

— A SEASON OF *Teshuvah* —

40 DAYS

— RETURN TO ME —

REPENT. RETURN. ROOT.



JOEL 2:12-13



“Yet even now,” declares the Lord, “**Return**
[שׁוּב *shuv*] to Me with all your heart, and with
fasting, weeping and mourning; and rend
your heart and not your garments. Now
return [שׁוּב *shuv*] to the Lord your God, for
He is gracious and compassionate, slow to
anger, abounding in lovingkindness and
relenting of evil.” ” Joel 2:12-13



Questions:

- Who is the God calling me to Return?
- Who will He be for me when I Return?
- What do I need to know about God?
- What do I need to tell others about God?



I NEED A

MIRACLE

Questions:

- Who is the God who performs miracles?
- How may I know this God?
- How does He want to reveal Himself to me?
- How can I learn about His miracle power?



FOUNDATIONS

THE BASICS OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE

What is Theology?

Theology is the study of God, His nature, and His relationship to the world, derived from the Greek words *theos* ("God") and *logos* ("word" or "study").

Key Branches of Biblical and Christian Theology

- **Biblical Theology:** Traces specific themes—such as the covenant, the kingdom of God, or sacrifice—across the historical unfolding of scripture from Genesis to Revelation.
- **Systematic Theology:** Organizes the overall teachings of the Bible into coherent, topical categories, such as the doctrine of God, the Trinity, or salvation.
- **Historical Theology:** Examines how the Christian church has interpreted, articulated, and defended biblical doctrines throughout history.
- **Practical Theology:** Applies scriptural truth directly to daily Christian living, ministry, preaching, and ethics.

What is Doctrine?

- Doctrine is a body of teaching. Christian doctrine is the teaching found in the Bible—about who God is, who we are, why the world exists, and so on. The subject merits careful thought because it plays a vital part in every Christian's life.
- Doctrine summarizes the truths of the Bible—synthesizing and condensing its teaching.
- Christians do not develop doctrine simply as individual students of Scripture. Those who believe in Christ live as members of his body, the church.
- Ongoing responsibility to guard doctrine is given by Scripture to the living leaders of the church—and specifically to the leaders of local church congregations.
- Sound Christian doctrine not only summarizes the very word of God and guarantees the health of the church; it also bears fruit in the lives of God's people. Doctrine is supremely practical. Your doctrine will determine how you live your life.

Study Topics In This Study

Week 1: Bibliology

Week 2: The Trinity

Week 3: The Doctrine of Sin

Week 4: Christology

Week 5: Soteriology

Week 6: The Doctrine of the Church

Week 7: Eschatology

Bibliology

- . You must establish *why* you believe what you believe before teaching anything else. Scripture is the foundation upon which all other doctrines sit.
- . The Bible is not a collection of human opinions, but God's breathing out of absolute truth. It is our final authority for faith, life, and practice.

Core Doctrines of Evangelical Bibliology

- **Inspiration:** The belief that God supernaturally guided human authors so that the words they wrote were simultaneously fully human and the very Word of God (2 Timothy 3:16–17).
- **Inerrancy:** The conviction that the original manuscripts (autographs) of Scripture are completely free from error or falsehood in everything they affirm, including history, science, and theology.
- **Infallibility:** The view that the Bible is incapable of failing, misleading, or deceiving, and is completely trustworthy for faith and practice.
- **Authority:** The status of Scripture as the supreme and binding rule for a Christian's beliefs, morals, and daily life, superseding human tradition, culture, or personal experience.
- **Sufficiency:** The teaching that the Bible contains everything necessary for salvation and godly living, requiring no new revelations, mystical add-ons, or extra-biblical authorities.
- **Clarity & Illumination:** The belief that the core message of the Bible is clear enough for ordinary people to understand, and that the Holy Spirit actively helps believers interpret and apply its truth.

On Our Church Website – “What We Believe”

The Holy Bible was written by divinely inspired men and is God’s revelation of Himself to man. It is a perfect treasure of divine instruction, with God its author, salvation its end, and truth without error its matter. Therefore, all Scripture is both true and trustworthy. It reveals the principles by which God judges us and how He saves us, and is the supreme standard by which all human conduct, creeds, and religious opinions should be tried. All scripture is a testimony to Christ, who is Himself the focus of divine revelation.

EXODUS 24:4; DEUTERONOMY 4:1-2; 17:19; JOSHUA 8:34; PSALMS 19:7-10; 119:11,89,105,140; ISAIAH 34:16; 40:8; JEREMIAH 15:16; 36:1-32; MATTHEW 5:17-18; 22:29; LUKE 21:33; 24:44-46; JOHN 5:39;16:13-15; 17:17; ACTS 2:16; ACTS 17:11; ROMANS 15:4; ROMANS 16:25-26; 2 TIMOTHY 3:15-17; HEBREWS 1:1-2; 4:12; 1 PETER 1:25; 2 PETER 1:19-21.

See <https://firstmelissa.com/about-us/what-we-believe/>

General Information about the Bible

- 66 Books: 39 in Old Testament, 27 in New Testament
- Old Testament: 17 historical, 5 experiential, 17 prophetic
- New Testament: 4 Gospels, Acts, Christian Church Epistles, Pastoral Epistles, Hebrews, Christian Epistles
- Chapter divisions added in 1228 AD
- Verse divisions added in 1448 AD (Old Testament) and 1551 AD (New Testament)

Old Testament 39 Books

Genesis	2 Kings	Isaiah	Nahum
Exodus	1 Chronicles	Jeremiah	Habakkuk
Leviticus	2 Chronicles	Lamentations	Zephaniah
Numbers	Ezra	Ezekiel	Haggai
Deuteronomy	Nehemiah	Daniel	Zechariah
Joshua	Esther	Hosea	Malachi
Judges	Job	Joel	
Ruth	Psalms	Amos	
1 Samuel	Proverbs	Obadiah	
2 Samuel	Ecclesiastes	Jonah	
1 Kings	Song of Solomon	Micah	

New Testament 27 Books

Matthew	2 Corinthians	1 Timothy	2 Peter
Mark	Galatians	2 Timothy	1 John
Luke	Ephesians	Titus	2 John
John	Philippians	Philemon	3 John
Acts	Colossians	Hebrews	Jude
Romans	1 Thessalonians	James	Revelation
1 Corinthians	2 Thessalonians	1 Peter	

Books of the Bible

Old Testament – 39 Books

LAW (5)
Genesis
Exodus
Leviticus
Numbers
Deuteronomy

HISTORY (12)
Joshua
Judges
Ruth
1 Samuel
2 Samuel
1 Kings
2 Kings
1 Chronicles
2 Chronicles
Ezra
Nehemiah
Esther

POETRY (5)
Job
Psalms
Proverbs
Ecclesiastes
Song of Solomon (Songs)

MAJOR PROPHETS (5)
Isaiah
Jeremiah
Lamentations
Ezekiel
Daniel

MINOR PROPHETS (12)
Hosea
Joel
Amos
Obadiah
Jonah
Micah
Nahum
Habakkuk
Zephaniah
Haggai
Zechariah
Malachi

New Testament – 27 Books

History Life of Jesus (4)
Matthew
Mark
Luke
John

History The Church (1)
Acts

Paul's Letters to Churches (9)
Romans
1 Corinthians
2 Corinthians
Galatians
Ephesians
Philippians
Colossians
1 Thessalonians
2 Thessalonians

Paul's Letters to Individuals (4)
1 Timothy
2 Timothy
Titus
Philemon

Letters by Others (9)
Hebrews
James
1 Peter
2 Peter
1 John
2 John
3 John
Jude
Revelation

The “Canon” of Scripture

- Canoncity refers to the church’s recognition and acceptance of the books of Scripture as God’s inspired Word.
- The Old Testament canon was functionally established by Ezra in the fifth century BC.
- By the time of Jesus, a universally accepted and fixed collection of books was recognized as the canonical Old Testament.
- In 365 AD, Athanasius wrote a letter defining the extent of the New Testament canon we have today. These choices were later ratified by the Council of Hippo in 393 AD.

Written over a 1500-year span by over 40 authors

- Moses – political leader
- Amos – shepherd
- Nehemiah – cupbearer to the king
- Daniel – prime minister
- Luke – physician
- Matthew – tax collector
- Paul – rabbi

*God uses people from all walks of life

Written in different settings

- Moses – in the desert wilderness
- Daniel – on a hillside and in a palace
- Paul – in prison
- John – on island of Patmos while in exile
- David – during war
- Solomon – during times of peace

Written on 3 continents

- Asia, Europe, Africa

Dates of Writing

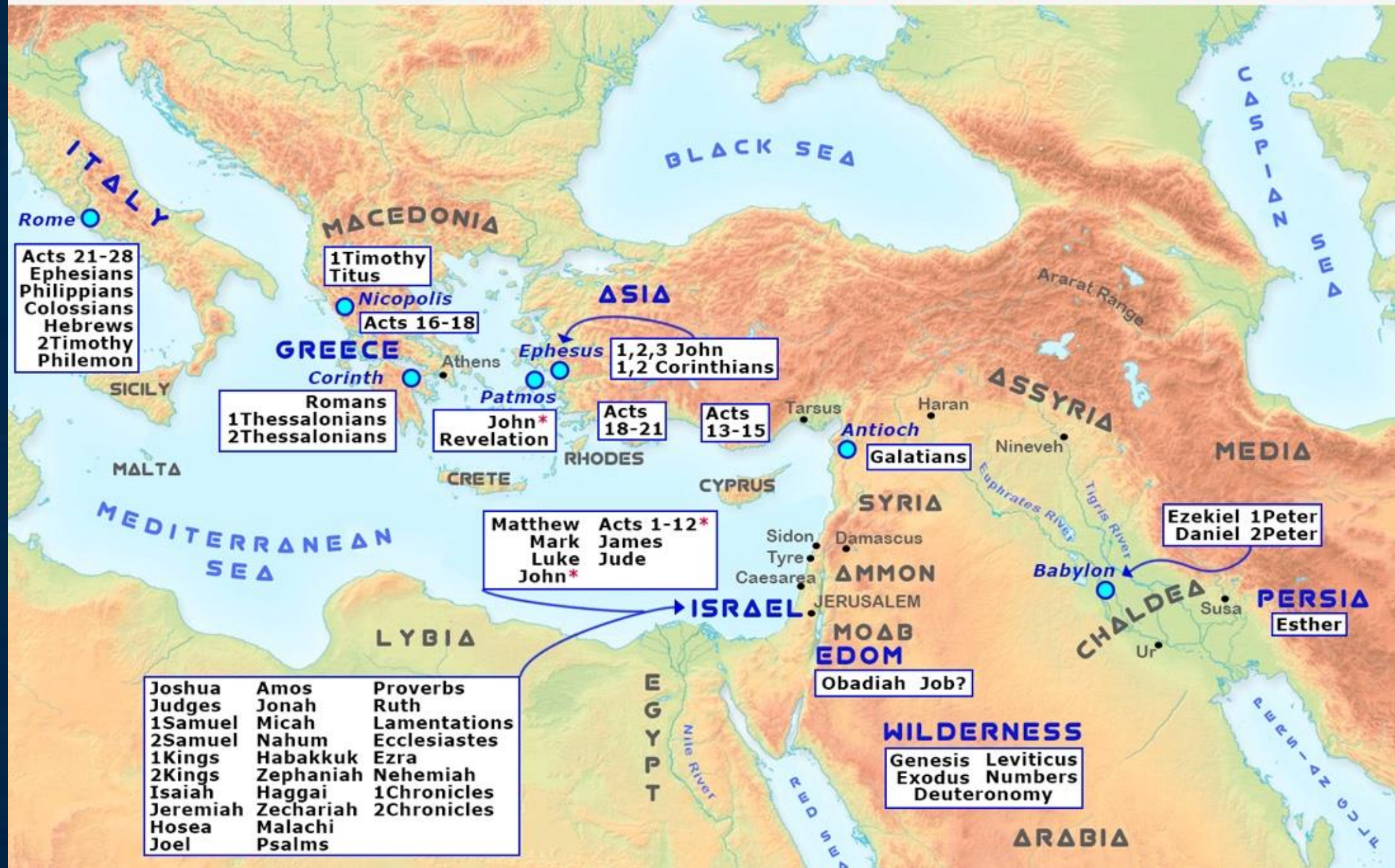
- Job was earliest book written, ca. 2000-1800 BC
- Revelation was latest book written, ca. 94 A.D.
- Bible books are not in chronological order by date they were written

Written in 3 Languages

- Hebrew – major language of Old Testament
- Aramaic – common language of Ancient Near East until time of Alexander the Great; portions of Daniel written in Aramaic; probably Jesus' first language (only about 1% of the Old Testament)
- Greek – language of New Testament; international language of business and commerce at time of Jesus

MAP OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE

www.conformingto
jesus.com



Old Testament Order of Books

- **The Hebrew Bible (Tanakh):** Arranged into three distinct sections: the Torah (Law), the Nevi'im (Prophets), and the Ketuvim (Writings).
- **The Christian Old Testament:** Follows the ancient Greek Septuagint translation rather than the Hebrew arrangement.
- **Genre Grouping:** Books are organized into thematic groups—Law (Pentateuch), historical books, poetry and wisdom literature, and the prophets—to help readers interpret the texts by their specific literary style.

New Testament Order of Books

- **The Gospels and Acts:** Placed first to present the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus, followed by the early history of the church in Acts.
- **Pauline Epistles:** Arranged generally by **length from longest to shortest** (starting with Romans and ending with Philemon), rather than the chronological order in which Paul wrote them.
- **General Letters and Revelation:** Concludes with letters written by other early church leaders (like James, Peter, and John) and the prophetic book of Revelation.

Historicity of Bible

- Over 5,300 Greek manuscripts of New Testament extant today
 - Over 10,000 copies of Latin Vulgate extant today
 - Over 9,300 copies of parts of New Testament extant today
 - Over 24,000 manuscripts (part or whole) of New Testament extant today
 - -Some as old as 250 years after originally written
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- The oldest surviving papyrus fragment of *The Odyssey* dates to about 285–250 BC (Ptolemaic Egypt), whereas the epic poem was originally composed or first transcribed between 750 and 650 BC, leaving a gap of about 400 to 500 years between the original composition and the oldest surviving piece of papyrus.
 - Copies of writings of Sophocles only as far back as 1200 years after its writing.
 - Homer's Iliad has 643 copies extant.
-
- * The Bible is the most authenticated document in antiquity

External Evidence

There are 17 other historical, non-religious texts who speak about the life of Jesus; these sources mention some 110 different events in life of Jesus (birth, miracles, death, resurrection)

- **Flavius Josephus – *Antiquities of the Jews* (c. 93 AD)**
 - **The *Testimonium Flavianum*:** Written by the Jewish-Roman historian Josephus, this passage describes Jesus as a wise man, a worker of miracles, a teacher, and someone crucified under Pontius Pilate. While scholars note that later Christian copyists added or edited parts of it, the core historical skeleton is considered authentic.
 - **Reference to James:** In Book 20, Chapter 9, Josephus mentions the trial of "James, the brother of Jesus, who was called Christ", providing a second independent-sounding reference.
- **Cornelius Tacitus – *Annals* (c. 116 AD)**
 - Written by the Roman senator and historian Tacitus, this document discusses Emperor Nero's persecution of Christians after the Great Fire of Rome in 64 AD. Tacitus explicitly notes that "Christus" (Christ) was executed by the Roman prefect Pontius Pilate during the reign of Tiberius.
- **Pliny the Younger – *Letters to Trajan* (c. 112 AD)**
 - As the Roman governor of Bithynia, Pliny wrote to Emperor Trajan asking how to handle Christians. He mentions that these early believers gathered to sing hymns to Jesus "as to a god" and maintained high ethical standards.

- **Suetonius – *Lives of the Caesars* (c. 121 AD)**
 - The Roman historian Suetonius wrote about Emperor Claudius expelling Jews from Rome due to riots instigated or caused by "Chrestus" (a common misspelling/variant of Christus), reflecting early tensions involving the Christian movement.
- **The Babylonian Talmud (c. 3rd–6th Century AD, with 1st-century traditions)**
 - Rabbinic literature in the Talmud contains scattered references to "Yeshu", noting that he was executed on the eve of Passover after being accused of practicing sorcery or leading Israel astray.
- **Mara bar Serapion (c. 73 AD or later)**
 - A Syriac philosopher writing a letter to his son from prison, Mara bar Serapion compares the unjust deaths of wise leaders—mentioning Socrates, Pythagoras, and the "wise king" of the Jews whose kingdom was quickly ruined after his execution.
- **Lucian of Samosata (2nd Century AD)**
 - The Greek satirist mocked early Christians in *The Passing of Peregrine*, ridiculing them for worshiping a "crucified sage" in the Holy Land who introduced new laws.

Why study the Bible?

- The goal of Bible study is not interpretation, but application.
- We seek obedience, not knowledge.
- The Lord (Yahweh) spoke to Joshua... “Only be strong and very courageous; **be careful to do** according to all the law [Torah] which Moses My servant commanded you; do not turn from it to the right or to the left, so that you may have success wherever you go. This book of the law [Torah] shall not depart from your mouth, but you shall meditate on it day and night, so that you may **be careful to do** according to all that is written in it; for then you will make your way prosperous, and then you will have success.” Joshua 1:7-8

Inspiration of Scripture

The Bible is the true, perfect Word of God

- Inerrant = having no errors
- Infallible = incapable of having errors, unable to mislead
- Inspired = God-breathed *theopneustos* θεοπνευστος
- The Old Testament has at least 2,600 claims of divine inspiration.
- Bible writers make some 4,000 claims to be writing God's Word.

Apostle Paul wrote to Timothy... “You, however, continue in the things you have learned and become convinced of, knowing from whom you have learned them, and that from childhood you have known **the sacred writings** which are able to give you the wisdom that leads to salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus. **All Scripture is inspired** [θεόπνευστος *theopneustos*] **by God** and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness; so that the man of God may be adequate, equipped for every good work.” 2 Timothy 3:14–17

Where it is written, "All Scripture is breathed out (inspired) by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness, that the godly one may be complete, equipped for every good work" (2 Timothy 3:16-17), **it is to be noted that "the Scriptures" referred to here are the Hebrew Scriptures** (the Torah, the Prophets, and the Writings), since they are the foundation, the context, and the overarching matrix for the later New Covenant revelation.

- Hebrew for Christians

God through His Spirit inspired every word penned by the human authors in each of the sixty-six books of the Bible in the original documents (i.e. the autographs). **Inspiration describes the process of divine causation behind the authorship of scripture.** It refers to the direct act of God on the human author that resulted in the creation of the perfectly written revelation. **It conveys the mysterious work of the Holy Spirit whereby he used the individual personality, language, style and historical context of each writer to produce divinely authoritative writings.** These works were truly the product of both the human author and the Holy Spirit... God produced the scriptures by influencing the human author's own thoughts. This resulted in divinely authoritative and inerrant words written in the autographs.

- John MacArthur & Richard Mayhue

The Bible is “profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness; so that the man of God may be adequate, equipped for every good work.” 2 Timothy 3:16–17

- **Teaching** - Greek *didaskō* - Imparting truth, constructing foundational instructions, and establishing sound doctrine.
- **Reproof** - Greek *elegchō* - Convicting, exposing, bringing hidden things to light.
- **Correction** – Greek *epanorthosis* - Restoring to an upright state, setting straight, or reconstructing.
- **Training in Righteousness** - Greek *paideia* - Cultivating discipline, nurturing habits, and structured upbringing.

Result of the combination of the above? Equipped for every good work.

The apostle uses two pairs of words to flesh out Scripture's usefulness.

- The first pair—*teaching* and *reproof*—have to do with *doctrine*. Positively, all Scripture is “profitable for teaching.” That is why the whole of both Testaments must be studied. All the didactic, poetic, narrative, apocalyptic, proverbial, and epical sections together are to make up the tapestry of our teaching. “All Scripture is breathed out by God and profitable for teaching.”
- The second pair—*correction* and *training in righteousness*—have to do with *conduct*. “Correction” comes from the Greek word for “straight,” which the New Living Translation helpfully renders, “It straightens us out.” God’s Word is useful in a practical way. Those who accept its reproof will begin to find their lives straightening out. Then they will be ready for the Word’s positive effect of “training in righteousness.” The righteousness that has come to the believer by faith is actualized by the training of God’s Word.

Inspiration of the Old Testament Writers

God, after He spoke long ago to the fathers in the prophets in many portions and in many ways, in these last days has spoken to us in His Son, whom He appointed heir of all things, through whom also He made the world. Hebrews 1:1-2

“They made their hearts like flint so that they could not hear the law [תּוֹרָה *torah*] and the words which the Lord of hosts had sent by His Spirit through the former prophets; therefore great wrath came from the Lord of hosts.”

Zechariah 7:12

One Old Testament Prophet Quoted Another

- The most explicit, named citation of an Old Testament prophet quoting another occurs in Jeremiah 26:18. During Jeremiah's trial for treason, the elders of the land defend him by quoting a prophecy delivered roughly a century earlier:
- “Micah of Moresheth prophesied in the days of Hezekiah king of Judah; and he spoke to all the people of Judah, saying, ‘Thus the Lord of hosts has said: “Zion will be plowed as a field, Jerusalem will become ruins, and the mountain of the house as the high places of a forest.”””
- This is a word-for-word quotation of Micah 3:12. It is highly unique because the text explicitly names the prophet being cited.

What was the Bible Jesus read?

- Depending on how biblical scholars distinguish between a direct verbal quote and a paraphrased allusion, Jesus is recorded as quoting the Old Testament between 60 and 78 times across the Gospels.
- If you include all indirect references, echoes, and historical allusions, the number jumps dramatically: **180 of the 1,800 verses** that record Jesus's spoken words—exactly **10% of His recorded vocabulary**—derive directly from Old Testament scripture.
- Jesus most frequently cited passages from Psalms, Isaiah, Deuteronomy, and Exodus.

OLD TESTAMENT PASSAGES QUOTED BY JESUS CHRIST

NEW TESTAMENT QUOTE	OLD TESTAMENT PASSAGE	HISTORICAL OCCASION
1. Matthew 4:4 Matthew 4:7 Matthew 4:10	Deuteronomy 8:3 Deuteronomy 6:16 Deuteronomy 6:13	TEMPTATION
2. Matthew 5:21 Matthew 5:27	Exodus 20:13 Exodus 20:14	SERMON ON THE MOUNT
3. Luke 4:18, 19	Isaiah 61:1, 2	HOMETOWN SERMON
4. Matthew 9:13 Mark 10:7, 8 Mark 12:29, 30 Matthew 15:7-9 John 8:17	Hosea 6:6 Genesis 2:24 Deuteronomy 6:4, 5 Isaiah 29:13 Deuteronomy 17:6	CONFRONTATIONS WITH THE JEWISH RULERS
5. Luke 7:27	Malachi 3:1	TRIBUTE TO JOHN
6. Matthew 21:16	Psalms 8:2	TRIUMPHAL ENTRY
7. Luke 19:46	Isaiah 56:7	TEMPLE CLEANSING
8. Matthew 21:42, 44	Psalms 118:22, 23	PARABLE ABOUT ISRAEL
9. Mark 12:36	Psalms 110:1	TEMPLE QUESTION SESSION
10. John 15:25	Psalms 35:19; 69:4	LAST PASSOVER
11. Matthew 27:46 Luke 23:46	Psalms 22:1 Psalms 31:5	ON THE CROSS

Then Jesus was led up by the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted by the devil. And after He had fasted forty days and forty nights, He then became hungry.

Matthew 4:1-2

And the tempter came and said to Him [Jesus], “If You are the Son of God, command that these stones become bread.” But He answered and said, “It is written [Deuteronomy 8:3], ‘Man shall not live on bread alone, but on every word that proceeds out of the mouth of God.’ ” Then the devil took Him into the holy city and had Him stand on the pinnacle of the temple, and said to Him, “If You are the Son of God, throw Yourself down; for it is written [Psalm 91:11-12], ‘He will command His angels concerning You’; and ‘On their hands they will bear You up, so that You will not strike Your foot against a stone.’ ” Jesus said to him, “On the other hand, it is written [Deuteronomy 6:16], ‘You shall not put the Lord your God to the test.’ ” Matthew 4:3-7

Again, the devil took Him to a very high mountain and showed Him all the kingdoms of the world and their glory; and he said to Him, “All these things I will give You, if You fall down and worship me.”

Then Jesus said to him, “Go, Satan! For **it is written [Deuteronomy 6:13, 10:20]**, ‘You shall worship the Lord your God, and serve Him only.’ ” Then the devil left Him; and behold, angels came and began to minister to Him. Matthew 4:8-11

What was the Bible the Early Church read?

The brethren immediately sent Paul and Silas away by night to Berea, and when they arrived, they went into the synagogue of the Jews. Now these were more noble-minded than those in Thessalonica, for they received the word with great eagerness, **examining the Scriptures daily** to see whether these things were so. Acts 17:10-11

What was the Bible the Early Church read?

Apostle Paul wrote... “For I delivered to you as of first importance what I also received, that Christ died for our sins **according to the Scriptures**, and that He was buried, and that He was raised on the third day **according to the Scriptures**...”

1 Corinthians 15:3-4

- The scripture Paul referred to is the Old Testament (Tanakh). In this way, he asserts that the life, death, and resurrection of Christ were fulfillment of the Old Testament scriptures.
- What the Old Testament says is to be taken as revelation from God.

- John MacArthur & Richard Mayhue

FAITH WALK *LIVE*

— WITH PASTOR TREY GRAHAM —

Study the Book of Genesis this Monday, October 12!

The Torah

Books of the Bible

Old Testament – 39 Books

LAW (5)

Genesis

Exodus

Leviticus

Numbers

Deuteronomy

HISTORY (12)

Joshua

Judges

Ruth

1 Samuel

2 Samuel

1 Kings

2 Kings

1 Chronicles

2 Chronicles

Ezra

Nehemiah

Esther

POETRY (5)

Job

Psalms

Proverbs

Ecclesiastes

Song of Solomon
(Songs)

MAJOR PROPHETS (5)

Isaiah

Jeremiah

Lamentations

Ezekiel

Daniel

MINOR PROPHETS (12)

Hosea

Joel

Amos

Obadiah

Jonah

Micah

Nahum

Habakkuk

Zephaniah

Haggai

Zechariah

Malachi

New Testament – 27 Books

History Life of Jesus (4)

Matthew

Mark

Luke

John

History The Church (1)

Acts

Paul's Letters to Churches (9)

Romans

1 Corinthians

2 Corinthians

Galatians

Ephesians

Philippians

Colossians

1 Thessalonians

2 Thessalonians

Paul's Letters to Individuals (4)

1 Timothy

2 Timothy

Titus

Philemon

Letters by Others (9)

Hebrews

James

1 Peter

2 Peter

1 John

2 John

3 John

Jude

Revelation

Why should followers of Jesus study Torah?

- Jesus inspired the Torah, studied the Torah, taught the Torah, and was prophesied by the Torah.
- Jesus said, “Do not think that I came to abolish the **Law** or the Prophets; I did not come to abolish but to fulfill.” Matthew 5:17

Why should followers of Jesus study Torah?

Now He [Jesus] said to them [greeting the apostles/disciples after His resurrection], “These are My words which I spoke to you while I was still with you, **that all things which are written about Me in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms** must be fulfilled.” Then He opened their minds to understand the Scriptures, and He said to them, “Thus it is written, that the Christ would suffer and rise again from the dead the third day, and that repentance for forgiveness of sins would be proclaimed in His name to all the nations, beginning from Jerusalem.” Luke 24:44-47

So we have the prophetic word made more sure, to which you do well to pay attention as to a lamp shining in a dark place, until the day dawns and the morning star arises in your hearts. But know this first of all, **that no prophecy of Scripture is a matter of one's own interpretation, for no prophecy was ever made by an act of human will, but men moved by the Holy Spirit spoke from God**. 2 Peter 1:19-21

Does the Bible still matter?

“For the word of God is **living** and active and sharper than any two-edged sword, and piercing as far as the division of soul and spirit, of both joints and marrow, and able to judge the thoughts and intentions of the heart.”

Hebrews 4:12

Significant Characteristics of The Bible

1. Active – 1 Thessalonians 2:13, Hebrews 4:12
2. Certain – Isaiah 55:10-11, Luke 16:17
3. Powerful – Romans 1:16-17, 1 Corinthians 1:18
4. Living – John 6:63, Hebrews 4:12, 1 Peter 1:23
5. Cleansing – Ephesians 5:26
6. Nourishing – 1 Peter 2:2
7. Sanctifying – John 17:17-19

Can I really understand the Bible?

Moses said, “For this commandment which I command you today **is not too difficult for you**, nor is it out of reach. It is not in heaven, that you should say, ‘Who will go up to heaven for us to get it for us and make us hear it, that we may observe it?’ Nor is it beyond the sea, that you should say, ‘Who will cross the sea for us to get it for us and make us hear it, that we may observe it?’ But **the word is very near you, in your mouth and in your heart, that you may observe it.**” Deuteronomy 30:11-14

Can I really understand the Bible?

Jesus said, “These things I have spoken to you while abiding with you. But the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in My name, **He will teach you all things**, and bring to your remembrance all that I said to you.” John 14:25-26

The Power of Memorizing Scripture

Your word I have treasured in my heart, that I may not sin against You. Psalm 119:11

How blessed is the man who does not walk in the counsel of the wicked, nor stand in the path of sinners, nor sit in the seat of scoffers! But his delight is in the law [torah] of the Lord, and in His law [torah] he meditates day and night.
Psalm 1:1-2

Suggested Verses to Memorize

- Jesus said, “For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him shall not perish, but have eternal life. “ John 3:16
- “‘For I know the plans that I have for you,’ declares the Lord, ‘plans for welfare and not for calamity to give you a future and a hope.’” Jeremiah 29:11
- I can do all things through Him who strengthens me. Philippians 4:13
- Trust in the Lord with all your heart and do not lean on your own understanding. In all your ways acknowledge Him, and He will make your paths straight. Proverbs 3:5–6

Choose A Life Verse

Trey's Life Verse

John the Baptizer said about Jesus of Nazareth...

“He must increase, but I must decrease.” John 3:30

Our prayer for you...

**To Know and Love the
God of the Bible**

The Bible points us to the Savior

For I am not ashamed of the gospel, for it is the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes, to the Jew first and also to the Greek.

Romans 1:16