Discipleship

Study Guide | Finding the Ancient Path

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v8YKFjW_f7s

Teaching Summary

This Teaching examines biblical discipleship as committed fellowship in which believers learn to follow Yeshua and help one another mature. Starting with Matthew 28:18-20, the speaker identifies being a disciple, making disciples, and continuing to teach obedience as an ongoing relationship. The Teaching develops the “one another” commands, iron sharpening iron, the necessity of humility, encouragement, correction, admonishment, rebuke, and peer-to-peer accountability. It closes by discussing the importance of confession and practical caution about unhealthy authority structures.

Study Notes

This source-based package preserves the speaker’s distinctions between ordinary social fellowship and intentional accountability. Statements on historical rabbinic education, New Covenant fellowship, Greek word meanings, and individual applications of rebuke are the speaker’s explanations, not independently verified history. The Teaching argues for peer-to-peer relationships while also recognizing spiritual experience and maturity. Auto-caption errors may remain in the cleaned transcript.

Key Scriptures

- Matthew 28:16-20 - Yeshua commissions His followers to make disciples and teach obedience to His commands; the main foundation of the Teaching.
- Mark 1:16-20 - Yeshua calls fishermen to follow Him and become fishers of men; illustrates learning through relationship.
- Matthew 18:21-22 - Yeshua instructs Peter concerning forgiveness; one example of His direct instruction to disciples.
- Mark 4:33-34 - Yeshua privately explains parables to His disciples; teaching extended beyond public instruction.
- 1 Corinthians 12:13 - Believers are baptized by one Spirit into one body; the speaker connects this with fellowship.
- 1 John 1:3 - Fellowship is with the Father and His Son; the Teaching discusses its spiritual foundation.
- Jeremiah 31:31-34 - The New Covenant promise includes God’s law written on hearts; connected to the role of the Spirit.
- Acts 2:1-4 - The Spirit is poured out at Pentecost; discussed in relation to life within the body.
- John 15:12-17 - Yeshua commands His followers to love one another, the highest aim of discipleship relationships.
- 1 Thessalonians 3:12 - Paul prays for an increase in love for one another and for all.
- 1 Peter 1:22 - Believers are called to love each other fervently from a pure heart.
- Romans 12:16 - Be of the same mind toward one another rather than seeking elevated status.
- Romans 14:13 - Stop judging one another and avoid placing stumbling blocks in a brother’s way.
- Galatians 5:26 - Do not become conceited, provoking or envying one another.
- Hebrews 3:12-13 - Exhort one another daily to prevent hardening through the deceitfulness of sin.
- Proverbs 27:17 - Iron sharpening iron supplies the Teaching’s central image for mutual growth.
- Proverbs 27:6 - Faithful are the wounds of a friend; loving correction can initially be uncomfortable.
- Proverbs 9:8-9 - Wise people receive rebuke and instruction and become wiser.

- Romans 15:14 - Paul describes the believers as able to admonish one another.
- Proverbs 12:1 - Receiving correction is associated with loving knowledge.
- Proverbs 15:31-32 - Listening to life-giving rebuke and correction is associated with wisdom.
- Isaiah 30:9-11 - The prophet describes people unwilling to receive truthful correction.
- Colossians 3:16 - Teaching and admonishing one another are rooted in the Word of Messiah and wisdom.
- 2 Thessalonians 3:14-15 - A brother should be admonished rather than treated as an enemy, even in a disciplinary situation.
- Leviticus 19:17-18 - The instruction to rebuke a neighbor is set near the command to love one's neighbor.
- Hebrews 10:24-25 - Consider how to stir one another to love and good works and encourage together.
- Ephesians 5:21 - Submitting to one another in reverence for Messiah informs the peer-to-peer approach.
- James 5:16 - Confession and prayer among believers are discussed as part of trust and accountability.
- Galatians 6:1-2 - Restore a brother overtaken in wrongdoing with gentleness and bear one another's burdens.
- Proverbs 11:13 - A trustworthy person keeps a matter confidential, pertinent to guarding sensitive confessions.

Key Takeaways

- Discipleship is committed, life-shaping fellowship, not merely social interaction.
- The command to make disciples includes ongoing teaching and obedience to Yeshua.
- Love should govern every act of encouragement, correction, admonishment, or rebuke.
- Encouragement helps believers avoid drifting from faithfulness.
- Iron sharpening iron can be uncomfortable but should aim to build the other person up.
- Humility is necessary both to give and to receive correction.
- Admonishment and rebuke are discussed as different levels of corrective speech.
- The Teaching rejects personal authority pyramids as a model for peer discipleship.
- Mutual submission, edification, and accountability are emphasized.
- Confession and accountability should protect trust and avoid improper control.

Discussion Questions

1. What does biblical discipleship mean?
2. How is discipleship different from casual fellowship?
3. What are the three elements of discipleship in the Great Commission?
4. How did Yeshua disciple His first followers?
5. Why must discipleship be ongoing?
6. What is the central principle of discipleship relationships?
7. What does iron sharpening iron mean in friendship?
8. Why is humility necessary in discipleship?
9. What does it mean to encourage one another daily?
10. What is admonishment in a discipleship relationship?
11. How does the Teaching distinguish rebuke from admonishment?
12. Does discipleship require one person to control another?

Practical Reflection

Reflect on how you can encourage someone toward maturity without controlling them. Identify a trustworthy relationship where Scripture, humility, and honest care can support mutual growth.