

## The Source of Wisdom

(Proverbs 2)

### The Lord Gives Wisdom

I. Wisdom is given when we \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ it.

1. Do we \_\_\_\_\_ God's wisdom?
2. Are we \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ God's wisdom?
3. Are we \_\_\_\_\_ for God's wisdom?
4. Are we \_\_\_\_\_ for God's wisdom?

II. Wisdom is given so that we can \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ it.

1. Wisdom gives us a \_\_\_\_\_  
with God.
2. Wisdom gives us a \_\_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Wisdom gives us \_\_\_\_\_ from the path of  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Wisdom gives us a \_\_\_\_\_ path to  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## Some Helpful Information

**Wisdom** is an understanding that gives one the ability to skillfully apply knowledge to the circumstance of life.

**The Fear of the Lord** involves

- Recognizing - *We need to recognize who the Lord has revealed Himself to be in His Word.*
- Responding - *We need to respond in reverence & awe at who the Lord has revealed Himself to be.*
- Submitting - *We need to submit to this truth in the way that we live our lives.*

English poetry is typically characterized by rhyme (parallelism of sound at the ends of the lines) and rhythm (or meter, which is a designed number of syllables to give some cadence or beat to the reading). Neither of these is prominent in Hebrew poetry. The hallmark of Hebrew poetry is repetition. The characteristic feature of biblical Hebrew poetry is parallelism.

Parallelism exists when two consecutive lines of the verse correspond in their message. That is, the second line reiterates, defines, or expands the meaning of the first line. Here are a few examples of parallelism in the biblical text:

- Synonymous - *The second line repeats the thoughts of the first line using synonyms.*
- Synthetic - *The second line takes up a thought begun in the first line and completes it.*
- Emblematic - *One line conveys the main thought while the other illuminates it with an image.*
- Antithetical - *The second line contrasts with the first line.*