

The Daily Grace Co.
LOCAL

BIBLE STUDY Leader Guide

Table of Contents



WHY LEAD A BIBLE STUDY? 1



HOW TO STUDY THE BIBLE 2

BACKGROUND 2

COMPREHENSION 3

INTERPRETATION 4

APPLICATION 5



PREPARING FOR YOUR BIBLE STUDY 6

CHOOSING A BOOK OR TOPIC 6

WORKING WITH THE TEXT 7

MEETING TIME & LOCATION 8

SUPPLIES 8



MEETING FORMAT 9

HOMEWORK 9

ICE BREAKERS 9

PRAYER 10

DISCUSSION 11

TEACHING & STUDY STYLES 13



CONCLUSION 15



PART ONE

Why Lead a Bible Study?

We have been given an incredible gift in Scripture; the very Word of God written in ink that we might know Him. It is life to our souls. Jesus says in Matthew 22:37 that the greatest commandment is “You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind.” When we study Scripture, we seek to know and love the Holy God who breathed out its words.

When we study Scripture, we not only behold the glory of God in its pages, but we are transformed into His image, “from one degree of glory to another” (2 Corinthians 3:18). When we stand in awe of the immeasurable beauty, power, and holiness of God, the Holy Spirit sanctifies us, making us righteous like the God whom we behold. God has graciously revealed Himself specially through His Word, and what a joy it is to seek Him there!

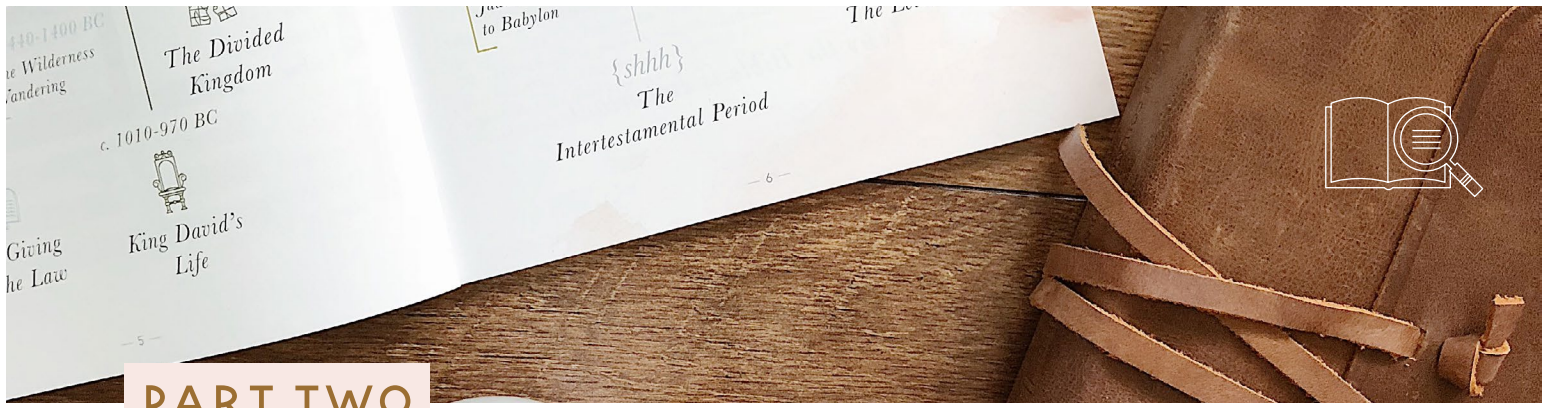
God calls us not only to seek Him individually, but in community as the body of Christ. We are called to meet together, stirring one another up to love and good works, and encouraging one another (Hebrews 10). We are called to exhort one another so that our hearts do not become hardened by our sin (Hebrews 3). We are called to use our different gifts to grow in unity into Christ (Ephesians 4). Our heart for Bible Study at The Daily Grace Co. is that you would grow together in the “grace and knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ” as you seek His face together (2 Peter 3:18).

Our heart for Bible Study at The Daily Grace Company is that you would grow together in the “grace and knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ” as you seek His face together..

REFERENCE LIST

- MATTHEW 22:37 *“You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind.”*
- 2 CORINTHIANS 3:18 *We are transformed into His image “from one degree of glory to another”*
- HEBREWS 10 *We are called to meet together, stirring one another up to love and good works, and encouraging one another*
- HEBREWS 3 *We are called to exhort one another so that our hearts do not become hardened by our sin*
- EPHESIANS 4 *We are called to use our different gifts to grow in unity into Christ*
- 2 PETER 3:18 *grow together in the “grace and knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ”*





PART TWO

How to Study the Bible

If we desire to faithfully lead women through the Word of God, we must first faithfully study His Word on our own. The inductive method of Bible study gives us the tools to search for the intended meaning of the text by understanding it in its appropriate context. We must not ask, “What does this passage mean to me?” but instead, we must first un-

derstand, “What did this passage mean to its original audience?” When we see the intended meaning of a passage, we learn universal truth about who God is; truth that holds true throughout all time, all cultures, all circumstances, and for all people. It is then that we see God for who He is and how the truth in this Book changes how we live.

THE INDUCTIVE METHOD OF BIBLE STUDY

BACKGROUND

Before reading a passage of Scripture, it is helpful to read background information in order to understand the historical context in which the book was written. One good place to find this information is in the introduction to each book of the Bible in the ESV Study Bible. You can also consult commentaries on individual books of the Bible for more extensive information.

In your reading, try to answer the following five historical questions:

- 1 Who wrote the book? What is important to know about the author?
- 2 Who was the audience? What were their circumstances? What were their religious backgrounds?
- 3 When was it written? What historical or cultural circumstances are important to know in order to understand the book?
- 4 What was the purpose of the book?
- 5 What is the genre of the book? What are the elements of this genre that are important to know in order to understand the book?



BACKGROUND PHASE: *What is the historical context?*



COMPREHENSION

Now that you have some context, you are ready to jump into the text. In the comprehension phase, you are asking the question “What does the text say?”

Use the following process to help you understand what the passage says:

- 1 *Read the text repetitively.* The Bible was written in times, cultures, and languages that are very different from our own, so you may not catch everything that the author is trying to communicate on the first read. Repetitive reading helps us pick up on the message of the text and helps us to hide it in our hearts.
- 2 *Read the text in its entirety from start to finish at least once.* Reading the text as a whole helps reveal the overarching flow of thought in the book, which helps give light to the meaning of individual passages and verses.
- 3 *Read back through smaller portions of the text and mark it using a system that works for you.* Bible Marking **Pens and Highlighters** from The Daily Grace Co. are great tools for annotation. If you don't like to mark in your Bible, print out a copy of the text from a website like www.biblegateway.com.

Mark the following elements in the text:

- Key or repeated words and ideas
- Key Themes
- Transition words (Ex: therefore, but, because, if/then, likewise, etc.)
- Lists (Ex: The Fruit of the Spirit in Galatians 5)
- Comparisons & Contrasts (Ex: “And you were **dead** ...But God... made us **alive** together with Christ” Ephesians 2)
- Commands (Ex: “... set your hope fully on the grace that will be brought to you at the revelation of Jesus Christ.” 1 Peter 1:13b)
- Words you don't understand. (Look these up in a dictionary and make note of their definitions.)
- Questions you have about the text. (You will explore these questions in the interpretation phase.)



COMPREHENSION PHASE: *What does the text say?*



INTERPRETATION

In the interpretation phase of the inductive method, you are asking the question “what does the text mean?”

Complete the following steps to help you understand the intended meaning of the passage:

- 1 *Read the text in other versions.* The original Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek of the Bible do not translate perfectly into English. Therefore, reading different translations of the Bible can help you gain a better understanding of the nuances of the text. Be careful to use translations of the Bible rather than paraphrases, like The Message, because these act as commentaries.
- 2 *Read Cross-References.* Cross references may take you to other passages of Scripture that speak on the same subject and can provide you with a fuller understanding of that topic. Cross references may also lead you to the source of a quotation that an author used from another book of the Bible. Seeing how the same verse appears in more than one part of the Bible gives light to the meaning of both passages.
- 3 *Paraphrase or summarize* the passage to check for understanding.
- 4 *Read trustworthy commentaries* if you need further insight into the meaning of the passage.
- 5 *Ask the question, “What would the text have meant to the original audience?”*
The background information you read will be very helpful in answering this question.
- 6 *How does the text reflect the metanarrative of Scripture* (The story of creation, fall, redemption, and consummation)?



INTERPRETATION PHASE: *What does the text mean?*



APPLICATION

In the final phase, the Application phase, you are asking the question “How should the Truth of this passage change me?”

Based on the information you gathered from the previous steps, answer the following questions:

- 1 What attributes of God’s character are listed in this passage or revealed based on His action? Remember that God never changes, and the truth about God in the Bible is just as true today as it was when it was first written.
- 2 What do I learn about myself in light of who God is? What does this passage reveal about my fallen nature? How does it inform my understanding of who I am in Christ?
- 3 How should this truth change me? How should I pray for God to change me? What practical steps can I take to apply what God has revealed to me in His Word?

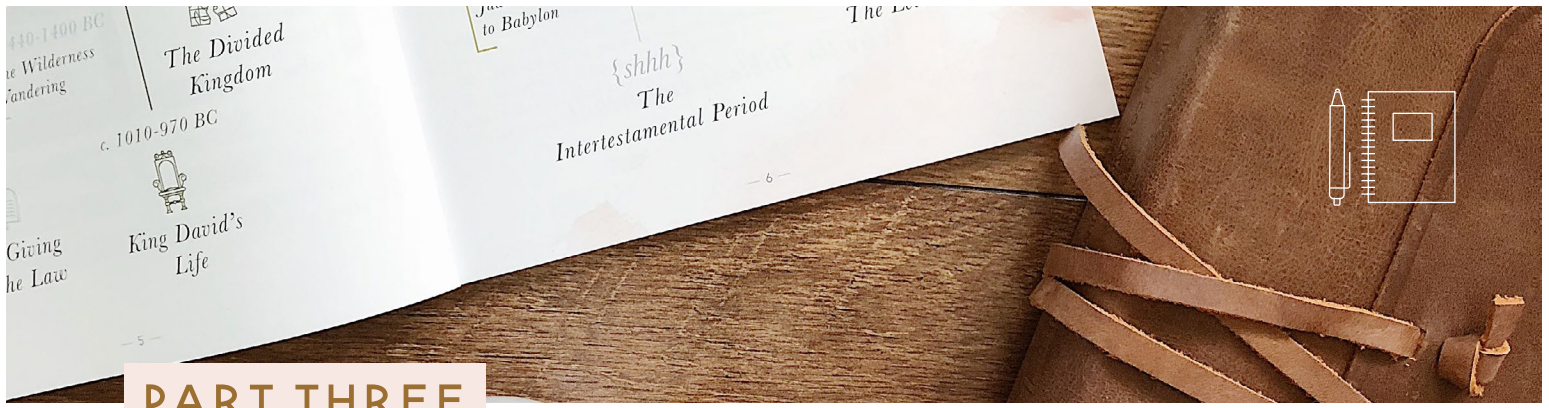
HERMENEUTICAL PRINCIPLES

Hermeneutical principles are principles for studying the Bible. These principles are important to use in order to avoid misinterpreting Scripture.

- *Use Scripture to interpret Scripture.* Since all Scripture is the Word of God, it does not contradict itself. If there are two possible interpretations of a passage of Scripture, and one of them contradicts another part of Scripture, choose the interpretation that maintains unity. If one passage of Scripture quotes another passage of Scripture, the passage where it is quoted can help determine the intended meaning.
- *Context, context, context!* Be sure to study Scripture in light of its historical context as well as its literary context, which includes how a verse or passage is situated within a book of the Bible and the Bible as a whole.
- *Always ask what a question meant to the original audience.* Be sure to interpret the passage in light of the cultural context in which it was written and the progressive revelation of Scripture, and not based on your own cultural context.
- *God is immutable, which means He does not change.* What is true about Him in Scripture is true all the time.



APPLICATION PHASE: *How should the Truth of this passage change me?*



PART THREE

Preparing For Your Bible Study

CHOOSING A BOOK OR TOPIC FOR YOUR BIBLE STUDY

When it comes to choosing a book or a topic for Bible study, prayerfully consider the following questions:

- 1 *How long do you have to complete your study?* A study on the entire Bible is not a practical undertaking if you are meeting for 12 weeks. Be sure that the women in your study will have adequate time to work through the Scripture at a deeper level than once-over.
- 2 *Where are the women in your group concerning Bible study?* Are they new to studying the Bible? Are they seasoned lovers of God's Word? Women who are new to the Bible, or even those who have been believers for a long time but have never been given the tools necessary to study Scripture, would benefit from a study that is focused on the basics of the gospel or on a narrative style book, such as Jonah, that has more obvious connections to the redemption metanarrative of the Bible.
- 3 *Does your study correspond with a particular season on the Church calendar?* For example, if you are studying during lent or advent, you may want to choose a study intended for those seasons.
- 4 *Do you want to use curriculum?* It is important to use one that is trustworthy and focused on who God is. [The Daily Grace Company](#) has many studies that you can use to guide your group through God's Word.

CONSIDERATIONS



TIME



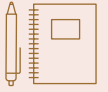
LEVEL OF STUDY



SEASONS



CURRICULUM



WORKING WITH THE TEXT

It is extremely important to be prepared to lead a Bible study. No, you won't have perfect understanding of the text, but you should seek to teach the passage faithfully by seeking God in His Word and using the resources that He has enabled you to use. Preparing to lead a Bible study requires a significant amount of personal study time.

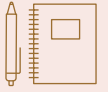
Keep the following principles in mind as you work your way through the text:

- *Prepare prayerfully.* When we read the Bible, we are reading the Word of God, and He alone can open our eyes and give us understanding. We must humbly approach God, asking Him to reveal Himself to us through His word.
- *The Bible is a book about God.* Make sure that He is the focus, not ourselves or how we should behave. When we seek God first, we see ourselves more clearly in light of who He is.
- *Don't ask questions like* "What does this verse mean to you?" Our goal is to uncover the intended meaning of the passage, and not to fit Scripture into our own ideas.
- *Use the inductive method yourself before consulting commentaries.* You want to have as full an understanding of the text as possible, and reading someone else's commentary on a text apart from in-depth personal study does not produce that result. Pay special attention to the context. Think through the historical, literary, and redemptive-historical context of the passage that you are studying.
- *As you are working through a text,* write down the questions that you have and/or that you anticipate the women in your study having as they study.
- *When it is time to consult commentaries,* be sure to take detailed notes that include your sources so that you can look back on what you read or point the ladies in your studies to your source if they ask for it.

There are so many excellent resources that can guide you as you seek to understand God's Word. Keep in mind that these resources, while helpful, do not hold the same authority as Scripture. Always test information against the measure of the Bible, even if they bear a name that you trust.

Here are a few helpful resources to consider:

- www.blueletterbible.org *Online Concordance & Bible Study tool*
- www.bestcommentaries.com *Read reviews on commentaries*
- *ESV Study Bible* *Reliable historical information and commentary throughout*
- *New Bible Dictionary*
- *Women of the Word* By Jen Wilkin *Why and how to study the Bible*
- www.desiringgod.org/articles/what-commentaries-does-dg-recommend
- www.challies.com/best-commentaries-on-each-book-of-the-bible/
- www.ligonier.org/blog/top-commentaries-on-every-book-of-the-bible/



MEETING TIME & LOCATION

If possible, it is best to meet together for discussion and/or teaching at least once a week. Frequent meetings help group members stay focused and motivated, and help keep people on track if they get behind in their readings. A week's worth of reading is a manageable amount of material to cover in discussion and teaching, and any more can become overwhelming.

A good amount of time for a Bible study is typically 1-2 hours, depending on the format of your study. If you have a large group and are planning on having breakout discussion groups and formal teaching time, plan for 2 hours. If you are planning on a smaller

and more casual discussion group, one hour should be plenty of time. Be sure to schedule in time for mingling, especially for larger groups, so the women can catch up and chat over coffee and snacks.

Your location can be anywhere from the corner booth in your favorite coffee shop to a church building. Your home is an excellent place to have a study if it can accommodate the size of your group. Welcoming women into your home provides a comfortable space to be vulnerable and be cared for, and is a way for you to model the call in 1 Peter 4:9 to “show hospitality to one another.”

SUPPLIES

Providing supplies for the women in your Bible Study is totally optional, but may be helpful.

Consider providing some of the following supplies:

- 1 Double-spaced, printed copies of the text that the women can use for their annotations. Go to www.biblegateway.com and search for your text in your desired translations. You can use the settings button at the top of the page to remove footnotes and cross references, and then copy and paste the text into a word processor where you can double space and print it.
- 2 Bible study books or printed copies of Bible study curriculum. Visit thedailygraceco.com for a wide selection of Bible study resources.
- 3 Pens and highlighters. [The Daily Grace Co.](http://TheDailyGraceCo.com) has a great selection.
- 4 Butcher paper, white board, etc. for teaching and discussion time.

SUPPLIES



PRINTED TEXT



STUDY HANDOUTS



PENS & HIGHLIGHTERS



WHITE BOARD



PART FOUR

Meeting Format

The format of your Bible study can vary greatly depending on the size of your study and the women involved. Your study can be on a sliding scale of extremely casual to very structured. It is important that, no matter how formal or informal, the study time be intentional and well-planned to be God honoring and edifying to the women in the group.

Here are possible elements of your Bible Study:

HOMEWORK

Every study should include some type of homework in order to make the most out of meeting times and to encourage the women in the study toward daily Bible study. At the very least, homework should include repetitive reading. Preferably, women should study the assigned passage using the inductive method. You could also assign questions for the women to answer. You could write these questions yourself, or you could use questions in a Bible study curriculum, like the [studies from The Daily Grace Co.](#)

If you have women in your study who are new believers or are simply new to studying the Bible, the inductive method may be overwhelming at first. In this case, it may be helpful to work through the inductive method together at first, with the goal of helping the women in the group feel equipped to study the text on their own. In this case, ask the women to come to each meeting having read the assigned passage. Remind them that it is OK to be confused, and encourage them to write down their questions to discuss during the study.

“At the very least, homework should include repetitive reading.”

ICE BREAKERS

Ice breakers are great for larger groups or for ladies who don't know each other well. They are a great way to get the women talking in a low-pressure setting so that they feel more comfortable sharing in the discussion time. You could ask the ladies to share what their experience with Bible studies has been, or put lots

of “getting to know you” questions in a hat and take turns asking them to the group. Consider connecting your icebreaker questions to the subject of that day's study content, such as asking “What was the most satisfying meal you have ever eaten?” on a day when you are talking about Jesus feeding the 5000.

Ice breakers can help the women in your group feel more comfortable in discussion time!



PRAYER

Prayer is a must for all Bible Studies. In fact, prayer is a must for our entire lives. 1 Thessalonians 5:17 tells us that it is God’s will for our lives that we “pray without ceasing.” Prayer is not just a formality or something we do to transition between different elements of a Bible study, but James 5:16 tells us that, “The prayer of a righteous person has great power as it is working.”

Jesus gives us a model prayer in Luke 11:1-13. We can follow His model by focusing on adoration, confession, and sanctification. We can teach women to pray in this way and model this type of prayer in our Bible studies.

There is no better way to approach the throne of grace than by adoring God and giving thanks for what He has done. This sets the tone for our conversation with the Lord. It reminds us of the things He has already done in the past, which gives us confidence in what He will do in the future. Adoring Christ for who He is reminds us how undeserving we are. Adoration positions our hearts to receive from Him, whether it be correction or forgiveness, a yes or a no.

We want to follow adoration with confession. God promises to forgive us of sin if we come to Him in confession (1 John 1:9). The act of confession helps us to lay down guilt and remember that Jesus has redeemed us and forgiven us. If we see sin in our lives and refuse to stop clinging to it, then we will not have open hands to receive blessing from Him.

Humility is an appropriate way to come to God in prayer, ridding our hearts of the things that separate us from Him, and choosing repentance that leads to sanctification.

We then want to ask the Lord in what ways He wants us to be more like Him. List out specific character traits of God, and ask Him to make those present in your life. (For example, *God you are gracious. Help me to show grace to those around me.*) Ask Him to help you identify the places in your heart, mind, and behavior that don’t accurately put Him on display for the world to see. Ask Him to reveal where you have misrepresented Him, misunderstood His character, or believed something false. We are justified at the moment of salvation, but the rest of our Christian journey is pursuing sanctification — asking God to set us apart from sin and apart to His work.

There are many ways to incorporate prayer into a Bible study. Formal prayer should occur at least at the beginning of the study and near the end of the study as a response. One person could lead a corporate prayer aloud, small groups of people could pray together, or you could create space for individual prayer. With individual prayer, you have the option of making the prayer guided, giving prompts periodically to help women respond to what God has revealed in His Word. If you are praying in groups, be sure to pray for the burdens and joys of one another.

REFERENCE LIST

- 1 THESSALONIANS 5:17 *It is God’s will for our lives that we “Pray without ceasing.”*
 JAMES 5:16 *“The prayer of a righteous person has great power as it is working.”*
 LUKE 11:1-13 *Jesus gives us a model prayer.*
 1 JOHN 1:9 *God promises to forgive us of sin in we come to Him in confession.*



DISCUSSION

Discussing the text and any questions provided by the leader or found in the Bible study curriculum is an excellent way to exhort and encourage one another, and help each other understand the text. For large studies, it may be helpful to have smaller breakout groups to encourage all of the women to participate. Be sure that each breakout group has a leader who has been trained to lead well and that all leaders are on the same page regarding group expectations. If you talk through the questions assigned in the homework, or ask other questions you prepare ahead of time, it's best to choose a few questions and give space for extended discussion rather than try to cover too much and feel rushed.

When you are leading a discussion, remember to be humble and vulnerable. Don't shy away from difficult questions, but press into them together. Be honest if you don't know the answer to a hard question. The women will appreciate your vulnerability, and will be encouraged to know that you don't have it all figured out. Model dependence on God by admitting your own shortcomings and gaps in understanding, and prayerfully seek Him.

Leading discussion can be difficult. Even if you have prepared amazing questions, things don't always go according to plan. You can be sitting in a circle of women, ask a wonderfully thought provoking question, and...cue the crickets. Every eye is now on the floor, and each painfully silent second feels like an eternity.

There are several things you can do to help stimulate conversation:

- 1 Begin your discussion time with light-hearted icebreakers. They help everyone feel comfortable and takes the pressure off of speaking for the first time.
- 2 Settle into the silence. Silence can feel awkward, but don't push through it too quickly, and don't feel the need to fill it with extraneous words. It likely feels longer to you as the leader than it does to everyone else, and sometimes people need some time to think or build up the courage to share before speaking up.
- 3 Go first! Sometimes nobody wants to be the first one to speak, but if you give your input first, it can break the ice and encourage others to chime in.
- 4 Ask questions that were assigned in the homework. Giving an answer you were able to prepare ahead of time is often much less intimidating. Try saying, "What did you write down for the first question?"
- 5 Rephrase the question. The women in the group may not fully understand the question, or may respond to a more nuanced version.
- 6 Skip the question and come back to it later, especially if it is a question that asks women to be vulnerable or talk about personal issues. Saving it for later gives the women time to get more comfortable with each other and think through the question some more.



DISCUSSION, CONT.

OTHER CHALLENGES

1 Working with those who have a lot to share:

When one person has a lot to share, it can be difficult for the other women in the group to have an opportunity to contribute. Try asking questions to specific women, or after your willing contributor gives an answer, say something like, “Thank you so much! What does everyone else think?”

2 What to do when a response does not align with Scripture:

Another challenge you will almost certainly face is when someone says something that does not align with Scripture. It is important that we be zealous for the truth, not at the expense of our sisters in Christ, but for their benefit and for God’s glory. Ephesians 4:2-3 tells us we should treat each other “with all humility and gentleness, with patience, bearing with one another in love, eager to maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.” Our goal should be to speak the truth in love, and not in a way that stirs up arguments or animosity. It is not helpful to communicate the idea that there are no wrong answers or no wrong interpretations of Scripture, nor is it helpful to belittle or insult someone for an unbiblical belief or misunderstanding of God’s Word. Keep in mind that in most cases women who make statements that are unbiblical are not doing so maliciously but simply have a misconception about what the Bible says on this issue, whether it be from their own reading or from what they have been taught. In most cases, their erroneous comments have some grain of truth that you can use to reorient the conversation. If they said something that was truthful or helpful, affirm that point before gently correcting any erroneous statements. Try to point the ladies back to Scripture, showing them the truth of who God is, who we are in light of Him, and why that is a good and glorious thing.



TEACHING

As the Bible study leader, you may choose to have a formal teaching time to help fill in the gaps from the homework and discussions. In your preparation, be sure to use the inductive method yourself before looking to commentaries. Reading some reliable commentaries can be especially helpful for teachers. Teaching time can be interwoven with the discussion time, or completely separate. If you wish to separate your teaching from discussion, it is usually best to have discussion time before teaching time so that the women are practicing studying Scripture on their own and not relying on the words of a teacher.

Your teaching should be focused primarily on interpretation and application of the text. Ideally, the women should be fairly confident in their comprehension of the passage after completing the homework and the discussion, and have at least some idea of proper interpretation and application. The bulk of the learning should be completed by the time that the teaching portion rolls around. If you aren't sure how to focus your teaching time, walk through the questions you have asked the ladies to answer.

Below are a few examples of the types of studies you might be hosting and how you can implement the different elements above:

1. THE PLAYDATE STUDY

Some seasons of life can be incredibly busy, especially when you are a parent of children in the early years. Prioritizing Bible study and community in these seasons is still incredibly important, even if that means your discussion is accompanied by the sound of toddlers chasing each other around the house.

This kind of Bible study can be focused on discussion. The women in this study should read and annotate on their own and then the meeting time can be used to pray and discuss questions such as “What aspects of God’s character are revealed in this passage?” “How is our sin nature revealed in this passage?” and “How should this passage change us?” The questions in the [Bible studies](#) from The Daily Grace Co. provide discussion topics that minimize additional preparation for moms in this busy season of life.

2. THE COFFEE DATE STUDY

Small, intimate studies can be wonderful for fostering discipleship and vulnerability. A group of about 2-5 women is a great size to dig deeper into the text and to walk alongside one another in studying Scripture and applying it to our lives. The meeting will be most effective if the ladies complete homework that includes at least reading and annotating the passage, and possibly answering questions provided by the group leader or in a study curriculum. This time should include praying for God’s guidance, praying for one another, and discussing the passage. The leader may choose to include some teaching on the passage. For a small group, teaching may be best interwoven with discussion time.



3. THE LIVING ROOM STUDY

A group of about 20 women or less is a pretty common size for a Bible study. Your home is an excellent place to host a study of this size. This type of group should include homework, prayer, discussion, and an optional teaching time. Give ladies time to mingle before the study officially begins. Due to the slightly larger nature of this group, it may be helpful to have a few ice breakers if the women don't know each other well. Teaching time could be a separate from discussion or interwoven, depending on the number of women and what you are most comfortable with as the leader.

4. THE CONFERENCE HALL STUDY

You may have a group that is too large to make discussion as a group possible. You may find yourself in your church building, a conference hall, or a fairly spacious home. This type of group needs to be very structured due to the number of women involved.

Plan for mingling time before the study begins. For a large study, you should have breakout groups for discussion time so that each woman has an opportunity to contribute. These groups can meet in separate rooms or at separate tables within a large room. It may be helpful to assign tables or ask the women in the group to sit at the same table each week to encourage community and vulnerability. However, be sure to have a backup plan, like combining groups, in case a lot of people don't show up one week. Each group should have a trained facilitator to help lead discussion and keep things on track. Ice breakers are a great tool to use in the individual groups, since a lot of the women probably won't know each other. The formal teaching time can be led by one leader for the large group after or before small group discussion.



THE PLAYDATE STUDY

For busy seasons
focus: discussion



THE COFFEE DATE STUDY

For 2–5 people
focus: discipleship & prayer



THE LIVING ROOM STUDY

For 20 or fewer
focus: teaching & discussion



THE CONFERENCE HALL STUDY

For large groups
focus: organized study & discussion



PART FIVE

Conclusion

Leading a Bible Study is a weighty undertaking. As a leader, you are tasked with faithfully presenting the very Word of God for His glorification and the sanctification of His children. It is a calling that is not to be taken lightly. In fact, it is an impossible undertaking if we attempt to do it out of our own strength or ability.

But take heart. If you have placed your faith in Jesus Christ, you have the Holy Spirit inside of you, guiding you in wisdom and understanding, producing fruit in you that you could not possibly muster up yourself.

And so we answer the call of all believers, to proclaim the good news of Jesus Christ, with great humility, knowing that it is from God that every good thing proceeds. Whether we are studying Scripture, reading commentaries, leading a discussion, or teaching others about the beauty in God's Word, let it be saturated with prayerful dependence on the one who opens our eyes to the Truth.

To Him
be the
glory.

Thank You

for studying God's Word with us

CONNECT WITH US

@THEDAILYGRACECO

@KRISTINSCHMUCKER

CONTACT US

INFO@THEDAILYGRACECO.COM

SHARE

#THEDAILYGRACECO

#LAMPANDLIGHT

VISIT US ONLINE

THEDAILYGRACECO.COM

MORE DAILY GRACE!

THE DAILY GRACE APP / DAILY GRACE PODCAST