

LECTURE #1

WHY COUNSEL?

I. WHY CAN'T WE JUST PREACH, TEACH, AND PRAY?

A. Many say you _____.

B. The answer is simple. The same _____ in the _____ that commands that you preach, teach, and practice the ordinances/sacraments, Christian love, and church discipline also ordains that you counsel as a part of the overall process of evangelism and discipling through the local _____.

1. Acts 20:31
2. Romans 15:14
3. I Cor. 4:14
4. Col. 1:28
5. Col. 3:16
6. I Thess. 5:12,14
7. II Thess. 3:15

Nous="mind"

Tithemi="to put into"

- Come alongside, hear the need, use the Word of God to help the person change.

II. "BUT, IT IS NOT MY CUP OF TEA!"

A. We are not all the same, however, to be effective, we must _____.

B. You already practice this

1. You do not evangelize only in _____.
 2. You do not reprove only in _____.
 3. You do not do all of your preaching in _____.
- "But I don't have time!" _____ did.

III. "BUT, IF I COUNSEL, I'LL NEGLECT OTHER AREAS OF MINISTRY."

A. Biblical counseling does not _____ this Galatians 6:1.

B. There's hope! Biblical counseling _____ time.

1. If you teach one person the power and sufficiency of _____, they will be better able to _____ others.
2. Giving _____ to counselees saves you time.
3. It makes _____ and _____ more effective because we know their needs much better after counseling.

IV. "THE DEMAND OUTSIDE MY CHURCH WILL BECOME TOO GREAT."

A. It can, unless you keep your _____ straight.

B. You must _____ to prevent this from happening.

V. "BUT, THESE NEED A SPECIALIST!"

- A. Amen! If you lived in AD 29-33, you would want only one counselor.
1. John 14:16
 2. Galatians 6:1
- B. Change of thinking, attitudes, values, and behavior is the business that God has entrusted to the _____.

VI. "TOO MANY PASTORS FALL THAT WAY!"

- A. Correct—but men also fall through other _____.
- B. The problem is a failure to guard the _____ and to walk in _____.

VII. "IF I KNOW MY PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS, THEY WILL BE UNCOMFORTABLE."

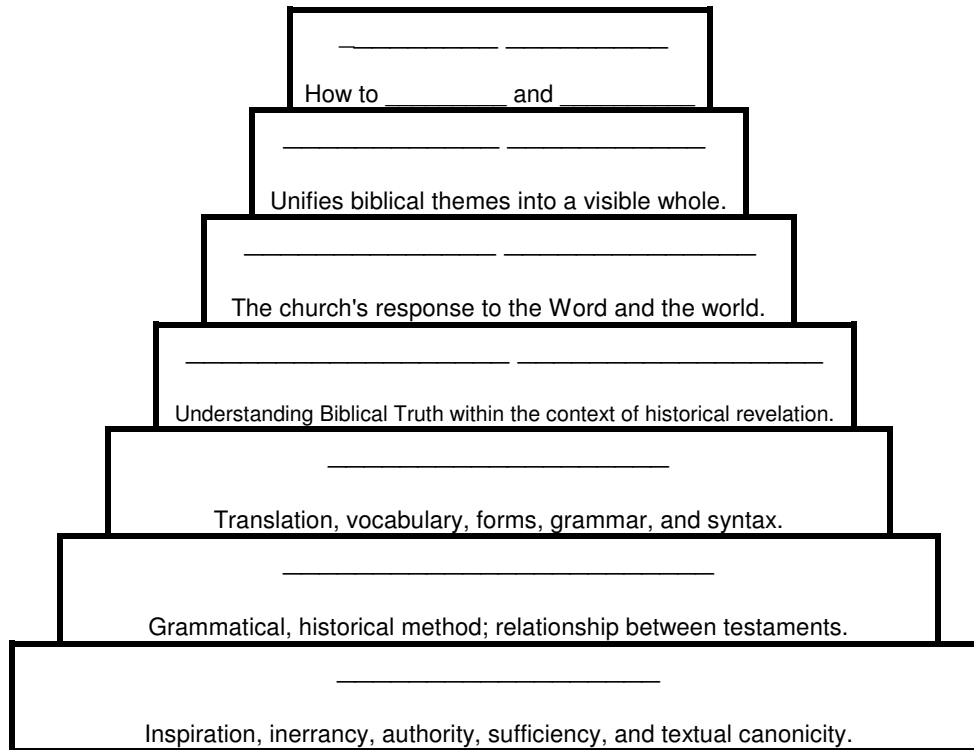
- A. Not if:
1. You help them handle their problems in a _____ manner.
 2. You are not _____.
 3. You are as _____ as the Scriptures permit.
- B. Ones who refuse to change _____.

VIII. "IT WILL CHANGE THE WAY I PREACH."

It should cause us to:

1. Analyze needs and thought processes—to _____ their needs.
2. Study the Scriptures for _____, not _____.
3. Make _____ central and practical.
4. Tell others what to _____ and what to _____.
5. Tell others _____ to change (more specifically).
6. Be clear and specific with _____.
7. Preach with _____.

THEOLOGICAL PYRAMID



1. Doing practical theology without doing the background (pyramid) is not _____ Biblical Counseling.
2. Doing Levels 1-6 without Level 7 is both _____ and _____.
3. Most situations today would put _____ in the place of the _____.

THEOLOGICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR COUNSELING														
BIBLE	THEOLOGY	MINISTRY												
<p style="text-align: center;">PROLEGOMENA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canonical issues-inspiration, inerrancy, authority, sufficiency; textual criticism, and literary criticism. 2. Hermeneutical issues-grammatical, historical method, relationship between testaments. 	<p style="text-align: center;">HISTORICAL THEOLOGY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Christian thought 2. Christian Life in historical context 3. Institutional history <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Object</u>: The church's response to the Word and the world. b. <u>Aim</u>: Positive and negative help in our quest to understand and live for Christ. 	<p style="text-align: center;">CHRISTIAN LIFE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Listening, changing & growing b. Prayer and study c. Loving obedience & holiness 2. Corporate <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fellowship b. Worship c. Witness 												
<p style="text-align: center;">EXEGESIS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Old Testament <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hebrew and Aramaic b. The Text: translation, vocabulary, forms, grammar, and syntax. 2. New Testament <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Greek b. The Text: translation, vocabulary, forms, grammar, and syntax. 	<p style="text-align: center;">SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Prolegomena</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Christology</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bibliology</td> <td>Pneumatology</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Theology Proper</td> <td>Soteriology</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Angelology</td> <td>Ecclesiology</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anthropology</td> <td>Eschatology</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Harmartiology</td> <td>Ethics</td> </tr> </table> <p><u>Object</u>: The Word and the Church's reflection on the Word.</p> <p><u>Aim</u>: A comprehensive collection of Biblical truth arranged into relevant subject categories for understanding and application.</p>	Prolegomena	Christology	Bibliology	Pneumatology	Theology Proper	Soteriology	Angelology	Ecclesiology	Anthropology	Eschatology	Harmartiology	Ethics	<p style="text-align: center;">MINISTRY CONCENTRATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Missions 2. Christian Education 3. Pastoral/Elder/Teacher <p><u>Object</u>: Bible, Theology, and the World</p> <p><u>Aim</u>: Communication of the authentic message to the whole world in a manner that glorifies God, that exalts His name, and extends His Kingdom.</p>
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Harmartiology	Ethics													
<p style="text-align: center;">BIBLICAL THEOLOGY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Testaments 2. The author's distinctive theologies 3. Themes and words <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Object</u>: The Bible b. <u>Aim</u>: The authentic message 	<p style="text-align: center;">PHILOSOPHICAL THEOLOGY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Philosophy of Religion 2. Apologetics 3. Christian world-and-life view <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Object</u>: Logic and philosophical system. b. <u>Aim</u>: Classification of concepts; test of coherence; defense against attacks. 	<p style="text-align: center;">BIBLICAL COUNSELING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discerning thinking, attitudes, values, and behavior that must change for God's sake. 2. Using God's Word to effect change as it is applied by the Holy Spirit to the life of the Sinner (sanctification). <p><u>Object</u>: The faithful use of the Word in discerning and applying it's Truth with wisdom.</p> <p><u>Aim</u>: To help the counselee to be God's kind of person.</p>												