

Grace OPC High School Sunday Class Worksheet			
Year:	1 of 4		Date: Week 4
Quarter:	2 of 4	Bible Study/Survey	
Lesson Title:	Commentaries		

Question 1. What are the three types of commentaries described in the first section of the teaching notes? Distinguish between these types of commentaries.

Question 2. Examine the commentaries on Ps 2:1 below. Determine whether each is a technical commentary, a devotional commentary, or a mixture of both. Explain your answer.

Why do nations make a noise, tumultuate, or rage? The Hebrew verb is not expressive of an internal feeling, but of the outward agitation which denotes it. There may be an allusion to the rolling and roaring of the sea, often used as an emblem of popular commotion, both in the Scriptures and the classics. The past tense of this verb (Why have they raged?) refers to the commotion as already begun, while the future in the next clause expresses its continuance. **J. A. Alexander, D.D., 1850.**

We are here told who would appear as adversaries to Christ and the devil's instruments in this opposition to his kingdom. Princes and people, court and country, have sometimes separate interests, but here they are united against Christ; not the mighty only, but the mob, the *heathen*, the *people*, numbers of them, communities of them; though usually fond of liberty, yet they were averse to the liberty Christ came to procure and proclaim. Not the mob only, but the mighty (among whom one might have expected more sense and consideration) appear violent against Christ. Though his kingdom is not of this world, nor in the least calculated to weaken their interests, but very likely, if they pleased, to strengthen them, yet the kings of the earth and rulers are up in arms immediately. See the effects of the old enmity in the seed of the serpent against the seed of the woman, and how general and malignant the corruption of mankind is. See how formidable the enemies of the church are; they are numerous; they are potent. The unbelieving Jews are here called *heathen*, so wretchedly had they degenerated from the faith and holiness of their ancestors; they stirred up the heathen, the Gentiles, to persecute the Christians. As the Philistines and their lords, Saul and his courtiers, the disaffected party and their ringleaders, opposed David's coming to the crown, so Herod and Pilate, the Gentiles and the Jews, did their utmost against Christ and his interest in men. **Mathew Henry.**

The conspiracy of the Gentiles, the murmuring of the Jews and power of kings cannot prevail against Christ. **Geneva Commentary.**

Question 3. What are the uses of commentaries listed in the teaching notes? Can you think of other uses for commentaries?

Question 4. Examine the commentaries listed below (all from Ps. 51:5). Which do you think you would use if preparing a Sunday school lesson? Why? What would you use from the comments to shape your lesson? Pick a passage and examine it in other commentaries from those brought by the instructor or any you may have yourself, including commentary that may be in your bible. What sort of use do these commentaries generally lend themselves to?

Behold, I was shapen in iniquity. He is thunderstruck at the discovery of his inbred sin, and proceeds to set it forth. This was not intended to justify himself, but it rather meant to complete the confession. It is as if he said, not only have I sinned this once, but I am in my very nature a sinner. The fountain of my life is polluted as well as its streams. My birth tendencies are out of the square of equity; I naturally lean to forbidden things. Mine is a constitutional disease, rendering my very person obnoxious to thy wrath. And in sin did my mother conceive me. He goes back to the earliest moment of his being, not to traduce his mother, but to acknowledge the deep tap roots of his sin. It is a wicked wresting of Scripture to deny that original sin and natural depravity are here taught. Surely men who cavil at this doctrine have need to be taught of the Holy Spirit what be the first principles of the faith. David's mother was the Lord's handmaid, he was born in chaste wedlock, of a good father, and he was himself, "the man after God's own heart;" and yet his nature was as fallen as that of any other son of Adam, and there only needed the occasion for the manifesting of that sad fact. In our shaping we were put out of shape, and when we were conceived our nature conceived sin. Alas, for poor humanity! Those who will may cry it up, but he is most blessed who in his own soul has learned to lament his lost estate. **Spurgeon's Treasury of David.**

Behold, I was shapen in iniquity. He is not low enough down yet, he must come lower. It is not enough for him to confess that the water is filthy at the pool; he goes back to the source, and confesses that the whole river is polluted up to its head. The source is unclean; the very spring wells forth foul waters. **Thomas Alexander.**

1 David prays for remission of sins, whereof he makes a deep confession.

6 He prays for sanctification.

16 God delights not in sacrifice, but in sincerity.

18 He prays for the church.

A.M. 2970. B.C. 1034. (Title.) when.

2Sa 12:1-13

after.

2Sa 11:2-27

O God.

25:6,7; 109:21; 119:124; Ex 34:6,7; Nu 14:18,19; Da 9:9,18

Mic 7:18; 7:19; Ro 5:20,21; Eph 1:6-8; 2:4-7

multitude.

5:7; 69:13,16; 106:7,45; Isa 63:7,15; *marg:

La 3:32

tender.

40:11; 77:9; 145:9

blot.

9; Ne 4:5; Isa 43:25; 44:22; Jer 18:23; Ac 3:19; Col 2:14

Treasury of Scripture Knowledge

Question 5. What are the uses of commentaries listed in the teaching notes? Can you think of other uses for commentaries?

Question 6. Examine the commentaries listed below (all from Ps. 51:5). Which do you think you would use if seeking to better understand the scriptures? Why? What from these comments has helped you better understand this passage? Pick a passage and examine it in other commentaries from those brought by the instructor or any you may have yourself, including commentary that may be in your bible. What sort of use do these commentaries generally lend themselves to?

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Question 7. What are the uses of commentaries listed in the teaching notes? Can you think of other uses for commentaries?

Question 8. Examine the commentaries listed below (all from Ps. 51:5). Which do you think you would use as devotional reading? Why? What in these passages has moved your heart? Pick a passage and examine it in other commentaries from those brought by the instructor or any you may have yourself, including commentary that may be in your bible. What sort of use do these commentaries generally lend themselves to?

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Treasury of Scripture Knowledge

Question 9. How should each of the following be distinguished: heretical commentaries, liberal commentaries, and orthodox commentaries?

Question 10. Examine each of the passages below taken from various commentaries on various passages. How would you classify each of the following passages? Pick a passage (chose one that may expose heresy) and examine it in other commentaries from those brought by the instructor or any you may have yourself, including commentary that may be in your bible. How orthodox or heretical are these commentaries.

Romans 9:20 Nay, but who art thou, O man - Little, impotent, ignorant man. That repliest against God - That accusest God of injustice, for himself fixing the terms on which he will show mercy? Shall the thing formed say to him that formed it, Why hast thou made me thus - Why hast thou made me capable of honour and immortality, only by believing?

Rev 3:14 The truth of the matter is that the Word is Jesus Christ [see Jn. 1:1,14], who did have a beginning; because, at Revelation 3:14, he distinctly states that he was the beginning of the creation of God

John 1:1 (1) The Son of God is of one and the selfsame eternity or everlastingness, and of one and the selfsame essence or nature with the Father. (a) From the beginning, as the evangelist says in 1Jo 1:1; it is as though he said that the Word did not begin to have his being when God began to make all that was made: for the Word was even then when all things that were made began to be made, and therefore he was before the beginning of all things. (b) Had his being. (c) This word "the" points out to us a peculiar and choice thing above all others, and puts a difference between this "Word", which is the Son of God, and the laws of God, which are also called the word of God. (d) This word "with" points out that there is a distinction of persons here. (e) This word "Word" is the first in order in the sentence, and is the subject of the sentence, and this word "God" is the latter in order, and is the predicate of the sentence.

Genesis 2:2 *On the SEVENTH day God ended,*] It is the general voice of Scripture that God finished the whole of the creation in six days, and rested the *seventh!* giving us an example that we might labour *six* days, and rest the seventh from all manual exercises. It is worthy of notice that the Septuagint, the Syriac, and the Samaritan, read the *sixth* day instead of the *seventh*; and this should be considered the genuine reading, which appears from these versions to have been originally that of the Hebrew text. How the word *sixth* became changed into *seventh* may be easily conceived from this circumstance. It is very likely that in ancient times all the numerals were signified by *letters*, and not by words at full length. This is the case in the most ancient Greek and Latin MSS., and in almost all the rabbinical writings. When these numeral letters became changed for words at full length, two letters nearly similar might be mistaken for each other; *vau* stands for *six*, *zain* for *seven*; how easy to mistake these letters for each other when writing the words at full length, and so give birth to the reading in question.

First passage: Wesley
Second passage: Watchtower Society
Third Passage: Geneva Bible Commentary
Fourth Passage: Adam Clarke

Question 11. What is the danger in heretical commentaries? What is the danger in liberal commentaries? What is the danger in orthodox commentaries?

Question 12. Examine each of the passages below taken from various commentaries on various passages. What is the danger if any in each passage? Pick a passage (choose one that may expose a dangerous teaching) and examine it in other commentaries from those brought by the instructor or any you may have yourself, including commentary that may be in your Bible. What may be dangerous in the teaching you have found.

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