

# CHAPTER THIRTEEN

## PARAGRAPH STUDY

### OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this chapter you will be able to:

- C Explain how to do a paragraph study.
- C Do a paragraph study.
- C Create a paragraph chart to summarize your studies.
- C Outline a paragraph in the Bible.

### KEY VERSE:

The entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple. (Psalm 119:130)

### INTRODUCTION

You have learned how to survey a book of the Bible and study a chapter within that book. When you studied a chapter you divided it into paragraphs. Now you will learn how to study the paragraphs. An example of paragraph study is provided and you are given the opportunity to do such a study in the "For Further Study" section of this lesson.

### PARAGRAPH STUDY

#### STEP ONE: DO A CHAPTER STUDY:

As you have learned, each chapter of the Bible is composed of paragraphs. Paragraphs are groups of verses about the same subject. When the subject changes, a new paragraph begins. As you study a chapter you will note important paragraphs or paragraphs that seem to relate to one another. These are possibilities for paragraph studies.

#### STEP TWO: OBSERVE THE DETAILS:

The paragraphs in a chapter can relate to each other in different ways. Here are some special things to observe as you study paragraphs:

Connectives:

Words called "connectives" are very important. They reveal relationships within and between paragraphs. The word "but" is a connective and introduces a contrast. For example:

But these speak evil of those things which they know not; But what they know naturally, as brute beasts, in those things they corrupt themselves.  
(Jude 1:10)

There is a contrast in this paragraph. False teachers speak evil of things they do not know BUT they also corrupt the things they do know. The verse begins with the word "but" which should make you look back to verse 9 to see what the contrast is:

Yet Michael the archangel, when contending with the devil he disputed about the body of Moses, durst not bring against him a railing accusation, but said, The Lord rebuke thee. (Jude 1:9)

Verse 10 contrasts false teachers who speak evil of dignities with the archangel Michael. Even though he held a great position, he did not accuse the devil but said "The Lord rebuke thee." The connective word "or" indicates a contrast. For example:

For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good OR whether it be evil. (Ecclesiastes 12:14)

Other connective words to watch for are "like" and "as." Instead of a contrast these words show comparisons between things. For example in the following verse Satan is compared to a lion:

. . . the Devil AS a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour. (I Peter 5:8)

The word "and" is another connective. It adds to what has just been stated:

Like wise also these filthy dreamers defile the flesh, despise dominion, AND speak evil of dignities. (Jude 1:8)

The word "if" introduces a conditional statement. Many of the promises and prophecies of the Old Testament are stated this way. They tell what God will do IF (on the condition that) His people make a certain response:

IF my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear

from Heaven and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land. (II Chronicles 7:14)

The word "that" sets forth a purpose. It tells that something happened "in order that" a certain purpose would be accomplished:

And He came and dwelleth in a city called Nazareth; THAT it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets, He shall be called a Nazarene. (Matthew 2:23)

Watch also for the connecting words "for, because, therefore." These words introduce reasons and results:

But when He saw the multitudes, He was moved with compassion on them, BECAUSE they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd. (Matthew 9:36)

The words "in, into, and with" are also important connectives. They also indicate relationships between concepts:

He turned the sea INTO dry land and they went through the flood on foot: there did we rejoice in Him. (Psalm 66:6)

General Structure:

As you study paragraphs observe the arrangement of ideas and how the verses relate to each other. Sometimes the author makes a general statement, then explains it with examples. Other times he lists a series of ideas and then summarizes with a general statement.

In the example given later in this chapter, you will note that Jude wrote several paragraphs listing characteristics of false teachers. He then gave Old Testament examples which illustrated what he was teaching.

Repetitions:

Each word of the Bible is inspired by the Holy Spirit. When words or phrases are repeated it is because they are especially important. The Holy Spirit inspired the writers to repeat words and phrases in order to fix them in your memory.

The words "verily, verily" are an example of this. When Jesus preceded a statement with these words it was like an announcer saying "May I have your attention please. I have an important announcement to make." Study in detail any words, phrases, or verses that are

repeated.

### Questions And Answers:

It is also important to observe the questions and answers of the Bible. Often an author will introduce a subject by asking a question. He will then explain this question and give answers which relate back to the question. A good example of this is Romans 6. Read the entire chapter. Note the questions in verses 1-3 and the answers developed throughout the chapter.

### Introductions:

Watch for paragraphs that introduce the subject that is to follow. For example, in the book of Jude which you studied in the last chapter verse 3 introduces the material to follow:

Beloved, when I gave all diligence to write unto you of the common salvation, it was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you, that ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints.  
(Jude 1:3)

This introductory paragraph explains the purpose of his writing. He is exhorting them to earnestly contend for the true faith. The remainder of the chapter gives reasons for this exhortation. There are false teachers creeping into the church who are trying to turn them from the true faith.

### Summaries And Conclusions:

Be alert for paragraphs that summarize an entire passage, chapter, or even a book. For example, the book of Ecclesiastes contains one verse which summarizes the whole book. In Ecclesiastes the writer has described his quest for life apart from God. His final conclusion is:

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep His commandments: for this is the whole duty of man.

For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil. (Ecclesiastes 12:13-14)

### Progressions In Thought:

When studying paragraphs, watch for progressions in thought. Note the following paragraph:

And beside this, giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge;

And to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness;

And to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity.

For if these things be in you and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be barren or unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

But he that lacketh these things is blind, and cannot see afar off, and hath forgotten that he was purged from his old sins. (II Peter 1:5-9)

There is definite progression in this passage. We are to add one thing to another until we become fruitful.

#### Literary Form:

Literary form refers to how a passage is written. Some passages are in narrative or story form. This means they read like a story. Other paragraphs are in poetic form (poems) like the passages in the book of Psalms. Some paragraphs are parables which are short stories illustrating a spiritual truth. Some paragraphs are in dramatic form. For example, the Song of Solomon contains dramatic as well as poetic form. Discourse form is much like a sermon. It is a series of paragraphs giving instruction on a certain subject.

#### Key Words:

Identifying key words will help you understand the meaning of a paragraph. Key words are those important to the meaning of a paragraph. Often they are words which are repeated. Especially note key words which you do not understand. These words can be studied in a word study. (You will learn how to do this later in this course). For example, read the following verse:

For there are certain men crept in unawares, who were before of old ordained to this condemnation, ungodly men, turning the grace of our God into lasciviousness, and denying the only Lord God and our Lord Jesus Christ. (Jude 1:4)

Do you know what the word "lasciviousness" means? It is an important word in this paragraph because it describes false teachers. One of their characteristics is that they have turned the grace of God into lasciviousness. This word is an example of a key word to study.

## Grammatical Construction:

The word "grammar" refers to parts of speech or words that fit together to make up sentences and paragraphs. Watch for words which are called verbs. These are words that show action telling what someone did in the past, is doing in the present, or will do in the future. They also are used in commands:

GO ye into all the world and PREACH the Gospel to every creature.  
(Mark 16:15)

The words "go" and "preach" are action words. They are verbs. They are commands for us to

obey. A noun is a word that names a person, place, or thing. The words in capitals below are nouns:

JUDE, the servant of JESUS CHRIST, and brother of JAMES... (Jude 1:1)

Nouns tell who and what is involved and where the action took place. A pronoun is a word that replaces or stands for a noun. The words "him" and "her" are examples. Instead of saying "The Holy Spirit inspired Jude to write the book" you could say "The Holy Spirit inspired HIM to write the book." The word "him" is a pronoun standing for the noun Jude.

Adjectives and adverbs are important parts of speech also. Adverbs tell something about a verb. It tells how something happened. For example, in the sentence "He ran quickly," the word "quickly" is an adverb because it tells how he ran. An adjective describes a noun or pronoun. If we said "Jude was tall," the word "tall" is an adjective which describes Jude.

If you have not studied parts of speech before this may seem confusing at first, but you will soon learn to identify these as you practice. Parts of speech are important because they identify people, places, and things. They tell who did something, where, when, and why. They tell how things were done and what was, is, or will be done. They also provide descriptions and details which increase understanding of the subject matter.

## STEP THREE: CREATE A PARAGRAPH STUDY CHART:

By studying paragraphs in detail as described in Step Two, you will identify certain paragraphs that relate to each other. Their relationship may be contrasts, comparisons, progressions, or otherwise. Select these for paragraph study.

You will create a chart to summarize your study of these paragraphs. Select a general title

for your chart which reflects the relationship of the paragraphs or the subject which they concern. The chart will also include the paragraph titles and divisions made during the chapter study. Record on the chart the book, chapter, and paragraphs studied. Use margins of the chart to make observations and applications.

#### STEP FOUR: CREATE A PARAGRAPH OUTLINE:

Use the chart to help you create an outline of the paragraphs. The outlines you create on chapters and paragraphs will help you as you share God's truth with others because they help you present what you have learned in an orderly way.

### EXAMPLE OF THE METHOD

#### STEP ONE: DO A CHAPTER STUDY:

A chapter study of Jude 1 was done in the previous lesson. We will do the paragraph study from this same chapter, so we have already completed Step One.

#### STEP TWO: OBSERVE THE DETAILS:

As the paragraphs of Jude 1 were studied in depth, relationships emerged between paragraphs 4, 8-10, 16, 17-18, and 19. These paragraphs all list characteristics of false teachers.

#### STEP THREE: CREATE A PARAGRAPH STUDY CHART:

In previous chapters we provided a blank chart for your studies. For paragraph studies you will draw your own chart because it is not possible to determine the proper space to leave on a chart for paragraph studies. This is the reason why we did not create a standard form. Some paragraphs are very detailed and require more space for study notes.

An example of a Paragraph Study Chart follows. Use this example to create your own study chart. Be sure to put the verse numbers of each paragraph in the paragraph block (note number in upper left of each block division on the chart).

### Paragraph Study Chart

Book: Jude

Chapter: 1

Paragraphs: 4, 8-10, 16, 17-18, 19

Title: Characteristics Of False Teachers

4

Crept in unawares

Before of old ordained to this condemnation

Ungodly men

Turning the grace of our God into lasciviousness

Denying the only Lord God and our Lord Jesus Christ

Walk

Background

Conduct

Doctrine

Doctrine

8-10

Filthy dreamers

Defile the flesh

Despise dominion

Speak evil of dignities

Speak evil of things they know not

What they know naturally they corrupt

Conduct

Conduct

Conduct

Talk

Talk

Conduct

16

Murmurers

Complainers

Walking after their own lusts

Mouth speaks great swelling words

Have men's persons in admiration because of advantage

Talk

Talk

Walk

Talk

Conduct

18

Mockers

Walk after their own ungodly lusts

Separate themselves

Sensual

Have not the Spirit

Talk

Walk

Conduct

Conduct

Doctrine

Key words to study:

Lasciviousness (paragraph 4): What does this word mean?



#### STEP FOUR: CREATE A PARAGRAPH OUTLINE:

Here is an outline of the paragraph on "Characteristics Of False Teachers."

- I. Their background:
  - A. Before of old ordained to this condemnation.
- II. Their walk:
  - A. Crept in unawares.
  - B. Walking after their own lusts.
  - C. Walking after their own ungodly lusts.
- III. Their talk:
  - A. Speak evil of dignities.
  - B. Speak evil of things they know not.
  - C. Murmurers.
  - D. Complainers.
  - E. Mouths speak great swelling words.
  - F. Mockers.
- IV. Their doctrine:
  - A. Turn the grace of God into lasciviousness.
  - B. Deny the only Lord God and our Lord Jesus Christ.
  - C. Have not the Spirit.
- V. Their conduct:
  - A. Ungodly.
  - B. Filthy dreamers.
  - C. Defile the flesh.
  - D. Sensual.
  - E. Separate themselves.
  - F. Corrupt natural knowledge.
  - G. Despise dominion.
  - H. Partiality based on position of men.

## SELF-TEST

1. Write the Key Verse from memory.

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2. List the four steps of the paragraph study method.

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3. Look at the name of the literary form in List One. Read the definitions in List Two. Write the number of the definition in front of the literary form which it describes.

### List One

\_\_\_\_\_ Discourse

\_\_\_\_\_ Poetic

\_\_\_\_\_ Parable

\_\_\_\_\_ Narrative

### List Two

1. Story form

2. Poetry: Psalms is an example

3. Like a sermon

4. Short stories to illustrate spiritual truth

4. Look at the name of the part of speech in List One. Read the definitions in List Two. Write the number of the definition in front of the part of speech which it describes:

List One

List Two

\_\_\_\_\_ Noun

1. An action word.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pronoun

2. Tells how something was done.

\_\_\_\_\_ Verb

3. A descriptive word.

\_\_\_\_\_ Adverb

4. Name of a person, place, or thing.

\_\_\_\_\_ Adjective

5. You use this in place of the name of a person.

5. Look at the connective words in List One. Read the definitions in List Two. Write the number of the definition in front of the words it describes.

List One

List Two

\_\_\_\_\_ Like, As

1. These words show a contrast is going to be made.

\_\_\_\_\_ And

2. This word means something is going to be added to what has been said.

\_\_\_\_\_ If

3. These words reveal that a comparison is going to be made.

\_\_\_\_\_ But, or

4. This word shows that what has conditional upon the response of God's people.

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

## FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. Do a paragraph study on Jude chapter 1 paragraphs 5-7, 11, and 12- 13 of Jude chapter 1.

These paragraphs all are "Examples Of False Teachers." This should be the title of your chart.

Verses 5-7 give an example of the judgment on false teachers.

Verse 11 gives examples of their errors.

Verses 12-13 give natural examples (comparisons) of false teachers.

2. In the preceding chapter you did a chapter study on II Peter chapter 2. The subject of this chapter is similar to Jude 1. It concerns false teachers. Now do a paragraph study on II Peter 2. Perhaps you can add to the charts already started-- "Characteristics Of False Teachers" and "Examples Of False Teachers."

# 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.