

BIBLE INSTANT RECALL

A Powerful Memory Method
with Devotional Purpose

Thy word have I
hid in my heart

Thy word is a lamp
unto my feet

Man shall not live by
bread alone

And the Word became flesh

Let the word of Christ dwell in you

J. WAYNE VEAL

The words that I speak,
they are spirit and life

DEDICATION

*Dedicated to the wonderful
Lady that shared my life for fifty-five years.*

Virginia Ann Fortune Veal

Thanks for enduring all the times that
I bounced ideas off you and you gave me
Your approval

Thanks to my friend Richard Cole who typed the manuscript
For this course

Thanks to my son Jimmie Veal who created the
Cover for the course and helped me in so many
Ways to make this happen

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In other articles

OPENING INVITATION

Just can't remember that Scripture?

Just can't remember the reference?

Wish you had a better memory?

Well now you can...

Techniques for...

Easy memorization of complete chapters or passages.

Easy recall of Scripture locations.

Speaking, teaching, or preaching without the use of written notes.

A special section for remembering the events of the Four Gospels.

LET'S STUDY THE BIBLE....

LET'S ENJOY THE BIBLE...

LET'S REMEMBER THE BIBLE...

Introduction

The writer of Psalm 119 said, “Thy word have I hid in my heart that I may not sin against thee”. It is my desire that this memory development course will help you hide the word of God in your heart, and also in your mind, so that when needed you will be able to recall it, recite it, and use it for whatever purpose it is needed for the occasion.

I have taught this course along with other memory development techniques in my seminars and it has been enthusiastically received.

This work grew out of a personal desire to have the ability to recall scripture when needed without always having to look through concordances and other research tools. There are times when someone needs an answer when I am not in my study and that is when this system has really been a benefit to me.

I hope that you enjoy this study and find it beneficial to you.

J. Wayne Veal

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HOW TO USE

How to Use This Book

This book teaches a disciplined memory system.

Work slowly, master each group before moving on, and practice aloud when directed.

The core pattern is simple: learn the number-code sounds, attach them to concrete code words, make vivid associations, and then use those associations to recall Scripture, chapter contents, dates, numbers, names, and presentation notes.

Reader note: The tables and examples are part of the teaching system. Do not alter the code words or clue words while learning the method.

A suggested pace

- First learn the numerical alphabet.
- Then learn the first ten code words.
- Practice making visual associations.
- Expand to the full 100 code words.
- Then apply the system to the Four Gospels.

The purpose is not merely to read the system, but to practice it until recall becomes natural.

PART I

Building the Memory Code

Learn the numerical alphabet, the first code words, and the association method before applying the system to Scripture.

LESSON ONE

Developing Instant Recall

It is commonly believed by those experts who study the mind that we never forget any information or experience that our brain has recorded. **Our problem is in recalling that information at will.**

Since recall responds to stimuli we will learn to create a code system to both properly file information and stimulate memory.

There are several techniques that can be employed to properly store information in our memory banks to prepare our memory for recall. Among these techniques are: classification, organization, visualization, imagination. The most important of these in my opinion are imagination and visualization. I will give you one more later.

Most of us understand that we remember more of what we see than what we hear. Everyone has heard the cliché “a picture is worth a thousand words”. Nowhere is this more applicable than in memory development. While our other senses may trigger memories it seems that the sense of sight is definitely more powerful.

Understanding that we can vividly remember what we see, let’s now talk about a completely different way of “seeing”, that is equally as effective as seeing with the eye. **It is called imagination.** We can remember what we imagine as well as what we see with the eye. Our memory really does not seem to know the difference (or maybe doesn’t care).

With the foregoing information in mind I will now show you how to use your imagination to begin setting up a mental reference code to help you recall anything that you desire. Remember this important principle: In using your imagination to create recall you must carefully visualize the thing you want to remember.

Exercise #1

Learning the mental reference code

The mental reference code will consist of words that you can easily visualize. Once you learn these words they will always be the same. They will form the basis for all the things that you want to remember. Before I give you these words you must first learn the simple step of substituting letters of the alphabet for numbers. I will call this the **Numerical Alphabet**. Here is how it works.

In our number system we have only ten numerals (including zero), with which to form all the compound numbers we will ever need. There are also only ten basic phonetic sounds in our language. Consequently, we can form an association code which when learned will help us immediately to recall any kind of list instantly. Let's begin.

#	LETTER	REASON
1	T	One Vertical Line
2	N	Two Vertical Lines
3	M	Three Vertical Lines
4	R	Fourth Letter in Word Four
5	L	Roman numeral for fifty; also letter formed with hand upheld, fingers together and thumb extended.
6	J	Resembles a number 6 when turned around backward.
7	K	Turn a 7 into a capital K.
8	f	Has two loops; a lower-case cursive f has a similar double-looping shape to the number 8.
9	P	Looks like a number nine turned around.
0	Z or S	First letter of Zero; later changed to s with the same phonetic sound.

Practice #1 — Read over these ten steps and practice remembering which letter corresponds to each number.

LESSON ONE

Exercise #2

We will now turn our numerical alphabet into words you can visualize. As you look at each word you will see that the word has only one consonant sound. I must note here that the consonant sound is the only thing that is important. In this code vowels do not matter. Example: Number one could be Tee, Toe or Tie, because all that matters is the consonant sound. Here are the Words:

#	WORD	VISUALIZATION / NOTE
1	tee	Imagine swinging at a golf ball sitting on a tee.
2	Noah	Imagine Noah at the Ark.
3	moe	You remember Moe of the three stooges.
4	row	To visualize row see a boat with oars.
5	Law	Imagine a policeman.
6	Jaw	Imagine a large Jaw.
7	Key	A Key is easy to visualize.
8	fee	Money.
9	Pie	Very easy to visualize.
10	Toes	Double digits: T is one and S represents zero.

Practice #2 — Recall practice #1 and the reasons for the substitute letters that correspond to the numbers — now using the letters as the first letter in each word memorize 10 word list. Hint: You will learn this much easier if you don't look at the book so much — practice without looking — use your memory.

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

LESSON ONE

Exercise #3

At this point, I want to introduce a fifth technique that is very, very, important. That technique is **Association**. You will now learn to use the code words that you have learned and make mental associations with other word lists that you wish to remember.

Here is a practice list of unrelated words for you to remember. I will walk you through the process of making associations so that you will now understand how this system works.

1	nails	6	Flowers
2	book	7	Bank
3	duck	8	Car
4	typewriter	9	Clown
5	hamburger	10	Pencil

In making mental associations sometimes the association is very ridiculous or funny. That is quite all right. The association does not have to make sense, just help you remember. The more ridiculous the more likely you are to recall your list.

1. Instead of golf balls you are hitting nails.
2. See Noah reading a book.
3. See Moe with a duck on his head.
4. See a typewriter in a boat.
5. See a policeman eating a hamburger.
6. See the man with a large jutting jaw holding a flower in his mouth.
7. See a man opening the bank with a large key.
8. See a car with money taped to the hood.
9. See a clown with a pie on his head.
10. Imagine writing by holding a pencil with the toes.

Review: Go back and make sure you know the Numerical Alphabet. Make sure you know the code words. **Concentrate!**
In the next lesson we will expand the list and begin organizing the Four Gospels for you to recall.

Expanding the Number Code

By now you should have mastered the number code and the first ten words in the list. By using the association method you should be able to associate those words with any list that you desire to remember. If you have not mastered the number code and the first ten words you must go back and review until you can remember each one.

I would like to now expand the number code by adding other consonants that have similar phonetic sounds. In order for you to understand that we are really looking for consonant sounds instead of just letters think of this. There may be an occasion where you cannot find an appropriate word to use as a memory code that starts with the letter J. In that event you can use a word that starts with CH because CH has the same phonetic sound.

Exercise #1

Practice the following phonetic sounds. You will quickly see that there are other letters or combinations of letters that can have the same number value as the first letter that I gave you in lesson number 1.

Practice # 1 (it is very important to do this aloud)

#	SOUND(S)	NOTE
1	T d -	Notice that the sound of these two letters are made with the mouth in the very same way.
2	N	
3	M	
4	r	
5	l	
6	J	Ch, sh, and ss (all these are similar sounds)
7	K	and hard C and Hard g
8	f	ph and v
9	P	B
10	z,s and soft c	Hissing sound; zero will usually be represented by s or soft c.

LESSON TWO

Short Term Memory

The methods that you have just learned will help you to recall information on a short-term basis. For example, if you used this method to remember a shopping list you would not need it after your shopping chore was complete. The next time you use this method the first list will likely be erased from your memory. Please do several mock lists using your memory. Please do several mock lists using your imagination, visualization and association until you are comfortable with this system.

Ten more words

#	WORD	NOTE
11	Tot	Imagine a baby.
12	Tin	Visualize a tin can.
13	Time	Visualize a clock.
14	Tire	
15	Tail	
16	Tissue	Notice the ss instead of j.
17	Tack	
18	Taffy	Notice two f's but only one f sound.
19	Tape	
20	Nose	

(Notice that the double digit numbers call for double digit letters)
1=T+2=N=Tin
1=T=3=M=Time etc.

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

LESSON TWO

Practice #2

I will now give you a list of words and will also make one association with the first five words and let you make your own visualization and association with the remaining fifteen. After this practice you should be able to remember any list of twenty objects.

#	WORD	ASSOCIATION / NOTE
1	Train	A golfer is swinging at toy boxcars on the Tee.
2	Dog	Can you imagine Noah petting the dog before he gets on the Ark?
3	Ice Cream	See Moe licking the ice cream cone.
4	Watermelon	Can you see the row boat full of watermelon?
5	refrigerator	A policeman is standing beside a refrigerator that has fallen off a truck in the street.
6	Telephone	
7	Apple	
8	Flashlight	
9	Screwdriver	
10	Puddle	
11	Globe	
12	Screws	
13	Baseball	
14	Pencil	
15	Door	
16	Eyeglasses	
17	Pitcher	
18	String	
19	Letter	
20	Cake	

LESSON TWO

Ready for the Full List

You should now be ready to memorize the complete list of 100 words on the following page. (When I started I learned 10 each day for ten days).

Rule: In this list notice that there are only as many consonant sounds as will represent the corresponding number.

Example: 63 — **Jam**, 42 — **rain**, 33 — **mama**.

Before moving on

- Review the numerical alphabet.
- Review the first twenty code words.
- Practice visualizing the example associations.
- Ask someone to test you without looking at the book.

The next page is a reference page for the full protected 100 Code Words list.

PART I REFERENCE

100 Code Words

COMPLETE MEMORY-CODE LIST

1–25	26–50	51–75	76–100
1. tee	26. niche	51. lot	76. cash
2. Noah	27. neck	52. line	77. cake
3. Moe	28. knife	53. lime	78. cafe
4. row	29. nap	54. lure	79. cap
5. law	30. mouse	55. lily	80. face
6. jaw	31. mat	56. lash	81. foot
7. key	32. man	57. lake	82. fan
8. fee	33. mama	58. leaf	83. foam
9. pie	34. mare	59. lip	84. fire
10. toes	35. mall	60. juice	85. file
11. tot	36. match	61. jet	86. fish
12. tin	37. mike	62. chain	87. fig
13. time	38. muff	63. jam	88. fife
14. tire	39. map	64. jar	89. fob
15. tail	40. rice	65. jail	90. paws
16. tissue	41. rat	66. judge	91. pot
17. tack	42. rain	67. jack	92. pan
18. taffy	43. ram	68. chef	93. boom
19. tape	44. rear	69. jeep	94. pear
20. nose	45. reel	70. case	95. pail
21. nut	46. rash	71. cat	96. patch
22. nun	47. rake	72. can	97. pack
23. name	48. roof	73. cam	98. puff
24. narrow	49. rope	74. car	99. pipe
25. nail	50. lace	75. coal	100. disease

PART II

Remembering the Four Gospels

Remembering the Life Events of Jesus from the four gospel books.

In this exercise you will learn a special “Clue” word for each chapter that will trigger your recall of one or more events in that chapter.

Remembering the Four Gospels

You have now mastered the number code to the point where you know how to use it to prompt your memory. The previous lessons have taught you how to use the code for short-term memory. Now let’s learn something important that you can remember permanently.

In this lesson we will begin to recall the contents of the Four Gospels of the Bible.

It is very important how we set up this exercise. We will learn the chapters in groups of four (4). We will parallel the four books so that we can study the corresponding numbered chapters together.

Here is how it will look.

MATTHEW	MARK	LUKE	JOHN
Chapter 1			We will next begin to fill in the clue words that we need to prompt our memory as to the contents of each Chapter.
Chapter 2			
Chapter 3			
Chapter 4			
Chapter 5			

In the words that we use in Chapter 1-9 we will only be concerned with the first letter. On the next page I will arrange the page in a four (4) part division with an explanation why I chose the clue word. After studying each set of Chapters transfer the Chapter clue words to page 51.

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 1

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 1		T
Matthew	TREE This chapter contains the genealogy of Jesus thus we can call it the TREE chapter referring to the family tree.	
Mark	THEOLOGIANS This Chapter contains the beginning of the ministries of John the Baptist and Jesus and also the call of the first disciples. We could rightly use the word THEOLOGIANS for our memory clue.	
Luke	TIES As relates to family TIES - The relatives of Jesus are recorded in this chapter.	
John	TESTIFIES John TESTIFIES of Jesus.	

READER TIP

Read this page slowly. All four clue words begin with the **T** sound — the numerical-alphabet letter for chapter 1. Say each clue word aloud, then read its connecting thought once. Every Gospel chapter that follows works the same way: one chapter per page, with a practice page after every six chapters.

Chapter 2

(Notice how these two word clues all start with No as in Noah)

Chapter 2		N
Matthew	NO WAY The connecting thought: The flight into Egypt - NO WAY was God going to let Herod kill his son.	
Mark	NO WINDOW The connecting thought: The paralytic man - there was no door nor window (NO WINDOW) for the man to get into the house so his friends let him down through the roof.	
Luke	NOEL The Christmas Story NOEL	
John	NO WINE The first miracle of Jesus - Turning the water into wine - NO WINE.	

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 3

(All clue words will start with the letter M)

Chapter 3		M
Matthew	MESSENGER The ministry of John the Baptist the MESSENGER his message was repentance - water baptism - and the coming of the Lord who would baptize with the Holy Ghost and fire.	
Mark	MIRACLE The MIRACLE was the healing of the man with the withered hand - also the murder plot by the Pharisees verse 12 - do not tell - mum.	
Luke	MESSENGER Same as in Matthew Chapter 3 the ministry of John the Baptist - He is the MESSENGER of the Lord's first coming.	
John	MARVEL The King James text supplies this clue word in verse 7. You could also use the word member referring to Nicodemus as a MEMBER of the Sanhedrin.	

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 4

Chapter 4		R
Matthew	RESIST The account of the temptation of Jesus - The connecting thought is that Jesus RESISTED temptation.	
Mark	ROCKS The parable of the sower - “some fell among stones” to get the correct clue word lets change the stones to the word ROCKS - you can also remember the calming of the storm if you use the word rough for the rough sea.	
Luke	RESIST Same as Matthew chapter four - The temptation of Jesus. We could also use the word read from the scroll the portion of the scripture from Isaiah 61:1-3 - We can also use the thought that he was rejected in his own country: verse 24.	
John	REFRESHING The connecting thought is the REFRESHING water of salvation - The story of Jesus and the woman at the well of Samaria. Also use the word ripe for the harvest verse 35.	

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 5

Chapter 5		L
Matthew	LAWS Could we call these “Blessed LAWS ”? Also the words light (of the world) V. 14, lamp, fulfillment of the LAW, love for enemies vv. 43–44	
Mark	LEGION This is one of those places where the text furnishes an appropriate word to correspond to the number clue. You could also think of life; he gave back life to Jarius’ daughter and healed the woman with the blood disease.	
Luke	LAKE This story happens at LAKE Gennesaret - he tells the disciples to launch out into the deep - He also heals a man with leprosy.	
John	LAY A lame man LAY by the pool at Bethesda.	

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Transfer Chapters 1–5

Write the clue words after studying these chapters

HOW TO USE THIS PRACTICE PAGE

1. Review the chapters in this group across the Gospel books.
2. Cover the chapter pages if possible.
3. Write the clue word for each Gospel in the blanks below.
4. Say the connecting thought aloud after filling in each row.
5. Review this group before moving on to the next group of chapters.

Practice Transfer List — Chapters 1–5				
Ch.	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

Shaded cells mean that Gospel has no chapter for that number.

Chapter 6

Chapter 6		J / CH
Matthew	JOY Remember three things that will bring you JOY - The Lords prayer, fasting and giving of alms.	
Mark	JOKE This clue may be a poor word but it is an excellent memory word. The connecting thought is that they did not take His ministry seriously, we could say that to His home town people He was a JOKE . Also John was beheaded.	
Luke	CHEW (Here we will use CH instead of J) The disciples ate the ears of corn on the Sabbath day - you could say that they CHEWED the corn.	
John	CHOW This clue is very apparent - Jesus feeds the multitude.	

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 7

(we will use hard C as well as K)

Chapter 7		K / HARD C
Matthew	COURT When you think of COURT you usually think of judge. The first verse begins with Judge not - this exercise can be fun if we imagine cases being presented in court, i.e. the case of the mote and the beam in the eye - the case of the stone for bread, snake for fish. (If you really use your imagination you will really remember a lot of things from this chapter.	
Mark	CUP The text furnishes this word. The context deals with the traditions of the Pharisees also found in this chapter are crumbs.	
Luke	CAPTAIN A centurion is a CAPTAIN over a hundred soldiers. Therefore we will use the clue word captain. We can also use the word coffin for the young man raised from the dead.	
John	KIN His KIN (brothers) did not believe in Him, verse 5.	

Chapter 8

Chapter 8		F
Matthew	FAITH The FAITH of the leper, the centurion, notice other words in this chapter that start with the letter F. Fever verse 14, foxes verse 20 and follow me verse 22.	
Mark	FEEDS In this chapter Jesus FEEDS four thousand.	
Luke	FACES Lets imagine the FACES in this chapter. Mary Magdalene, Joanna, Susanna, Imagine the fear on the faces of the disciples in the storm. The demonic face of the possessed man verse 27. The face of a dead girl and a sick woman.	
John	FREE The story of the woman caught in adultery whom the Lord set FREE , whom the Son has set free is free indeed, verse 36 - Jesus also claims to be the son of the FATHER (God).	

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 9

Chapter 9		P
Matthew	POWER The son of man hath POWER on earth to forgive sins. You might also want to remember the Patch in the old garment, verse 16.	
Mark	PRESENCE The transfiguration - The connecting thought could be the PRESENCE of God on that glorious occasion. You might also think of the powerless disciples who could not cast out the demons, verse 18.	
Luke	PREACH He called twelve disciples in this chapter and sent them out to PREACH , you might also use the word Picnic to help you remember the miracle of loaves and fishes, verse 16.	
John	PASTE This is a word that I had to force to work. The connecting idea is that He spit on the ground and made a PASTE to put on the blind mans eyes.	

Transfer Chapters 6–9

Write the clue words after studying these chapters

HOW TO USE THIS PRACTICE PAGE

- 1. Review the chapters in this group across the Gospel books.
- 2. Cover the chapter pages if possible.
- 3. Write the clue word for each Gospel in the blanks below.
- 4. Say the connecting thought aloud after filling in each row.
- 5. Review this group before moving on to the next group of chapters.

Practice Transfer List — Chapters 6–9				
Ch.	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
6				
7				
8				
9				

Shaded cells mean that Gospel has no chapter for that number.

SPiral BINDER MARGIN

LESSON THREE

Four Gospels Continued

After having studied lesson two you should now be able to recall at least one incident or thought from each of the first nine chapters of the four gospel books.

We will now proceed with the remaining chapters starting with chapters 10. There are some things that you need to be aware of as you study this lesson. We are now dealing with double digit numbers. This makes the finding of a clue word a bit more difficult.

Because the word we use must correspond both with the correct letter of the numerical alphabet, and also identify the thought presented in the chapter, you will notice three things are going to happen. We will sometimes use a word that has two consonant sounds, or we will use two words the first letter of which will agree with the double digit number, or we will use a totally fictitious word that has nothing to do with the text but will suffice as a memory prompter.

Note: Sometimes these totally fictitious words help us to remember even better than other words because they are odd or ridiculous. One clear example of this is the word that I use for Matthew Chapter ten. I use the word toes from the original memory code list. The T represents number 1 and the S represents 0, but the word toes has nothing at all to do with the chapter.

But we can make a totally ridiculous association if we imagine that when Jesus called the twelve disciples they had a total of 120 toes. Twelve (12) men X ten (10) toes = 120 toes. This should help you remember the calling of the twelve disciples is in Matthew chapter 10.

At this point I want to give you an important point to remember. You may come up with a better word than I have given you for a clue word. If so, use your word. Because we think differently, have different levels of knowledge, and have different life experiences it is quite possible that you will think of a better word to use. That is what makes memory development really work. When you use your imagination, visualization and association correctly you will remember.

Note: For some excellent study tips turn to page 53.

Chapter 10

Chapter 10	
Matthew	TOES Remember that this is a fictitious clue but if you multiply ten TOES times the twelve disciples that Jesus called you should be able to remember the commissioning of the twelve. (I will admit that this is a strange clue but when used in rhyme with the next three clue words it will be easy to recall.
Mark	DOS Pay attention to the word, “DO” listed in the text. Verse 17 - What must I do? Verse 35 and 36 verse 51 - Also what do people with hardened hearts do? (Divorce) verses 2-8 What did the disciples do to the children? Rebuked them verse 13.
Luke	TWOS In this chapter is written the account of the commissioning of seventy disciples whom He sent out TWO by TWO. You might also remember TWO others, a man who fell among thieves, and the Good Samaritan.
John	The EWES Of course the EWE is a female sheep. This chapter is about the Good Shepherd. This should be an easy chapter to remember.

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 11

Chapter 11	
Matthew	TATTOO This is another of those very unusual words, but think of this. John the Baptist was in prison awaiting execution. We could imagine that he heard the TATTOO, (beating of the drum or trumpet blast), before his execution. If you are not familiar with this definition of the word TATTOO please look up the word in the dictionary
Mark	TIED You will find this word in verse two. The colt was TIED - This is the story of the triumphal entry - a suggestion: You might also imagine that as Christ cursed the fig tree He also TIED a knot in it.
Luke	TAUGHT In this chapter Jesus TAUGHT the disciples to pray - He also taught about persistent prayer - how to Ask, Seek, Knock, etc. Also Solomon - Jonah, etc.
John	DIED Here we use the letter d instead of t. Who DIED? Lazarus. He was also resurrected. What a glorious thought!

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 12

Chapter 12	
Matthew	TINY Here is another chance to use your imagination. Imagine the ears of corn that the disciples ate were TINY. The man’s withered hand was TINY. You could also say that the unpardonable sin is no TINY sin.
Mark	TEEN Let’s imagine that the son in verse 6 was a TEEN. This should help you to recall the parable of the vineyard - you might also use the word TON - the thought being that the husbandmen were in a TON of trouble, also the stone that the builders rejected might weigh a TON.
Luke	TUNE I have been able to find several song titles in this chapter. “You can’t do wrong and get by” Verse 2, “His Eye is on the sparrow” verse 6,7, Consider the Lilies verse 27.
John	THE ANOINTING AND (TRIUMPHAL ENTRY) Mary ANOINTS Jesus feet. (remember we are looking for the first consonant sound, the A does not count).

Chapter 13

In these Chapters we will use the same word — different time.

Chapter 13	
Matthew	TIME Story TIME - this chapter contains the parables (stories) of Jesus.
Mark	TIME End TIME Prophecies of Jesus.
Luke	TIME The TIME Pilate mingled blood of the Galileans with sacrifices - The TIME The tower of Siloam fell - the TIME He healed the woman who was bowed down etc.
John	TIME Let’s call it supper TIME - the Last Supper

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 14

Chapter 14	
Matthew	TEAR This chapter tells the story of the beheading of John the Baptist. We could say that people shed TEARs for John. Can you imagine five thousand people with TEARs because they were hungry? (verses 15-21) Can you imagine Peter with TEARs as he sunk into the sea? (verse 30)
Mark	TORE We could say that the woman with the alabaster box of ointment TORE it open and poured it on His head. Verse 3. We might also use the word TARRY to remember the agony in the garden. Verse 34 (tarry ye here and watch).
Luke	TIRED Let’s stretch our imagination and say the man with dropsy, (verse 2) was TIRED. Verse 8 mentions people sitting down. Be sure and get the parable right. The people did not sit because they were TIRED.
John	THE RESIDENCE I am sure that you cannot miss this connection.

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 15

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 15	
Matthew	TRADITIONS of the ELDERS The clue words here should be sufficient to describe this chapter. Notice the similarity to Mark Chapter 7.
Mark	THE LASHES Part of the Crucifixion story is the fact of the scourging of Jesus (Verse 15). THE LASHES should help you remember the contents of Mark Chapter 15.
Luke	TAIL Two stories involving animals are included in this Chapter. The lost sheep and the prodigal son (pigs). Because both animals have tails you should be able to remember this chapter well. Note: The lost coin. Did it have a head and tail?
John	TOOL Here is another fictitious word. This parable is about the vine and the branches. The TOOL could represent the pruning hook. This should be a sufficient clue for recalling this great chapter.

Transfer Chapters 10–15

Write the clue words after studying these chapters

HOW TO USE THIS PRACTICE PAGE

1. Review the chapters in this group across the Gospel books.
2. Cover the chapter pages if possible.
3. Write the clue word for each Gospel in the blanks below.
4. Say the connecting thought aloud after filling in each row.
5. Review this group before moving on to the next group of chapters.

Practice Transfer List — Chapters 10–15				
Ch.	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

Shaded cells mean that Gospel has no chapter for that number.

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 16

We will depart somewhat from the general rule of first letter represents number. All these clues will sound like the word Tissue which is the original code word for number 16.

Chapter 16	
Matthew	IS YOU (incorrect grammar) The connecting thought: IS YOU (are you) able to discern the weather but not able to discern the signs of the times. Try this for verses 13-16 - YOU IS (you are) the Son of God.
Mark	TOUCH The greatest event to ever TOUCH the world - the resurrection of Jesus Christ. We could also say that we should go and TOUCH the world with the gospel message (the great commission verses 15-18).
Luke	TISSUE Use your imagination - could the unjust steward have written the bills on a TISSUE ? Lazarus had no TISSUE to clean his sores, verse 21.
John	THREE ISSUES THREE ISSUES of which the Holy Spirit will convince the world. Sin, Righteousness, and Judgment.

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 17

Since Mark had only 16 Chapters we now have only three at a time to memorize.

Chapter 17	
Matthew	TACK Let's have a play on words here. Instead of build three tabernacles let's use the word TACK (nails). In verses 14-20 let's say that this was an ATTACK of demons - verses 24-27 the money in the fish mouth to pay the TAX .
Luke	TICK or TOOK Let's have another play on words here. The context of this scripture concerns offenses. In modern slang we could say if someone offended us we would be TICKED . Verses 11-19 tells of the ten lepers who were healed, but only one was thankful. The other nine TOOK OFF .
John	THE KING (praying) This Chapter is really the high priestly prayer of Jesus, but for the sake of the memory clue let's say THE KING is praying.

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 18

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 18	
Matthew	TEACHING FORGIVENESS Take this clue from verses 21-22, you could associate this thought with the becoming as little children in verses 1-6, you will also want to remember to go to your brother and TELL him his FAULTS verse 15.
Luke	TOUGH Let’s call the widow woman who worried the judge TOUGH . Look for other ways in this chapter to relate directly or indirectly to this word TOUGH . Use your imagination. You can remember!
John	TWO FAILURES This chapter concerns the trial of Jesus it can be remembered by the two men who failed Him. Judas and Peter.

Chapter 19

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 19	
Matthew	TAPE Pay close attention to this exercise. Your imagination can be very helpful here. Even though TAPE is another of these fictitious words it has the same meaning as cleave in verse 5. Imagine a man and wife being taped together so they cannot be separated. Imagine a little child putting tape on Jesus as He held him in verse 13. Imagine sticking tape to a camel’s back in verse 24.
Luke	TIP As in TIP toe. Short men like Zacchaeus must either TIP toe or climb trees. The letters T P can also stand for the parable of the Ten Pounds.
John	THE PAVEMENT Find in the text all the combinations of words starting with the letters T. P.

Chapter 20

Now that our chapters are numbered in the twenties all our clues must start with the letter N.

Chapter 20	
Matthew	NO SENSE To the laborers in the parable of the vineyard it made NO SENSE that everyone should get a penny.
Luke	NO SHAME Notice the lack of respect and shame in this chapter
John	NEWS This is a good NEWS chapter, the resurrection of Jesus.

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 21

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 21	
Matthew	KNOT (The K is silent in knot) Imagine the colt was tied with a KNOT, Imagine Jesus tied cords in a KNOT to run the moneychangers from the temple (see John 2:15). See Verse 29, the young man said, “I will not”.
Luke	END (the only sound in this word is the N and D) This chapter deals mostly with END time prophecies.
John	NET This is the appearance of Jesus when the disciples went fishing after the resurrection - NET is very good clue word to this chapter.

Transfer Chapters 16–21

Write the clue words after studying these chapters

HOW TO USE THIS PRACTICE PAGE

1. Review the chapters in this group across the Gospel books.
2. Cover the chapter pages if possible.
3. Write the clue word for each Gospel in the blanks below.
4. Say the connecting thought aloud after filling in each row.
5. Review this group before moving on to the next group of chapters.

Practice Transfer List — Chapters 16–21				
Ch.	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				

Shaded cells mean that Gospel has no chapter for that number.

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 22

Chapter 22	
Matthew	NONE The parable of the marriage feast. Remember that NONE of the people who were invited would come to the feast.
Luke	NINE This is another of those fictitious words, but it should help you to recall the last night of Christ’s life. Just pretend that the Lord’s supper was at nine o’clock, verse 14.

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 23

When you get down to the end of the Four gospels it may be easier to remember the order of the chapters by remembering the order of the trial, crucifixion and resurrection. Think about it. I will however try to give you more clue words that will be sufficient.

Chapter 23	
Matthew	NAME Notice the various derogatory NAMES Jesus used when denouncing the Pharisees and Scribes.
Luke	NIMbus This is probably a word most are not familiar with. A NIMBUS is a halo. Imagine a halo over Christ’s head as he hangs on the cross.

Chapter 24

Chapter 24	
Matthew	NEAR What is NEAR ? The end time. This chapter concerns the prophecies NEAR the end of time.
Luke	The NAZARENE RESURRECTED The RESURRECTION of Jesus!

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 25

Chapter 25	
Matthew	NIGHT LAMPS The parable of the ten virgins.

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Chapter 26

Chapter 26

Matthew

NO JUSTICE

The arrest and illegal trial of Jesus

Chapter 27

Chapter 27

Matthew

NECK

Judas hanged himself. This should help us remember the death of Judas and the death of Christ are both in this chapter.

Chapter 28

Chapter 28

Matthew

Since it is the last chapter let us just remember that it is the resurrection.

Transfer Chapters 22–28

Write the clue words after studying these chapters

HOW TO USE THIS PRACTICE PAGE

1. Review the chapters in this group across the Gospel books.
2. Cover the chapter pages if possible.
3. Write the clue word for each Gospel in the blanks below.
4. Say the connecting thought aloud after filling in each row.
5. Review this group before moving on to the next group of chapters.

Practice Transfer List — Chapters 22–28				
Ch.	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				

Shaded cells mean that Gospel has no chapter for that number.

All Gospel Chapters — One Sheet

When you have finished every chunk, recall the whole system here.

HOW TO USE THIS SHEET
This is the final review. Working one column at a time or one row at a time, write the clue word for every chapter from memory. Shaded cells mean that Gospel has no chapter for that number. Say the connecting thought aloud as you fill each blank.

Ch.	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				

Shaded cells: Mark ends at 16, John at 21, Luke at 24, Matthew at 28.

PART III

Study Tips & Scripture Recall

Let's memorize a complete chapter with visualization, imagination, and word chains — and learn to recall random Scripture references.

STUDY TIPS

Study Tips

A very good way to study the lessons on the four gospels is to study the chapters on the corresponding date of the month. Example: On January 1st study chapters #1, on January 2nd study chapters #2 etc. etc.

To remember the four words across sometimes you can make a sentence using the four words. (remember the sentence does not necessarily have to make sense, only help you remember).

Example — Chapters #7: In the COURT room the CUP was presented as evidence against the CAPTAIN in the presence of his KIN.

On Chapter 7 in the book of Matthew you have the word Judge which relates to our clue word court. Now if you imagine things that you might hear presented in a court of law you can form an imaginary chain of memory for the contents of chapter 7.

1. The case of the mote and beam.
2. The case of the father who gave his son a serpent instead of a fish
3. Giving holy things to dogs
4. Case of man who built house on sand.

LESSON FOUR

Memorizing a Complete Chapter

There is a quicker and easier way of memorizing complete chapters or scripture portions than by regular rote memory. In this exercise, we will choose the key words (usually they will be the subject, or at least one of the nouns in the sentence). In some cases I find it easier to use the verb structure of the sentence and work from there. Remember to do what is easier for you. We will use these words to form a memory chain to speed up our progress. I want us to memorize Isaiah chapter 53. Let's begin.

Verse 1. Let's pick out the words "report and arm". Repeat these words three or four times. Now ask, what does the sentence say about these words? Who has believed? To whom is extended? Instead of trying to remember the whole verse in the beginning it is easier to remember just the two words and then put together the rest of the sentence.

Another way to help you is to visualize if you can the subjects of the verse. Let me explain. Pretend that you see a man with a written report in one hand and his other arm, uncovered, extended toward you. In every case where it is possible, where the narrative can be visualized, try this method and it will make the memorizing of scripture much easier.

Verse 2. Now in this verse look at the words. Tender plants. Also try to visualize a tender plant growing up out of the ground. Now visualize the root in a dry ground. Next think of a form. This could be whatever form you desire for the sake of visualization. Perhaps you could think of a plant, a root and a square lying on a dry ground. Try this now and begin to put it all together.

In the next part of the verse it may be easier to use a group of words, (we shall see Him), and the word beauty. By now you should be catching on to the system and it should now become very easy to recall the complete verses.

Verse 3. The dominant words in this verse are verbs, despised and rejected. Then look at the word sorrows. Then acquainted with grief. Then we hid our faces. Again the word despised, and next the word esteemed.

LESSON FOUR

The Memory Chain

The memory chain so far should look like this:

report	despised
arm	rejected
tender plant	sorrows
root	grief
dry ground	hid faces
form	despised
beauty	esteemed

Go on to the next verse and find the words that stand out and make another memory chain, and keep repeating this method through the rest of the chapter until you have it all memorized.

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

LESSON FIVE

Recalling Scripture References

Note: You will be able to remember many scripture references without any aids at all. However, because there are so many numbers involved in scripture references, after a while they can be very confusing. Here is a method that I use to remember some references.

Try this. Make a substitute for the name of the book so that you can form an unrelated sentence that will become a memory jogger.

EXAMPLE: The Book of Acts sounds like the word “ask”. Let’s look up the reference that tells of Apostle Paul sending out anointed aprons and handkerchiefs to heal the sick. Now you probably don’t know the chapter and verse, but I am going to show you how to record it in your memory so that you will never forget it. **MAKE THIS SENTENCE.** “Ask someone the price of anointed aprons.” “The price is \$19.00 per dozen.” The 19 in the sentence represents the chapter and the dozen represents the verse.

EXAMPLE: Let’s think of the scripture about temptation being common to man, but God making a way to escape. Let’s first think of a word that will sound like Corinthians. Let’s use the word corridor. Now let’s make a memory jogger sentence. If we want to escape temptation, we must take the first corridor on the tenth floor and exit through door #13. (Now I expect you will find the prayer room behind that door). Visualize taking the first corridor, taking the elevator to the tenth floor, and going to door number 13 and you can remember.

EXAMPLE: Let’s think of a way to remember a verse on Ephesians. The words “if he’s an” sound like Ephesians. Here’s the sentence. If he’s an angry man he may sin and the sun may go down at 4:26. I think the sentence will remind you of the scripture in Ephesians 4:26, “Be ye angry and sin not, let not the sun go down on your wrath.”

There are many ways that you can use this method, and it will work better for you if you make up your own system using these principles. Remember, use your imagination and you will remember more scripture than you ever thought you could.

LESSON SIX

Making Oral Presentations with Mental Notes

One of the hardest things for most people to do is to make a speech or oral presentation before a crowd. It is said that the fear associated with public speaking is second only to the fear of death. Even among public speakers, there are those who rely heavily upon written notes or outlines. There is nothing wrong with using written notes, but speakers who can deliver their message without constantly referring to their notes are more believable and interesting.

There are several ways that speakers can make mental notes that will help them remember. One way popular with some ministers is to start every point with a word that begins with the same letter of the alphabet. Another way is the use of an acrostic, where a word is chosen and each letter becomes a point in the presentation. These two methods, though popular, are limiting, and do not always fit every need.

There is another method that I personally like and use very often. I call it the “location visualization method.” In this method, I imagine a location — a special room, a vacant lot, or maybe a trip to town. In this location (which could be a real place familiar to you, or an imaginary one), I place the points of my outline where I can find them in my imagination at the appropriate time.

I want to give you a good example using the fifth chapter of the book of Matthew, the beginning of the Sermon on the Mount. First we want to talk about those scriptures that we call the Beatitudes. Let’s call them the BEE attitudes. Let’s pretend that you are in your back yard, and that in the yard there is a parade of very large friendly Bees performing for you. The first bee is poor — visualize him with his empty pockets pulled out. The second bee is crying. The third bee has raised hands as a sign of his meekness. The fourth bee is eating and drinking. The fifth bee is tending a sick friend. The sixth bee is wearing a white heart on his chest. The seventh bee is settling an argument between two other bees. The eighth bee is taking a beating because of his testimony. The ninth bee is shaking its head because false things are being said about him. Next, all the bees begin rejoicing because of their persecutions.

Next in your yard, visualize a cook-out for the bees. You will need salt, of course. You will also need to turn on the light. Next comes the candle and the bushel. In verse 17 you have the subject of Jesus coming not to destroy the law — visualize a policeman coming by to see what is going on in your back yard. Remember you do not want to destroy the Law (policeman) or the prophets. Imagine the clouds passing overhead to remember verse 18; you could name the clouds jot and tittle.

When your imaginary scene becomes crowded, move inside. There you see a person breaking dishes (commandments) and teaching others to do the same. You may want to say, “that is not fair you see.” The next verse says you should not kill because of the danger of the judgment; imagine the person becoming angry, and that will remind you of your next verse. You can go on and on with this mental visualizing, and if you concentrate, you will recall every point without written notes.

A special note: As good as all the special helps are for the prompting of your memory, there is no substitute for the words that Jesus told His Disciples: “But the comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my Name, He shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you.”

PART IV

Bonus Memory Applications

The same memory principles applied to dates, numbers, facts, and names.

BONUS PAGES

Bonus Pages

The Bonus pages were added after the first publishing of this manual. They contain information to help you recall information other than Bible knowledge. Here you will find help in remembering phone numbers or any other number, and how to remember important dates, birthdays, anniversaries, and any other date that you need to recall.

In this section you will also find helpful techniques for remembering important facts as well as remembering names and faces.

This section is a good practice exercise before going to the scripture memory pages.

Let's get started...

Remembering Special Dates

For remembering special dates, you must first find a suitable code to represent the month of the year. The code word should be something that can be seen with the imagination. These are the codes that I suggest.

JANUARY	a baby (the first month of a new year)	FEBRUARY	a heart (Valentine’s Day)
MARCH	a four-leaf clover (St. Patrick’s Day)	APRIL	rain (April showers)
MAY	flowers	JUNE	bride
JULY	American flag (Independence Day)	AUGUST	sun (a very hot month)
SEPTEMBER	a hammer, shovel, or any tool (Labor Day)	OCTOBER	fruit, or any produce (Harvest)
NOVEMBER	turkey (Thanksgiving)	DECEMBER	star (a Christmas symbol)

In order to create a memory of a special date, do the following. Suppose you wanted to remember a person’s birthday which is August 2, 1947. See the person working in the hot **SUN** (August) with **TAPE** (19) on his hands as he holds a **RAKE** (47).

A February 13 birthday could be remembered by visualizing a person holding a Valentine heart and looking at his watch.

SPIRAL BINDER MARGIN

Dates, Facts & Sound-Alikes

Use the following imaginary scene to remember the date of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Imagine President Lincoln on his way to the Gettysburg battlefield. Hurriedly he starts to write a speech. Looking in his briefcase he finds no paper. He only has a sheet with recipes on one side. The page has been torn and put back together with TAPE (19). The recipes are for Roast Turkey (Nov.), TAFFY (18) and JAM (63). If you imagine all these details, even though they are fictitious, you will always remember that the Gettysburg address was given on the nineteenth of November, 1863.

Note: Using the imagination to form a scenario of a bit of information, and including words from the code list, can greatly enhance your ability to recall information. This is especially helpful to students who want to learn and retain information forever.

Another Useful Technique

Another useful technique is using words or phrases that sound like other words or phrases but have different meanings. **EXAMPLE:** Probably the earliest form of a computer was the abacus. That word might be hard to remember unless you associated it with a phrase like this: a man was about to cuss because he could not get the right answer to his problem using the abacus.

Sometimes you may combine visuals, words or phrases, and the words from the code list to recall information. **EXAMPLE:** On August 20, 1794 the Battle of Fallen Timbers was fought near what is now Toledo, Ohio. The British-supported Indian force under Little Turtle was defeated by Major General Anthony Wayne.

August — imagine the heat of the August **SUN**. Imagine an Indian Chief with a very big **NOSE** (20). Imagine a **LITTLE TURTLE** biting the chief on the nose (his name was Little Turtle). To remember the year, imagine the Falling Timbers Killed 'Possums and Raccoons:

Falling Timbers Killed 'Possums Raccoons

1 7 9 4

To remember the name of the General, just remember the first letter of his first name combined with the first three letters of his last name — they spell the word **AWAY**. Imagine the Indians running away from General Anthony Wayne.

Remembering Phone Numbers

I will not deal with the area codes or the local prefixes here, but you will be able to see how the method works and you can work on your own local area codes and prefixes.

A man that I know personally talks a lot. The last four numbers of his phone are 5059. I use the code LOOSE LIP.

LOOSE LIP

5 0 5 9

A man whom I know is a hairdresser. His last four numbers are 7085. Here I will create a phrase that describes what he does and use the first letter of each word to represent the number. Remember that he is a hairdresser. He does CUTE STYLES FOR LADIES.

CUTE STYLES FOR LADIES

7 0 8 5

Some numbers are not this obviously linked to occupations or habits, and you must create an imaginary code. EXAMPLE: The last four digits of Bob's number are 6432. Imagine Bob standing in his yard throwing a JAR at the MOON.

JAR at the MOON

6 4 3 2

Using these techniques can be fun and help you remember numbers forever. Use your imagination, use the number codes and code list. Have fun. Develop a dynamic memory. You have the ability.

Note: A very good way to practice is to take an encyclopedia or history book, look for items of interest, and explore various ways of establishing a perfect recall of each detail. For phone numbers or addresses, go to your local phone directory and create mental pictures or codes.

LESSON SEVEN

Remembering Names

The one thing that most people find hard to remember is people's names. It is not unusual to forget someone's name, but it is embarrassing to forget it one minute after being introduced. Here are some tips for remembering people's names and recalling them even after long periods of time.

The first mistake most of us make is that we don't listen well in the first place. When we are introduced, we usually have our minds on something other than the person — maybe what we are going to say to them, or being self-conscious in some way. The **FIRST RULE** for remembering names is to **LISTEN VERY CAREFULLY** when being introduced.

The **SECOND RULE** is to repeat the name, either silently or out loud, so as to let the person know you are trying to remember it. **HINT:** the normal person does not mind how many times you say the name until you get it right. People usually like to hear the sound of their name.

If you do not understand the name or it is hard to pronounce, ask them to spell it for you. Be careful not to guess what nationality a name is, because some people would be offended if you got it wrong. The **THIRD RULE** then is to **SPELL** the name so that you are able to pronounce it.

In order to register the name in your memory bank, sometimes it is necessary to make an association with the name. The associations should be kept to yourself, because they may be strange or ridiculous. The **FOURTH RULE** then is to make associations with the name.

Examples of Name Associations

One lady that I met looked very intelligent. Her name was Elliott. I thought, she does not look like an **IDIOT**, her name is Elliott. Get it?

One gentleman that I met had a tired, hung-over look. His name was Todd. I thought, he looks like he might have had a **TODDY**. His name is **TODD**. Did you get the association?

All associations are not this easy. Sometimes you might associate a name with an occupation, hobby, or some significant detail. You might imagine a man named **SMITH** working in a blacksmith shop, a man named **TOMKINS** with a **TOM** cat on his shoulder, or someone named **WOOD** chopping **WOOD**.

A good exercise is to go to a name list — maybe in the phone directory — and look up some names and practice making associations, so that when you have introductions you will be conscious of the need to recall the name.