

Two Kinds Of Knowledge Ew Kenyon

two kinds of knowledge ew kenyon The exploration of knowledge has long been a central theme in philosophy, education, and human understanding. Among the many perspectives offered, Ew Kenyon's distinction between two kinds of knowledge provides a compelling framework for understanding how humans process and utilize information. This dichotomy not only clarifies the nature of learning but also offers insights into personal development, teaching strategies, and the pursuit of wisdom. In this article, we delve into the two kinds of knowledge as articulated by Ew Kenyon, examining their characteristics, implications, and significance in various contexts.

Understanding Ew Kenyon's Concept of Two Kinds of Knowledge

Ew Kenyon, a notable thinker and educator, proposed that human knowledge can be broadly categorized into two fundamental types. These are often referred to as "knowing that" and "knowing how", or in more technical terms, factual knowledge and procedural knowledge. Recognizing the distinction between these two forms is essential for understanding how individuals learn, apply, and transfer knowledge.

Factual Knowledge: The "Knowing That"

Definition and Characteristics

Factual knowledge, or "knowing that," pertains to awareness of specific facts, information, or data. It involves the comprehension of concepts, principles, and details that can be explicitly stated or memorized. This type of knowledge is often associated with academic learning and is foundational for further understanding. Key characteristics include: - Explicitness: Facts are clearly articulated and easily communicated. - Memorization: Often acquired through rote learning or reading. - Transferability: Can be transferred from one context to another when the facts are relevant. -

Stability: Generally remains consistent over time unless updated with new information.

Examples of Factual Knowledge

- The capital city of France is Paris. - Water boils at 100°C under standard atmospheric conditions. - The Pythagorean theorem relates the sides of a right-angled triangle.

The Role of Factual Knowledge in Learning

Factual knowledge serves as the foundation for higher-order thinking and application. It enables individuals to: - Understand concepts thoroughly. - Engage in critical thinking and analysis. - Build upon existing information to develop new ideas. - Communicate effectively about specific topics. However, over-reliance solely on factual knowledge can lead to superficial understanding if not integrated with procedural skills.

Procedural Knowledge: The "Knowing How"

Definition and Characteristics

Procedural knowledge, or "knowing how," relates to the ability to perform tasks, carry out processes, or apply skills effectively. It is often implicit and acquired through practice, experience, and active engagement. Key features include: - Implicitness: Often subconscious or tacit; difficult to articulate. - Skill-based: Involves physical or mental procedures. - Context-dependent: Performance can vary depending on circumstances. - Developed through practice: Requires active participation to master.

Examples of Procedural Knowledge

- Riding a bicycle. - Solving a mathematical problem using a specific algorithm. - Playing a musical instrument. -

Conducting a scientific experiment.

The Significance of Procedural Knowledge

Procedural knowledge is crucial for competence and efficiency in real-world tasks. It allows individuals to:

- Execute skills with confidence.
- Adapt to new situations by applying learned procedures.
- Innovate and problem-solve through skilled application.
- Transition knowledge from theory to practice.

In education, fostering procedural knowledge often involves hands-on activities, simulations, and practice sessions.

The Interplay Between the Two Types of Knowledge

Complementarity and Integration

While the distinction between factual and procedural knowledge is clear, their effective application depends on their integration. For example:

- Knowing the theory behind a process (factual) enhances the ability to perform it correctly (procedural).
- Practicing a skill (procedural) reinforces understanding of underlying principles (factual).

Examples of Integration

- Learning chemistry: Knowing the facts about chemical reactions (factual) and performing experiments (procedural).
- Language learning: Memorizing vocabulary (factual) and conversing fluently (procedural).
- Cooking: Understanding recipes and techniques (factual) and preparing dishes (procedural).

Challenges in Balancing Both Types

Some educational systems favor memorization over skill development or vice versa, leading to:

- Superficial learning without practical application.
- Skilled practitioners who lack foundational knowledge.
- Difficulty in transferring

knowledge to new contexts. Achieving a balance is essential for comprehensive competence.

Implications in Education and Personal Development

Educational Strategies

Effective teaching involves recognizing the importance of both knowledge types: - For factual knowledge: - Use of lectures, reading, memorization techniques. - Emphasis on understanding and retention. - For procedural knowledge: - Incorporation of hands-on activities, simulations, and practice. - Encouraging problem-solving and critical thinking. Balancing these strategies fosters deep learning and skill mastery.

Personal Development and Lifelong Learning

Individuals aiming for growth should: - Continuously acquire factual knowledge to stay informed. - Engage in activities that develop procedural skills. - Reflect on the interplay between knowing facts and applying skills. - Seek opportunities for experiential learning to reinforce procedural competence.

Conclusion: Embracing Both Kinds of Knowledge for Holistic Growth

Ew Kenyon's distinction between the two kinds of knowledge—factual ("knowing that") and procedural ("knowing how")—remains profoundly relevant. Recognizing that both are vital components of human cognition enables educators, learners, and practitioners to design more effective learning experiences and to develop a more comprehensive understanding of mastery. Ultimately, integrating factual knowledge with procedural skills leads to greater competence, adaptability, and wisdom, empowering individuals to navigate the complexities of life and work with confidence and insight. Embracing both kinds fosters not only academic success but also lifelong personal growth and fulfillment.

Two Kinds of Knowledge by E.W. Kenyon: An In-Depth Exploration In the realm of spiritual understanding and personal growth, E.W. Kenyon stands out as a pivotal figure whose teachings continue to influence countless believers and seekers. Among his numerous insights, the concept of "Two Kinds of Knowledge" offers a profound framework for understanding how humans relate to truth, power, and divine revelation. In this article, we will delve deeply into Kenyon's dichotomy of knowledge, examining its definitions, implications, and practical applications, all through an analytical and engaging lens reminiscent of expert reviews and product analyses.

Understanding the Core of E.W. Kenyon's "Two Kinds of Knowledge"

E.W. Kenyon, a renowned Christian minister and author of the early 20th century, emphasized that understanding the nature of knowledge is vital for spiritual growth and victory in life. He proposed that there are fundamentally two types of knowledge that influence human existence: "Knowledge of the Word" and "Knowledge of the Senses." These two categories form a dichotomy that shapes how individuals perceive reality, make decisions, and access divine power. Kenyon's framing of these knowledge types is not merely academic; it underscores the importance of choosing which form of knowledge to rely upon and highlights the potential pitfalls of leaning solely on sensory information. His teachings advocate for a shift from reliance on the tangible and visible to the divine and spiritual.

H2: The Two Kinds of Knowledge — Definitions and Characteristics

Kenyon's distinction between these knowledge types is foundational to his spiritual philosophy. Let's explore each in detail:

H3: Knowledge of the Senses

Definition: This form of knowledge is rooted in the human experience of the physical world. It is what we perceive through our five senses—sight, sound, touch, taste, and smell. It is the tangible, measurable, and observable information that forms the basis of our everyday understanding of reality. **Characteristics:** - Empirical and Observable:

Relies on direct sensory experience or scientific measurement. - Temporary and Limited: Subject to change; what is true today may be false tomorrow based on new observations. - Materialistic in Focus: Emphasizes the physical, the visible, and the material aspects of life. - Influences Natural Thinking: Often forms the basis of human reasoning, decision-making, and worldview. Implications in Daily Life: While necessary for navigating the physical world—driving a car, cooking a meal, or operating machinery—Kenyon warns that over-reliance on sensory knowledge can lead to limitations, doubts, and fears because it is inherently unstable and finite. Limitations: - Cannot access divine or spiritual truths directly. - May lead to negative mental states when sensory perceptions are unfavorable or contradictory. - Does not account for the unseen realities that Kenyon asserts are real and accessible through spiritual knowledge.

H3: Knowledge of the Word (Spiritual Knowledge)

Definition: This is the divine or spiritual knowledge that comes from God's revealed Word—primarily the Bible—as well as the Holy Spirit's guidance. It involves understanding spiritual truths, divine promises, and the realities of the unseen realm. Characteristics: - Faith-Based and Revealed: Accessed through spiritual revelation, faith, and divine illumination. - Eternal and Unchanging: Unlike sensory knowledge, spiritual truths are consistent and everlasting. - Supernatural Power: Holds the key to divine authority, healing, provision, and victory. - Inner Conviction: Often accompanied by a sense of peace, assurance, and divine direction. Implications in Daily Life: Kenyon emphasizes that spiritual knowledge empowers believers to live above circumstances, access divine provision, and operate in supernatural faith. It is the foundation for victorious Christian living, enabling believers to speak the Word of God and see manifestations of divine power. Advantages: - Connects believers with divine authority. - Provides hope and confidence amid challenges. - Transforms perception, aligning it with God's perspective. - Facilitates access to divine promises and healing. Limitations in the Physical Realm: While spiritual knowledge is powerful, it requires faith and spiritual sensitivity to access and apply effectively. It does not negate physical realities but offers a higher perspective.

H2: Practical Applications and Impact of the Two Kinds of Knowledge

Kenyon's teaching urges believers to recognize the distinction and intentionally choose spiritual knowledge over sensory knowledge in key areas of life:

H3: Faith and Confession

- Relying on the Word of God rather than sensory evidence enables believers to confess and believe the truth of divine promises, even when circumstances suggest otherwise. - Example: Speaking health by faith rather than focusing on symptoms.

H3: Healing and Miracles

- Healing is accessed through understanding and applying spiritual truths rather than relying solely on medical science or visible symptoms. - Kenyon advocates that the believer's knowledge of the Word creates a spiritual environment that manifests healing.

H3: Provision and Prosperity

- Financial breakthroughs are rooted in knowing and acting upon divine promises rather than depending solely on natural circumstances.

H3: Victory Over Fear and Doubt

- Recognizing the superiority of spiritual knowledge over sensory perceptions helps overcome negative mental states. Key Point: Kenyon emphasizes that victory in life hinges on which kind of knowledge the believer chooses to focus on. The more one feeds on God's Word, the more dominion and peace they experience.

H2: The Interplay Between the Two Knowledge Types

While Kenyon distinguishes between these two kinds of knowledge, he also explains their interaction: - Sensory knowledge is often the starting point for human understanding but should not be the final authority. - Spiritual knowledge builds upon and supersedes sensory perception, providing a higher truth. - The believer's challenge is to align their understanding with divine truths, especially in situations where sensory evidence contradicts spiritual promises. Practical Tip: Kenyon suggests that believers should feed on the Word consistently to renew their mind and develop spiritual insight, thereby enabling them to operate from a spiritual knowledge base rather than being dominated by sensory perceptions.

H2: The Transformative Power of Choosing the Right Knowledge

Kenyon's teachings reveal that the choice between these two types of knowledge is pivotal. This decision affects: - Mental and emotional stability: Focusing on spiritual truths brings peace amidst chaos. - Physical health: Faith in divine healing based on spiritual knowledge can lead to physical restoration. - Financial prosperity: Believing in divine provision based on God's promises leads to breakthroughs. - Spiritual growth: Developing discernment to distinguish and prioritize spiritual knowledge fosters maturity. Key Takeaway: Kenyon advocates for a deliberate shift from relying primarily on sensory knowledge to embracing and acting on spiritual knowledge. This shift unlocks divine power and aligns believers with God's victorious plan.

H2: Final Thoughts and Reflection

E.W. Kenyon's concept of "Two Kinds of Knowledge" remains profoundly relevant. It underscores a fundamental spiritual principle: the importance of choosing faith-based, divine truth over the limitations of physical perception. His teachings invite believers to elevate their understanding, renew their minds, and operate confidently in divine authority. For those seeking a practical pathway to spiritual victory, Kenyon's insights serve as a clarion call to prioritize

the knowledge of the Word—faith, divine promises, and spiritual realities—over the transient and often deceptive perceptions of the senses. Embracing this dichotomy not only transforms individual lives but also impacts communities and spheres of influence by bringing divine power into everyday circumstances. In essence, Kenyon's "Two Kinds of Knowledge" challenges us to see the unseen, believe the impossible, and live above the limitations of the physical realm by anchoring our understanding in divine truth.

Questions & Answers About two kinds of knowledge ew kenyon

No	Question	Answer
1	What are the two kinds of knowledge described by Ew Kenyon?	Ew Kenyon describes two types of knowledge: natural knowledge, which is acquired through human effort and learning, and spiritual knowledge, which is gained through divine revelation and faith.
2	How does Ew Kenyon differentiate between natural and spiritual knowledge?	Ew Kenyon differentiates them by emphasizing that natural knowledge is limited and based on worldly understanding, whereas spiritual knowledge is eternal, divine, and rooted in a relationship with God.
3	Why is the concept of two kinds of knowledge important in Ew Kenyon's teachings?	It highlights the importance of seeking spiritual understanding beyond mere intellectual learning, encouraging believers to pursue divine wisdom for a fulfilled spiritual life.
4	Can natural knowledge be sufficient for a Christian according to Ew Kenyon?	No, Ew Kenyon suggests that natural knowledge alone is insufficient; true understanding comes from spiritual knowledge, which is essential for spiritual growth and enlightenment.
5	How does Ew Kenyon suggest believers should prioritize these two kinds of knowledge?	He advocates for prioritizing spiritual knowledge through prayer, reading the Bible, and divine revelation, while recognizing natural knowledge as valuable but secondary to spiritual understanding.

6	What impact does understanding the two kinds of knowledge have on a believer's life according to EW Kenyon?	Understanding these distinctions helps believers focus on spiritual growth, deepen their faith, and rely on divine wisdom rather than solely on human reasoning for guidance and decision-making.
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