



Teach the Seven Words

A seven-week journey through the Greek New Testament
for the everyday Christian.

QUIET CONFIDENCE. CLEAR BOUNDARIES. DEEP WORSHIP.

The Rhythm of Faithful Study

1. The Word
(Anchor in the text)

2. The Context
(Read the paragraph)

3. The Doctrine
(Name the truth)

4. The Worship
(Pray it back)

The Big Rule

Greek clarifies Scripture. It never gives you permission to ignore the sentence the word sits in. The best original-language insight makes the passage feel more trustworthy and the Savior more glorious. Not the teacher more impressive. Greek that doesn't end in worship is trivia.

John 1:1

In the beginning was the **Word**, and the **Word** was with God, and **the Word** was **God**.

Λόγος
(Logos)

The Jesus you pray to was already there.

He is not a late arrival in God's story. Before anything was made, the Word already was: eternal, personal, and eventually made flesh for you.



Do not make logos mean every dictionary idea at once (reason, logic, speech, account). Let John define his own word: with God, was God, became flesh.

How does it change your reading of the Gospels to know Jesus didn't 'begin' at Bethlehem?

Father, thank you that your Word is not an idea but a Person. Teach me to read this Gospel like someone meeting you, not someone studying about you.

Ephesians 2:8

For by grace you have
been saved through faith.
And this is not your own
doing; it is the gift of
God.

χάριτι (Chariti)

Grace in the front seat.

Salvation is God's gift, not
your wage.

"You have been saved" is a
completed action that
keeps standing in the
present. Settled standing,
received as gift, never
earned.



Grace is not God grading on a curve. It is God carrying you over the bar in Christ. Don't claim that the verb tense alone proves the doctrine—the whole paragraph of Ephesians 2 carries it.

Where in your life are you treating God's gift like a paycheck you have to earn?

Father, I keep treating your gift like a paycheck. Thank you that I have been saved. Let me serve you today out of fullness, not for it.

Romans 3:24

and are justified by his
grace as a gift, through
the redemption that is in
Christ Jesus.

**The verdict over your
life is already in.**

To be justified is to hear the
Judge declare you righteous.
Not to slowly become a little
better, but to receive a verdict
freely, without cause in you,
resting entirely on Christ.

δικαιούμενοι (Dikaioumenoi)



Never hang the massive doctrine of justification on one isolated word. The doctrine is paragraph-shaped (Romans 3:21–26); this word is just one bright thread inside it.

**Most of us live like the trial is still in session.
What would it look like to live from an
acquittal today, rather than toward one?**

Judge of the earth, you declared me righteous in your Son. Quiet the prosecutor in my head. Let me walk into obedience with a light heart.

Matthew 6:11

Give us this day our
daily bread.

**Holy uncertainty
and daily bread.**

Jesus teaches us to pray shockingly small: actual bread, actual bills, this morning's actual worry. Discipleship is designed for daily dependence, not a lifetime supply.

ἐπιούσιον (Epiouision)



This is one of the rarest words in the entire Greek Bible. Be gently suspicious of any teacher who announces what it “really means” with total certainty. Interpretive humility is not weakness.

Why do you think the Father designed our discipleship for daily dependence rather than giving us everything we need all at once?

Father, give me today what today requires. No more, no less. Where your Word is harder to pin down, give me humility, and where your character is plain, give me rest.

1 John 4:10

In this is love, not that we have loved God but that he loved us and sent his Son to be the atoning sacrifice for our our sins.

ἱλασμόν (Hilasmōn)

Love with a permanent definition

Love is not a feeling looking for a definition; it is what God did at the cross. It is defined by His descent toward us, not our climb toward Him.

Don't flatten the atonement into sentiment. John ties love to sin actually being dealt with. Avoid turning your group into a seminar litigating propitiation versus expiation; hold the sure center.

**When you doubt God's love,
where do you usually look for
proof? Where does John say
to look?**

*Father, you did not wait for my love to act on yours.
When my heart asks for proof, walk it back to the cross.*

John 19:30

When Jesus had received the sour wine, he said, 'It is finished,' and he bowed his head and gave up his spirit.

ΤΕΤΕΛΕΣΤΑΙ
(Tetelestai)

**Finished then,
finished still.**

This is not the gasp of a defeated man; it is the announcement of a completed assignment. The work was declared done before the Worker rested.

Teach what is solid before what is viral. You do not need the shaky historical myth about ancient “paid in full” receipts. The grammar (completed work with continuing results) is glorious enough.

What is one thing you have been trying to “finish” for God that you need to lay down today?

Lord Jesus, you said it is finished, and you meant it. Forgive me for living as though my effort were the last installment. Let me rest and rise to serve you free.

Matthew 16:18

I will build my church,
and the gates of hell shall
not prevail against it.

ἐκκλησίαν
(Ekklesian)

**Look who
is building.**

Jesus claims the church
before anyone else can: my
church. And He takes the job no
committee can hold: I will
build it.

You don't have to be its
savior.

Avoid the root fallacy. “Ekklesia” does not secretly mean “called-out ones”; in ordinary ancient Greek, it simply meant an assembly. The wonder is not in the word’s spare parts, but in the sentence: Jesus builds it.

**How does knowing Jesus is actively building
His church change how you view its flaws?**

Lord Jesus, the church is yours before it is ours. Thank you that its future rests on your promise, not our performance. Build it, and build me into it. Amen.

The 90-Second Claim Audit

Before you accept or repeat a “Greek” claim, run it through these five questions:

- ✓ 1. Can I state the claim in one plain-English sentence?
- ✓ 2. Can I point to the verse or paragraph that supports it, not just a dictionary entry?
- ✓ 3. Have I avoided saying the root or the history of the word proves the meaning?
- ✓ 4. Have I clearly named what I am not claiming?
- ✓ 5. Does this make the passage feel more trustworthy, and the Savior more glorious?

If a claim fails the audit, you haven't lost anything. You've just found the smaller, surer, better claim hiding underneath it.