

Chapter 1 : True Knowledge of God – Living the Tradition | Glory to God for All Things

True Knowledge by the Word July 30, willkenand In order that truth might abide forever in the world with a continuing succession of teaching and survive through all ages, the same oracles he had given to the patriarchs it was his pleasure to have recorded, as it were, on public tablets.

Bible Study from 2 Peter 1: I decided to do a series of messages on the book of 2nd Peter. It was a good choice. In this study, we are only going to look at the first four verses of 2nd Peter chapter 1. But before we get onto that, I have a small question for you! If you knew you were going to die, what would you talk about? You see, one thing that really jumped out at me when I started studying this book was that Peter knew that he was about to die. Peter wrote this letter in 66AD. He died, at the hands of the Romans, one year later [1]. And it seems that Peter knew, as he set out to write this letter, that his time was very short. Look at what he wrote near the start of his letter - 2 Pet 1: And I will make every effort to see that after my departure you will always be able to remember these things. So let me ask you again! if you knew you were about to die, what would you want to pass on? What would you consider the most important truth to pass on? Hopefully it would concern the things that actually matter! the truth of the Lord Jesus, salvation by grace and eternal matters. Well, anyway, thankfully for us Peter had time to write about the things that mattered to him. The Journey of Simon Peter 2 Pet 1: And so he starts by calling himself Simon Peter. It is crucial that you see and understand these two natures within you as well. On the one hand, there is who you are in the natural - the old Simon! someone very capable to say, and do, the wrong thing! And yet, there is also who you are in the new creation if you have been born again – the new Peter! It is important that we see both! And finally, the main point! How much do we need his favour and enabling to be present with us? It can be increased! But look at how Peter says it can be multiplied-it is in the knowledge of God. Peter emphasises this a lot! But that is where the problem comes in. But faith did not come. And hearing the word of God. I now began to study my Bible and faith has been growing ever since. This enabling and grace of God is activated in our life through a true, Biblical, knowledge of the Almighty God. And yet, let us not think that this knowledge is merely knowing or understanding facts. As we shall now see, this knowledge is not just factual, it is practical. The practical outworking of knowledge. In verse four above, it gives us the link between the knowledge of God and the outworking of his nature within us. The link is His precious [8] promises in the word of God. Peter says it is through these promises that the divine nature can free us from the corruption that is in the world. So what do we do with the promises of God? The promises of God have always been the key to escaping from doubting castle. The young rash, self dependent fisherman of the Gospels has been transformed by the Holy Spirit and his dependence upon the divine nature. And, as he approaches the end of his life, Peter has written to us to remind us of that which is most important in these last days. Can I ask you whether that which was important to Peter, is important to you? Where does the knowledge of God rank in your life? Where does the outworking of his divine nature through your life sit in your priorities? How precious is the word of God, and the promises of God, to you? I hope they are important to you. It is believed that both books were written in 66AD, and their authors both died one year later in 67AD. Both Peter and Paul knew that their time was short in writing their letter and both placed huge emphasis on the important of holding fast to the truth, the influence of false teachers, and events in the last days. But from the first meeting with Jesus, his name was changed! And he brought him to Jesus. Jesus knew from the very first meeting well, even before this meeting! Like when he took Jesus aside to rebuke Him for saying that He would go to the cross! Nice one! Or that great boast that even if everyone else deserted Jesus he never would. By the time the night was out Peter had disowned Jesus three times! Or, my personal favourite, was the time when he actually saw Jesus in distress the only time this happened as far as I know – Matt Never forget that there is part of Simon in each of us! but there is also the new man! the new creation! the Peter that God makes of us. For a job, John travelled to Africa and captured men to be taken back as slaves in America. This he did until he became a Christian and devoted the rest of his life to Jesus Christ. You have probably heard of John. At the end of his life John said this "My memory is nearly gone, but I remember two things: That I am a great sinner and that Christ is a great

Savior! The church was advertising nineteen minute sermons. It is a sign of the times. Lewis that I really enjoy. Arnold is a messianic Jewish scholar who I have quoted in previous studies. Recently, I was reading his testimony and he spoke of his great grandfather, who was the Chief Rabbi in Poland. By the time that his great grandfather was thirteen he had memorised the first five books of the Bible. By the time that he was eighteen he had memorised the entire Old Testament! By the time that he was twenty one, if anyone placed their finger on a word on a page, he could tell them what word was in that position, in order, on every other page of the Old Testament! From the point of view of an amazing memorisation ability and dedication, it is incredible. These are the Scriptures that testify about me, yet you refuse to come to me to have life. What is it that you would consider precious in your life? It is good for us to pause and consider what we believe is precious in his life. Peter uses the word precious, more than any other writer in the New Testament. Look them up to see what was precious to Peter.

Chapter 2 : True Knowledge by the Word – Antioch Grace Fellowship

True Knowledge of the Word In Romans 10, Paul speaks of his desire that Israel (all the tribes) would be saved—and, indeed, he then tells us how God fully intends to accomplish this through the New Covenant.

References and Further Reading 1. The word "knowledge" and its cognates are used in a variety of ways. One common use of the word "know" is as an expression of psychological conviction. This point is discussed at greater length in section 2b below. Even if we restrict ourselves to factive usages, there are still multiple senses of "knowledge," and so we need to distinguish between them. One kind of knowledge is procedural knowledge, sometimes called competence or "know-how;" for example, one can know how to ride a bicycle, or one can know how to drive from Washington, D. Another kind of knowledge is acquaintance knowledge or familiarity; for instance, one can know the department chairperson, or one can know Philadelphia. Epistemologists typically do not focus on procedural or acquaintance knowledge, however, instead preferring to focus on propositional knowledge. Propositional knowledge, then, can be called knowledge-that; statements of propositional knowledge or the lack thereof are properly expressed using "that"-clauses, such as "He knows that Houston is in Texas," or "She does not know that the square root of 81 is 9. Propositional knowledge, obviously, encompasses knowledge about a wide range of matters: Any truth might, in principle, be knowable, although there might be unknowable truths. One goal of epistemology is to determine the criteria for knowledge so that we can know what can or cannot be known, in other words, the study of epistemology fundamentally includes the study of meta-epistemology what we can know about knowledge itself. We can also distinguish between different types of propositional knowledge, based on the source of that knowledge. Non-empirical or a priori knowledge is possible independently of, or prior to, any experience, and requires only the use of reason; examples include knowledge of logical truths such as the law of non-contradiction, as well as knowledge of abstract claims such as ethical claims or claims about various conceptual matters. Empirical or a posteriori knowledge is possible only subsequent, or posterior, to certain sense experiences in addition to the use of reason ; examples include knowledge of the color or shape of a physical object or knowledge of geographical locations. Some philosophers, called rationalists, believe that all knowledge is ultimately grounded upon reason; others, called empiricists, believe that all knowledge is ultimately grounded upon experience. A thorough epistemology should, of course, address all kinds of knowledge, although there might be different standards for a priori and a posteriori knowledge. We can also distinguish between individual knowledge and collective knowledge. Social epistemology is the subfield of epistemology that addresses the way that groups, institutions, or other collective bodies might come to acquire knowledge. The Nature of Propositional Knowledge Having narrowed our focus to propositional knowledge, we must ask ourselves what, exactly, constitutes knowledge. What does it mean for someone to know something? What is the difference between someone who knows something and someone else who does not know it, or between something one knows and something one does not know? Since the scope of knowledge is so broad, we need a general characterization of knowledge, one which is applicable to any kind of proposition whatsoever. Epistemologists have usually undertaken this task by seeking a correct and complete analysis of the concept of knowledge, in other words a set of individually necessary and jointly sufficient conditions which determine whether someone knows something. Further, knowledge is a specific kind of mental state. While "that"-clauses can also be used to describe desires and intentions, these cannot constitute knowledge. Rather, knowledge is a kind of belief. If one has no beliefs about a particular matter, one cannot have knowledge about it. For instance, suppose that I desire that I be given a raise in salary, and that I intend to do whatever I can to earn one. Given that I do not believe that I will be given a raise, I cannot be said to know that I will. Only if I am inclined to believe something can I come to know it. Similarly, thoughts that an individual has never entertained are not among his beliefs, and thus cannot be included in his body of knowledge. Some beliefs, those which the individual is actively entertaining, are called occurrent beliefs. Truth Knowledge, then, requires belief. Of course, not all beliefs constitute knowledge. Belief is necessary but not sufficient for knowledge. We are all sometimes mistaken in what we believe; in other words, while some of our beliefs are

true, others are false. As we try to acquire knowledge, then, we are trying to increase our stock of true beliefs while simultaneously minimizing our false beliefs. We sometimes, of course, form beliefs for other reasons – to create a positive attitude, to deceive ourselves, and so forth – but when we seek knowledge, we are trying to get things right. And, alas, we sometimes fail to achieve such a match; some of our beliefs do not describe the way things actually are. Note that we are assuming here that there is such a thing as objective truth, so that it is possible for beliefs to match or to fail to match with reality. That is, in order for someone to know something, there must be something one knows about. This assumption is not universally accepted – in particular, it is not shared by some proponents of relativism – but it will not be defended here. However, we can say that truth is a condition of knowledge; that is, if a belief is not true, it cannot constitute knowledge. Accordingly, if there is no such thing as truth, then there can be no knowledge. Even if there is such a thing as truth, if there is a domain in which there are no truths, then there can be no knowledge within that domain. For example, if beauty is in the eye of the beholder, then a belief that something is beautiful cannot be true or false, and thus cannot constitute knowledge. Justification Knowledge, then, requires factual belief. However, this does not suffice to capture the nature of knowledge. Just as knowledge requires successfully achieving the objective of true belief, it also requires success with regard to the formation of that belief. In other words, not all true beliefs constitute knowledge; only true beliefs arrived at in the right way constitute knowledge. What, then, is the right way of arriving at beliefs? In addition to truth, what other properties must a belief have in order to constitute knowledge? We might begin by noting that sound reasoning and solid evidence seem to be the way to acquire knowledge. By contrast, a lucky guess cannot constitute knowledge. Similarly, misinformation and faulty reasoning do not seem like a recipe for knowledge, even if they happen to lead to a true belief. A belief is said to be justified if it is obtained in the right way. The requirement that knowledge involve justification does not necessarily mean that knowledge requires absolute certainty, however. Between beliefs which were necessarily true and those which are true solely by luck lies a spectrum of beliefs with regard to which we had some defeasible reason to believe that they would be true. Even though there was some chance that my belief might have been false, there was a sufficient basis for that belief for it to constitute knowledge. This basis is referred to as the justification for that belief. We can then say that, to constitute knowledge, a belief must be both true and justified. Note that because of luck, a belief can be unjustified yet true; and because of human fallibility, a belief can be justified yet false. In other words, truth and justification are two independent conditions of beliefs. The fact that a belief is true does not tell us whether or not it is justified; that depends on how the belief was arrived at. So, two people might hold the same true belief, but for different reasons, so that one of them is justified and the other is unjustified. Of course, a justified belief will presumably be more likely to be true than to be false, and justified beliefs will presumably be more likely or more probable to be true than unjustified beliefs. As we will see in section 3 below, the exact nature of the relationship between truth and justification is contentious. The Gettier Problem For some time, the justified true belief JTB account was widely agreed to capture the nature of knowledge. However, in 1963, Edmund Gettier published a short but widely influential article which has shaped much subsequent work in epistemology. Gettier provided two examples in which someone had a true and justified belief, but in which we seem to want to deny that the individual has knowledge, because luck still seems to play a role in his belief having turned out to be true. Suppose that the clock on campus which keeps accurate time and is well maintained stopped working at 12:00. On my way to my noon class, exactly twelve hours later, I glance at the clock and form the belief that the time is 12:00. My belief is true, of course, since the time is indeed 12:00. And my belief is justified, as I have no reason to doubt that the clock is working, and I cannot be blamed for basing beliefs about the time on what the clock says. Nonetheless, it seems evident that I do not know that the time is 12:00. After all, if I had walked past the clock a bit earlier or a bit later, I would have ended up with a false belief rather than a true one. This example and others like it, while perhaps somewhat far-fetched, seem to show that it is possible for justified true belief to fail to constitute knowledge. To put it another way, the justification condition was meant to ensure that knowledge was based on solid evidence rather than on luck or misinformation, but Gettier-type examples seem to show that justified true belief can still involve luck and thus fall short of knowledge. This problem is referred to as "the Gettier problem. The No-False-Belief Condition We might think that there is a simple and

straightforward solution to the Gettier problem. Note that my reasoning was tacitly based on my belief that the clock is working properly, and that this belief is false. This seems to explain what has gone wrong in this example. Accordingly, we might revise our analysis of knowledge by insisting that to constitute knowledge, a belief must be true and justified and must be formed without relying on any false beliefs. In other words, we might say, justification, truth, and belief are all necessary for knowledge, but they are not jointly sufficient for knowledge; there is a fourth condition – namely, that no false beliefs be essentially involved in the reasoning that led to the belief – which is also necessary. Unfortunately, this will not suffice; we can modify the example so that my belief is justified and true, and is not based on any false beliefs, but still falls short of knowledge. This belief, which is true, would suffice to justify my belief that the time is now. The No-Defeaters Condition. However, the no-false-belief condition does not seem to be completely misguided; perhaps we can add some other condition to justification and truth to yield a correct characterization of knowledge. After all, if I were asked, at the time that I looked at the clock, whether it is working properly, I would have said that it is. In other words, the proposition that the clock is working properly right now meets the following conditions: If we call propositions such as this "defeaters," then we can say that to constitute knowledge, a belief must be true and justified, and there must not be any defeaters to the justification of that belief. Many epistemologists believe this analysis to be correct. Causal Accounts of Knowledge. Rather than modifying the JTB account of knowledge by adding a fourth condition, some epistemologists see the Gettier problem as reason to seek a substantially different alternative. We have noted that knowledge should not involve luck, and that Gettier-type examples are those in which luck plays some role in the formation of a justified true belief. In typical instances of knowledge, the factors responsible for the justification of a belief are also responsible for its truth. But one feature that all Gettier-type examples have in common is the lack of a clear connection between the truth and the justification of the belief in question. For example, my belief that the time is So, we might insist that to constitute knowledge, a belief must be both true and justified, and its truth and justification must be connected somehow. This notion of a connection between the truth and the justification of a belief turns out to be difficult to formulate precisely, but causal accounts of knowledge seek to capture the spirit of this proposal by more significantly altering the analysis of knowledge.

Chapter 3 : 30 Bible verses about Knowledge

etymology = the true knowledge of words! and words create worlds! a head full of words is better than a pocket full of money! anything you can get with money i can get with words!

April 12, Author: For I bear them witness that they have a zeal for God, but not according to knowledge. For Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to everyone who believes. Here we can see that Paul is saying, that those people who failed to attain that righteousness had a tremendous zeal or passion for God, but that was not according to the proper knowledge. They did not get the thing right in their heads, but whatever they thought or assumed is right they followed it and failed in the process. This is not something strange but we see it all the time. People everywhere assume a lot of things and follow it to their own failure. Yet they failed to understand it properly and follow it. How many times do we see the same thing happening in churches today? People have the Bible in their hands and yet fail to understand it and follow it. Even people in the churches do the same mistake the Israel did. They think that by doing some good things or by participating in the church activities they can attain to this righteousness. Even though they do not openly confess that, at their subconscious level they do believe that they can work-in their own salvation. So, what is the remedy for this? Know what the Bible says about it! Then you will have zeal that is according to the true knowledge. In the Bible faith and righteousness goes together. By the way, this righteousness is not human righteousness – something that humans can produce. And we need it badly to be saved from our own unrighteousness and sins but, how can we attain this righteousness of God? Jesus lived a perfect sinless life that the law demands which Adam and Eve and all their descendants, including you and me, failed to live. By living in complete obedience to the law Jesus fulfilled this law in his person. Moreover, Jesus also fulfilled, took upon himself, all the punishment that is deserved for disobeying the law. He did it not for himself who obeyed the law perfectly, but for us who rightly deserve that punishment, so that we who believe in him might receive that righteousness of God through Jesus our substitute. The moment we believe in Jesus our sins are traded for his righteousness. This can happen only by putting our faith solely on Jesus and his work, that is his perfect life lived on our behalf, his cruel death died on our behalf and his resurrection which is a reason for our hope and an attestation from God that He is pleased with this substitutionary atonement for our sins. So, what to do now? For with the heart one believes and is justified, and with the mouth one confesses and is saved. Salvation by faith alone. This is eternal life according to the true knowledge of the word of God – the Bible. Anything contrary to this truth will only result in eternal punishment and separation from God forever.

Chapter 4 : Revelation Knowledge - Andrew Wommack Ministries

The True Word (or Discourse, Account, Doctrine; Greek: ἡ ἰσχυρὴ λέξις, ἡ ἀληθὴν λόγον, Logos Alēthēs) is a lost treatise in which the ancient Greek philosopher Celsus addressed many principal points of Early Christianity and refuted or argued against their validity.

July 27, at I came across a significant passage about this by St. If not the Bible, then various aspects of history, and if not history, than our lives and the world around us which are of course surely parts of current history! And the same goes with issues about the Orthodox Church—some of it feels like home and some of it feels like the Bermuda Triangle. It is easy to be on a low, medium, or high level—continually tormented by a spirit of offense against our God. God is really strange. We are really strange. So what if I get destroyed? I know that sounds crazy, but it keeps me in motion. I hope this helps some. It is not that a human being is an enemy of other human beings, but that the evil movement of free will has set as enemy that wickedness which is joined to human nature. He prays for the abolishment of evil, whereas a human being is not of himself or herself evil. For how could the image of the good ever be evil? Accordingly, if he prays for shame and dishonor to befall enemies, he exposes for you the battle array of foes sent by the invisible enemy who are opposed to and fight human life. David perceived the demonic plots which induce human beings to sin through evil provocations, angry outbursts, and inflamed desires which are the basis for envy, hate, pride and other similar wickedness. When David the great prophet prays against enemies, it is these cunning passions that he sees surrounding each soul and he asks that they may be put to shame. The shaming of these enemies is the same as being saved. It is natural for a defeated person to be shamed by his fall, just as it is natural for the victor to delight in his victory. David does not pray against those who plot his financial loss, or those who dispute land boundaries with him, or those who threaten him with some bodily harm, but rather against those who plot against his soul. But what is plotting against the soul, if not alienation from God? The human soul is alienated from God in no other way than by lapsing into the state of evil passions. Since God is always free from evil impulses, a person ever given to evil passions is cut off from intimacy with God. In order that he may not suffer this, David prays against the antagonists. This means nothing other than praying for victory over his enemies, and the enemies are the evil passions. So, also, Jeremiah, who perceives the king to be mad with the worship of idols and leading his subjects astray. Possessed by pious zeal, Jeremiah does not seek to satisfy some evil passion of his own, but rather offers his supplication for the common good of all people. He attacks those who have committed impiety expecting that the whole human race might come to its senses. The same is the case with the Prophet Hosea. Seeing at that time the rampant spread of wickedness among the Israelites, he justly condemns it to sterility and desires that the bitter breasts of sin be dried up. His purpose is that people never give birth to evil, nor feed it. Whatever other similar words may be found among the saints expressing the marks and accusations of anger, they serve by all means this purpose, namely, to banish evil, not to destroy humanity. Do you hear the pronouncement? God does not delight in the destruction of the living. A person who prays in this manner is babbling.

Chapter 5 : 2 peter The necessity of true knowledge

Paul knew that true knowledge in every area is necessary. He knew it would make the gifts of the Spirit more meaningful. The word of knowledge, then, is an.

Without this idea of a "theory of knowledge," it is hard to imagine what "philosophy" could have been in the age of modern science. The classical definition, described but not ultimately endorsed by Plato, [5] specifies that a statement must meet three criteria in order to be considered knowledge: Some claim that these conditions are not sufficient, as Gettier case examples allegedly demonstrate. Richard Kirkham suggests that our definition of knowledge requires that the evidence for the belief necessitates its truth. What is different here is not the mental state of the speaker, but the activity in which they are engaged. For example, on this account, to know that the kettle is boiling is not to be in a particular state of mind, but to perform a particular task with the statement that the kettle is boiling. Wittgenstein sought to bypass the difficulty of definition by looking to the way "knowledge" is used in natural languages. He saw knowledge as a case of a family resemblance. Following this idea, "knowledge" has been reconstructed as a cluster concept that points out relevant features but that is not adequately captured by any definition. Hence the transfer of the symbolic representation can be viewed as one ascription process whereby knowledge can be transferred. Other forms of communication include observation and imitation, verbal exchange, and audio and video recordings. Philosophers of language and semioticians construct and analyze theories of knowledge transfer or communication. While many would agree that one of the most universal and significant tools for the transfer of knowledge is writing and reading of many kinds, argument over the usefulness of the written word exists nonetheless, with some scholars skeptical of its impact on societies. In this excerpt, the scholar Socrates recounts the story of Thamus, the Egyptian king and Theuth the inventor of the written word. In this story, Theuth presents his new invention "writing" to King Thamus, telling Thamus that his new invention "will improve both the wisdom and memory of the Egyptians" Postman, Neil Technopoly, Vintage, New York, p. King Thamus is skeptical of this new invention and rejects it as a tool of recollection rather than retained knowledge. He argues that the written word will infect the Egyptian people with fake knowledge as they will be able to attain facts and stories from an external source and will no longer be forced to mentally retain large quantities of knowledge themselves Postman, Neil Technopoly, Vintage, New York, p. Classical early modern theories of knowledge, especially those advancing the influential empiricism of the philosopher John Locke, were based implicitly or explicitly on a model of the mind which likened ideas to words. This created a situation in which the spatial alignment of words on the page carried great cognitive weight, so much so that educators paid very close attention to the visual structure of information on the page and in notebooks. It is only recently that audio and video technology for recording knowledge have become available and the use of these still requires replay equipment and electricity. Verbal teaching and handing down of knowledge is limited to those who would have contact with the transmitter or someone who could interpret written work. Writing is still the most available and most universal of all forms of recording and transmitting knowledge. For the Donna Haraway essay, see *Situated Knowledges*. Situated knowledge is knowledge specific to a particular situation. According to Haraway, vision in science has been, "used to signify a leap out of the marked body and into a conquering gaze from nowhere. This is what Haraway terms a "god trick", or the aforementioned representation while escaping representation. One of the main attributes of the scientific method is that the theories it generates are much less situational than knowledge gained by other methods. This integration of situational knowledge is an allusion to the community, and its attempts at collecting subjective perspectives into an embodiment "of views from somewhere. The pure existence of a term like "a posteriori" means this also has a counterpart. In this case, that is knowledge "a priori", meaning before. The knowledge prior to any experience means that there are certain "assumptions" that one takes for granted. For example, if you are being told about a chair, it is clear to you that the chair is in space, that it is 3D. This knowledge is not knowledge that one can "forget", even someone suffering from amnesia experiences the world in 3D. Fundamentally, both argue the contingency of knowledge on the presence of history; power,

and geography , as well as the rejection of universal rules or laws or elementary structures; and the idea of power as an inherited trait of objectification. In most cases, it is not possible to understand an information domain exhaustively; our knowledge is always incomplete or partial. Most real problems have to be solved by taking advantage of a partial understanding of the problem context and problem data, unlike the typical math problems one might solve at school, where all data is given and one is given a complete understanding of formulas necessary to solve them. Intuition is the ability to acquire partial knowledge without inference or the use of reason. Scientific knowledge Sir Francis Bacon , " Knowledge is Power " The development of the scientific method has made a significant contribution to how knowledge of the physical world and its phenomena is acquired. As science itself has developed, scientific knowledge now includes a broader usage [20] in the soft sciences such as biology and the social sciences " discussed elsewhere as meta-epistemology , or genetic epistemology , and to some extent related to " theory of cognitive development ". Note that " epistemology " is the study of knowledge and how it is acquired. Science is "the process used everyday to logically complete thoughts through inference of facts determined by calculated experiments. His famous aphorism, " knowledge is power ", is found in the Meditations Sacrae Sometimes the notion might stretch to Society-as-such, as in e. Nor was it usual to consider unconscious knowledge in any systematic way until this approach was popularized by Freud. See the list of four "epistemological domains": Popper , ; [23] and Traill Such considerations seem to call for a separate definition of "knowledge" to cover the biological systems. For biologists, knowledge must be usefully available to the system, though that system need not be conscious. Thus the criteria seem to be: The system should apparently be dynamic and self-organizing unlike a mere book on its own. The knowledge must constitute some sort of representation of "the outside world", [25] or ways of dealing with it directly or indirectly. Some way must exist for the system to access this information quickly enough for it to be useful. Scientific knowledge may not involve a claim to certainty , maintaining skepticism means that a scientist will never be absolutely certain when they are correct and when they are not. It is thus an irony of proper scientific method that one must doubt even when correct, in the hopes that this practice will lead to greater convergence on the truth in general. Paroksh Gyan also spelled Paroksha -Jnana is secondhand knowledge: Pratyaksh Gyan also spelled Pratyaksha-Jnana is the knowledge borne of direct experience, i. It is compared and contrasted with Bhakti Yoga and Karma yoga. In Islam , knowledge Arabic: Muhammad is reported to have said "Seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave" and "Verily the men of knowledge are the inheritors of the prophets". Islamic scholars, theologians and jurists are often given the title alim , meaning "knowledgeable". Observant Jews recite three times a day in the Amidah "Favor us with knowledge, understanding and discretion that come from you. Exalted are you, Existent-One, the gracious giver of knowledge. As a measure of religiosity in sociology of religion According to the sociologist Mervin F. Verbit , knowledge may be understood as one of the key components of religiosity. Religious knowledge itself may be broken down into four dimensions:

Chapter 6 : THE TRUE KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST LIBERATES

'One begins the long epistemological road to true knowledge via desire.' 'As a rationalist, he believed that the only path to true knowledge was through logic.' 2 Awareness or familiarity gained by experience of a fact or situation.

Let us, first of all, break it down to its original Greek meanings: All these gifts are of the Holy Spirit, and are Spirit-inspired. They are supernatural in nature, to help the Spirit-filled believer to bring the presence and reality of the Living Christ into a situation, as well as to bring answers to humanity – both individually and collectively. It is one thing to know the theories of the Gifts of the Holy Spirit, but quite another to recognize that such a gift is ours to use. The Apostle Paul in the very first verse of 1 Corinthians 12 makes this important statement: It can also include being misinformed, which is how the Amplified Bible expresses it: Too often our ignorance of the gifts is shown by our attitude toward them. For example, some have the idea that to "operate" or "function" in the gifts it is all of the sovereignty of God: This is not true. God never violates our will! To flow in the gifts we must be willing and available to obey the Holy Spirit. Have a strong desire to release the Gifts of the Holy Spirit; Be sensitive to God; Know or recognize when the Holy Spirit is speaking to us about a certain person or matter; Know the right timing to make known that certain information; Know how to minister that "word" in an edifying way; Be willing and prepared to accept any fine-tuning, teaching and correction from those over us in the Lord; and also to Take responsibility for what effects the Word of Knowledge has after you have "delivered" or "spoken" it. The answer to ignorance is knowledge. Make sure that your motivation is always to build up God and His people. The Gifts of the Holy Spirit are always to edify, exhort and comfort people 1 Corinthians To minister effectively in the gifts one needs to love people, have good relationships with people, have an acceptance by the people – otherwise so much of what we have to share with them will be rejected. To flow in the Gift of the Word of Knowledge or any other spiritual gift does not make us a prophet of God – we cannot demand that the people accept what we say or else it will be "Thus saith the Lord, brimstone and judgment will fall upon thee. In exercising the Gift of the Word of Knowledge we are passing on to others information from the Holy Spirit that He wants them to know at this time in their life. A natural illustration that might be helpful to your understanding is that of the postman. He is employed to deliver a message to pre-appointed people. His job is to take the message to the person whose name is on the envelope. His job is simply to deliver the message whether he understands it or not. If the postman gets careless or outside his realm of authority, then there is every possibility that the message will be delayed – or even delivered to the wrong person! Likewise in the Holy Spirit ministry. Our "employer" the Holy Spirit asks us to deliver a message to a certain person. It is not "our" message and the message is not for us. We are simply the delivery person. When we do just as the Holy Spirit asks us – no more and no less – then the message the Word of Knowledge will be delivered to the right person in the right place at the right time. Remember, the Holy Spirit is the Spirit of truth John It is when we try to interfere with that process that the Gifts of the Holy Spirit fall into disrepute. Once that happens repeatedly people will "switch-off" to the messenger and not receive any "words" from them in their hearts, even if they show otherwise outwardly at the time of reception. In summing up this section, then, to operate in the Word of Knowledge in an ongoing and acceptable way one needs to have: That is, building a personal relationship with Jesus and the Holy Spirit in prayer and the studying of the Word of God. It is through taking time to be with God that we learn to recognize His voice and when He is speaking to us. If we do not know His voice we will never be able to respond to Him or exercise the gifts. The importance of being established into the life of a church cannot be overemphasized. If we want to be effective in the Word of Knowledge we must be "rooted into" a church home where our gifts can be exercised, developed and proven that they are indeed the Holy Spirit and not some human ego trip. It is vital that our gifts can be "judged" by the Body of Christ 1 Corinthians In matters of the Holy Spirit Gifts there are many things to learn. If we do not have a humble, teachable spirit, then we are going to finish up in real trouble. I thank God for those who have spoken into my life, both to give correction and encouragement. The result of that is that I have grown in confidence and faith to exercise the Gifts of the Holy Spirit as I recognize His promptings. Some marvelous things have happened over the years!

If we are not teachable and we begin to develop "gifts" on a wrong understanding or in error, we will certainly self-destruct further down the track – the tragedy being that many lives can also be ruined in the process as well. The Gifts of the Holy Spirit are usually for exercising in a public manner. Therefore we need to cultivate a sensitive spirit towards God – and also towards the meeting or environment we are in. God is not a God of disorder or chaos and, if we are sensitive to Him, He will show us how to deliver a Word of Knowledge in a way that is beautiful. Sensitivity will also help give us the right timing and the right way to go about things. In 1 Corinthians 13 we are told that it is possible to develop great gifts of God in our life, yet still not love! We can separate our gifts, develop them to a tremendous degree, and still be impersonal and unloving towards people. We have missed God somewhere, even though we can use His gifts. That is a great tragedy and, far too often, is the testimony of too many Christians over the years. John It is love for God and people that teaches us the most about the exercising of Spiritual Gifts! The ministering vessel needs to know something of love and compassion. He is dealing with eternal souls, and the result of his Word of Knowledge can mean release or ruin for many years to come. It is not by chance that 1 Corinthians 13 is placed where it is – right in the middle of Chapters 12 and 14 which teach us about Spiritual Gifts. No one will flow in the gifts if there is no desire to. God responds to desire. Psalm Paul desired to impart Spiritual Gifts into the saints: The Apostle also exhorted us to: Pray for God to stir your spirit over these matters. It is always good to learn from others. There is only one Holy Spirit, but there are many different ways the Word of Knowledge can operate. God uses our personalities and, as they are all different, there can be quite a variety of ways the gift can function. And there are distinctive varieties of service and ministration, but it is the same Lord [Who is served]. Over the years of moving in the Word of Knowledge I have recognized various ways in which I receive "a word. This method has often been tested, as many times when I get to the meeting the person concerned is not there! But they eventually turn up – late! A Witness In My Spirit: I will just suddenly know something about a particular person or persons that I am to minister to. The Holy Spirit makes the information "alive" in my spirit. I know it in my "knower. The Word of God: Many times as I have looked at people while preaching – even before and after the preaching is all over! That portion will hold specific "keys" that person needs to know and can be the means of great release, encouragement, etc. This method is often quite powerful. Through the operation of Spiritual Gifts! Because I have a real love for people I find compassion will well-up inside me when I look at people. Through my eyes I will suddenly know things and how I am to speak a word or minister to that one. Our eyes are very important: One of the most powerful ways of receiving a Word of Knowledge for others is via "the eye-gate.

Chapter 7 : Learning How To Seek After The Knowledge of God

The Word Of Knowledge, therefore, is knowledge received from the Holy Spirit to enable us to more effectively minister to the needs of people, to know and understand situations, circumstances, strategies of the enemy (kingdoms of darkness), etc.

There are many doctrines being preached and therefore causing confusion in Christianity; many do not know which Gospel to listen to; which story to believe. We are in a world of confusion, where the truth is considered false and vice versa, a world where light is considered darkness and darkness for light. When the Pharisees heard that Jesus Christ performed the miracle on the Sabbath they questioned His gospel and calling. The Pharisees were teachers of the law and Jesus as well was a teacher, but they wanted their gospel to be believed and that of Jesus to be condemned. This war still stands today; in a world where every preacher believes that the gospel they preach is the only one genuine and the rest false, it is always a struggle to distinguish between the true gospel and the gospel of man. However we must understand that a true servant of God cannot be judged by the exterior material they can be seen through their hearts and their works. The best and very effective way to witness for Christ through the gospel is by word and deed. If we merely consider the outside when looking for servants of God we are bound to misjudge. Those who preach the true gospel brings about liberty because God accompanies their words with works. Whoever comes to me will never go hungry, and whoever believes in me will never be thirsty John 6: The evidence that you have received the gospel of Christ is liberty from everything that puts you in bondage. Word of Wisdom Tagged With: In such a world, God works with instructions and there is absolutely nothing that pleases Him much more than obedience. For that reason, when you say that you are a faith man but disobedient to God then, you are not a faith man. The bible in 1 Samuel When he was preparing for a battle he went to enquire from Prophet Samuel on what to expect. He was then given an instruction which he violated when he found himself under tension and pressure. That is, he had exchanged his kingship for disobedience. This teaches us that, the best way to live in peace and harmony with God is by leading your life in obedience to His word. As a Christian, you need to train your heart to obey God because instructions cannot be separated from God as He alone is the Instructor.

Chapter 8 : Knowledge - Wikipedia

Choose the Right Synonym for knowledge. knowledge, learning, erudition, scholarship mean what is or can be known by an individual or by humankind. knowledge applies to facts or ideas acquired by study, investigation, observation, or experience.

One of the most needed things among the body of Christ today is revelation knowledge of the Word of God. To understand what revelation knowledge is and how to get it functional in your life, you have to know at least some of the basics about your spirit, soul, and body. Your spirit is the part of you that was changed at salvation. They can be changed and renewed as you grow in the Lord, but that is a continuing process. The only part of you that is completely changed at salvation is your inner man or spirit. This born-again spirit is renewed in knowledge after the image of Him that created him Col. We know all things. But even though that is true in your spirit, this knowledge will not profit your physical and soulish parts until you release it by renewing your mind. Our spirits are complete Eph. For the born-again man, the spirit is the driving or life-giving force, but the soul has the last say-so because of the will. God will not violate our free will except in final judgment. This is done by studying the Word of God. But 2 Corinthians 3: This then becomes revelation knowledge, not just facts about God you could program a computer with that, but the knowledge of God which has been divinely quickened in us by God through our born-again spirits. This explains why the Word of God seems to work for some people and not for others. On the surface it may appear that all knew the Word, but in truth, only those who overcame had the Word of God made alive on the inside of them through revelation knowledge. How do we receive the Word of God being made alive and powerful in our lives as Hebrews 4: There was a time in my life when I was so busy reading every book and going to hear every preacher that the Lord told me to stop all of that and make the truth He had spoken to me a reality in my life. I am not saying that we should stop filling ourselves with the knowledge of the Word, but we need to realize that only the Word which has been mixed with faith which comes from our spiritual man, Rom. We would be better off with only a small amount of the Word in us if it was a true revelation to us from God than if we had vast amounts of Scripture with only carnal understanding. The early disciples proved this because in comparison to the completed Word of God that we have today, they did not have the majority of the New Testament scriptures. The Old Covenant scriptures were not readily available to them, and yet they still transformed their present-day world.

Chapter 9 : The True Knowledge! | Known is a drop, Unknown is an Ocean

Knowledge is a familiarity, awareness, or understanding of someone or something, such as facts, information, descriptions, or skills, which is acquired through experience or education by perceiving, discovering, or learning.

Michael Bradley As you will see in the Scripture verses I will list in this article series, God the Father places an extremely high value on the pursuit of knowledge – especially spiritual knowledge. He says that gaining knowledge is greater than all the silver, gold, and material things of this world. The Bible tells us we have to grow in the knowledge of God. Once you get saved, that is just the beginning. There is simply no other way. God has arranged to have all of the spiritual knowledge that we will ever need about Him, His Son, and His Spirit to all be contained in this one Book. You also grow in the knowledge of God through your own personal adventures that you have with Him in your own daily walk, along with learning from other Christians, especially those who are anointed and gifted to be able to teach from His Word. Once again, God is using some very intense language in these verses. You can really tell that He is trying to let all of us know the extreme importance of growing in this knowledge. He wants to transform us into the express image of His Son Jesus. He wants to make us into a better and more holy people. However, before God will allow this sanctification process to really kick into full gear through the Holy Spirit – He wants you to fully understand exactly what He is doing and why He is doing it. In other words, you have to have the knowledge as to what God is doing and exactly why He is doing it. Even small children will pick up on this principle very quickly. Tell a child that he is not to do something, and what is the first thing he will do? He will ask you why he cannot do that particular thing. And then if the child is old enough to understand what that reason is – then you can proceed to tell him why it is not in his best interest to do that particular thing. In other words, you are giving your child the specific knowledge that he will need to have so he will know exactly why he should or should not be doing that specific something. God loves to transmit knowledge to His children across the board on anything that they may need His knowledge on in this life – but what prevents many of His children from being able to receive this knowledge directly from Him is that they have never been taught how to hear from Him when He does start to try and communicate with them – or they do not press in and enter into a seeking mode with Him to try and get Him to release this knowledge to them. If there is one major secret I have learned from the Lord on getting Him to release more of His knowledge to you – is that you have to be willing to go into some type of seeking mode with Him to get it. God will not spoon-feed you forever. The Bible says to ask – and then you will receive. Seek – and then you will find. Knock – and then the door will be opened to you. Notice in all three of these conditions that you have to be the one to initiate it. You have to be the one to ask, to seek, and to knock. If you do – then God will answer you, open doors for you, and let you find the answers to your questions and problems. King David tells us that we have to meditate on the word of God. To meditate does not mean to blank your mind out waiting for God to talk to you. To meditate means to think about, to chew on, to try and figure out what the different Scripture verses mean and how they can apply to your daily life. What I have personally found out is that the Holy Spirit will literally guide your thoughts into the revelation that you are seeking after as you are trying to figure something out. In other words, you will find the knowledge you are needing as you are seeking after it. The Holy Spirit can either guide your thoughts into what the correct answers are by you just using some of your brain power to try and figure things out, or He will guide you as to where those answers are located at. As you will see in some of the Scripture verses I will list below, it is the job of the Holy Spirit to teach us all things in this life. In other words, the Holy Spirit is our personal Guide and Teacher in this life. The Holy Spirit can and will communicate to you if you are open to receiving this kind of direct supernatural communication from Him. I will be doing a much more in-depth article in the near future on the wide variety of ways that the Holy Spirit will communicate to you – especially in the area of receiving knowledge from Him. But for this article, I just want to give you the main foundational verses from the Bible to let you know that God does want to transmit His knowledge to you across the board on anything that you will need His knowledge on in this life. Not only can God give you all the spiritual knowledge that you will seek after, but He can also give you His

knowledge across the board on anything else that you may need His knowledge on in this life. God can give you His knowledge on how to become better parents for your children, better spouses for your mates, and better at whatever specific job or jobs He will be calling you to do for Him in this life. If God is calling you to be a policeman, an attorney, a doctor, a nurse, a stay-at-home mom, an architect, a laborer, a sports star â€” He can give you His direct knowledge in each of those specific areas so as to make you much better at each of those jobs. There is absolutely nothing that God cannot give you His knowledge on if you are open to receiving it and are not afraid to start seeking and pressing in after it! Many, many Christians are missing out on this part in their walk with the Lord. God will supernaturally communicate His knowledge to you â€” but you first have to realize that He does want to communicate His knowledge to you â€” and then you have to learn how to pick it up and properly read it when He does start to try and communicate to you. Again, I will go into much more detail on how to really hear from God in another article â€” but in this article, I want to show to you by the Scripture verses I will list below, that God really does want to impart and transmit His knowledge to you. As you will see in the way that I will present the appropriate Scripture verses on this subject to you, we are dealing with an incredible, profound reality â€” in that God Almighty Himself, a Being with perfect knowledge on all things â€” is willing to communicate and transmit His knowledge to us through the Holy Spirit, who is literally living on the inside of us! Think about this â€” that you already have the knowledge of God residing on the inside of you in the Person of the Holy Spirit! The Scripture verses I will list below will show you the extreme importance that God is placing on that each and everyone of us seek to obtain this kind of knowledge from Him. In some of these verses, God is making some very powerful and profound statements. That His people are literally destroyed and will go into captivity for having lack of knowledge. That gaining His knowledge and wisdom will help you walk safely in this life, help preserve you, and help keep you on the right path that He has set up for you to follow in this life. That gaining knowledge, wisdom, and understanding is better than all of the gold, silver, and rubies of this world and that it does not even begin to compare to anything else that you may desire in this life! In other words, gaining the knowledge of God in this life is bigger and better than any materialistic thing that you could ever buy, want, or desire in this life! To think that God Himself is making this kind of extreme, intense, radical statement in that acquiring His knowledge is more important than anything else that we can acquire in this life is as big and powerful of a statement that He can make about what is really most important in this life! Notice in the first number above that we are to grow in the knowledge of God. I believe the main reason God is telling us that gaining His knowledge is more important than anything else we can seek after in this life is because we cannot spiritually grow in the Lord unless we first obtain His knowledge â€” and then seek to implement His truths into our daily lives and walk with Him. After you get saved â€” God then expects you to start to spiritually grow and mature in your walk with Him. You cannot become more holy, more transformed, and more sanctified unless you are spiritually growing. And you cannot start to spiritually grow unless you are first seeking after the knowledge that will cause this spiritual growth to occur in the first place! If you really study the people who are most alive in this life â€” it is the seekers â€” it is the people who are constantly learning, constantly trying to improve their knowledge base on whatever it is they are seeking after. It is the knowledge-seekers that are making the great discoveries that are changing the course of our human history. And they could not have made those great discoveries without first seeking after the knowledge that would eventually lead them to those specific discoveries. As you will see in some of the profound Scripture verses I will list below â€” God will make you seek and search after knowledge, much in the same way that treasure hunters will seek and search for buried treasure. Talk to any true knowledge-seeker, and they will tell you that most of their joy comes from the journey of trying to find the knowledge that they are seeking after. Nothing will stimulate your mind and emotions and make you feel more alive than seeking after the knowledge on something that you may really be interested in and be very passionate about. God has incredible knowledge adventures set up for each and everyone of us if we would only be willing to get up out of our ruts, step out of our safe boats, and start seeking after the things that He wants us to seek after. Before I go into the Scripture verses on all of this, I will leave you with one last thought. The knowledge of God is like a treasure chest that has no bottom to it! There is no limit to the amount of knowledge that God can release to you if you are willing to dive into this treasure

chest and start seeking after it. Think about this long and hard “ that the one and only all-powerful and all-knowing God of the entire universe is willing and able to transmit His knowledge to you on whatever it is you are wanting His knowledge and wisdom on. Every single Christian has this incredible treasure chest of knowledge and wisdom literally residing on the inside of them in the Person of the Holy Spirit. And the Holy Spirit is only too anxious and just waiting for you to tap into Him to get this knowledge to start to be released to you! This incredible knowledge adventure is just waiting for each and every Christian who is willing to get off the couch and start using the brain power that the Lord has given to us to start to seek after this kind of knowledge. I will go ahead and list these Scripture verses under their appropriate captions below so that you can fully grasp what the Lord is trying to tell in you these very profound verses. These verses are major door openers for each and every Christian “ as they are showing you that God can supernaturally impart and transmit His knowledge to you through the Holy Spirit if you are open to receiving it, and are willing to go into a seeking mode to pull it from Him. Once again, these verses mean exactly what they are saying. I have made each of these sections into separate articles.