



BootCamp Notes Handout

1) What is the well known acronym for the word: B.I.B.L.E?

2) Scripture to support acronym:

3) The importance of the Bible:

a)

b)

c)

d)

4) What does the word Bible mean? _____

5) What are some other names for the Bible?

6) What is the Canon?

7) What are the 4 chapters in GOD's narrative? Define each

a)

b)

c)

d)

8) What are the sections of the Bible?

9) What is the name of the section of the Bible between the OT and the NT?

10) What does the term “testament” mean?

11) What type of covenant is the Old Testament?

12) What type of covenant is the New Testament?

13) What were the first two covenants between GOD and His people?
a)
b)

NOTES:

14) How many books are in the Bible? _____
a) **How many are there in the OT? _____**

15) The Bible Can Be Broken Up Into Nine Categories: 5 (OT)

i)

ii)

iii)

iv)

v)

Notes:

Books of the Law:

The Promises of GOD To Abraham

Promising to make him into a great nation (see Genesis 12:2) and the father of other nations (see Genesis 17:5).

Promising to bless him, make his name great, to make him a blessing to others, to bless those who bless him, to curse those who curse him and to bless all families on earth through him (see Genesis 12:2-3).

Promising to give him and his descendants the land of Canaan (see Genesis 12:7, 13:14-17 and 17:8).

Promising to be Abraham's shield and his very great reward (see Genesis 15:1), and to give him a son (see Genesis 15:4-5).

Having him circumcise all males in his house as a sign of their covenant relationship to God (see Genesis 17:1-14).

Commanding him to walk before God and to be blameless in lifestyle (see Genesis 17:1). The word "**blameless**" here does not mean a permanent state of sinless perfection but living in commitment to God and His requirements and being free from blame through confessing and turning continually from all known sin. In Hebrew, the word "**blameless**" here is "tamim" which means in this context "sound, wholesome...innocent, having integrity" or "complete...,wholehearted in his commitment to the person and requirements of God".

Promising to bless all nations and families on Earth through Abraham's seed – Christ (see Genesis 12:3, 18:18 and 22:18).

Later confirming it to Isaac, Abraham's son and to Jacob, Abraham's grandson (see Genesis 28:13-15 and 35:11-12). This is why Exodus 2:24 and 6:2-5 calls the Abraham Covenant "**God's Covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob**".

THE HEBREW ALPHABET

THE LETTERS, THEIR NAMES AND THEIR ORDER

NAME	LETTER	NAME	LETTER
Lamed (12)	ל	Alef (1)	א
Mem (13)	מ	Bet/Vet (2)	ב/בּ
Noon (14)	נ	Gimel (3)	ג
Samech (15)	ס	Dalet (4)	ד
Ayin (16)	ע	Hey (5)	ה
Pey/Fey (17)	פ/פּ	Vav (6)	ו
Tzadik (18)	צ	Zayin (7)	ז
Koof (19)	כ	Chet (8)	ח
Reysh (20)	ך	Tet (9)	ט
Sheen/Seen (21)	ש/שׂ	Yood (10)	י
Tav (22)	ת	Kaf/Chaf (11)	כ/כּ

BootCamp Definitions/FYI

Apologetics- A defense or explanation; traditionally, of Biblical Christian faith.

Apostasy, Apostate-The desertion of one's faith; one who deserts or abandons the faith.

Biblical-It means that the Christian believer searches seriously and carefully for the meaning of the Bible on its own terms, not changing its meaning to fit the times.

Eisegesis-Is generally a derogatory term used to designate the practice of imposing a preconceived or foreign meaning onto a text, even if that meaning could not have been originally intended at the time of its writing.

Exegesis-Literally "drawing meaning out of" "and reading meaning into," respectively. Exegesis is the process of seeking to understand what a text means or communicates on its own.

Freewill-The belief that every person has the ability to choose among alternatives (including whether or not to accept GOD's offer of grace), that all outcomes are not externally predetermined. Emphasized in Arminianism.

Heresy-Any teaching rejected by the Christian community, as contrary to Scripture, and hence to orthodox doctrine. The term is generally reserved for any belief that claims to be Christian and scriptural but has been rejected by the church as sub-Christian or anti-scriptural. Webster defines it as: an opinion held in opposition to the commonly received doctrine and tending to promote division or dissension.

Do You Know What Your Worldview Is? [So What's The Difference] The term worldview may sound abstract, but simply put, your worldview is the set of assumptions that make up your personal outlook on the nature of the world and how to live in that world day by day. It is your set of beliefs about the most important issues in life. It is important to realize that everyone has a worldview whether or not he or she can recognize or state it.

You may not think about your worldview when you make decisions or express opinions, but it influences your thoughts, feelings, and actions. Your worldview is based on how you see answers to some rather important questions about life, which include:

- 1) Who or what is GOD?
- 2) Who am I and how do I operate in my world?
- 3) How can I tell right from wrong?
- 4) When it's all over, where do I go?
- 5) How can I know the truth; for that matter, how can I be sure that I know anything?
- 6) What does my life mean, and how do I fit into history, if at all?

Today Christians face many non-biblical worldviews, which can be broken down into several categories: **naturalism**, **pantheism**, **polytheism** and a possible fourth category, **relativism**, which in a characteristically postmodern way wants to avoid the straitjacket of categories.

- 1) **Naturalism** says that GOD does not exist and that physical matter is all there is.
- 2) **Pantheistic Monism** comes from the East; and it says, "All is one, one is all, and all is GOD." Hinduism and Buddhism share important elements of this worldview. The New Age Movement is, in great part, a Western adaption of Hindu and Buddhist religious and worldview thinking.
- 3) **Polytheism** is the idea that there are many gods, goddesses and spirits that we must appease and please to have a reasonably good life. Polytheism can be found in Hinduism and branches of the New Age, as well as among Mormons (although they would indignantly deny this).
- 4) **Relativism**-is reserved for those who are reluctant to commit to any particular worldview. They would prefer to pick and choose what they like about different worldviews and aren't much bothered if the ideas contradict one another. The only thing that counts is "what works for you." These people will say things like, "I don't believe any one system contains all truth." Whatever else this worldview is, it is relativistic, and it is often a

big part of the thinking found in secular humanism and postmodernism, as well as the New Age movement.

Can You Articulate Your Biblical Worldview?

Obviously, the Christian uses the Bible to answer all those worldview questions mentioned above: there is only One GOD, who is Supreme and Sovereign. And while He is transcendent-above and beyond us, He is also immanent-right here among us at the same time. He created it all-the universe and the world in which we live. Furthermore, He did it with absolutely nothing. He didn't rearrange or put together matter of some kind that was eternal as He is.

His crowning creation was humankind-us. We are made in GOD's image; and when we die we will either go to be with Him or be separated from Him forever. There will be no coming back to "try to get it right." Because sin prevents us from getting it right, GOD sent His Son-part of Himself-to redeem and justify us.

Concerning right and wrong, the Christian does not cave in to secular humanist or postmodernist claims that there are no absolutes and that all truth is relative-that is, whatever is good for you is fine, and whatever is good for me is fine too. Moral truth, in particular, is absolute because GOD pronounced it so. The Ten Commandments are not "ten suggestions". Not only do we need to learn GOD'S commandments, but we also need His constant reminders of what is right and wrong because of our innate human capacity to be deceived, not only by other people, but by Satan, who masquerades as an angel of light (2 Cor 11:14; Eph 6:12).