

# CHAPTER TWELVE

## CHAPTER STUDY

### OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this chapter you will be able to:

- C Write the Key Verse from memory.
- C List four steps in the chapter study method.
- C Study the Bible by chapters.
- C Create a chapter chart to summarize your studies.
- C Create a chapter outline.

### KEY VERSE:

Thy Word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee.  
(Psalm 119:11)

### INTRODUCTION

In the last chapter you learned how to survey an entire book of the Bible. You will now learn how to study an individual chapter within a book of the Bible. An example of chapter study is provided and you are given the opportunity to do such a study in the "For Further Study" section of this lesson.

### THE METHOD DEFINED

Chapter study is exactly what the title conveys. It is the study of God's Word chapter by chapter.

### THE METHOD EXPLAINED

#### STEP ONE: SELECT A CHAPTER TITLE

Record on the Chapter Study Chart the name of the book and chapter number you are studying. Read the entire chapter and give it a title which reflects its content. (If you have done a book survey, you will have already selected a chapter title. Chapter Eleven on book study explains how to select chapter titles).

## STEP TWO: MARK PARAGRAPH DIVISIONS

Mark the paragraph divisions within the chapter. In some Bibles the paragraphs are marked with a special paragraph mark (§). In other Bibles they are marked with a boldface verse number. (Boldface means that the number is darker than the numbers in front of other verses.) If your Bible has neither paragraph marks or boldface markings then you must determine the paragraph divisions yourself. To do this you must know the definition of a paragraph:

"A paragraph is a group of verses which relate to the same subject matter. When the subject changes, then a new paragraph has begun."

Mark the paragraph divisions in your Bible by drawing a circle around the verse number where each paragraph begins.

## STEP THREE: CREATE A CHAPTER STUDY CHART

On the Chapter Study Chart record the title of the chapter. List the verses of the paragraph divisions (see example). Then give each paragraph a title which reflects the content of that paragraph. Use the column with the heading "Notes" to record your thoughts about the relation between parts of the chapter (see example). These notes will assist you in creating the chapter outline.

## STEP FOUR: CREATE A CHAPTER OUTLINE

In the last chapter you learned how to outline an entire book of the Bible. Now you will do a more detailed outline of one chapter. You already selected a title for the chapter when you did the chapter chart. Use this for the title of your outline.

Use the paragraph divisions and paragraph titles for the main points. Then select subpoints and outline the verses in each paragraph of the chapter. Record the verse numbers by the points and subpoints. Also include any other Bible references which relate to the subject and explain it more fully (see example). If the number of paragraphs exceeds the spaces on the chapter study form use additional forms. For long chapters in the Bible you may use several forms.

## EXAMPLE OF THE METHOD

We have selected the book of Jude, which is a book with only one chapter, to use as an example of the chapter study method.

## STEP ONE: SELECT A CHAPTER TITLE

The title selected for the one chapter in Jude is "Warning Against False Teachers."

## STEP TWO: MARK PARAGRAPH DIVISIONS

The chapter was divided into paragraphs starting with verses 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24. These verses were circled in the Bible to mark the paragraph divisions.

## STEP THREE: CREATE A CHAPTER STUDY CHART

Here is an example of a chapter study chart:

Chapter Study Chart			
Book: Jude	Chapter: One	Chapter Title:	Warning Against False Teachers
Verses	Paragraph Title	Notes	
1-2	Introduction	Jude author	
3	Purpose	Contend for faith	
4	Certain Men	Five identifying characteristics	
5-7	Historical Record	Israel, Angels, Sodom/Gom orrah	
8-10	Description Begun	Five more characteristics	
11	Description by Example	Cain, Balaam, Core	
12-13	Description by Comparison	Spots in feasts, clouds, trees, waves, stars	
14-15	Future Judgment	By Lord and saints, prophesied by Enoch	
16	Description Continued	Five more characteristics	
17-18	Remember the Words	Warning by Jesus	
19	Description Continued	Three more characteristics	
20-21	Avoiding Deception	A four point plan	
22-23	How To Deal With Them	Two categories	
24-25	Benediction	We can be kept from these evils	

## STEP FOUR: CREATE A CHAPTER OUTLINE

Here is the chapter outline we created from our study of Jude:

### Chapter Outline Of Jude: Warning Against False Teachers

#### I. Introduction: Greeting 1:1-2

- A. From: Jude
    - 1. Brother of James.
    - 2. Bond servant of Jesus Christ.
  - B. To:
    - 1. Sanctified by God.
    - 2. Preserved in Christ.
    - 3. Called.
- II. Purpose: 1:3
  - A. Original purpose: Common salvation.
  - B. Revised purpose: Exhortation that they earnestly contend for the faith.
- III. Characteristics of "certain men" (false teachers): 1:4
  - A. Crept in unawares.
  - B. Ordained to condemnation.
  - C. Ungodly men.
  - D. Turning God's grace to lasciviousness.
  - E. Denying the Lord Jesus Christ.
- IV. Three historical records: 1:5-7
  - A. Israel: Once saved, afterward destroyed: 5 (Numbers 13-14 and I Corinthians 10:5-10)
  - B. Angels: Left first estate, reserved in chains: 6 (II Peter 2:4)
  - C. Sodom and Gomorrah: Sin resulted in punishment by fire: 7 (Genesis 18-19)
- V. Description of false teachers 1:8-10 (continued description from verse 4)
  - A. Filthy dreamers: 8
  - B. Defile the flesh: 8
  - C. Despise dominion: 8
  - D. Speak evil of dignities: 8-9
    - 1. Michael the archangel did not dare to speak evil even against the Devil.
    - 2. These men speak evil of things they know not.
  - E. Corrupt natural things: 10
- VI. Description of these evil men by example: 1:11
  - A. Way of Cain: Rejected the blood as necessary for remission of sin.

- (Genesis 4)
  - B. Error of Balaam: Ministry for financial gain. (Numbers 22-24)
  - C. Gainsaying of Core: Denying God's designated leadership.(Numbers 16)
- VII. Description of these evil men by metaphor (comparison to natural examples) 1:12-13
  - A. Spots: Actually means "stones" in your feasts; stone in food.
  - B. Clouds: Promising much but delivering nothing; easily driven this way and that.
  - C. Trees: Without fruit, no roots or stability; twice dead: Once in sin and secondly in hypocrisy.
  - D. Waves: Boisterous, noisy, but accomplishing nothing.
  - E. Stars: Look bright, but reserved unto darkness.
- VIII. Future judgment prophesied by Enoch: 1:14-15 (Genesis 5:18-24)
  - A. Judged by the Lord with 10,000 saints.
  - B. For all their ungodly deeds committed.
  - C. For all their hard speeches spoken against Him.
- IX. Description of evil men continued: 1:16-17
  - A. Murmurers.
  - B. Complainers.
  - C. Walking after their own lusts.
  - D. Mouth speaking swelling words (boasters).
  - E. Have respect of persons, thinking some better than others because of wealth, position, etc.
- X. Remember: Jesus warned: 18-19
  - A. Mockers would come in the last time.
  - B. They would walk after their own ungodly lusts.
  - C. They would separate themselves (groups, cliques).
  - D. They would be sensual.
  - E. They would not have the Spirit of God.
- XI. Four point plan for avoiding being deceived by these evil men: 1:20-21
  - A. Build up yourself in the faith: 20
  - B. Pray in the Holy Ghost: 20

- C. Keep yourself in the love of God: 21
- D. Look for the mercy of the Lord Jesus Christ: 21

XII. Our response to these evil men: 1:22-23:

- A. On some have compassion: 22
  - 1. Make a difference between these who are weak and the willfully evil (see following verse).
- B. Others save with fear: 23
  - 1. Pull them out of the fire of sin/Hell.
  - 2. Hate even the garments spotted by flesh.

XIII. Closing benediction: 1:24-25

- A. He is able to keep us from falling: 24
  - 1. To present us faultless.
  - 2. Before the presence of His glory.
  - 3. With exceeding great joy.
- B. To the only wise God our Savior, now and forever: 25
  - 1. Glory.
  - 2. Majesty.
  - 3. Dominion.
  - 4. Power.

## USING QUESTIONS

Learning to ask questions will help you do detailed studies of Bible passages. The following list of questions concerns the one chapter of the book of Jude used as an example in this lesson. This list is an example of how learning to question can lead you into more detailed study of God's Word.

Verses 1-2:

Who is the author of the epistle?

What relationship to Jesus is stated?

What is the relationship to James?

What are the three ways in which Jude identifies his readers as Christians?

What does "kept" mean?

Since he is writing to those who are "kept" does this mean there are some who are called and beloved but not kept in Jesus?

Verse 3:

What does the "common salvation" mean?

What in Jude 3 indicates that the Holy Spirit changed Jude's mind about the subject of this letter?

What was he originally going to write about?

Who are the saints?

Verse 4:

Why is Jude warning them to contend for the faith?

What does "contend" mean?

Does the text indicate these false teachers would soon come or had already come?

Where had these ungodly men crept into?

What two words describe Jesus Christ?

What three things describe these ungodly men?

Verses 5-8:

What are the two facts about Israel mentioned in verse 5?

How do they relate to Jude's subject?

Who is the chief angel among those described in verse 6.

What is meant by the "great day"?

To what must "eternal fire" refer?

Verses 9-10:

Who was Michael?

Why did Michael not accuse the Devil?

What was the dispute between Michael and the Devil?

Who are the ones in verse 10 who speak evil?

Verse 11:

What three examples of punishment are given in this verse?

What was Cain's sin?

What was Balaam's sin?

What was Korah's sin?

What are the three words (verbs, action words) which describe the actions of the ungodly men?

Verses 12-13:

Jude compares these ungodly men with things from nature. What are they?  
What is similar about the waves, clouds, and stars as described?

Verses 14-16:

Who was Enoch?  
What in verse 16 might tempt a person to show respect of persons?

Verse 17-19:

What in verse 17 is similar to verse 1?  
What is similar in verse 17 to verse 5?  
How many times is the word "ungodly" used in verses 15 and 18?

Verse 20-23:

Who is responsible for having faith according to verse 20?  
What does the word "building" infer as to the speed of attaining full maturity in Christian life?  
Who is responsible for keeping us in the love of God?

Verses 24-25:

Who is able to keep us from falling?  
What does it mean to be presented before God faultless?  
What qualities of God are mentioned in verse 25?



## SELF-TEST

1. Write the Key Verse from memory.

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2. What is the chapter study method of Bible study?

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3. List the four steps of the chapter study method of Bible study.

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(Answers to tests are provided at the conclusion of the final chapter in this manual.)

## FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. Use what you have learned in this chapter to do a study on II Peter 2. This chapter concerns the same subject as the chapter in Jude which was used as an example in this lesson.

Use the blank chapter study form provided on the next page. Make copies of this form to use in future chapter studies.

2. Make a list of questions from II Peter 2. This list will help you in the more detailed studies of paragraphs, verses, and words which you are to learn in the following chapters.
3. Read through the Gospels: Matthew, Mark, Luke, John. Write down all the questions asked by Jesus and observe how He used questions to help others learn.

## CHAPTER STUDY

BOOK: \_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER: \_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

Verses	Paragraph Title	Notes
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# ANSWERS TO SELF-TESTS

## CHAPTER ONE:

1. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works. (II Timothy 3:16-17)
2. The word "Bible" means "the books."
3. The word "Scripture" means "sacred writings."
4. Old Testament and New Testament.
5. 66.
6. Law, history, poetry, prophecy.
7. Gospels, history, letters, prophecy.
8. The word "testament" means "covenant."
9. For doctrine, reproof, correction, instruction in righteousness. (II Timothy 3:16-17)
10. The Bible contains no contradictions and it is united in its major theme.
11. The Bible has variety.
12. a. T; b. T; c. F; d. F; e. F
13. Jesus. Luke 24:44-48.

## CHAPTER TWO:

1. Let my cry come near before thee, O Lord; give me understanding according to thy Word. (Psalm 119:169)
2. 39

3. 27
4. If you just read a chapter here and there you fail to understand how the Bible fits together. You must read the Bible in an orderly way if you are to understand its content.
5.
  - Read daily.
  - Read selectively.
  - Read prayerfully.
  - Read systematically.

#### CHAPTER THREE:

1. The Lord gave the Word: great was the company of those that published it. (Psalm 68:11)
2. A version is a Bible written in a language different from the languages in which God's Word was originally written.
3. A translation is a word by word translation of the Greek, Hebrew, and Aramic words. A paraphrase does not translate word for word. It is translated thought by thought.
4. The King James version.
5. Because no two languages are exactly alike so differences occur when translation is done.
6. Hebrew, Aramic, and Greek.

#### CHAPTER FOUR:

1. He that is of God heareth God's words: ye therefore hear them not, because ye are not of God. (John 8:47)
2. Because they try to read it the same way they do any other book.
3. Something you must do before you can do something else.
4. Knowing God and accepting Jesus Christ as Savior.
5. Believers who are called as teachers. The Holy Spirit.

6. The Holy Spirit.
7. The milk is the simple truths of the Word of God.
8. The meat is the deeper spiritual truths of the Bible which are not so easily understood.
9. -Desire the milk.  
-Be obedient to God's Word.  
-Search for the meat.
10. -Set a special time each day to study.  
-Select a special place to study.  
-Start each study session with prayer.

#### CHAPTER FIVE:

1. Thou through thy commandments has made me wiser than mine enemies: for they are ever with me. I have more understanding than all my teachers: for thy testimonies are my meditation. I understand more than the ancients, because I keep thy precepts. (Psalm 119:98-100)
2. -To locate all the Bible references to a word.  
-To locate a specific Bible text.  
-To find the meaning of a word.
3. 4, 2, 6, 1, 3, 5

#### CHAPTER SIX:

1. Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. (II Timothy 2:15)
2. It means you must understand what is being said to whom. You must also interpret and apply the meaning correctly.
3. The verbal inspiration of the Bible means every word in the original manuscripts was inspired by God.
4. The plenary inspiration of the Bible means the full inspiration of all Scripture as opposed to partial inspiration. Every portion of the Bible is inspired.
5. The rules and explanations are as follows:

1. The rule of divine authority. We accept the Bible as the final authority because it is inspired by God.
2. The rule of literal interpretation. The Bible means exactly what it says.
3. The rule of contextual consideration. Each verse must be studied in relation to its context.
4. The rule of first mention. The first time a word, phrase, object, or incident is mentioned in the Bible, it gives the key to its meaning anywhere else it is used in the Bible.
5. The rule of repetition. When something is repeated in the Bible it deserves special attention as it is very important.
6. The rule of cumulative revelation. The full truth of God's Word on any subject must not be gathered from an isolated passage. The cumulative (total) revelation of all the Bible says regarding a truth must be considered.

#### CHAPTER SEVEN:

1. Concerning thy testimonies, I have known of old that thou hast founded them for ever. (Psalm 119:152)
2. k, l, c, d, e, g, f, j, h, i, b, a
3. When.
4. Biblical archaeology is the study of remains found in Bible lands. It is a science which gains knowledge of Bible times from the study of existing remains of their civilizations.

#### CHAPTER EIGHT:

1. The righteousness of thy testimonies is everlasting: give me understanding, and I shall live. (Psalm 119:144)
2. The second main point should not come under point I. It should be a separate point and indicated by the Roman numerals II. Review the instructions for outlining given in this chapter.

3. Horizontally and vertically.
4. Marking is a way to emphasize key Bible passages. You underline selected verses or use symbols in the margins.

#### CHAPTER NINE:

1. Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous thing out of thy law. (Psalm 119:18)
2. See the symbols listed in Chapter Nine.
3. See the purposes listed in Chapter Nine.
4. Everyone who claims to speak God's Word is not really doing so. There are false teachers.
5. God will add to them the plagues written in the Word. Revelation 22:18-19
6. Their part will be taken out of God's book of life and out of the holy city and from the things which are written in the Word. Revelation 22:18-19.
7. God.
8. God's words.
9. Milk and the meat.
10. Moses.

#### CHAPTER TEN:

1. Mine eyes prevent the night watches, that I might meditate in thy Word. (Psalm 119:148)
2. This method emphasizes application of knowledge to life and ministry. It results in increased devotion to God.
3.
 

-Record passage information -Identify the key verse -Meditate	-Identify the subject -Summarize -Make application
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4. It is not enough just to hear the Word. You must also apply the Word in your life.  
James 1:22-25
5. Satan fights the use of this method because he is concerned when Bible study results in application which brings positive change in spiritual life.

#### CHAPTER ELEVEN:

1. Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto according to thy word. (Psalm 119:9)
2. 2, 1
3.
  - Do an initial survey
  - Create a book study chart
  - Create an outline
4.
  - Title of the book
  - Theme
  - Author
  - To whom the book was written
  - Purpose
  - Basic life and ministry principle

#### CHAPTER TWELVE:

1. Thy Word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee. (Psalm 119:11)
2. Study of the Bible by chapters.
3.
  - Select a chapter title.
  - Mark paragraph divisions.
  - Create a chapter study chart.
  - Create a chapter outline.

#### CHAPTER THIRTEEN:

1. The entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple. (Psalm 119:130)
2.
  - Do a chapter study
  - Observe details of the paragraph

- Create a paragraph study chart
- Create a paragraph study outline

3. 3, 2, 4, 1
4. 4, 5, 1, 2, 3
5. 3, 2, 4, 1

#### CHAPTER FOURTEEN:

1. My tongue shall speak of thy Word: for all thy commandments are righteousness. (Psalm 119:172)
2. Context.
3.
  - Study the verse within its context
  - Study related verses
  - Create a verse study chart
  - Create a verse study outline

#### CHAPTER FIFTEEN:

1. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. (Matthew 5:18)
2.
  - Select the word.
  - Study the word within its context.
  - Determine the meaning.
  - Summarize your study.
3. A key word is one which is basic to the meaning of the verse. It is an important word. Sometimes it is a word difficult to understand or it is repeated for special emphasis.
4. The word "temperance" would be a good subject for word study. The other words are not key words.
5. A concordance and Bible word study book.

#### CHAPTER SIXTEEN:

1. Therefore I love thy commandments above gold; yea, above fine gold. Therefore I

esteem all thy precepts concerning all things to be right; and I hate every false way.  
(Psalm 119:127-128)

2. The topical method focuses on a selected subject. The goal of the study is to discover all the Bible teaches on the subject.
3.
  - Select a topic.
  - Select the portion of Scripture.
  - Gather the information.
  - Summarize the information.

#### CHAPTER SEVENTEEN :

1. Now all these things happened unto them for examples: and they are written for our admonition . . .(I Corinthians 10:11)
2. The biographical method focuses on the lives of Bible personalities. By studying their lives we learn from their experiences.
3.
  - Select the person to be studied.
  - Gather the information.
  - Analyze The Information.
  - Apply What You Have Learned.

#### CHAPTER EIGHTEEN:

1. 7, 8, 5, 3, 4, 2, 1, 6, 9, 10
2. Thy testimonies are wonderful; therefore doth my soul keep them. (Psalm 119:129)
3. The theological method is the study of basic Bible doctrines about God. The method includes collecting, comparing, and organizing doctrinal statements.
4.
  - Select the topic of study.
  - Define the doctrine selected.
  - Select the Bible portion to be studied.
  - Gather information on the doctrine.
  - Summarize the information you gather.
5. A "doctrine" is a group of teachings about a certain subject. It contains all the Bible teaches on a selected subject.

## CHAPTER NINETEEN:

1. Seven times a day do I praise thee because of thy righteous judgments. (Psalm 119:164)
2. b, c, a
3. c, a, b, d
4. Synonymous.
5. Antithetic.
6. Synthetic.
7. Emblematic.

## CHAPTER TWENTY:

1. And He said unto them, These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the Psalms concerning me. (Luke 24:44)
2.
  - To authenticate God's message.
  - To confirm God's messenger.
  - To instruct believers.
3. All Scripture is inspired by God and is profitable for study. Prophecy presents a proper perspective of past, present, and future events in the plan of God. Understanding God's future plan prevents deception by Satan. A special blessing is pronounced on those who study it.
4.
  - Recognize Jesus is the basic theme of prophecy.
  - Realize that in many cases the Bible interprets itself.
  - Understand the rule of double reference.
  - Understand prophetic perspective.
  - Realize that prophecy is conditional in nature.
5. God.
6. Prophecy means to speak forth under the inspiration of God.

7.     -A message of inspiration from God.  
        -Prediction of future events in God's plan.  
        -An interpretation for man of the acts of God.
8.     The spoken word and acted prophecy.
9.     Genesis 3:15. It is the promise of a Messiah.
10.    See the ways of identifying false prophets discussed in Chapter Twenty.

#### CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE:

1.     For the law having a shadow of good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect. (Hebrews 10:1)
2.     The typological method is the study of a person, place, event, or thing as a type of something else. Types give an advance view of what is to come in God's future plan. Although the type is important in itself, it has an even greater significance in the future person or event which it represents.
3.     Shadow, figure, pattern.
4.     -Persons  
        -Places  
        -Events  
        -Material things
5.     Joseph.
6.     Jesus Christ.