I Love You - Part 1

1.	The English word "love" has a bunch of different		
	as we use it in our		
2.	In the Old and New Testaments the Hebrew and Greek languages		
	have words that express the definitions of love.		
	- <i>Storge</i> is the word for affections towards		
	 <i>Philleo</i> is the word for our emotional feelings toward John 11:3, 20:2 		
	- <i>Eros</i> is the word for love.		
3.	In the New Testament the word "" is the word used for love		
	in over% of the occurrences.		
4.	The definition of the word "agape" is not one of or		
	, but of and towards God and people. Rev. 2:4-5; Luke 6:27; Deuteronomy 11:22; John 15:9-10.		
5.	The given in the Bible is to love God and others. Matthew 22:37-40; Galatians 5:14.		
6.	It is obvious that God is not commanding us to		
	them a certain way.		
7.	The expression, "I love you," is used by most people today as an		
	expression of		
8.	To say, "I love you" with being the core of the meaning		
	is not, but it does not the Biblical command to love one another.		

9. To say, "I love you" as a	n expression of	and emotional	
feelings is usually	because it is r	nost often based on the	
other person's	towards us.		
10. When God says, "I love you" to us, He is expressing it as a			
to us	s that is	_ because it is based	
on our with Him, not on our performance or behavior. John 3:16; 1 John 4:10.			
11. When we say, "I love yo	u" to others the most	way is to	
say it as a	to partic	ular actions. John 21:15.	
12. The foundational action of love towards others is to them			
of, no r 1 Corinthians 13:4-7.	matter how or hov	v often	
13. The commitment to	anybody of any	/thing is based on	
the fact that God has us of everything because He us. Romans 5:8; 1 John 4:9-11; Jeremiah 31:3.			
14. When we to forgive people, to honor and respect them, to			
be kind to them, to	for them, and to mee	et needs that they may	
have because of our	to love the	m, we will	
and have a strong love. Genesis 4:6-7.	attachment t	to them that we can call	
15. There is a huge	between the em	otional feelings	
that we have toward a person because of what we for them a			
opposed to what they do not.	for us; the first we co	ontrol, the second we	