

### NOTICE

Continual efforts to improve the ease of reading, to promote comprehension, and to share recent revelations are the reasons for lesson revisions.

First Post Dates [FPD] and Last Post Dates [LPD] on each lesson, and in all Tables of Contents [TOC], are alerts on lessons that have been revised.

Even the Tables of Contents have FPDs and LPDs. Print a keep the latest copy of each one, and you can know if you have the latest revision of any lesson.

The Circle Bible Study Method [CBSM], which teaches how to *“rightly divide the Word of Truth”* [2Ti 2:15], is as ancient as Isaiah 28:9-13. But its concepts and the rules that govern its use continue to evolve as research continues.

Now, the lessons in Part-1 and Part-2 are not only hard to read, they are harder to write. Since my first postings in 2021, the Lord has given fresh revelations and clarified some older ones. Clarified, not by anything new, but by increasing my knowledge and understandings of the old.

I am revising all the lessons in Part-2. CB201-CB205 is complete, and CB206 onward is in progress. CB002, CBSM Table of Contents, is current as of it LPD [Last Post Date].

THIS NOTICE IS NOT PART OF THIS LESSON. ADJUST YOUR PRINTER SETTINGS TO EXCLUDE THIS PAGE.

## CB202 The Ten Commandments

God used the “Ten Commandments” as the pattern for the stories that give us “a more sure word of prophecy.” These stories are in the books that major in history and minor in doctrine. Below are the Ten Commandments, each one condensed to save space. [See Ex 20:2-17]:

- C1 Thou shalt have no other gods before me
- C2 Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image
- C3 Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD in vain
- C4 Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy
- C5 Honor thy father and thy mother
- C6 Thou shalt not kill
- C7 Thou shalt not commit adultery
- C8 Thou shalt not steal
- C9 Thou shalt not bear false witness
- C10 Thou shalt not covet

Each Commandment is one tenet of God’s covenant between Him and mankind. Commands 1-5 are between God and man; commands 6-10 are between man and man.

### Vertical Set-1

- C1 No other gods
- C2 No graven image
- C3 No take name in vain
- C4 Keep Sabbath
- C5 Honor Parents

### Horizontal Set-2

- C6 No Kill
- C7 No Adultery
- C8 No Steal
- C9 No false witness
- C10 No Covet

God is in heaven; man is on earth. So the Commands in Set-1 are vertical; the Commands in Set-2 are horizontal. [Both sets are condensed even more for lack of space. [See FL203, “The Articles of the New Covenant.”]]

### The Greatest Commandments

One day a Lawyer of the Pharisees came to Jesus with a question. Not that he wanted an answer, he came to tempt and catch Him in His words. This was his question: “Which is the greatest commandment in the law?” And this was Christ’s answer:

Mt. 22:37: *Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.* **38** *This is the first and great commandment.* **39** *And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.* **40** *On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.*

Read that text again and notice how V37-38 combine Commands 1-5 into one Great Commandment. Do the same with V39–40 and see how these verses combine Commands 6-10 into a second great Commandment.

Now, by adding what Paul taught on this subject, these 2 greater Commandments merge, not into one Commandment,

but into one word: “*For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this; Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;*” [Ga. 5:14].

Let’s do a brief review. [1] We begin with 10 Commands. [2] Then we divide these into two sets of 5. [3] The 2 sets of 5 Commands become 2 great commands. [4] The word LOVE fulfills all 10 Commandments. [5] Love also fulfills all the law and the prophets, [Mt. 22:40]. What does this accomplish?

It makes God’s covenant so simple; a young child can understand it. You knew this already. Okay, but it does something else. It shows the divisions of the pattern God used to teach prophetic history. And this pattern works with Isaiah’s Study Method and with the Circle Bible Study Method.

### The Ascent of the Commandments

When God made man in His image and likeness [Ge 1:26], He indoctrinated the soul with the knowledge of the Ten Commandments. [Read “What is the Soul,” FL201.]

When a soul sins, the commandments ascend from the soul into the mind. There, the conscious mind hears the voice of condemnation and the transgressor becomes a sinner.

Something else happens: Each commandment begets an evil mental attitude that is related to its law. [I do not think these are demon spirits. I am waiting for revelation concerning this matter.]

After God put the man in the garden [Ge 2:8], He forbade him to eat of the tree in the midst of the garden; the penalty for eating is death [Ge 2:17].

“To eat” means “to do” [Joh 4:31-32]. Adam’s soul died when “he ate” of the tree. And being the knowledge of good and evil, that tree represents the Ten Commandments. We eat of the tree when we break any of God’s commands.

With his conscious condemning him and not wanting to die, his carnal mind sought for a way out. He thought he should not have to die if someone else caused him to eat. This was his mental attitude: “*The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat.*” [Ge 3:12].

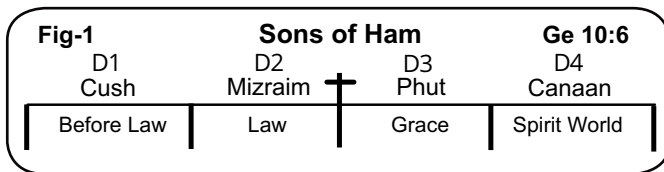
Look at the 2 sets of commands. [C2] He imagined a vain outcome, [C5] He dishonored God by disobeying, [C9] he bore false witness against God and against the woman. We see these 3 of 10. James saw Adam breaking all 10 [Jas 2:8-12].

### The Generations of Canaan

Genesis 5:1-32 show Adam’s generations ending with Noah’s 3 sons — Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Respectively, these depict the components of a man, Shem the body, Ham the soul, and Japheth the spirit.

Now read Ge 10:6 in your Bible. In Fig-1 on the next page, notice how Ham’s 4 sons align with the 4 dispensations of humanity.

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Ham's 4 sons relate to the soul's journey in 4 dispensations [D1-D4] of life. [Please read ML109. "The Dispensation Tool" will make this chart meaningful.]

Ham begat Cush, Mizraim, Phut, and Canaan. Our focus is on Canaan because "the law" [Ten Commandments] is spiritual [Ro 7:14]. These laws were natural before the cross; they became spiritual after the Cross [Mt 5:21-22].

Now open your Bible to Ge 10:15-18 and follow along as I explain the text. In Ge 10:15, Canaan is of the "Spirit World" [D4]. But God uses natural people to represent spiritual entities [mental attitudes in this textual setting].

Also in V15, Sidon is Canaan's firstborn son. The 1st born son depicts the Old Man; the 2nd born son depicts the New Man [Eph 4:22-24]. Thus, Ham's 4th son depicts the spiritual descendants [attitudes] of his soul. Also, recall that the soul begets descendants when the man falls into sin.

Now read V15 again, paying close attention to the wording. Then read further and notice the 9 names of "ites" following Sidon's 1st born. Heth is the father of the Hittites, so there are 10 families of "ites."

God named Sidon's 1st son but not the other 9. Why? Heth means terror. Recall that Adam's first mental attitude after he sinned was fear. This results from breaking any commandment for death is the penalty for breaking each one.

Now let's list the 10 commandments, the 10 tribes of their offspring's, and the 10 meanings of their tribal names:

<b>The 10 C's:</b>	<b>The 10 Canaanites</b>	
C1 No Other gods	Hittite	fear
C2 No Graven Image	Jebusite	threshing
C3 No Take Name in vain	Amorite	speaker
C4 Keep Sabbath	Girgasite	a stranger draws near
C5 Honor Parents	Hivite	lover of life
C6 No Kill	Arkite	my knowing
C7 No Adultery	Sinite	thorn, clay, mire
C8 No Steal	Arvadite	I shall break loose
C9 No False Witness	Zemarite	double woolens
10 No Covetness	Hamathite	enclosure of wrath

Now, remember that Sidon's sons were real people who represent evil attitudes. They enter the mind when we fall into sin. And they remain there, possessing the mind, until we cast them out by renewing the spirit of the mind [Eph 4:22-24].

Now let's see how the Canaanites relate to the commands that begat them. The 1st 5 relationships are simple, but the 2nd 5 are vague and difficult to work with. I will discuss the reason for this later.

C1: *Hittite* means fear. We must fear the LORD God and keep all His commandments [De 6:2]. Considering this and similar scriptures, this fear factor applies to all 10 commandments.

C2: *Jebusite* means *threshing*. Exodus 32:16 tells of God's writings engraved on [2] tables [of stone]. The heart speaks [words] from the abundance of the mouth [Lu 6:45]. But the mind *threshes* those words between the heart and mouth.

C3: *Amorite* means *a speaker*. This definition ties with the commandment it represents. Although there may be other applications, one who uses the LORD's name vainly violates the 3rd Commandment.

C4: *Girgasite* means "a stranger drawing near." [My source is: "A Dictionary of Scripture Proper Names," by J. B. Jackson.] This may not be accurate, but it agrees with one way God exhorts us to come near to Him: "*But [it is] good for me to draw near to God: I have put my trust in the Lord GOD, that I may declare all thy works.*" [Ps 73:28].

To keep the Sabbath literally, you stop working for a day. To keep the Sabbath spiritually, you give your problems to the Lord, enter His spiritual rest, then trust Him to work out the answers. This agrees with one of God's ways [Ps 95:10]. He will not work out your problems until you make Him your God by ceasing from your own works. [Faith without works is dead but works of faith prove that we believe.]

C5: *Hivite* means "livers," i.e., lovers of life. Two scriptures agree with this definition and with the commandment Hivites represent: [1] "*Honor thy father and mother; (which is the first commandment with promise;)*" Eph 6:2. [2] "*For he that will love life, and see good days, let him refrain his tongue from evil, and his lips that they speak no guile.*" [1Pe 3:10.

Joshua encountered several tribes of Canaanites when he entered the land of Canaan. Four cities of Hivites comprised one of these tribes. The people in one of these cities [Gibeon] feared for their lives and made peace with Joshua.

This completes our discussion on the 1st set of 5 commandments. The meanings for the 2nd set are uncertain.

Now, Commands 1-5 are between God and man. James 1:17 gives one reason for the clarity in the meanings for Set-1: "*Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.*"

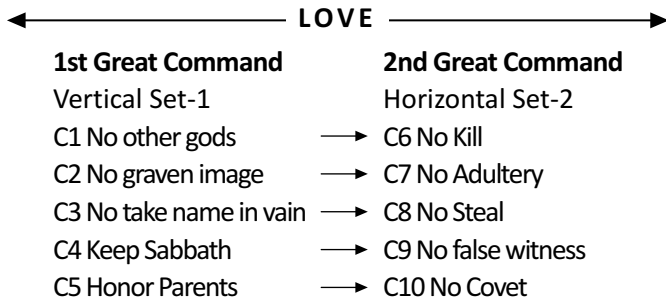
Recall that Commands 6-10 are between man and man. Then read the definitions in Set-2 and imagine how they might relate to the commandments they represent. These are difficult for there are many *turnings* between man and man.

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### The Relationships of Set-1 with Set-2

Rather than begin with those 10 tribes and their definitions, let me explain the natural relationship between Set-1 and Set-2. [Shown again here are both sets of Commandments for quick reference.]

Recall that the 5 Commands in Set-1 form the first Great Commandment [Mt 22:37-38], and the 5 Commands in Set-2 are like the Commands in Set-1 [Mt 22:39-40].



Mt. 22:37: *Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.* **38** *This is the first and great commandment.* **39** *And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.* **40** *On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.*

There's a good reason for the likeness of Set-2 Set-1. Each Vertical Command is the father of its Horizontal Command. The word LOVE ties each pair of commands together.

For example, if you love God with all your heart (C1), you will not hate [kill] your neighbor (C6) [Mt 5:21-22].

And in C2/C7, if you love God with all your heart you will not look [imagine yourself with neighbor's spouse (C2) and commit adultery (C7) [Mt 5:27-28].

### Applying the Commandment Pattern

As explained earlier, the 10 Commandments supply the pattern for stories that teach prophetic history. First, they divide the scriptures into groups of 10 stories. Second, they divide each group of 10 into 2 sets of 5. Third; they parallel stories C1-C5 with stories C6-C10.

The Lord has not revealed other relationships between the 10 Commandments and the stories they divide. Let me explain what I mean:

Command-1 does not appear to mandate that the contents of Story-1 [S1] relate to the 1st Commandment. The same appears to apply to the remaining 9 stories as well. Some random relationships may exist, but they would need to occur in all the stories within every group to show a pattern.

Should I receive a revelation concerning this matter, or if you receive one and share it with me, I will update this lesson so that all who work with prophetic history stories can enjoy your and my understandings.