VERSEQUEST MINISTRIES

FAMILY BIBLE STUDIES



STUDY AND RIGHTLY DIVIDE THE WORD

Seven Safeguards for Understanding and Applying the Scriptures in Their Proper Setting

KING JAMES BIBLE

A free study for families, churches, and individual readers

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VERSEQUEST FAMILY BIBLE STUDIES

About This Study

Second Timothy 2:15 commands believers to study, seek God's approval, and rightly divide the word of truth. The command is not an invitation to collect convenient slogans. It calls for honest work, careful context, and distinctions that protect the gospel and strengthen Christian living.

This study develops seven connected safeguards from the family curriculum. Each principle has three King James Bible passages printed in full. Read Scripture aloud first. Then read the commentary, discuss the question, and record observations. The teaching serves the Bible; it never replaces its authority.

Right division does not mean that any part of Scripture is untrue or unprofitable. It means that the reader distinguishes what God said to Israel, Gentiles, and the church; recognizes changes in His dealings; and refuses to confuse salvation by grace with law keeping. All Scripture is for our learning, but not every command is addressed directly to the church today.

THE SEVEN-MOVEMENT STUDY MAP

1. **Study Seeks God’s Approval**
2. **The Workman Must Handle the Text Honestly**
3. **The Word Must Be Rightly Divided**
4. **Context Determines Direct Application**
5. **Clear Doctrine Prevents Word Strife**
6. **Error Spreads When Distinctions Are Ignored**
7. **Right Doctrine Must Produce Right Living**

HOW TO USE IT

Read the KJV passages, follow the connected teaching, answer the family questions, and use the ruled space for observations and cross-references.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

INTRODUCTION

A Bible Workman Must Know Where He Is Standing

A person can own several Bibles, underline a thousand verses, and still misunderstand a passage by overlooking its setting. The problem is not a shortage of enthusiasm. It is the assumption that a verse means whatever the reader first imagines. Second Timothy 2:15 calls us to patient labor before God.

The Bible is God's revelation, not a notebook of convenient quotations. A verse has words, grammar, context, an audience, and a place in the unfolding record of Scripture. The same Lord gave Israel commandments, promised a kingdom, and revealed the mystery of the body of Christ through Paul. Faithfulness requires believing all these words without confusing their applications.

Paul's warning about Hymenaeus and Philetus shows the danger. They taught that the resurrection was past already, and the faith of some was overthrown. Their mistake concerned where a true biblical subject belonged in God's program. A misplaced verse can do real damage when it becomes a misplaced doctrine.

Yet the goal of right division is not to make us boastful specialists. The same passage commands us to shun vain babblings and depart from iniquity. Bible knowledge that produces pride but not holiness has missed its purpose. The family that reads carefully, checks context, and obeys truth is learning something better than religious cleverness.

These safeguards move from the student's motive to honesty, the Bible's divisions and context, the avoidance of controversy, the danger of error, and finally godly living. Each step prepares for the next.

CENTRAL TRUTH

The Bible is never wrong; our interpretation may be. The approved workman lets the words, context, and rightly divided doctrine govern his teaching and life.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

MAIN PASSAGE

2 Timothy 2:14–19

The passage commands careful study and warns against destructive doctrinal error.

2 TIMOTHY 2:14–19 | KING JAMES BIBLE

14 Of these things put them in remembrance, charging them before the Lord that they strive not about words to no profit, but to the subverting of the hearers.

15 Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.

16 But shun profane and vain babblings: for they will increase unto more ungodliness.

17 And their word will eat as doth a canker: of whom is Hymenaeus and Philetus;

18 Who concerning the truth have erred, saying that the resurrection is past already; and overthrow the faith of some.

19 Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, The Lord knoweth them that are his. And, Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity.

Notice the sequence. Paul warns against profitless word strife, commands careful study, condemns vain babblings, names men whose false teaching overthrew faith, and closes with the sure foundation of God and a call to depart from iniquity. The text joins doctrinal accuracy to practical holiness.

The seven principles are not disconnected study tricks. They are safeguards for the Christian life: why we study, how honestly we handle Scripture, which distinctions we observe, and how we live after learning the truth.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

PRINCIPLE 1 OF 7 | SCRIPTURE READING

1. Study Seeks God’s Approval

Study for God’s approval rather than human applause.

Acts 17:11 (KJV)

The Bereans searched the Scriptures daily.

11 These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so.

1 Thessalonians 5:21 (KJV)

Prove what is taught.

21 Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.

Proverbs 25:2 (KJV)

Search out a matter carefully.

2 It is the glory of God to conceal a thing: but the honour of kings is to search out a matter.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

PRINCIPLE 1 OF 7 | CONNECTED TEACHING

Approval Before Applause

Second Timothy 2:15 commands the believer to study, but the purpose is often overlooked: to shew thyself approved unto God. The audience is not a debating opponent or a crowd that enjoys a clever answer. The audience is the Lord. A person may win an argument and still handle a verse carelessly. The faithful workman would rather be corrected by the Bible than congratulated for a mistake.

The Bereans received the preaching with readiness of mind and searched the Scriptures daily. Their example joins humility with investigation. A family can practice the same habit: hear a claim, open the passage, read its context, and test the conclusion by the words God gave. First Thessalonians 5:21 commands believers to prove all things and hold fast that which is good. Testing doctrine is not hostility to teachers; it is faithfulness to truth.

Proverbs 25:2 calls searching out a matter honorable. The search requires patience, comparison, and willingness to admit when an initial impression was wrong. Bible study is not a contest to collect impressive facts. It is careful work because God's words deserve careful handling and souls may be helped or harmed by our explanations. Once God's approval becomes the goal, honesty with the text becomes indispensable.

FAMILY DISCUSSION

How can we test a Bible teaching without becoming proud or argumentative?

CONNECTION TO THE NEXT PRINCIPLE

Godward study must become honest handling. The next safeguard concerns the integrity of the workman.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

PRINCIPLE 2 OF 7 | SCRIPTURE READING

2. The Workman Must Handle the Text Honestly

The Bible must be handled with integrity, not bent to fit a favorite conclusion.

2 Corinthians 4:2 (KJV)

Never handle Scripture deceitfully.

2 But have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness, nor handling the word of God deceitfully; but by manifestation of the truth commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God.

Titus 2:7-8 (KJV)

Integrity in doctrine and speech.

7 In all things shewing thyself a pattern of good works: in doctrine shewing uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity,

8 Sound speech, that cannot be condemned; that he that is of the contrary part may be ashamed, having no evil thing to say of you.

James 3:1 (KJV)

Teaching carries accountability.

1 My brethren, be not many masters, knowing that we shall receive the greater condemnation.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

PRINCIPLE 2 OF 7 | CONNECTED TEACHING

Do Not Make a Verse Say What It Does Not Say

Paul calls the student a workman. A carpenter cannot shorten a measurement to make a crooked frame appear square; a Bible teacher cannot trim context to make a favorite doctrine fit. Second Corinthians 4:2 rejects handling the word of God deceitfully. Scripture is not raw material for constructing our opinions. It is the authority by which our opinions must be judged.

Titus 2:7-8 joins doctrinal uncorruptness to gravity, sincerity, and sound speech. The teacher's manner matters because the message matters. Careful teaching needs no inflated claim or invented quotation. It can say, 'This is what the passage states,' and also, 'This conclusion is an inference rather than an explicit statement.' That distinction is a strength, not a weakness.

James 3:1 warns that teachers face greater accountability. We should distinguish quotation from explanation, direct command from illustration, and certainty from speculation. Let someone read the entire paragraph. Ask who is speaking, who is addressed, and what question is answered. The Bible does not need dishonest assistance. Honest handling leads to the next question: are we respecting the divisions God Himself makes?

FAMILY DISCUSSION

What is the difference between explaining a verse and using it merely as a slogan?

CONNECTION TO THE NEXT PRINCIPLE

Honesty asks not only what the words say, but to whom and under what circumstances they were spoken.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

PRINCIPLE 3 OF 7 | SCRIPTURE READING

3. The Word Must Be Rightly Divided

Recognize the audience, time, covenant setting, and revelation given.

1 Corinthians 10:32 (KJV)

Jews, Gentiles, and the church of God.

32 Give none offence, neither to the Jews, nor to the Gentiles, nor to the church of God:

Ephesians 2:11-16 (KJV)

The cross changes Gentile standing and forms one new body.

11 Wherefore remember, that ye being in time past Gentiles in the flesh, who are called Uncircumcision by that which is called the Circumcision in the flesh made by hands;

12 That at that time ye were without Christ, being aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers from the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world:

13 But now in Christ Jesus ye who sometimes were far off are made nigh by the blood of Christ.

14 For he is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us;

15 Having abolished in his flesh the enmity, even the law of commandments contained in ordinances; for to make in himself of twain one new man, so making peace;

16 And that he might reconcile both unto God in one body by the cross, having slain the enmity thereby:

Hebrews 1:1-2 (KJV)

God spoke at sundry times and in divers manners.

1 God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets,

2 Hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds;

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

PRINCIPLE 3 OF 7 | CONNECTED TEACHING

One Bible, Different Audiences and Dispensations

Rightly dividing the word of truth does not mean discarding most of Scripture. All Scripture is true and profitable, yet it was not all spoken to the same people under the same arrangement. First Corinthians 10:32 names Jews, Gentiles, and the church of God. Those distinctions are in the text. Ignoring them does not make the reader more spiritual; it makes the reading less attentive.

Ephesians 2:11-16 carefully contrasts time past with but now. Gentiles who were strangers from the covenants of promise are made nigh by Christ's blood. The cross brings believing Jew and Gentile into one new man. A reader who flattens Israel under the law and the church in Christ will struggle to explain why Paul emphasizes the change.

Hebrews 1:1-2 says God spoke at sundry times and in divers manners. His revelation is not contradictory, but its unfolding in history is real. We must distinguish law and grace, prophecy and mystery, Israel's national calling and the present body of Christ. The question is never whether a verse is inspired. It is whether we apply it to the people and circumstances God intended. This distinction protects the text's meaning rather than weakening its authority.

FAMILY DISCUSSION

How does Ephesians 2 help us understand what changed through the cross?

CONNECTION TO THE NEXT PRINCIPLE

Right division leads to context: what is the passage doing in its own setting?

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

PRINCIPLE 4 OF 7 | SCRIPTURE READING

4. Context Determines Direct Application

Every passage is true, but its original setting governs direct application.

Nehemiah 8:8 (KJV)

Read distinctly and give the sense.

8 So they read in the book in the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading.

Luke 4:16-21 (KJV)

Jesus identified the prophecy fulfilled in their hearing.

16 And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up: and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath day, and stood up for to read.

17 And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet Esaias. And when he had opened the book, he found the place where it was written,

18 The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised,

19 To preach the acceptable year of the Lord.

20 And he closed the book, and he gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the eyes of all them that were in the synagogue were fastened on him.

21 And he began to say unto them, This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears.

Romans 15:4 (KJV)

Earlier Scripture was written for our learning.

4 For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

PRINCIPLE 4 OF 7 | CONNECTED TEACHING

Read What Comes Before and After

A verse does not become clearer when detached from the paragraph explaining it. Nehemiah 8:8 describes the reading of God's law distinctly and the giving of the sense so the people understood. That is a model for family study: read accurately, explain what is being said, and make the explanation follow the reading instead of replacing it.

Luke 4:16-21 offers a striking example. Jesus read from Isaiah and announced, 'This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears.' The passage has an identifiable speaker, audience, historical moment, and prophetic claim. We should not transfer every prophetic detail into the church age merely because it appears in the Bible. Christ Himself showed that fulfillment must be considered carefully and in its proper time.

Romans 15:4 prevents the opposite error: things written aforetime were written for our learning. Not directly addressed to us does not mean useless to us. We can learn God's character from the law, see Christ in the prophets, and gain wisdom from Israel's history while respecting the original context. Ask first what the original hearers were told, then what the passage rightly teaches us today.

FAMILY DISCUSSION

How can an Old Testament passage instruct us without becoming a direct church-age command?

CONNECTION TO THE NEXT PRINCIPLE

When context is respected, Scripture becomes clearer and quarrels over isolated phrases lose their attraction.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

PRINCIPLE 5 OF 7 | SCRIPTURE READING

5. Clear Doctrine Prevents Word Strife

Truth should build believers rather than fuel endless verbal contests.

1 Timothy 1:3-7 (KJV)

Avoid false doctrine, fables, and vain jangling.

3 As I besought thee to abide still at Ephesus, when I went into Macedonia, that thou mightest charge some that they teach no other doctrine,

4 Neither give heed to fables and endless genealogies, which minister questions, rather than godly edifying which is in faith: so do.

5 Now the end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned:

6 From which some having swerved have turned aside unto vain jangling;

7 Desiring to be teachers of the law; understanding neither what they say, nor whereof they affirm.

Titus 3:9 (KJV)

Foolish questions and strivings are unprofitable.

9 But avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and contentions, and strivings about the law; for they are unprofitable and vain.

Proverbs 26:4-5 (KJV)

Wisdom knows when to answer folly.

4 Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him.

5 Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

PRINCIPLE 5 OF 7 | CONNECTED TEACHING

Do Not Trade Edification for Vain Jangling

Second Timothy 2 warns against words to no profit that subvert hearers. The point is not that doctrine is unimportant or disagreement must always be avoided. Doctrine matters too much to be replaced by verbal contests that leave everyone confused. The aim of teaching is understanding, faithfulness, and obedience, not the satisfaction of having the last word.

First Timothy 1:3-7 warns against fables, endless genealogies, and vain jangling. Some wanted to be teachers of the law while understanding neither what they said nor what they affirmed. Religious confidence is not proof of biblical knowledge. A teacher may sound certain while the verses being used say something different. Titus 3:9 similarly warns that foolish questions and strivings about the law are unprofitable.

Proverbs 26:4-5 shows that wisdom is needed even in deciding how to answer folly. One verse warns against becoming like the fool; the next warns against allowing him to remain wise in his own conceit. The sayings are not contradictory. Their application depends upon the circumstances. A family can ask whether discussion is bringing anyone closer to the meaning of Scripture. If it is producing only heat and pride, return to the passage.

FAMILY DISCUSSION

When should we stop a fruitless argument and return to the text?

CONNECTION TO THE NEXT PRINCIPLE

Careless interpretation can do more than waste time: it can spread serious error.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

PRINCIPLE 6 OF 7 | SCRIPTURE READING

6. Error Spreads When Distinctions Are Ignored

A misplaced verse can confuse doctrine and place believers in bondage.

2 Peter 3:15-16 (KJV)

Do not wrest difficult Scriptures.

15 And account that the longsuffering of our Lord is salvation; even as our beloved brother Paul also according to the wisdom given unto him hath written unto you;

16 As also in all his epistles, speaking in them of these things; in which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction.

Galatians 2:4-5 (KJV)

Preserve gospel liberty from bondage.

4 And that because of false brethren unawares brought in, who came in privily to spy out our liberty which we have in Christ Jesus, that they might bring us into bondage:

5 To whom we gave place by subjection, no, not for an hour; that the truth of the gospel might continue with you.

Colossians 2:16-17 (KJV)

Do not confuse shadows with Christ.

16 Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days:

17 Which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

PRINCIPLE 6 OF 7 | CONNECTED TEACHING

A Misplaced Verse Can Become a False Doctrine

Second Timothy 2:17-18 names Hymenaeus and Philetus, who taught that the resurrection was past already and overthrew the faith of some. Their error concerned the timing of a real biblical truth. A future event had been shifted into the wrong place, and believers suffered. Right division is not merely a hobby for specialists; it is a protection for ordinary Christians.

Second Peter 3:15-16 recognizes that some things in Paul's epistles are hard to understand. Unlearned and unstable readers wrest them, as they do other Scriptures, unto their own destruction. Difficult passages require patience, not imagination. Galatians 2:4-5 records false brethren who tried to bring believers into bondage, and Paul refused to surrender the truth of the gospel.

Colossians 2:16-17 warns against judging believers over meats, drinks, holy days, new moons, and sabbaths. Those observances were shadows; the body is of Christ. When the shadow is confused with the substance, ceremonial demands can be smuggled into the Christian life as though Christ's work were insufficient. Knowing the phrase rightly dividing does not make us immune to error. We must actually practice it by reading, comparing, and allowing Scripture to correct us.

FAMILY DISCUSSION

Why is it dangerous to impose law ordinances upon the church?

CONNECTION TO THE NEXT PRINCIPLE

Once doctrine is guarded against error, the final question is whether truth governs conduct.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

PRINCIPLE 7 OF 7 | SCRIPTURE READING

7. Right Doctrine Must Produce Right Living

The approved workman must live the truth he learns and teaches.

Titus 2:10-14 (KJV)

Grace teaches holy living and good works.

10 Not purloining, but shewing all good fidelity; that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things.

11 For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men,

12 Teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world;

13 Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ;

14 Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.

2 Timothy 2:19 (KJV)

Sound doctrine calls for departing from iniquity.

19 Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, The Lord knoweth them that are his. And, Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity.

1 Timothy 4:6 (KJV)

Be nourished in words of faith and good doctrine.

6 If thou put the brethren in remembrance of these things, thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, nourished up in the words of faith and of good doctrine, whereunto thou hast attained.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

PRINCIPLE 7 OF 7 | CONNECTED TEACHING

Sound Doctrine Must Leave the Study Room

Paul's command to study is surrounded by warnings about ungodliness, error, and departing from iniquity. The approved workman is not merely someone who can label dispensations on a chart. He is someone whose handling of Scripture leads toward truth and holiness. If Bible knowledge makes a person only louder or more conceited, it has not produced the conduct this passage requires.

Titus 2:10-14 teaches that sound doctrine should be adorned by faithful living. The grace of God that brings salvation also teaches believers to deny ungodliness and worldly lusts and to live soberly, righteously, and godly. Grace is not permission to sin, and good works are not the price of salvation. They are the proper response of a people redeemed by Christ and called to be zealous of good works.

Second Timothy 2:19 says the foundation of God stands sure and the Lord knows those who are His. It then calls everyone naming Christ to depart from iniquity. First Timothy 4:6 describes a good minister nourished in words of faith and good doctrine. This brings all seven safeguards together: study for God's approval, handle His words honestly, respect biblical divisions, read context, reject vain strife, guard against error, and put the truth into practice.

FAMILY DISCUSSION

What truth should change our speech, habits, or decisions this week?

THE FINAL CONNECTION

The whole study ends where it began: a workman approved unto God, faithful in the Word and in life.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

BRINGING IT ALL TOGETHER

Seven Safeguards, One Faithful Workman

The seven movements form one coherent picture. The believer studies to please God rather than win applause. He handles the text honestly instead of twisting its words. He rightly divides Scripture, recognizing that God spoke to different people in different settings. He reads context before applying a verse and refuses to turn doctrine into a contest of empty words.

These habits protect the church from error. Hymenaeus and Philetus taught a biblical subject in the wrong place and harmed believers. The antidote is not a new slogan but careful reading and the refusal to confuse what God distinguished. Finally, sound doctrine must reach the student's life. God's approval concerns both truth and conduct.

THE SEVEN-MOVEMENT WORKMAN MAP

MOTIVE — Seek God’s approval rather than human praise.

INTEGRITY — Do not handle God’s Word deceitfully.

RIGHT DIVISION — Distinguish biblical audiences and dispensations.

CONTEXT — Read each passage in its original setting.

EDIFICATION — Reject vain strife; build understanding instead.

DISCERNMENT — Do not wrest verses into doctrinal error.

OBEDIENCE — Depart from iniquity and live what you learn.

THE CENTRAL LESSON

Rightly dividing Scripture does not make the Bible smaller. It lets every inspired passage speak in its proper place and directs the believer toward faithful understanding and living.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

FAMILY APPLICATION

Read, Remember, Practice

Turn careful reading into family conversation and action.

1. Study Seeks God’s Approval

How can we test a Bible teaching without becoming proud or argumentative?

2. The Workman Must Handle the Text Honestly

What is the difference between explaining a verse and using it merely as a slogan?

3. The Word Must Be Rightly Divided

How does Ephesians 2 help us understand what changed through the cross?

4. Context Determines Direct Application

How can an Old Testament passage instruct us without becoming a direct church-age command?

5. Clear Doctrine Prevents Word Strife

When should we stop a fruitless argument and return to the text?

6. Error Spreads When Distinctions Are Ignored

Why is it dangerous to impose law ordinances upon the church?

7. Right Doctrine Must Produce Right Living

What truth should change our speech, habits, or decisions this week?

FAMILY CLOSE

What truth from this study must we believe, remember, and practice this week?

A SIMPLE FAMILY STUDY GUIDE

How to Read Like an Approved Workman

BEGIN WITH PRAYER

Ask the Lord for humility, honesty, and understanding.

READ THE WHOLE PASSAGE

Do not build doctrine on half a sentence. Read before and after the verse.

IDENTIFY THE AUDIENCE

Ask who speaks, who hears, and what dispensation is in view.

COMPARE SCRIPTURE WITH SCRIPTURE

Use clear passages to illuminate difficult ones without forcing them.

DISTINGUISH LEARNING FROM DIRECT APPLICATION

All Scripture is profitable; not every command is directed to the church.

TEST EVERY TEACHING

Prove claims from the KJV text, not from popularity or tradition.

END WITH OBEDIENCE

Name one truth to remember and one action to change.

A USEFUL WEEKLY RHYTHM

Pray. Read the main passage. Read three supporting references per principle. Discuss the questions. Record the lesson. Close in prayer.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

FINAL REMINDER

Let the Word Govern the Workman

Second Timothy 2:15 is not a command to become impressed with ourselves. It is a command to become responsible before God. The student is a workman, not the author of the book. The Bible is not a pile of disconnected promises to be claimed without regard to their setting. It is the inspired Word of God, to be believed, studied, compared, and applied honestly.

Every passage has a place. Israel's covenants, the ministry of Christ, the unfolding history of Acts, the doctrine given through Paul for the church, and the prophetic promises still to be fulfilled must not be flattened into one indistinguishable message. The gospel of grace is not strengthened when mixed with law as a condition of salvation. Neither is Scripture honored when an inspired passage is ignored merely because it is not addressed directly to the present church.

The workman must also remember that accurate doctrine is not an excuse for pride. Paul warns against vain babblings and ungodliness in the same breath as the command to study. If our handling of the Bible makes us more interested in winning arguments than helping souls, something has gone wrong. Truth should produce humility, confidence in Christ, love of Scripture, and a life that departs from iniquity.

Read the main passage again at the end of the week. Ask each family member to identify one safeguard, show it from the text, and explain why it matters. Then choose one habit of Bible study to improve before the next Sunday. The goal is not merely to finish a workbook. It is to grow into faithful readers and doers of God's Word.

FAMILY CLOSE

What truth from this study must we believe, remember, and practice this week?

All Scripture quotations are from the King James Bible. Commentary prepared as an original VerseQuest Ministries family-study resource.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION

PERSONAL AND FAMILY NOTES

Write What the Word of God Shows You

Record Scripture observations, questions, cross-references, and practical applications.

NOTES / CROSS-REFERENCES / APPLICATION