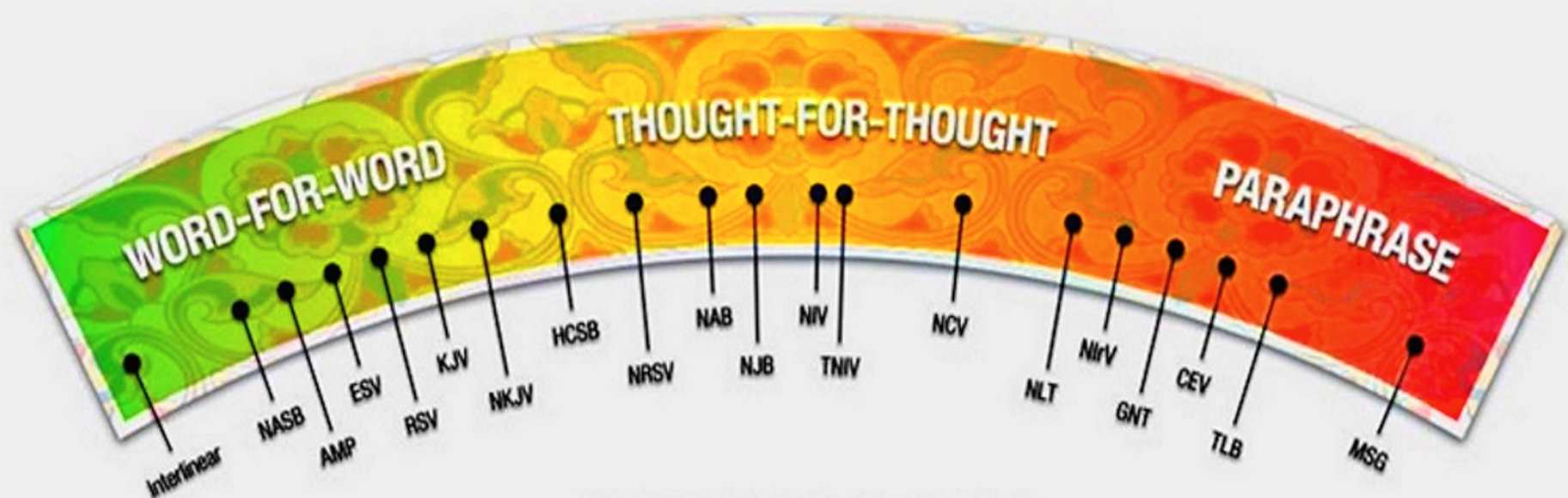
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# TRANSLATION TYPES

- **Word-for-Word (Literal):**
  - Literally translated from the original text using a Word for Word form of translation
- **Thought-for-Thought (Dynamic Equivalence):**
  - Using some literal processes, it is more of a Sense for Sense or Thought for Thought form of translation
- **Paraphrase:**
  - Translators paraphrased the text, or translated from another version – instead of from an original manuscript

# Types of Bible Translations



NASB - New American Standard Bible  
AMP - Amplified Bible  
ESV - English Standard Version  
RSV - Revised Standard Version  
KJV - King James Version  
NKJV - New King James Version

HCSB - Holman Christian Standard Bible  
NRSV - New Revised Standard Version  
NAB - New American Bible  
NJB - New Jerusalem Bible  
NIV - New International Version  
TNIV - Today's New International Version  
NCV - New Century Version  
NLT - New Living Translation

NlrV - New International Reader's Version  
GNT - Good News Translation  
(also Good News Bible)  
CEV - Contemporary English Version  
TLB - The Living Bible  
MSG - The Message

# TRANSLATION TYPES

- **Best: Literal Translation** (or formal equivalent): Attempts to keep the exact words and phrases of the original. It is faithful to the original text – and what God intended.
  - **Issues:** Hard to read due to old English wording and phrases, or difficult wording and grammar
  - **Positives:** Accurate to the original texts. Many deep study tools available
  - Examples: King James Version (KJV), English Standard Version (ESV), New American Standard Bible (NASB)
- **Good: Thought for Thought:**(dynamic equivalent) translation. Attempts to keep a constant historical distance regarding history and facts but updates the writing style and grammar.
  - **Issues:** Do not accurately follow the original text – doctrinal/translator bias
  - **Positives:** Easy to read – can help clear up some difficult passages
  - Examples: New International Version (NIV), New English Bible (NEB)
- **Fair: Free Translation:** (paraphrase). Translates the ideas from the original text but without being constrained by the original words or language. Seeks to eliminate historical distance.
  - **Issues:** Not accurate to the original manuscripts or text. Significant translational license taken
  - **Positives:** Easy to read.
  - Examples: The Living Bible, The Good News Bible

# COMPARISON OF TRANSLATIONS

## Doctrinal Bias

- **KJV (LT)**: Phil 2:6 *Who, **being in the form of God**, thought it not robbery to be equal with God:*
- **ESV (LT)**: Phil 2:6 *who, **though he was in the form of God**, did not count equality with God a thing to be grasped...*
- **NIV (DE)**: Phil 2:6 *Who, **being in very nature[a] God**, did not consider equality with God something to be used to his own advantage;*
- **CEV (PT)**: Phil 2:6 ***Christ was truly God***. *But he did not try to remain equal with God.*
  - *Original Greek manuscripts specifically say ‘being in the form of God’ in translation. Paul is alluding to the statement in Genesis about being formed in the image (and likeness) of God (Gen 1:26) – reference to the physical form of the angels and moral propensity (capacity to know the difference from good or evil)*
  - *Adam and Eve’s sin where they strove to be like God was in effect usurping or grasping at equality.*
  - *It is also worth noting that the reference to “God” in Gen. 1:26 is the Hebrew word “Elohim” (which refers to the angels) not God himself often called Yahweh*
  - *Note both NIV and CEV are not literal translations – but paraphrased, or free translations which can lose a lot of the original meaning. And most importantly, alter the original intent of the passage*

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# OVERVIEW 4

Southern  
Exile to  
Christ

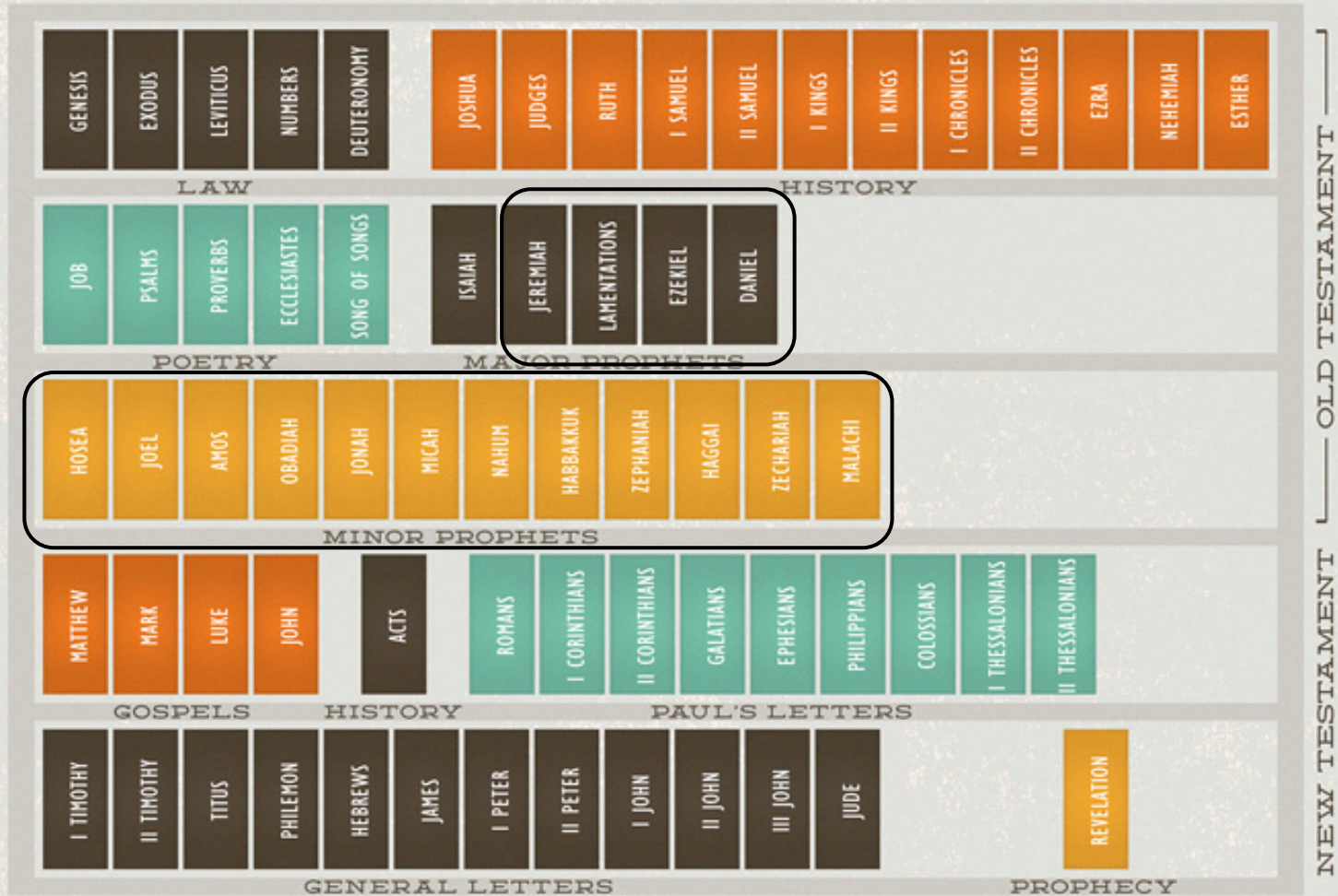
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# OVERVIEW SESSIONS TO DATE:

- Class 2: Background & Genesis
- Class 3: Exodus to David
- Class 4: Solomon to Northern Exile
- **Class 5: Southern Exile to Christ**
- Class 6: New Testament (Part 1)
- Class 7: New Testament (Part 2)

The overall structure of the Bible

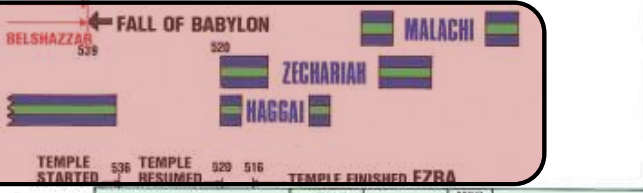
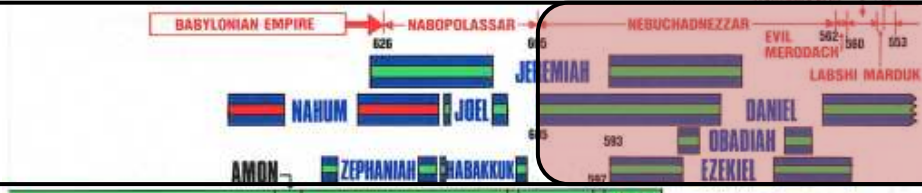
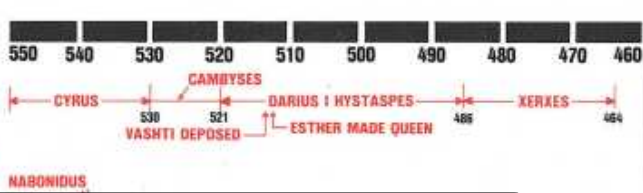
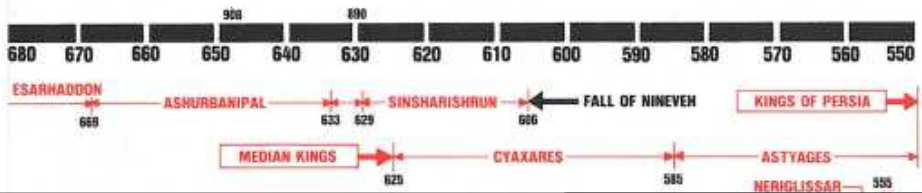
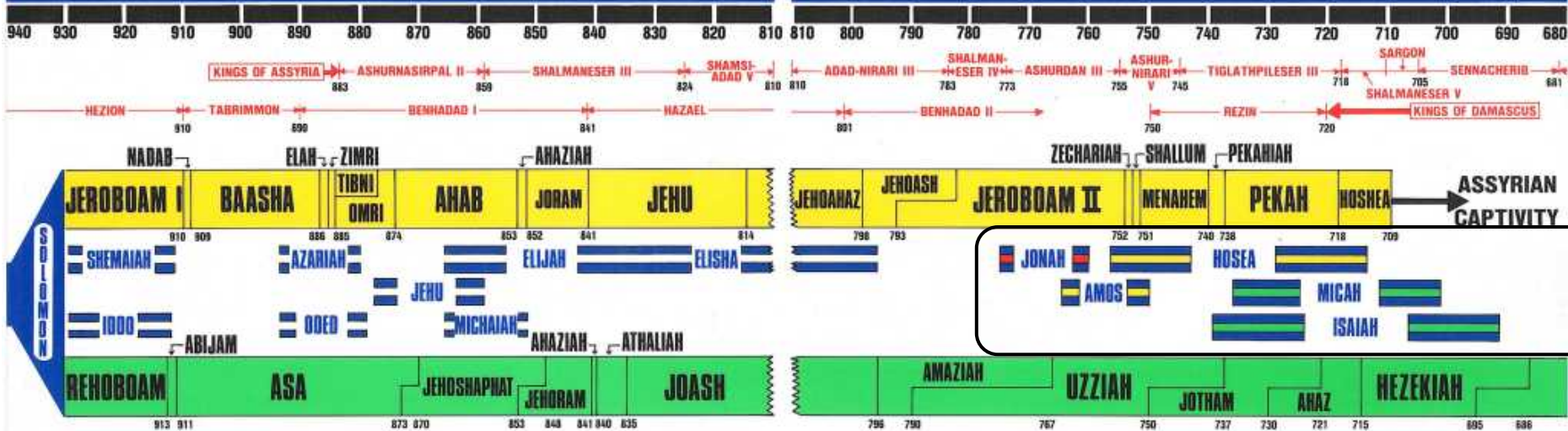
# BOOKS of the BIBLE



66 BOOKS 40 AUTHORS 1500 YEARS 3 LANGUAGES 3 CONTINENTS

# THE KINGS AND PROPHETS

# OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH



## KEY

940 Years B.C.

- █ Nations around Israel
- █ Kings of Judah
- █ Kings of Israel
- █ Prophets (no book)
- █ Prophets to Nations
- █ Prophets to Israel
- █ Prophets to Judah
- █ Judah after Captivity



# THE PROPHETS ROLE

- Focus our attention on the prophets in the Old Testament
- Role of the Prophets:
  - Bring God's messages to the Nations of Israel and Judah
  - The People usually did not listen
  - God used other nations for judgment – Babylon and Assyria
  - God sent more and more prophets to the nation to convert
- Examples of Prophets:
  - Prophets to the southern kingdom, such as Micah and Isaiah.
  - Prophets sent to other nations, such as Jonah to Nineveh

# KEY HISTORICAL POINTS

- The Northern Kingdom of Israel is now gone into captivity by Assyria
- 2 Kings 18 and 19
  - The Assyrians invaded Judah, conquering virtually all the kingdom except the city of Jerusalem. This occurred during the time when Hezekiah was king of Judah.
- Isaiah 36 and 37
  - The king of Assyria came with a vast army which surrounded Jerusalem. They called for Hezekiah's surrender. The Assyrians had overcome all the gods of the other nations, so they thought that they could conquer Israel.
- God responds to the request in Isaiah 37:36
  - Judah is given respite – and the Assyrians are defeated

# OVERVIEW OF BOOKS

- Final Chapters of 2 Chronicles and 2 Kings deal with the ending of the Nation of Judah
- Jeremiah and Ezekiel's final words of prophesy
- Book of Daniel foretells of the nations of Babylon, Persia, Greece, Rome
- Ezra and Nehemiah deal with the return of some exiles and the reestablishment of the Temple and walls of Jerusalem

# FOCUS ON THE BOOK OF DANIEL

- **Author: Daniel, Nebuchadnezzar**
  - **Time: 605-535 B.C.**
- **Summary: The book of Daniel predicts the destiny of two opposing powers: The Kingdom of Men and The Kingdom of God**
- **The most high rules in the kingdom of men**
- **Dealing w/ nations that control Israel.**
- **Prophecies from Daniel's day to Kingdom Age.**
- **THE UNIVERSAL SOVEREIGNTY OF GOD - AS REVEALED THROUGH PERSONAL EXPERIENCE - Chapter 1: 1- 6:28**
  - **Human Learning Judged - Ch. 1:1-21**
  - **Human Philosophy Judged - Ch. 2:1-49**
  - **Human Worship Judged - Ch. 3:1-30**
  - **Human Pride Judged - Ch. 4:1-37**
  - **Human Impiety Judged - Ch. 5:1-31**
  - **Human Oppression Judged - Ch. 6:1-28**

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# OVERVIEW OF DANIEL 1-6

- Ch 2: Nebuchadnezzar's dream of the Great Image
- Ch 3: Daniels friends in the Fiery Furnace
- Ch 4: Prophecy of Nebuchadnezzar's Insanity
- Ch 5: Belshazzar's Feast and the writing on the Wall
- Ch 6: Daniel and the lions Den
- Daniels prophecies of the present and future
- Daniels prophecies of the restoration of Israel



Gold

Silver

Bronze

Iron

Iron/Clay

~ Golden Age ~  
**BABYLON the Great**  
"the Lion"  
Chaldean Dynasty  
(634-562 B.C.)  
King Nebuchadnezzar II

~ Silver Age ~  
**Achaemenid Empire**  
"the Bear"  
Medians and Persians  
(550-330 B.C.)  
King Cyrus the Great

~ Bronze Age ~  
**Greco-Macedonia**  
"the Leopard"  
Hellenistic Era  
(336-323 B.C. / 168 B.C.)  
Alexander the Great

~ Iron Age ~  
**Roman Empire**  
"the Beast"  
Western and Eastern  
(44 B.C. - 476 A.D.)  
Reign of the "Caesars"

~ MODERN AGE ~  
"NEW"  
**ROMAN EMPIRE**  
10 Kings / Kingdoms

**NEW WORLD ORDER**

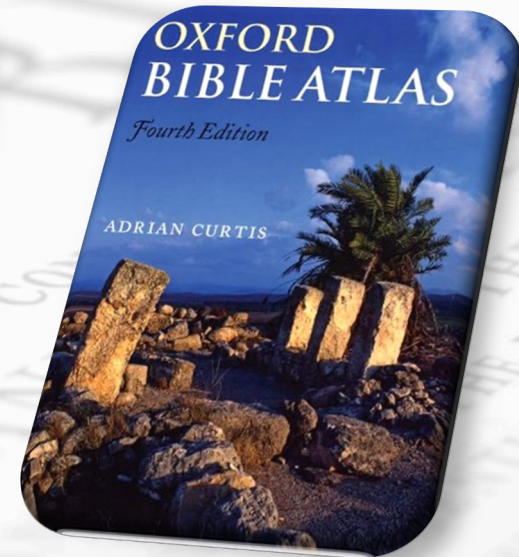
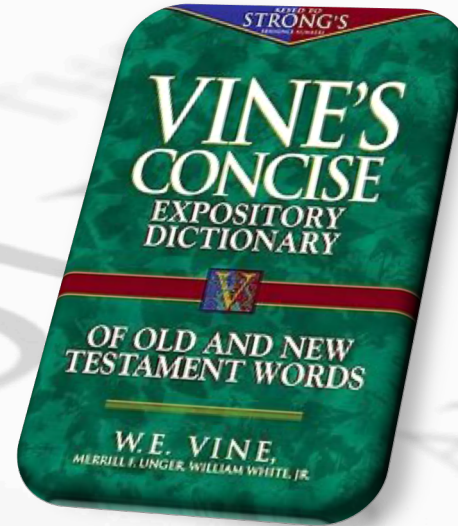
# DANIELS IMAGE IN DANIEL CHAPTER 2

# STUDY TOOLS: PART 2

Workbook  
pages 86-87

# TYPES OF STUDY AIDS

- Bible Dictionaries
- Bible Atlases
- History Books
- Commentaries
- Treasury of Scriptural Knowledge (TSK)



## Just a Word of Caution:

- Commentaries, dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc. are the work of uninspired men commenting about inspired scripture passages. Such reference books can be useful but read carefully with an eye toward skepticism. Never place total confidence in the writings of uninspired men. Use Scripture to verify or reject their conclusions.



In Ezekiel 3:8, 9 it illustrates the divine firmness imparted to Ezekiel in resisting the Israelites who refused to listen to the voice of God. He says, "Behold, I have made thy face strong against their faces, and thy forehead strong against their foreheads. As an adamant harder than flint have I made thy forehead."

#### ADJURATION

The primitive meaning of the word "adjure" is to put under an oath, as in Joshua 6:26. A judge or king, or high priest with official authority put a person on his solemn oath, involving the obligation of witnesses; Saul adjured the people not to eat till the evening (1 Samuel 14:24). But the word is used in the sense of making a solemn charge without the accompaniment of an oath, as when Ahab adjured Micaiah to tell the truth (1 Kings 22:16; compare with Song of Solomon 2:7 R.V.; 3:5; 5:8, 9; 8:4). In Leviticus 5:1, anyone who heard the voice of adjuration and was a witness of it, even though he had only known about it, had to bear his iniquity if he did not utter it.

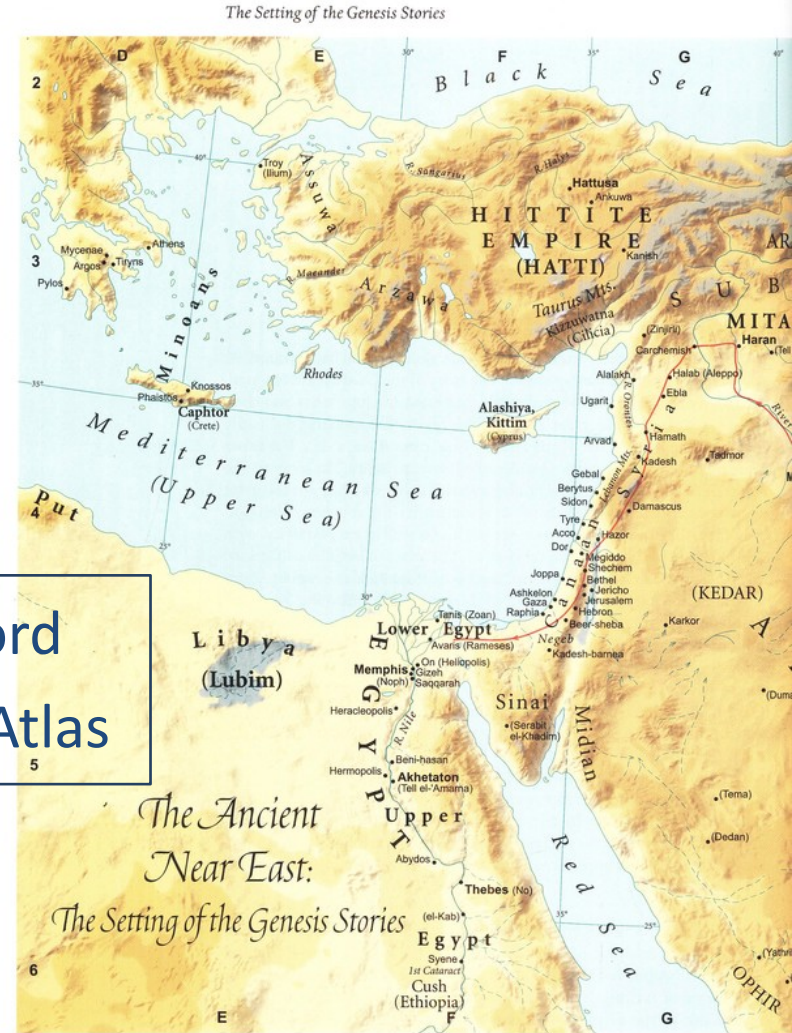
When the high priest adjured the Lord Jesus by the living God to tell the truth as to whether He was the Christ the Son of God, though He had refused to reply to false witnesses, He answered the adjuration by an affirmative, thus declaring His own Godhead (compare Mark 5:7; Acts 19:13; 1 Thessalonians 5:27).

#### ADOPTION

This means to take care of a son who was not one by birth. Abraham adopted Eliezer; Pharaoh's daughter adopted Moses; Mordecai adopted Esther. See also the instances of Sarai in relation to the son to be borne by Hagar; and Leah and Rachel in relation to the children to

Vines  
Expository  
Dictionary

Oxford  
Bible Atlas



# THE TREASURY of SCRIPTURE KNOWLEDGE

Complete with  
500,000 Scripture references  
and parallel passages organized to  
help you discover the truths  
of the Bible

*GOD creates heaven and earth, 1; the light, 3; the firmament, 6; separates the dry land, 9; forms the sun, moon, and stars, 14; fishes and fowls, 20; cattle, wild beasts, and creeping things, 24; creates man in his own image, blesses him, 28; grants the fruits of the earth for food, 29.*

1 beginning. Pr. 8. 22-24; 16. 4. Mar. 13. 19. Jno. 1. 1-3. He. 1. 10. 1 Jno. 1. 1. Gal. Ek. 20. 11; 31. 27. 1 Ch. 16. 26. No. 6. 1. Job 38. 20; 38. 4. Ps. 8; 88. 6; 9. 180. 11. 12; 96. 5; 102. 25; 104. 24. 30; 115. 15; 121. 2; 124. 8; 134. 3; 136. 5; 146. 6; 148. 4. 5. Pr. 3. 19; 8. 22-30. Ec. 12. 1. Is. 37. 16; 40. 26, 28; 43. 6; 44. 24; 45. 18; 61. 13, 16; 65. 17. Je. 10. 12; 32. 17; 61. 15. Zec. 12. 1. Mat. 11. 25. Ac. 4. 24; 14. 15; 17. 24. Ro. 1. 19, 20; 11. 36. 1 Co. 8. 6. Ep. 3. 9. Col. 1. 16. 17. He. 1. 2; 8. 4; 11. 3. 2 Pe. 3. 5. Re. 3. 14; 4. 11; 10. 6; 14. 7; 21. 6; 22. 13.

2 without. Job 26. 7. Is. 45. 18. Je. 4. 23. Na. 2. 10. Spirit. Job 26. 13. Ps. 33. 6; 104. 30. Is. 40. 12-14. 3 God. Ps. 33. 6; 9. 118. 5. Mat. 8. 3. Jno. 11. 43. Let. Job 36. 30; 38. 19. Pa. 97. 11; 104. 2; 118. 27. Is. 45. 7; 60. 19. Jno. 1. 5, 9; 3. 19. 2 Co. 4. 6. Ep. 5. 8, 14. 1 Ti. 6. 16. 1 Jno. 1. 5; 2. 8.

4 that. ver. 10, 12, 15, 25, 31. Ec. 2. 13; 11. 7. the light from the darkness. Heb. between the light and between the darkness.

5 Day, and. ch. 8. 22. Ps. 19. 2; 74. 10; 104. 20. Is. 45. 7. Je. 33. 20. 1 Co. 3. 13. Ep. 5. 13. 1 Th. 5. 5. And the evening and the morning were. Heb. and the evening was, and the morning was. ver. 5, 13, 19, 23, 31.

6 Let there. ver. 14, 20; ch. 7. 11. 1. 24; 8. 26. 7. 8, 13; 37. 11, 18; 38. 22-26. Ps. 19. 1; 33. 6, 9; 104. 2; 136. 5, 6; 148. 4; 150. 1. Ec. 11. 3. Je. 10. 10, 12, 13; 51. 15. Zec. 12. 1. firmament. Heb. expansion.

7 divided. Pr. 8. 28, 29. above. Job 26. 8. Pa. 104. 16. 148. 4. Ec. 11. 3. and if. ver. 9, 11, 15, 24. Mat. 8. 27. 8 God. ver. 5, 10; ch. 5. 2. evening. ver. 5, 13, 19, 23, 31.

9 Job 26. 7, 10; 38. 8-11. Ps. 24. 1, 2; 33. 7; 95. 6; 104. 3, 5-9; 136. 5, 6. Pr. 8. 28, 29. Ec. 1. 7. Je. 5. 22. Jon. 1. 9. 2 Pe. 3. 5. Re. 10. 6.

10 God now. ver. 4. De. 32. 4. Ps. 104. 31. 11 Let the. ch. 2. 5. Job 28. 5. Ps. 104. 14-17; 147. 8. Mat. 6. 30. He. 6. 7. grass. Heb. tender grass. fruit. ver. 29; ch. 2. 9, 16. Ps. 1. 3. Je. 17. 8. Mat. 3. 10; 7. 16-20. Mar. 4. 28. Lu. 6. 43, 44. Ja. 3. 12.

12 earth. Is. 61. Mat. 4. 28. her. Is. 55. 10, 11. Mat. 13. 24-26. Lu. 6. 44. 2 Co. 9. 10. Gal. 6. 7. 14 Let there. De. 4. 19. Job 25. 3, 5; 38. 12-14. Ps. 8. 3, 4; 19. 1-6; 74. 16, 17; 104. 19, 20; 119. 91; 136. 7-9; 148. 3, 6. Is. 40. 26. Je. 31. 35; 33. 20, 25. lights. Or, rather, luminaries or light-bearers; being a different word from that rendered light, in ver. 5. the day from the night. between the day and between the night. and let. ch. 8. 22; 9. 13. Job 8. 9; 38. 31, 32. Ps. 81. 3. Eze. 32. 7, 8; 46. 1, 6. Joel 2. 10, 30, 31; 3. 15. Am. 5. 8; 8. 9. Mat. 2. 2; 16. 2, 8; 24. 29. Mar. 13. 24. Lu. 21. 25, 26; 23. 45. Ac. 2. 19, 20. Re. 6. 12; 8. 12; 9. 2.

16 to vine. Heb. for the rule, etc. De. 4. 10. Jos. 10. 12-14. Job 31. 26; 38. 7. Ps. 8. 3; 19. 6; 74. 10; 136. 7, 9; 148. 3, 5. Is. 13. 19; 49. 23; 45. 7. Hab. 3. 11. Mat. 24. 29; 27. 45. 1 Co. 15. 41. Re. 16. 9; 21. 23. he made the stars also. Or, with the stars also.

17 ch. 9. 13. Job 38. 12. Ps. 8. 1, 3. Ac. 13. 47. 18 Ps. 19. 6. Je. 31. 35.

20 Let the waters. ver. 22; ch. 2. 10; 8. 17. Ps. 104. 24, 25; 148. 10. Ac. 17. 25. moving, or, creeping. 1 Ki. 4. 33. life. Heb. a living soul. ver. 30. Ec. 2. 21. fowl that may fly. Heb. let fowl fly. This marginal reading is more conformable to the original, and reconciles this passage with ch. 2. 10. The word fowl, from the Saxon *flean*, to fly, exactly corresponds to the original, which denotes every thing that flies, whether bird or insect. open firmament. Heb. face of the firmament. ver. 7, 14.

21 great. ch. 6. 20; 7. 14; 8. 19. Job 7. 12; 26. 5. Ps. 104. 24-26. Eze. 32. 2. Jon. 1. 17; 2. 10. Mat. 12. 40. brought. ch. 8. 17; 9. 7. Ek. 1. 7; 8. 3. God saw. ver. 18, 25, 31.

22 ver. 28; ch. 8. 17. 9. 1; 30. 27, 30; 35. 11. Le. 26. 9. Job 40. 15; 42. 12. Ps. 107. 81, 38; 128. 3; 144. 13, 14. Pr. 10. 22.

24 Let. ch. 6. 20; 7. 14; 8. 19. Job 38. 39, 40; 39. 1, 5, 9, 19; 40. 15. Ps. 50. 10; 104. 18, 23; 148. 10. Cattle, denotes domestic animals living on vegetables;—Beasts of the earth, wild animals; especially such as live on flesh; and—Creeping things, reptiles; or all the different genera of serpents, worms, and such animals as have no feet.

25 ch. 2. 19, 20. Job 12. 8-10; 25. 13.

26 Let us. ch. 8. 22; 11. 7. Job 35. 10. Ps. 100. 3; 149. 2. Is. 64. 8. Jno. 5. 17; 14. 23. 1 Jno. 5. 7. man. In Hebrew, Adam; probably so called either from the red earth of which he was formed, or from the bush or flesh-tint of the human countenance;

the name is intended to designate the species. In over. ch. 5. 1; 9. 6. Ec. 7. 29. Ac. 17. 26, 28, 29. 1 Co. 11. 7. 2 Co. 3. 18; 4. 4. Ep. 4. 24. Col. 1. 15;

3. 10. Ja. 3. 9. have dominion. ch. 9. 2, 3, 4. Job 5. 28. Ps. 8. 4-8; 104. 20-24. Ec. 7. 29. Je. 27. 6. Ac. 17. 20, 28, 29. 1 Co. 11. 7. 2 Co. 3. 18. Ep. 4. 24. Col. 3. 10. He. 2. 6-9. Ja. 3. 7, 9.

27 in the image. Ps. 139. 14. Is. 43. 7. Ep. 2. 10; 4. 24. Col. 1. 15. See ver. 26. male. ch. 2. 21-25; 5. 2. Mal. 2. 15. Mat. 19. 4. Mar. 10. 6. 1 Co. 11. 8, 9.

28 ver. 22; ch. 8. 17; 9. 1, 7; 17. 16, 20; 22. 17, 18; 24. 60; 26. 3, 4, 24; 33. 5; 49. 25. Le. 26. 9. 1 Ch. 4. 10; 26. 5. Job 42. 12. Ps. 107. 38; 127. 1-5; 128. 3, 4. Is. 45. 18. 1 Ti. 4. 3. moveth. Heb. creepeth. Ps. 69. 34, marg.

29 I have. Ps. 24. 1; 115. 16. Ho. 2. 8. Ac. 17. 24, 25, 28. 1 Ti. 6. 17. seeking. Heb. seeking to you.

ch. 2. 16; 9. 3. Job 38. 31. Ps. 104. 14, 15, 27, 28; 111. 5; 136. 25; 145. 16, 16; 146. 7; 147. 9. Is. 33. 16. Mat. 6. 11, 26, 26. Ac. 14. 17.

30 ch. 9. 3. Job 38. 59-61; 39. 4, 8, 30; 40. 15, 20. Ps. 104. 14; 145. 15, 16; 147. 9. life. Heb. a living soul.

31 very good. Job 38. 7. Ps. 19. 1, 2; 104. 24, 31. La. 3. 38. 1 Ti. 4. 4. and the earth. ver. 5, 8, 13, 15, 21. ch. 2. 2. Ex. 20. 11.

## CHAP. II.

The first Sabbath, 1-3. Further particulars concerning the manner of creation, 4-7. The planting of the garden of Eden, and its situation, 8-14; man is placed in it; and the tree of knowledge only forbidden, 15-17. The animals are named by Adam, 18. The making of woman, and the institution of marriage, 21.

1 Thus. ver. 4; ch. 1. 1, 10. Ex. 20. 11; 31. 17. 2 Ki. 19. 15. 2 Ch. 2. 12. Ne. 9. 6. Job 12. 9. Ps. 80. 11-13; 104. 2; 136. 8-9; 146. 6. Is. 42. 5; 45. 18; 48. 13; 55. 9; 65. 17. Je. 10. 12, 16. Zec. 12. 1. Ac. 4. 24. He. 4. 3. host. De. 4. 19; 17. 3. 2 Ki. 21. 3, 5. Ps. 33. 6, 9. Is. 34. 4; 40. 26-28; 45. 12. Je. 8. 2. Lu. 2. 13. Ac. 7. 42.

2 And on. ch. 1. 31. Ex. 20. 11; 23. 12; 31. 17. 2. 5. 14. Is. 58. 13. Jno. 5. 17. He. 4. 4. seventh day God. The LXX. Syriac, and the Samaritan Text read the sixth day, which is probably the true reading; as *y*, which stands for six, might easily be changed into *t*, which denotes seven. rested. Or, rather, ceased, as the Hebrew word is not opposed to weariness, but to action; as the Divine Being can neither know fatigue, nor stand in need of rest.

3 blessed. Ex. 16. 22-30; 20. 8-11; 23. 12; 31. 13-17; 34. 21; 35. 2, 3. Le. 23. 3; 25. 2, 3. De. 5. 12-14. Ne. 9. 14; 13. 15-22. Pr. 10. 22. Is. 56. 2-7; 58. 13, 14. Je. 17. 21-27. Eze. 20. 12. Mar. 2. 27. Lu. 23. 56. He. 4. 4-10. created and made. Heb. created to make.

4 the generations. ch. 1. 4; 5. 1; 10. 1; 11. 30; 25. 12, 19; 36. 1, 9. Ex. 6. 16. Job 38. 28. Ps. 90. 1, 2.

LEARN TO  
READ THE  
**BIBLE**  
*EFFECTIVELY*

# WORK SHOP

Lets practice  
what we have  
learned...

Workbook  
pages 88-95

# NEXT SESSION

- Mr. Clyde Snobelen - Session 6
- The Jews and the Law of Moses
- Terminology (Part 2)
- Workshop - Mystery
- The Role of Prophecy