

# Answers!

Lesson #19

Question #37:           **Do you believe the Bible is literally true?**

Answer:                 **Yes, where it is literal.**

*Explanation:*

The King James Bible is a gem of the English language. It is the masterpiece of all English literature. It has no equal. As a result, the Bible uses many forms of the English language which are not always literal. These would include, but are not limited to...

- Allegories – a story where people, things or events have a symbolic meaning, often instructive (**2 Samuel 12**).
- Metaphors – a figure of speech in which one thing is spoken of as if were another (**Luke 8:11**).
- Similes – a comparison, usually introduced by a “like” or “as” (**Matthew 9:36**)
- Proverbs – wise short sayings. (**Proverbs 13:20**).
- Poetry – In the original Hebrew Old Testament, these include the books of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon.
- Parables – Simple stories illustrating spiritual concepts and mysteries. (Jesus used 37 parables in the Gospels. A short one is **Matthew 13:33**.)
- Hyperbole – exaggerations (**Matthew 23:24**).
- Lies – some of Satan’s words are written down in God’s Word (**Genesis 3:4-5**). Some human lies were also recorded, though they are not true (**Job 22:9**).
- Paradox – a statement that seems contradictory, but may be true (**Ephesians 3:19**).
- Sarcasm – a taunting or caustic remark (**I Kings 22:12**).
- Anomalies – deviation from the normal order, form, or rule (**Matthew 5:38-41**).
- Opinions – for example, much of the book of Job is his friends’ reasoning of his suffering. God said they were wrong (**Job 42:7**). See also **I Corinthians 7:6,12,25,40**.
- Symbolism – for example, the mercy seat and other furniture in the Tabernacle and Temple point to Christ (**Exodus 25:21-22**).
- Analogies – a similarity in some way (**Revelation 1:20**).
- Oxymorons – when contradictory ideas or terms are combined (**Luke 11:35**).
- Rhetoric – a question to which no answer is required or expected, or to which only one answer can be made (**Luke 13:15**).
- Prophecy – a prediction of future events, sometimes hard to interpret (**Mark 13:32**).

# Answers!

Lesson #19

Question #38:           **If there is a God, why doesn't He show Himself to us?**  
Answer:                 **He did. His name is Jesus Christ.**

*Key verse:*

**1 Timothy 3:16**, "And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory."

*Explanation:*

God Himself walked on this planet in plain sight for 12,000 days (33 ½ years according to the Jewish Calendar) in the human form of Jesus Christ.

Consider our key verse:

1. God was manifest in the flesh - **Hebrews 1:3**
2. Justified in the Spirit - **Luke 4:18-21**
3. Seen of angels - **Matthew 4:11, Luke 22:43**
4. Preached unto the Gentiles - **Matthew 4:14-17**
5. Believed on in the world - **John 4:41-42**
6. Received up into glory - **Acts 1:9-11**

*Further Notes:*

---

---

---

---

---