

Word Study G1322 *didache* doctrine G1321 *didasko* teach

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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
G1322 <i>didache</i> ^{KJC:30} doctrine(s) ²⁹ ; taught ¹ . LXX <i>lamad</i> ^{H3925} . From ^{G1321}	1
WordStudy ®	1
G1321 <i>didasko</i> ^{KJC:97} taught/teach(ing)(est)(eth) ⁹⁷	2
WordStudy ®	3

Introduction

The concept of this words is pretty simple as it means to understand as in teaching (formal or otherwise). What do I understand is the most important doctrine in scripture that's relevant today? Two house, one covenant. This is directly connected to my Torah Law Form teaching.^A

What you need to watch out for is if the doctrine/teaching is sound, good, edifying and righteous. Therefore you need to have a good grasp of critical thinking and hermeneutics.^B

G1322 *didache* ^{KJC:30} doctrine(s)²⁹; taught¹. LXX *lamad* ^{H3925}. From ^{G1321}

διδάχη

Strong's From [G1321](#); *instruction* (the act or the matter): - doctrine, hath been taught.

LXX [H3925](#) *lamad* pi.

KJC: 30

doctrine, 28 [Mat 7:27-28](#) (2), [Mat 16:12](#), [Mat 22:33](#), [Mar 1:22](#), [Mar 1:27](#), [Mar 4:2](#), [Mar 11:18](#), [Mar 12:38](#), [Luk 4:32](#), [Joh 7:16-17](#) (2), [Joh 18:19](#), [Act 2:42](#), [Act 5:28](#), [Act 13:12](#), [Act 17:19](#), [Rom 16:17](#) (2), [1Co 14:6](#), [1Co 14:26](#), [2Ti 4:2](#), [Heb 6:2](#), [2Jo 1:9-10](#) (3), [Rev 2:14-15](#) (2), [Rev 2:24](#)

doctrines, 1 [Heb 13:9](#)

taught, 1 [Tit 1:9](#) (2)

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didachê, gen. *didachês*, fem. noun from *didáskō* ([G1321](#)), to teach. In an act. sense it means the act of teaching, instructing, tutoring ([Mar 4:2](#); [Mar 12:38](#); [1Co 14:6](#), [1Co 14:26](#); [2Ti 4:2](#)); in a pass. sense, teaching which is given, that which anyone teaches, the manner or character of one's teaching ([Mat 7:28](#); [Mat 22:33](#); [Mar 1:22](#), [Mar 1:27](#); [Mar 11:18](#); [Luk 4:32](#)). In an absolute sense, it denotes the teaching of Jesus ([2Jn 1:9-10](#)); the

^A See Marsings-Rules-and-Key-Definitions, article [#501](#).

^B See Word-Study-G1329, article [#1303](#).

Lord ([Mar 11:18](#); [Joh 18:19](#); [Act 13:12](#)); the Apostles ([Act 2:42](#); [Act 5:28](#); [Tit 1:9](#)); the things taught, precept, doctrine ([Mat 16:12](#); [Joh 7:16-17](#); [Act 17:19](#); [Rom 6:17](#); [Rom 16:17](#); [Heb 6:2](#); [Heb 13:9](#)). Other doctrines: of Balaam, magic, gnosticism ([Rev 2:14](#) [cf. [2Pe 2:15](#); [Jud 1:11](#)]); of the Nicolaitans, similar to that of Balaam ([Rev 2:15](#) [cf. [Rev 2:6](#)]); of Jezebel, adultery, idolatry ([Rev 2:24](#)). Essentially *didachē* is the same as *didaskalía* ([G1319](#)), sometimes meaning the manner of teaching and sometimes the content of teaching. Both are used in the act. and pass. senses, i.e., the act of teaching and the content of what is taught. However, it is to be noted that the pass. sense is predominant in *didachē* and the act. sense in *didaskalía*. In *didachē*, we have incorporated the authority of that which is taught, and *didaskalía* predominates in the act or art of teaching. *Didachē* is used only twice in the Pastoral Epistles ([2Ti 4:2](#); [Tit 1:9](#)) while *didaskalía*, with a stress on the art of teaching, occurs fifteen times.

Syn.: *lógos* ([G3056](#)), word, doctrine or a discourse.

Ant.: *áгноia* ([G52](#)), want of knowledge or perception; *agnōsía* ([G56](#)), willful ignorance; *agnóēma* ([G51](#)), a sin of ignorance; *idiótēs* ([G2399](#)), a person who is unskilled, unlearned; *agrámmatos* ([G62](#)), unlearned.

G1321 *didasko* ^{KJC:97} taught/teach(ing)(est)(eth)⁹⁷

διδάσκω

A prolonged (causative) form of a primary verb [δαῶ](#) daō (to learn); to teach (in the same broad application): - teach.

Total KJV Occurrences: 97

taught, 40 [Mat 5:1-2](#) (2), [Mat 7:29](#), [Mat 13:54](#), [Mat 28:15](#), [Mar 1:21-22](#) (2), [Mar 2:13](#), [Mar 4:2](#), [Mar 9:30-31](#) (2), [Mar 10:1](#), [Mar 11:17](#), [Mar 12:35](#), [Luk 4:15](#), [Luk 4:31](#), [Luk 5:3](#), [Luk 6:6](#), [Luk 11:1](#), [Luk 13:26](#), [Luk 19:47](#), [Luk 20:1](#), [Joh 6:59](#), [Joh 7:14](#), [Joh 7:28](#), [Joh 8:2](#), [Joh 8:20](#), [Joh 8:28](#), [Joh 18:20](#), [Act 4:2](#), [Act 5:21](#), [Act 11:26](#), [Act 15:1](#), [Act 18:25](#), [Act 20:20](#), [Gal 1:12](#), [Eph 4:21](#), [Col 2:7](#), [2Th 2:15](#), [1Jo 2:27](#), [Rev 2:14](#)

teach, 26 [Mat 5:19](#) (2), [Mar 6:1-2](#) (3), [Mar 6:34](#), [Mar 8:31](#), [Luk 11:1](#), [Luk 12:12](#), [Joh 7:35](#), [Joh 9:34](#), [Joh 14:26](#), [Act 1:1](#), [Act 4:18](#), [Act 5:28](#), [Act 5:42](#), [1Co 4:17](#), [1Co 11:14](#), [1Ti 2:12](#), [1Ti 4:11](#), [1Ti 6:2](#), [2Ti 2:2](#), [Heb 5:12](#), [Heb 8:11](#), [1Jo 2:27](#), [Rev 2:20](#)

teaching, 21 [Mat 4:23](#), [Mat 9:35](#), [Mat 15:9](#), [Mat 21:23](#), [Mat 26:55](#), [Mat 28:20](#), [Mar 7:6-7](#) (2), [Mar 14:49](#), [Luk 5:17](#), [Luk 13:10](#), [Luk 13:22](#), [Luk 21:37](#), [Luk 23:5](#), [Act 5:25](#), [Act 15:35](#), [Act 18:11](#), [Act 28:31](#), [Col 1:28](#), [Col 3:16](#), [Tit 1:11](#)

teachest, 7 [Mat 22:16](#), [Mar 12:14](#), [Rom 2:21](#) (5)

teacheth, 3 [Act 21:28](#), [Rom 12:7](#), [1Jo 2:27](#)

LXX related word(s)

H502 alaph pi.	H995 bin hi.	H2331 chavah pi.	H2421 chayah pi.
H3045 yada hi.	H3318 yatsa hi.	H3384 yarah hi.	H3925 lamad pi.,qal.,pu.
H5532 sakhan	H6567 parash pu.	H7751 shut pil.	

WordStudy ®

didáskō; fut. *didáxō*, from *dáo* (n.f.), to know or teach. Teach, instruct by word of mouth ([Mat 28:15](#), [Mat 28:20](#); [Luk 11:1](#); [Luk 12:12](#); [Act 15:1](#); [1Co 11:14](#); [Rev 2:14](#)).

(I) Generally and in an absolute sense ([Mat 4:23](#); [Mat 9:35](#); [Mar 1:21](#); [Luk 4:15](#); [1Co 4:17](#); [1Co 11:14](#); [Eph 4:21](#)). Construed with the acc. of person or thing or both: of person ([Mat 5:2](#); [Mar 9:31](#); [Luk 4:31](#); [Joh 7:35](#); Sept.: [Job 13:23](#); [Job 37:19](#); [Pro 4:4](#)); of thing ([Mat 15:9](#); [1Ti 4:11](#); [Tit 1:11](#); Sept.: [Isa 9:15](#); [Ecc 12:9](#)); of both person and thing ([Joh 14:26](#); [Heb 5:12](#)). In the pass. construction, *edidáchthēte*, you were taught ([2Th 2:15](#); Sept.: [Deu 11:19](#); [Jdg 3:2](#); [Pro 4:11](#); [Pro 22:21](#)). Instead of the acc. of a thing it is sometimes followed by the inf. ([Mat 28:20](#); [Luk 11:1](#); [Rev 2:14](#) [TR]; Sept.: [Deu 4:1](#); [Deu 20:18](#); [Job 10:2](#)); or by *hóti* (G3754), that ([Mar 8:31](#)); by *perí* (G4012), regarding, with the gen. of a thing ([1Jn 2:27](#)). With the dat. of person (acc. in [TR]; [Rev 2:14](#); see [Deu 33:10](#); [Job 21:22](#)).

(II) In the sense of to tutor, direct, advise, put in mind ([Mat 28:15](#); [Joh 9:34](#); [Act 21:21](#); [Heb 8:11](#); [Rev 2:20](#)). Other references: [Mat 7:29](#); [Mat 21:23](#); [Mat 22:16](#); [Mat 26:55](#); [Mar 1:22](#); [Mar 2:13](#); [Mar 4:1-2](#); [Mar 6:2](#); [Mar 6:6](#); [Mar 6:30](#); [Mar 6:34](#); [Mar 7:7](#); [Mar 11:17](#); [Mar 12:14](#); [Mar 12:35](#); [Mar 14:49](#); [Luk 5:3](#); [Luk 5:17](#); [Luk 6:6](#); [Luk 13:10](#); [Luk 13:22](#); [Luk 13:26](#); [Luk 19:47](#); [Luk 20:21](#); [Luk 21:37](#); [Luk 23:5](#); [Joh 6:59](#); [Joh 7:14](#); [Joh 7:28](#); [Joh 8:2](#); [Joh 8:20](#); [Joh 8:28](#); [Act 1:1](#); [Act 4:2](#); [Act 4:18](#); [Act 5:21](#); [Act 5:25](#); [Act 5:28](#); [Act 18:11](#); [Act 18:25](#); [Act 20:20](#); [Act 21:28](#); [Act 28:31](#); [Rom 2:21](#); [Gal 1:12](#); [Col 2:7](#); [Col 3:16](#); [1Ti 2:12](#); [1Ti 6:2](#); [2Ti 2:2](#).

(III) In [Col 1:28](#); [Col 3:16](#) *didáskō* occurs with *nouthetéō* (G3560), to admonish or to set the mind right. In this connection as well as in [1Ti 4:11](#); [1Ti 6:2](#); [2Ti 2:2](#); [Tit 1:11](#), *didáskō* is used in a pastoral and moral connection.

(IV) *Didáskō* has inherent in it the intent to influence the understanding of the person who is taught. Its counterparts are *akoúō* (G191), to hear for the purpose of understanding, and *manthánō* (G3129), to learn, from which *mathētēs* (G3101), learner, pupil, disciple, is derived. The one *didáskei*, teaches, and the other *mathēteúei* (G3100), learns or assimilates what he learns as part of himself ([Mat 10:24-25](#); [Luk 6:40](#); [Luk 19:39](#)). *Kērússō* (G2784), to preach or proclaim, does not have inherent the same expectation of learning and assimilation as that which is being taught (*didáskō*) ([Mat 4:23](#); [Mat 9:35](#); [Mat 11:1](#); [Mat 13:54](#); [Luk 20:1](#); [Act 5:42](#); [Act 15:35](#)). The thing aimed at when one teaches (*didáskō*) is the shaping of the will of the one taught by the communication of knowledge ([Mat 5:19](#); [Act 21:21](#); [Col 1:28](#)). It is used in an absolute sense of Christ's teaching ([Mar 9:31](#); [Mar 10:1](#); [Joh 8:20](#); [Col 1:28](#)), and as instruction in the Christian faith and teaching ([Act 11:26](#); [Rom 12:7](#); [Col 1:28](#); [Heb 5:12](#)).

Deriv.: *didaktikós* (G1317), instructive, didactic, skilled in teaching, communicative; *didaktós* (G1318), capable of being taught, instructed; *didaskalía* (G1319), instruction, teaching, either the manner of teaching or the content of teaching; *didáskalos* (G1320), a teacher; *didachē* (G1322), doctrine, instruction, the act or content of teaching which depends on the context in which it is found; *theodídaktos* (G2312), taught by God.

Syn.: *paideúō* (G3811), to instruct with discipline; *katechéō* (G2727), to teach orally, the word from which we derive our Eng. "catechize" and "catechism" which is religious instruction; *mathēteúō* (G3100), to disciple,

teach with the expectation of one's learning and appropriating; *muéō* ([G3453](#)), to initiate into certain mysteries, learn a secret.