

Principles on the Perception of God's Word  
Chapter 21, Pages 287-295

Our \_\_\_\_\_ of God's word is vital for sustained and meaningful growth in Scriptural application.

The great men of the Bible were \_\_\_\_\_ to the purity and holiness of God's word and obedience to it.

Examples:

Daniel \_\_\_\_\_

Jesus \_\_\_\_\_

Hebrews 4:12 \_\_\_\_\_

**Rule Eleven - We must consider God's command rather than His chastisement as the motive for application.**

\_\_\_\_\_ for God, not fear of Him is the better motive for applying God's word to our lives

Why is it better to obey God out of a motive of love for Him than fear of consequences?

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. *Fear as a motive usually leads to \_\_\_\_\_ about God's character and His priorities*

Why does obedience out of a fear of retribution from God usually lead to confusion?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Example: God's rebuke of Moses in Numbers 20 compared to his murder of the Egyptian in Exodus 2:11-15

**Rule Twelve - Knowledge carries with it both privilege and responsibility (page 290)**

What dangers are there of remaining ignorant of God and His word?

*Jeremiah 4:22.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Isaiah 3:12; 2 Peter 2:1-2* \_\_\_\_\_

*Isaiah 5:13; Hosea 4:6* \_\_\_\_\_

What blessings come to those who know God and His word?

*Knowledge of truth brings \_\_\_\_\_ from lies, superstition, darkness, exploitation.*  
John 8:31-32

Psalm 119:105 \_\_\_\_\_

Psalm 119:9-11 \_\_\_\_\_

Matthew 7:24-25; John 13:17 \_\_\_\_\_

1 John 4:16; John 14:15 \_\_\_\_\_

What dangers are there for those that gain knowledge of God & His word but fail to apply it?

James 1:22-25; 4:17; John 9:41 \_\_\_\_\_

Matthew 7:26-27 \_\_\_\_\_

Greek methodology of learning \_\_\_\_\_

Hebrew methodology of learning \_\_\_\_\_

**Rule Thirteen - There is no such thing as a nonessential command (Page 292)**

A command by definition is essential and is to be obeyed.

How did the Pharisees justify their breaking of God's commands? (See Matthew 15:3)

*They claimed to be \_\_\_\_\_ of Moses and so justified themselves (John 9:28), but they did not in fact follow Moses - Matthew 23:2-4; John 7:19*

What dangers does culture pose toward obedience to God's laws?

*Culture does not \_\_\_\_\_ God's commands. Cultures are to conform to God's commands*

What is the danger of having a source of authority that competes with God's word?

*That competing source of authority will be used to \_\_\_\_\_ God's commands*

Disobedience is an outward demonstration of the \_\_\_\_\_ of authority by the individual

Ephesians 6:1-3 - Obedience to parents teaches the child to obey other proper \_\_\_\_\_

God's commands are not \_\_\_\_\_

What is wrong with the reasoning of the woman described on page 294 that justified her divorce?

*The woman divorces in order to pursue happiness - there is no command for her to be \_\_\_\_\_*

This rule does not eliminate the \_\_\_\_\_ of obedience. God's commands do not negate each other

Proper application requires understanding \_\_\_\_\_ the principle & the specifics of the command

**Rule Fourteen - We must not insist that we will obey only after a seeming contradiction in commandments is resolved.**

What is the proper response when you find two commandments that seem to give contradictory directions?

Example: Luke 14:26 vs. 1 Timothy 5:8 - are we to love our family or not?

Solution: Correct interpretation and application. I must provide for my family whether I love them or not, but my allegiance to Christ must always be first even at the expense of the family

Why would it be wrong to obey one or the other as you think best?

A) It puts you in the position of \_\_\_\_\_ the validity of God's commandments

B) It yields to you the power of \_\_\_\_\_ by claiming to be obedient to God while actually being disobedient to God.

C) It removes from you the ability to find a \_\_\_\_\_ and deeper understanding of the meaning of the commands and their application that comes with striving to obey commands that at first seem contradictory.