I. The Story of the Author reveals the source of his wisdom: 1 Kings 3

 A. What’s good for the king is good for the subjects.

 1. James 1:5: “Anyone” in the Greek language means “anyone.”

II. The Old Testament uses 11 different words for “wisdom,” indicating its varied dimensions.

 A. Proverbs 1 – 9 primarily uses “chokmah” which means wisdom as well as skill.

 B. Considering the use of “chokmah” in Exodus helps present the source of wisdom.

 1. Exodus 28:3; 31:3; 35:31; 36:1, 2: The Lord “fills” people with wisdom.

 C. Compare Isaiah 11:2; Jeremiah 9:23; and Daniel 2:21

III. The New Testament uses two words: “Phronesis” and “Sophia”

 A. 1 Corinthians 1–3 is a treatise on wisdom (sophia).

 B. 1 Corinthians 1–3 clarifies the difference between wisdom and knowledge

 C. Solomon’s life reveals the distinction between wisdom and knowledge.

 D. “Phronesis” is only used once in the NT: Luke 1:17

IV. The path to knowledge is study. The path to wisdom is prayer.

 A. Ephesians 1:17

 B. Colossians 1:9

 C. James 1:5 – anyone can ask.

 D. Jesus paints a portrait of “Wise Men” in Matthew 25. Wisdom acts upon knowledge.

V. Proverbs 1 makes the necessary connection of wisdom and discipline.

 A. Wisdom hears, heeds and honors the knowledge it receives.

 B. Wisdom is personified in Proverb 1.

 C. Compare John 1’s presentation of Logos and Wisdom’s call in Proverb 8.

VI. The Study of Wisdom is Theology in a nutshell.

 A. If Truth is a Person, then no knowledge can substitute for wisdom.

 B. Wisdom cannot be merely knowledge of or about God.

 C. Wisdom is a relationship with God.

 1. Jesus declares this in John 17:3

 a. What does it take to KNOW God?