

Essentials of Teaching

Foundations

- 2 timothy 2:15-16
- 2 Timothy 3:16-17

- 1) **The Content** -The content represents the message of the teacher. Good intentions are not enough, the content must accurately present the Word of God. 2 Timothy 1:13 thru 2:2, 2 Peter 2:1 - 3.
 - a) Gospel, Jesus Christ and Him crucified
 - b) The New Covenant
 - c) Grace
 - d) Transformation
 - e) Methods and Techniques of Teaching
 - f) Preparation/Research/Study
- 2) **The Receiver** - The audience of our teaching. It is the teachers job to know the student and to interpret the needs of the student.
 - a) Saved or unsaved
 - b) mature or immature in the things of God
 - c) Knowledge vs. Rhema
 - d) Open & receptive vs. apathetic or combative
- 3) **The Delivery** - The methods and tools used to present the content to the receiver.
 - a) The Art of Teaching (see handout)
 - b) Public & Private Ministry
 - c) Who are you as a teacher?

Finding Content

Content for teaching should come from the teachers Private Ministry, but should be based on the Word and not only on experience. To prepare the teacher must become a student of the Word.

Method of Bible Study. Three step process:

- Observation
- Interpretation
- Application

Step 1 – Observation - Psalms 119:18, Joshua 1:8

- What do I see in the text?
- What is the most important word, phrase, or term in the passage?
- Who are the people involved?
- Where is this happening

Ten strategies for reading your bible

1. Read Thoughtfully
2. Read Repeatedly
3. Read Patiently
4. Read Selectively
 - a. Who? Who are the people involved?
 - b. What? What is happening in the text?
 - c. Where? Where is this taking place?
 - d. When? What time is it?
 - e. Why? Why do you think God included this information?
 - f. Wherefore? (so what?) What difference would this make in my life?
5. Read Prayerfully
6. Read Imaginatively
7. Read Meditatively
8. Read Purposefully
9. Read Acquisitively
10. Read Telescopically – Viewing the parts in light of the whole.

Six things to look for

1. Things that are Emphasized
 - a. Amount of Space
 - b. Stated purpose – see John 20:30-31, Proverbs 1:2-6
 - c. Order
2. Things that are Repeated.
 - a. Terms, phrases, and Clauses – see Psalm 136, Hebrews 11.
 - b. Characters.
 - c. Incidents and circumstances.
 - d. Patterns.
 - e. New Testament use of Old Testament Passages.
3. Things that are Related
 - a. Movement from the General to the Specific
 - b. Questions and Answers
 - c. Cause and Effect
4. Things that are Alike
5. Things that are Unalike
6. Things that are true to Life.

Step 2 - Interpretation -

Do you understand what you are reading?

Why Interpretation? Overcoming the barriers

- Language Barriers
- Cultural Barriers
- Literary Barriers

Tools for overcoming the barriers:

- Atlases - Geographic Barriers
- Bible Dictionaries and Concordances - Language and Literary Barriers
- Bible Handbooks - Cultural and Literary Barriers
- Interlinear Texts /Alternative versions and paraphrases- Language Barriers
- Commentaries - Language, Cultural, and Literary Barriers.

Five Keys to Interpretation

1. Content
2. Context
3. Comparison
4. Culture
5. Consultation

Step 3 - Application

5 Incorrect Substitutes for Application

- Substituting Interpretation for Application
- Substituting Superficial Obedience for Substantive Life Change
- Substituting Rationalization for Repentance
- Substituting an Emotional Experience for a True Decision
- Substituting Communication for Transformation

God is concerned with Transformation - Ephesians 2:10

- The Word of God transforms a heart
- A transformed heart produces a transformed person
- A transformed person produces a community of transformed people
- A community of transformed people transforms the world.