

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUPER-GRACE KNOWLEDGE

The goal of CWL is to press on to reach and maintain spiritual maturity to dying grace
(1 Tim.2:4; Phil.3:12-16).

Paul referred to this as super-grace maturity by the Greek word, *huperauxano*, in 2 Thess.1:3.

Paul, Silas and Timothy, to the church of the Thessalonians in God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ:
Grace and peace to you from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. We ought always to thank God
for you, brothers and sisters, and rightly so, because your faith is growing more and more, and the love all
of you have for one another is increasing.

Today's lesson will study four aspects of Characteristics of Super-Grace Knowledge (part one).

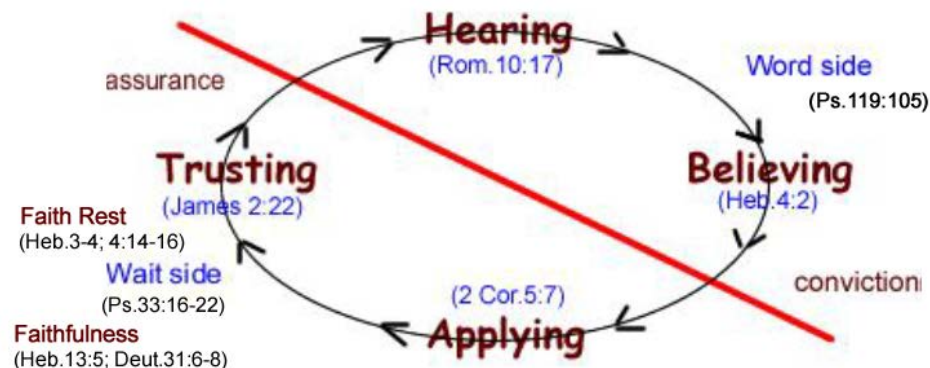
1. In 2 Cor.8:7, Paul listed KNOWLEDGE (gnosis) as the third characteristics of super-grace important to the Corinthian Church.

It is important to remind you that these are not the only characteristics of super-grace but only the ones that Paul felt important in this specific message (2 Cor.8-9) [Context].

When writing the 1 Corinthians, Paul mentioned faith, hope, and love but the greatest of these is love (1 Cor.13:13). These were important to the specific message (1 Cor.1:7-17) [Chs.12-14 - spiritual gifts].

2. Knowledge is what takes place in a person who is learning.

There are many Greek words for knowledge but none as important to learning then *gnosis* and *epignosis*.



3. **During a luncheon meeting with Pharisees, Jesus introduced the concept that gnosis was the “key to knowledge” of the word of God in the famous Woes (Luke 11:52; 11:37-38 and 42-54) [Context].**

Gnosis is the key building block on the foundation of salvation in the gospel of Jesus Christ (1 Cor.15:3-4; Rom.1:16; Eph.2:9).

(2 Tim.2:19) “Nevertheless, the firm foundation of God stands, having this seal (sphragis), “The Lord knows those who are His,’ **and** ‘Everyone who names the name of the Lord is to abstain from wickedness.’”

It is **stage one** of spiritual growth [Newborn Believer] (1 Pet.2:2; Heb.5:12).

4. **When knowledge goes from gnosis to epignosis, it develops the capacity to advance knowledge within a specific subject.**

Learning a Language

- **Alphabet to Vocabulary**

The alphabet (ABC’S) is the starting place for learning a language (Heb.6:1). As soon as a child is able to point to the correct letters, the child is ready to advance to words that he is familiar like his own name, mom, and dad (visualization).

After the child has mastered this phase of alphabet, he has gone from gnosis to epignosis.

- **Vocabulary to printing Words**

Now we can take vocabulary to words. After the child has mastered this phase, he has gone from gnosis to epignosis. It is developing capacity for learning the language.

The **key to knowledge** is advancing from **gnosis to epignosis** by developing capacity on a specific subject.

After developing the elementary capacity of language, we are able to advance to grammar and sentence structure.

- **Words to Grammar and Sentence structure**

Now we are developing the capacity to learn abstract concepts of the language from different sources of the language.

- **Sentence structure to Writing and Teaching the Language**

(2 Cor.8:7) “But just as (alla hosper/ intensive comparative particle) **you abound** (perisseuo/ p.a.ind.2pl) in everything (en+loc, pas/ lsn), faith (lsf) and utterance (lsm) and knowledge (lsf) and in (all) (passive/ lsf) earnestness (lsf) and the love (lsf/ te agape) we inspired in you, see that (hina) **you abound** (perisseuo/ p.a.subj.2pl) in this (en+loc.houtos/ lsf) the gracious work (lsf/ te charis) also.”.