

# Discipleship Training Program Online Curriculum

## Workbook 1 *First Year, First Semester*

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### First Quarter Classes 1 – 13



*DISCLAIMER: Because of the frankness of the subject matter, some of the content within this educational series may appear critical or possibly offensive to more sensitive persons. Any discussion of ethnicities, cultures, or religious affiliations or their personages are to be considered as personal opinion of the author, and are offered for discussion and educational purposes. We at Arthur Bailey Ministries desire for our students to feel comfortable with the topics discussed herein. If you have any questions about any of the content in this or any other educational materials or programs either in print or on the ministry's web sites, please contact us with your questions or concerns. We trust that you will enjoy our teachings.*



## Greetings and Contact Information

*At House Of Israel, it is our goal to reach, to preach, and to teach men and women to become disciples of the Kingdom of YeHoVaH. One method we use to accomplish this goal is through comprehensive and dynamic teaching classes.*

*To facilitate this process, we are providing this online course curriculum to enable students to understand the scope of studies they will undertake as they journey through the learning process.*

*We are certain that upon completion of our discipleship training course, students will have a better understanding of discipleship, and become empowered to more effectively study and communicate the Word of YeHoVaH.*

*If at any time you have questions or concerns about this program, please contact us by phone, by email through our web site\*, or by mail. We invite you and your family and friends to attend and to participate in our services at House Of Israel in Charlotte, at one of our satellites, or through any of our online sites. Our programs are available through our web sites, in print, and on television stations around the world.*

*Shalom!*

*Dr. Arthur Bailey*

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# Discipleship Training Course Content

## Workbook 1 — *First Semester, First Quarter*



### **Class 1:** Introduction to Discipleship Training

- What is meant by these terms: “denomination,” “doctrine,” “traditions,” “leaven,” and “disciple”
  - Yeshua’s cautions concerning religious leadership and traditions
  - Yeshua’s pattern of discipleship and how it differs from what is widely experienced by believers today
  - Why I am providing this training
  - Discipleship Models
- 

### **Class 2:** Introduction to Discipleship Training — What Every Messianic Should Know (part 1)

- What are some of the “traps” of the Messianic movement?
  - How to base beliefs on scripture alone
  - The differences among the terms “Jew,” “Hebrew,” and “Israelite”
  - Avoid common Messianic traps
  - Classical Hebrew
  - Dead Sea Scrolls
- 

### **Class 3:** What Every Messianic Should Know (part 2)

- Which study resources are a must for future study
  - Why it is necessary to follow commands concerning tzitzits, Sabbaths and Feast Days
  - How keeping the commands relates to blessings and curses; as well as what are known as “generational curses”
  - The Sabbath
  - Blessings and Curses
- 

### **Class 4:** What Every Messianic Should Know (part 3)

- Blessings and curses
  - Generational curses
  - The purpose of the Holy Spirit in our lives
  - They shall cast out demons
- 

### **Class 5:** What Every Messianic Should Know (part 4)

- Every believer is a minister
  - The Great Commission
  - Giving and receiving
  - Wind of Doctrine
  - Avoid the Sacred Name Trap
  - Names of Yeshua
  - Names of YeHoVaH
  - What do we call ourselves?
-



### **Class 6: “How I Study and Prepare” (part 1)**

- What others bring to the study of God's Word
  - Strong's Concordance
  - The special burdens placed upon teachers
- 

### **Class 7: “How I Study and Prepare” (part 2)**

- Your motives and intentions for studying Father's Word
  - How to refine your study by searching the scriptures
  - The importance of evaluating context in bible passages
  - What He taught you, you teach others
  - Pray for guidance and leading of the Holy Spirit
  - Meditation
  - Preparing for a topic
- 

### **Class 8: “How I Study and Prepare” (part 3)**

- How prayer is useful in study and preparation
  - The role of the Holy Spirit in study – the Holy Spirit
  - Meditating
  - The six ground rules
  - Where is it written?
- 

### **Class 9: Methods of Interpretation — An Introduction (part 1)**

- Bible maps and charts
  - How to visualize bible events
  - How to detect errors in teachings using geographic evidence
  - The Halley's is an overview
- 

### **Class 10: Methods of Interpretation — An Introduction (part 1 continued)**

- Complete book of bible maps
  - Halley's bible handbook
  - Timeline of bible translation history
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### **Class 11: Methods of Interpretation — An Introduction (part 1 continued)**

- YeHoVaH speaks
  - Lost in translation
  - Pulpit and pew
  - Even Messianics are susceptible
  - Subtle influences
  - The bible
  - Interpretation in the bible
  - Joseph interprets dreams
  - Look who's talking
  - Interpretation and inquiry
-

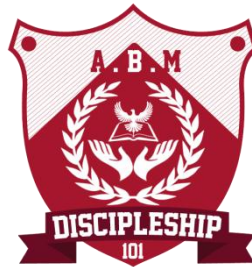
**Class 12: Methods of Interpretation — An Introduction (part 2)**

- Hermeneutics by definition in Webster's
  - How components of language such as metaphor, figures of speech, idioms, and so forth influence the interpretive process
  - Hermeneutics from Wikipedia
  - Semiotics
  - Modern theologians
  - Who was Strong?
- 

**Class 13: Methods of Interpretation — An Introduction (part 3)**

- The teaching of the four levels of Torah — what it is and where it comes from
  - What are the elements and inherent challenges of communication?
  - This is why hermeneutics is critical!
  - Four levels of Torah
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*End of 1<sup>st</sup> Semester, 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter*



## Discipleship Training Course Content

### Workbook 2 — First Semester, Second Quarter



#### **Class 14:** Methods of Interpretation — An Introduction (part 4)

- The ways that YeHoVaH communicates with His people
  - What practices can optimize our ability to hear from YeHoVaH
  - Appearing
  - Angel of the Lord
  - Visions
  - Prophecy, Prophets
  - Proverbs
  - Riddles
  - Signs
  - Writing
- 

#### **Class 15:** Methods of Interpretation — An Introduction (part 5)

- Some of the ways YeHoVaH communicated
  - Spoken words. The voice of YeHoVaH spoken audibly in actual words
  - The Angel of the Lord. YeHoVaH communicated this way and some believe and teach this was Yeshua incarnate in the Old Testament/Tanakh
  - Dreams
  - Visions
  - Prophecy, Prophets
  - Proverbs
  - Riddles
  - Signs and wonders, the rainbow
  - Writing. The Torah, the Commands were etched in stone by the very finger of YeHoVaH
- 

#### **Class 16:** Back to Hermeneutics (part 1)

- Loss of their language brought about confusion and sin when the children of Israel returned to the land from captivity
  - Spiritual significance of the *shmita*
  - Weigh the challenges of interpretation
- 

#### **Class 17:** Back to Hermeneutics (part 2)

- How the accepted story about the Samaritans might deviate from history as presented in the bible
  - About “biblical” texts in ancient times
  - The Pentateuch
  - The Septuagint, or LXX
  - The Dead Sea Scrolls
  - Variations
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**Class 18: Methods of Interpretation — An Introduction;  
Back to Heremeneutics (part 3)**

- The significance of the story of Samaria and the contrasting stories in I and II Kings
  - References to documents referred to in the bible
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**Class 19: Methods of Interpretation — An Introduction; Back to Heremeneutics (part 4)**

- Where the Samaritans fit into the bible narrative — this time in Acts
  - The advantage of more intensive use of bible-times maps
  - Samaritans and science today
- 

**Class 20: Methods of Interpretation — An Introduction; The Evolution of Biblical Hermeneutics (part 1)**

- The five methods of interpretation
  - Jewish hermeneutics
  - The Allegorical method
  - Mystical method
  - The Devotional method
  - Two dangers of this method
  - Rationalistic method
  - The Literal method
- 

**Class 21: Evolution of Biblical Hermeneutics (part 2)**

- Ezra and Nehemiah as pioneers of Jewish hermeneutics
  - How the synagogue system influenced biblical interpretation
  - The impact of the development of customs into teachings
- 

**Class 22: Evolution of Biblical Hermeneutics (part 3)**

- The six principles of hermeneutics derived from the Palestinian Jewish period
  - The Alexandrian Jews and how they were influenced by the Greeks
  - Four of the 32 rules of interpretation
- 

**Class 23: Evolution of Biblical Hermeneutics (part 4)**

- Why, with Philo understanding, allegorization has its validity as a method
  - How other Jews beyond those of Palestine and Alexandria have interpreted scriptures
  - How to identify some common threads among successful interpreters
  - The Karaites
  - Cabalists
  - Spanish Jews
  - The “613 Commandments”
  - French Jews
  - Modern Jews
-

### **Class 24: Evolution of Biblical Hermeneutics (part 5)**

- Hermeneutics from the strictly “Jewish” vantage point, and beginning Apostolic hermeneutics
  - How Yeshua interpreted scripture
  - The apparent contradiction of **Matthew 23:3**
  - How important context is to a verse or passage
- 

### **Class 25: Evolution of Biblical Hermeneutics (part 6)**

- How to apply the context principle to verse, passage, book, testament and bible
  - Apostolic hermeneutics in terms of the Holy Spirit
  - How Paul had a unique position as it relates to hermeneutics
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### **Class 26: Evolution of Biblical Hermeneutics (part 7)**

- The transition from Apostolic to Patristic Hermeneutics
  - How interpretation was influenced by the “defense of faith” against the Ebionites and Gnostics
  - How changes in language brought about changes in hermeneutics through transliteration
  - How Marcion was the first to propose the New Testament canon, but also polarize the Old Testament/Jews and New Testament/Christians
  - The difference between Patriarchal Fathers and Patristic Fathers
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*End of 1<sup>st</sup> Semester, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter*





## **Discipleship Training Course Content**

### **Workbook 3 — *Second Semester, Third Quarter***



#### **Class 27: Evolution of Biblical Hermeneutics (part 8)**

- About Patristic Hermeneutics, with Marcion
  - Replacement theology as it relates to the Patristic period
  - The early church fathers who were influenced by philosophy and who influenced interpretation of the bible
- 

#### **Class 28: Evolution of Biblical Hermeneutics (part 9)**

- Messianic traps
  - Holy Spirit – MIA
  - Origen
  - The School of Antioch
  - Theodore of Mopsuestia
  - Chrysostom
  - Church Schism
  - Athanasius
  - The Athanasian Creed
  - The Nicene Creed
  - The Apostles' Creed
  - Basil of Caesarea
  - Theodoret
- 

#### **Class 29: Evolution of Biblical Hermeneutics (part 10)**

- The two streams of thought of the Western Patristic division
  - The major Western leaders and their ideas
  - Tertullian
  - Ambrose
  - Jerome
  - Augustine
  - Vincentius
  - Patristic Hermeneutics – A summary
- 

#### **Class 30: Evolution of Biblical Hermeneutics (part 11a)**

- How the physical availability of the bible impacted interpretation
  - The four senses of biblical understanding that predominated in the Middle Ages
  - Medieval hermeneutics
  - Hrabanus Maurus
  - Bonaventura
  - Nicholas of Lyra
  - John Wycliffe
  - Summing up the Medieval period
-



### **Class 31: Evolution of Biblical Hermeneutics (part 11b)**

- The unique aspects of Reformation hermeneutics that differentiate it from Medieval hermeneutics
  - The bible timeline, to see how it began to be translated into various languages
  - The seven non-negotiables of Reformation biblical interpretation
  - “Israel” and interpretive errors
  - The bible translated into many languages
  - Luther and Calvin
- 

### **Class 32: Evolution of Biblical Hermeneutics (part 12)**

- How to contrast the interpretive philosophies and contributions of Martin Luther and John Calvin
  - The transition from the “light” of Reformation to the “darkness” of the Post-Reformation
  - How Pietism evolved with its specific strengths and weaknesses
  - Reformers, Protestants
  - Martin Luther
  - The Psychological principle
  - The Authority principle
  - The Literal principle
  - The Sufficiency principle
  - The Christological principle
  - The Law/Gospel principle
  - John Calvin
  - Systematic theology
  - Philosophical theology
  - The Post-Reformation
  - Dogmaticism
  - Johann Cocceius
  - Pietism
  - August Hermann Francke
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### **Class 33: Evolution of Biblical Hermeneutics (part 13)**

- The role of textual criticism
  - How various extant biblical manuscripts, Codices and versions have had an impact on canonology
  - The evolution from Scholasticism and Ernesti into Rationalism with Hobbs and Spinoza
  - Manuscripts
  - The Codices (or Codexes)
  - Samaritan Pentateuch
  - Aramaic Targums
  - Johann Ernesti
  - Rationalism
  - Johann Semler
- 

### **Class 34: Evolution of Biblical Hermeneutics (part 14)**

- What is meant by Modern hermeneutics
  - The influence of Kierkegaard, Nietzsche, and Barth on how we view the bible
  - How music and “worship teams” have impacted the church
  - Liberalism versus conservatism
-

### **Class 35: The Foundations of Interpretation (part 1)**

- The solid principles and tools that lead to proper interpretation
  - The problem of linguistics
  - The Linguistic gap
  - Philology
  - Vocabulary
  - Grammar
- 

### **Class 36: The Foundations of Interpretation (part 2)**

- The two aspects of the cultural gap
  - The three aspects of geography and their impact on understanding scripture
  - Material culture
  - Social culture
  - Political geography
  - Geological geography
  - Botanical and zoological geography
- 

### **Class 37: The Foundations of Interpretation (part 3)**

- The three prongs of politics, economics and religion in the bible
  - The interpretation of end-time prophecies in light of current events
  - Political background
  - Economic background
  - Religious background
- 

### **Class 38: Principles of Interpretation (part 1)**

- The context principle as a means of interpretation
  - The two writing methods that biblical writers used — fresh revelation and woven revelation — as contexts
  - The bible as less two testaments and rather one continuous revelation
  - The Context principle
  - Fresh Revelation context
  - Woven Revelation context
- 

### **Class 39: Principles of Interpretation (part 2)**

- The hermeneutical circle and what it means
  - How the testaments are bound together and are each a means to understand the other
  - The importance of becoming familiar with the entire bible, so as to more easily contextualize what you are reading
  - The Whole of Scripture context
  - The Testament context
  - The Book context
  - The Passage context
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*End of 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester, 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter*



# Discipleship Training Course Content

## Workbook 4 — Second Semester, Fourth Quarter



### **Class 40:** Principles of Interpretation (part 3)

- In-depth what passage, book, testament, and whole scripture contexts are, and how they relate
  - The questions we must reasonably ask while studying a passage of scripture
  - Context principle demonstration
  - Passage context
  - Book context
  - The Testament context
  - The Whole of Scripture context
- 

### **Class 41:** Principles of Interpretation (part 4) — First Mention Principle (part 1)

- The significance of the First Mention principle in interpreting scripture
  - The six major areas that the First Mention principle may address
  - The bible as a complete book as the premise underpinning the First Mention principle
  - The First Mention principle
  - Principles
  - Events
  - Symbols
- 

### **Class 42:** Principles of Interpretation — First Mention Principle (part 2)

- How the First Mention principle relates to bible persons, places and prophecies
  - How our relationship with YeHoVaH and our facility in hearing His voice will help us as we strive to clarify the less clear passages using the clearest passages
  - Persons
  - Places
  - Prophecy
  - Applying the First Mention principle
  - Steps in using First Mention
- 

### **Class 43:** Principles of Interpretation — First Mention Principle (part 3)

- The First Mention principle as it relates to scripture
  - The need of an appropriate balance when applying the First Mention principle
  - Propitiation
  - Power of the Spirit
  - John the Baptist
  - Traditions
- 

### **Class 44:** Principles of Interpretation — First Mention Principle (part 4)

- A deeper understanding of the First Mention principle
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### **Class 45: Principles of Interpretation — Comparative Mention Principle (part 1)**

- Areas where the Comparative Mention principle can apply
  - How the Comparative Mention principle works with regard to biblical principles and also with respect to events
  - Prophecy
  - Parables
  - Principles
  - Events
  - Symbols
- 

### **Class 46: Principles of Interpretation — Comparative Mention Principle (part 2)**

- The Comparative Mention principle to see its application in symbols
  - The epistles as a unique literary form with particular problems as they relate to other unknown letters and to other letters written by the same author
  - Symbols
- 

### **Class 47: Principles of Interpretation — Comparative Mention Principle (part 3)**

- How to enrich an understanding of the Comparative Mention principle as it relates to symbols
  - How the Comparative Mention principle is used with persons, places and prophecy in scripture
  - Contrast when used in the scriptures
  - Persons
- 

### **Class 48: Principles of Interpretation — Comparative Mention Principle (part 4)**

- The Comparative Mention principle as it relates to bible people, places, and prophecy
  - How to think of scripture as folding and unfolding with respect to time
  - Persons
  - Places
  - Jerusalem v. Sodom and Egypt
  - Prophecy
- 

### **Class 49: Principles of Interpretation — Comparative Mention Principle (part 5)**

- The Comparative Mention principle in its use in parables; recognizing that Yeshua often, sometimes many verses removed, interpreted His parables for His disciples.
  - The converse is true: if a comparison cannot be found, then the Comparative Mention is not evidence for any specific teaching.
  - Parables
  - Easter?
  - Baptism for the Dead?
  - Formula for baptism?
  - Faith or works?
  - Clean, unclean, or everything?
  - Old man or new man?
  - Covetousness – which is idolatry
-

### **Class 50: Principles of Interpretation — Comparative Mention Principle (part 6)**

- How layers of detail can be added to a particular passage by considering other mentions and comparing
  - The term “synoptic” as it applies to the gospels
  - City of Babylon
  - Concluding Comparative Mention
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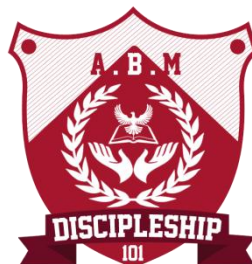
### **Class 51: Principles of Interpretation — Progressive Mention Principle**

- Examples of Progressive Revelation of symbols and precepts
  - The trail of Progressive Mention concerning the Almighty
  - What Messianic prophecy is as revealed progressively in the bible and as Torah
  - The Progressive Mention principle
  - Sun, moon and stars
  - YeHoVaH Himself
  - YeHoVaH – Yireh
  - YeHoVaH – “I AM,” the One who is the self-existent One
  - YeHoVaH – Rapha, the healer
  - Messianic prophecy
- 

### **Class 52: Principles of Interpretation — The Covenantal Principle**

- The significance of covenants
  - How to compare and contrast the nature of covenants in the Old versus New Testaments
  - Characteristics and elements of the two types of covenants: unconditional and conditional
  - The Everlasting covenant
  - Unconditional covenant
  - Conditional covenant
  - Classification of covenants
  - Bible covenants
  - Elements of covenants
  - The Everlasting covenant
  - The Seal of the covenant
- 

*End of 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester, 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter*



# Discipleship Training Course Content

## Workbook 5 — *Third Semester, First Quarter*



### **Class 53:** Principles of Interpretation — Covenantal Principle (part 2)

- The next three covenants: Edenic, Adamic, Noahic; examining the elements and characteristics of each
  - The place of “covenant” in your life and spiritual walk
  - The Edenic covenant
  - The blood of the Edenic covenant
  - The Adamic covenant
  - The blood of the Adamic covenant
  - The seal of the Adamic covenant
  - The Noahic covenant
  - Covenant is between YeHoVaH and His creation
  - The blood of the covenant
- 

### **Class 54:** Principles of Interpretation — Covenantal Principle (part 3)

- The Abrahamic covenant, identifying its critical elements and specifications
  - Understanding the covenant made with Abraham considering all his progeny as it compares with popular understanding
  - Father is constantly testing His people. Why?
  - This covenant was confirmed by Jacob
  - The blood of the Abrahamic covenant
- 

### **Class 55:** Principles of Interpretation — Covenantal Principle (part 4)

- What the Mosaic covenant’s critical elements and implications are
  - How the Mosaic covenant relates to Yeshua
  - Who the Mosaic covenant was made between
- 

### **Class 56:** Principles of Interpretation — Covenantal Principle (part 5)

- Palestinian (Canaan, Land) covenant, especially in relation to the Abrahamic and Mosaic covenants
  - How the actions of obedience or disobedience have directly impacted the physical land, the natural environment
  - Don’t try to spiritualize the word
- 

### **Class 57:** Principles of Interpretation — Covenantal Principle (part 6)

- The Davidic covenant and its significance toward faith and salvation
  - An overview of the New/Renewed Covenant
  - The Davidic covenant
  - They will be called “Israel” – not Jews
  - The blood of the Davidic covenant
  - The Seal of the covenant
  - The New covenant
-

## **Class 58: Principles of Interpretation — Covenantal Principle (part 7)**

- What the New covenant is and is not
  - The interlocking and at times overlapping nature of the covenants
  - The Renewed covenant
  - The blood of the Renewed covenant
  - The believer in Messiah is also to receive the seal of YeHoVaH
- 



## **Class 59: Ethnic Division Principle (part 1)**

- The Ethnic Division principle in scripture, and discovering its importance
  - Our perceptions and impressions of ethnicity
  - The Ethnic Division principle
  - Four Hebraic terms surround ethnicity
  - Goy
  - Gentiles
  - Nation(s)
  - Heathen
  - People
  - Am
  - Folk
  - Lom
  - Ummah
  - Greek New Testament
  - Ethnos
  - The Jews didn't bring salvation — Yeshua did
- 

## **Class 60: Ethnic Division Principle (part 2)**

- A deeper understanding of the Ethnic Division principle introduced in Lesson 59
  - The New Testament understanding of ethnicity
  - Why YeHoVaH chose Israel, and for what
  - Part 1, Recap
  - Classification
  - ISRAEL
  - The origination of these ethnic groups
  - The reason
  - Chosen to bless all nations
  - Chosen to receive the oracles of YeHoVaH
  - Chosen to receive the blessing of YeHoVaH
-





### **Class 61: Ethnic Division Principle (part 3)**

- The called-out ones as an ethnic division
  - The scope of being “called” as a work of responsibility; an appointment
  - The dangers of cultural mysticism as being applied to scripture
  - Gentiles to seek the root of Jesse
  - Messiah to sprinkle many nations with blood
  - Gentiles will trust in YeHoVaH’s name
  - The called-out ones
  - Israel – the church/ekklesia in the wilderness
  - Saints on earth
  - Calling the church/ekklesia
  - Being called out of darkness into light
  - This calling we have is holy
  - Being called to a high calling
  - Being called to a heavenly calling
  - Being called unto eternal glory by Messiah Yeshua
  - Being called to His Kingdom and glory
  - Composition of the ekklesia
  - Messiah as builder of His church/ekklesia
  - Messiah is the head of the body – the church/ekklesia
  - He adds to His church/ekklesia
  - The church/ekklesia is Messiah’s body
  - Jew/Israel and Gentile are one new man in Messiah
  - Jew/Israel and Gentile are fellow heirs in the same body
  - Significance of the church/ekklesia
- 

### **Class 62: Ethnic Division Principle (part 4)**

- How to use the Ethnic Division principle in study
  - The various people referred to by the term “Israel”
  - How to determine to whom the pastoral and Pauline epistles were written
  - Using the Ethnic Division principle
  - Micah says “hearken O earth”
  - Hosea is ministering to both kingdoms
  - The Pauline epistles
  - The Pastoral epistles
  - Benchmarks
  - Paul wrote letters. He taught scripture.
  - Will the real Israel please stand up?
-

### **Class 63: Ethnic Division Principle (part 5)**

- What the scriptural idea of “Gentles” is
  - The concepts of “covenant” and “election”
  - The New Testament which is supposedly quoting from the Old
  - Ethnicity in prophecy
  - The term “Gentile” has a two-fold significance in the Old Testament
  - Covenant and election
  - Father sees what’s in us
  - He’s speaking to Israel here
  - The Gentile Nations
  - Not Gilligan’s Isles
  - Two Streams of prophecy
  - Prophecies of judgment
  - Prophecies of blessings
  - The church/ekklesia
- 

### **Class 64: The Chronometrical Principle (part 1)**

- The Chronometrical principle
  - How three Hebrew words and four Greek words for time are used in scripture
  - Chronometry
  - Chronographer
  - YeHoVaH is not limited to time or by time
  - Related Hebrew words
  - *Moedah*
  - *Moedim*
  - Time(s)
  - *Eth*
  - *Yowm*
  - *Aion*
  - *Genea*
  - *Kairos*
  - *Kronos*
- 

### **Class 65: The Chronometrical Principle (part 2)**

- Terms relating to time in the scripture
  - The theological division of bible time into ages: past and present/future
  - The validity of the “gap theory” of **Genesis 1:1/1:2**
  - Past ages
  - The Age of creation
  - The Age of the Patriarchs
  - The Age of the Chosen Nation
  - Present/Future Ages
  - The translators
  - The Future Age
  - Conclusions
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*End of 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester, 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter*



# Discipleship Training Course Content

## Workbook 6 — *Third Semester, Second Quarter*



### **Class 66:** The Chronometrical Principle (part 3) — Dispensational Principle (part 1)

- The three steps in using the Chronometrical principle
  - What considerations apply to the correct application of the Chronometrical principle?
  - Transition from the Chronometrical principle into defining the idea of dispensations
  - The assumptions driving the Dispensation of Innocence and assessing their validity
  - Steps in using the Chronometrical principle
  - Using the principle correctly
  - You must ask some questions
  - Another consideration
  - Here is what is being taught
  - Dispensationalism
  - The Dispensation of Innocence
  - The Dispensation of Conscience
  - The Dispensation of Human Government
  - The Dispensation of Promise
  - The Dispensation of Grace
  - The Dispensation of the Kingdom
- 

### **Class 67:** Dispensational Principle (part 2)

- The essentials about dispensational theology
  - Terms of biblical dispensations: Conscience, Human Government, and Promise
  - The Dispensations and Covenants
  - The Dispensation of Conscience
  - The Dispensation of Human Government
  - The Dispensation of Promise
- 

### **Class 68:** Dispensational Principle (part 3)

- The Dispensational principle: the Dispensation of Law
  - What is meant by the phrase “fulfill” the law
  - How this dispensation plays off “the law written in our hearts”
  - The Dispensation of Law: the Mosaic Covenant
  - To fulfill or not to fulfill?
  - The heart of the matter
- 

### **Class 69:** Dispensational Principle (part 4) — Dispensation of Grace (part 1)

- The Dispensational principle: the Dispensation of Grace
  - How dispensationalism twists the scriptures to promote racism and a “cheap” grace
  - The Dispensation of Grace/the New or ReNewed Covenant
-



## **Class 70:** Dispensational Principle (part 5) — Dispensation of Grace (part 2)

- The legal positioning of the bible
  - Ways in which dispensational theology may be harming the cause of the true gospel
  - Dispensing with dispensations
  - This is how they've twisted Paul's words
- 

## **Class 71:** Dispensational Principle (part 6) — Dispensation of Grace (part 3)

- Dispensationalism, looking at its history and revealing its inaccuracies
  - How the idea of a "rapture" grew out of dispensationalism
  - How John Darby drove dispensationalism and deceived many
  - Did somebody say "RAPTURE"?
  - Most people (sad to say), don't know their bible
  - Something happens of biblical proportions
  - John Nelson Darby
  - Charles Henry Mackintosh (1820-1896)
  - Darby's commentary, Dake's commentary, Nelson's commentary, Thompson Chain commentary
  - Manuel Lacunza (1731-1801)
  - Juan Josafat Ben Ezra
  - Edward Irving (1792-1834)
  - Henry Drummond (1786-1860)
  - Cyrus Scofield
  - Dakes Annotated Reference Bible
- 

## **Class 72:** Dispensational Principle (part 7) — Dispensation of the Kingdom

- Further errors of dispensationalism, particularly the Everlasting covenant
  - How dispensationalist theology robs the believer of authority by giving covenants a shelf-life
  - The Dispensation of the Kingdom – the Everlasting covenant
  - Noah
  - Where does He want you?
  - Abraham
  - David
  - Israel's Land covenant
  - The Everlasting covenant
- 

## **Class 73:** The Breach Principle (part 1)

- "Breach" as it relates to the Breach principle
  - How certain breaches of promise and time are sometimes construed to mean that YeHoVaH has somehow changed
  - There are seven Hebrew words for "breach" found in the Tanakh
  - *Bedeq*
  - *Baq*
  - *Miphrats*
  - *Parats*
  - *Perets*
  - *Sheber*
  - *Tenuwah*
  - Breaches of Promise
  - Breach of Promise concerning entering the land
  - The power of the majority?
-

### **Class 74: The Breach Principle (part 2)**

- The Breach of Promise
  - Causes of “breaches” in our lives
  - Breach of Faith – a failure to keep faith
  - Breach of Promise – a failure to fulfill a promise
  - Breach of Privilege – an act in violation of the rules, order, privileges or dignity of a legislative body
  - Breach of Trust – a violation by fraud or omission of any duty imposed on a person in a position of trust
- 

### **Class 75: The Breach Principle (part 3)**

- Define “the breach period”
  - What “breach periods” are intended to produce
  - Breach of Promise concerning dominion in the land
  - You have to practice what you preach
- 

### **Class 76: The Breach Principle (part 4) — Breach of Promise**

- The Breach of Promise — what it means and how it impacts interpretation
  - The Breaches of Promise concerning remaining in the land, concerning the scepter, and the Nazarite vow
  - Apparent discrepancies in chronology as relating to the Breach principle
  - Breach of Promise concerning remaining in the land
  - The Breach of Promise concerning the sceptre
- 

### **Class 77: Evolution of biblical Hermeneutics (A Review, Repeats Class 20)**

- The five methods of interpretation
  - Some limitations of language, even with terms that people “agree” on, and how that relates to biblical hermeneutics
  - So we’re going to answer some of these questions
  - Have you ever wondered why you believe what you believe about the bible?
  - Why do you believe what you believe?
  - Has your belief about the bible changed or evolved since you first believed?
  - Have you ever believed one way and now believe another?
  - Have you ever changed denominations or faith practices?
  - What changed, and how?
  - Jewish hermeneutics
  - Let’s look at these methods (there are five)
  - The Allegorical method
  - The Mystical method
  - The Devotional method
  - Two dangers of this method
  - The Rationalistic method
  - Several generations have proven this method to be little more than a method of unbelief
  - The Literal method
- 

### **Class 78: The Breach Principle (part 5)**

- The Breach of Promise concerning the Nazarite vow
  - The Breach of Time — concerning fulfillment of prophecy
  - Distinguish between Breach of Promise and Breach of Time
- 

*End of 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter*



# Discipleship Training Course Content

## Workbook 7 — Fourth Semester, Third Quarter



### Class 79: Breach Principle (part 6)

- The breaches of time
  - What the day of the Lord means with respect to breaches of time
  - The breach of time concerning the two resurrections
  - The Day of the Lord
- 

### Class 80: Breach Principle (part 7)

- Continuation of parabolic teaching, there is a natural man and a spiritual man that scripture addresses
  - The idea of mysteries in scripture and how they may seem to contain breaches
  - The overarching importance of the parable of the sower
- 

### Class 81: Breach Principle (part 8) — Messiah-Centered Principle (part 1)

- The Breach principle as it relates to believers, modern-day Jews and Israel
  - The Messiah-Centered principle
- 

### Class 82: Messiah-Centered Principle (part 2)

- The New Testament – instances in which the scriptures were used to point to Yeshua as the Messiah
  - The difference between being under the influence of the Holy Spirit and being filled with the Holy Spirit
  - The role that Yohannon the Immerser/John the Baptist played in forming a bridge from the “Old Testament” to the “New Testament”
- 

### Class 83: Messiah-Centered Principle (part 3)

- How the timeline composition of the New Testament books impacted early believers and early evangelistic efforts
  - How Peter used scripture to present Yeshua Messiah
  - How the event of the stoning of Stephen reinforces the Messiah-Centered principle
  - Yeshua
  - Peter
  - Stephen
- 

### Class 84: Messiah-Centered Principle (part 4)

- How to use the book of *Hebrews* to spot how and why the Messiah of the Old Testament was being put forth to the 1<sup>st</sup> century Jews
  - Yeshua's office as High Priest
  - Hebrews
- 

### Class 85: Messiah-Centered Principle (part 5)

- How in *Hebrews* we see the Messiah-in-Tanakh explained
  - How to develop an understanding of covenants
  - Some modern semantics around “love” and “forgiveness”
  - Hebrews 8 & 9
-

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**Class 86: Messiah-Centered Principle (part 6)**

- How to examine the Torah to see if we find the Messiah there and in what contexts
  - This idea that Messiah “tabernacled” among us
  - This idea of “tabernacled” as it relates to yourself
  - Messiah in the Torah
  - Exodus
  - Leviticus
- 

**Class 87: Messiah-Centered Principle (part 7)**

- How to study the Messiah-Centered principle, now in *Leviticus*
  - How to look at this idea of Messiah as High Priest on the Day of Atonement
- 

**Class 88: Messiah-Centered Principle (part 8)**

- How to study the Messiah in the Torah — the book of *Numbers*
  - The brass serpent story and its references in later scripture
  - The Rock referred to in *Numbers 20*
- 

**Class 89: Messiah-Centered Principle (part 9)**

- How to study the Messiah-Centered principle in *Deuteronomy*
  - Yeshua Messiah as The Prophet, like unto Moses
  - The difference between “a prophet” and “The Prophet”
- 

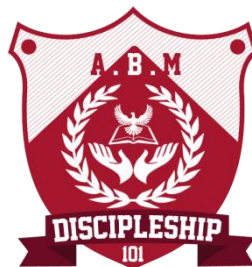
**Class 90: Messiah-Centered Principle (part 10)**

- The differences in the word “christ” versus the word “messiah”
  - Messiah in the Prophets
- 

**Class 91: Messiah-Centered Principle (part 11)**

- The distinctions between “Messiah” and “Christ”
  - The relationships between the Messianic prophesies and the events surrounding Yeshua's incarnation
  - The Messiah in the Prophets
  - The word “christos”
- 

*End of 4<sup>th</sup> Semester, 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter*



## Discipleship Training Course Content

### Workbook 8 — Fourth Semester, Fourth Quarter



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#### **Class 92:** Messiah-Centered Principle (part 12)

- Prophetic information about Yeshua's names and titles
  - Name the prophetic words in the *Psalms* relating to Yeshua
  - Messiah in the Prophets, continued
  - Hebraic words from *Isaiah 9:6-7*
  - Messiah in the *Psalms*
- 

#### **Class 93:** Messiah-Centered Principle Recap (part 13)

- This class is an important Review of Class 20 and all Messiah-Centered principle classes
- 

#### **Class 94:** Parable-Centered Principle (part 1)

- How Yeshua used parables
  - The five steps of interpreting a parable
  - How parables were utilized in the Old Testament writings
- 

#### **Class 95:** Parable-Centered Principle (part 2)

- Understanding of parables through the Greek word *parabole*
  - From the Greek, a parable is:
  - From a theological point of view, a parable is:
- 

#### **Class 96:** Parable-Centered Principle (part 3)

- How comparing instances of the same parable as chronicled in two or three of the gospels reveals more about the parabolic lesson
  - Why parables, while they are teaching vehicles, can't be used to establish doctrine
  - In *2 Samuel 12*, Nathan is using a parable
  - Classification of Parables
  - The parable of the tenant side-by-side
- 

#### **Class 97:** Parable-Centered Principle (part 4)

- The parable of the sower in depth
  - Information from the parable as it relates to our mission to make disciples
-





### **Class 98: The Interpretation of Prophecy (part 1)**

- Prophecy and the interpretation of prophecy
  - Words and concepts involved with prophetic writings
  - The two natures of prophecy
  - Prophecy is defined by the Free Merriam-Webster Dictionary
  - Looking at Hebrew to understand words that are used to refer to prophecy
  - *chazah*
  - *massa*
  - *naba*
  - *nebuwah*
  - *nataph*
  - The nature of prophecy
  - Prophecy as forth-telling
  - Prophecy as fore-telling
  - Degrees of prophetic inspiration
  - The Cain/Seth lineages
- 

### **Class 99: The Interpretation of Prophecy (part 2)**

- Concepts from the last lesson about the nature of prophecy
  - Authority as a function of prophetic utterance
  - What is meant by the ability to prophesy
  - Prophecy is defined by the Free Merriam-Webster Dictionary
  - Noah was a preacher of righteousness
  - Joseph prophesied of the Exodus from Egypt
  - The ability to prophesy is a promise
- 

### **Class 100: The Interpretation of Prophecy (part 3)**

- The gift of prophecy
  - What the office of a prophet is, and what it means
  - How scripture itself prophesies
  - Evidence that Yeshua was a prophet
- 

### **Class 101: The Interpretation of Prophecy (part 4)**

- Gender as it relates to the prophetic office
  - Various prophetesses, women who were prophets, in scripture
  - The work of prophets in the New Testament
  - What is meant by the prophet as seer
  - The ministry of the prophets
  - Designations of the prophets
  - New Testament prophets
  - The women of God
  - A seer – the word is:
  - The word “teachers” here means “interpreters”
-



### **Class 102: The Interpretation of Prophecy (part 5)**

- The development of the prophetic office in the scriptures
- Moses as a prophet
- The Old Testament prophets after Moses, classifying writing and non-writing prophets
- The prophets Samuel to Malachi
- Prophets in relation to the Kings
- Classification of prophets
- Non-writing prophets
- Writing prophets
- Major prophets
- Minor prophets
- Classification of written prophecy
- Local prophecy
- National-destiny prophecy
- Messianic prophecy
- The first coming of Messiah

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### **Class 103: The Interpretation of Prophecy (part 6) — Principles of Interpreting Prophecy (part 1)**

- The classifications of written Messianic prophecy
- Interpretive principles as they apply to the interpretation of prophecy
- Messianic prophecy, continued
- The ekklesia/called-out ones
- The second coming of Messiah
- Some examples of second coming prophecies
- Principles of interpreting prophecy
- Guidelines based upon the principles of scriptural interpretation
- The Context principle
- The First Mention principle and prophecy
- The Comparative Mention principle
- The Progressive Mention principle
- The Complete Mention principle
- The Election principle
- The Covenantal principle

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### **Class 104: Principles of Interpreting Prophecy (part 2)**

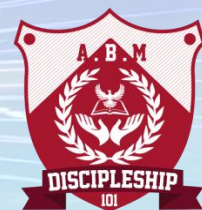
- The hermeneutical principles in the successful interpretation of prophecy
- The five unique guidelines in the interpretation of prophecy
- The Ethnic Division principle
- The Chronometrical principle
- The Breach principle
- The Messiah-Centered principle
- The Moral principle
- The Symbolic principle
- The Numerical principle
- The Typical principle
- The Parabolic principle
- The Allegorical principle
- Basic guidelines in interpreting prophecy

## **Class 105: The Spirit of Prophecy: A Spiritual Manifestation/Gift**

- The need for the ministration of the Holy Spirit in all of our interpretative work and study
  - Instances of the filling of the Holy Spirit by persons before Acts 2
  - How do you hear from Him?
  - ***Everything is supernatural — everything***
- 

*End of 4<sup>th</sup> Semester, End of 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter, End of Program*





# **Congratulations!**

You have just completed our 2-Year  
**Discipleship Training Program**

*Thank you for taking this course! We are certain that you now have a better understanding of discipleship, and are truly empowered to more effectively communicate the Word of YeHoVaH to the people who have ears to hear.*

*This is an exciting time in ministry and in the body of Messiah! While we encourage people to go out and reach, preach, and teach the Word, we understand that this is not always immediately feasible. However, as you spend time in prayer listening for the Father's voice, know that His Spirit will guide you toward the specific path that He alone has ordained just for you.*

*All true believers are to live out the Word in faith every day; in our thoughts, in our words, and in our actions. We are to be the light of the world — living examples of Yeshua Messiah in today's weary times. YeHoVaH is the same yesterday, today and forever. His Word never changes, however His Word always unfailingly changes lives! Your words have power, so use them carefully and rely upon the Holy Spirit to encourage and to lead others into the Kingdom of YeHoVaH!*

*If you have questions or require additional support, please feel free to contact us by phone, by email through our web site, or by mail. We invite you and your family and friends to attend and to participate in our services at House Of Israel in Charlotte, at one of our satellites, or through any of our online sites. Our programs are available through our web sites, in print, and on television stations around the world. Again, thank you, and may YeHoVaH richly bless you!*

*Shalom!*

*Dr. Arthur Bailey*

**Aaronic Blessing** — Instructions & Blessing in Numbers 6:22-27

*Yeh-va-reh-cheh-cha YeHoVaH veh-yeesh-meh-reh-cha  
Ya-air YeHoVaH pa-naiv ay-leych-cha vee-chu-neh-cha  
Yee-sa YeHoVaH pa-nahv ay-leyh-cha veh-ya-same leh-cha. Shalom!*

*May YeHoVaH bless you and keep you.  
May YeHoVaH make his face shine on you and show you his favor.  
May YeHoVaH lift up his face toward you and give you peace!*