





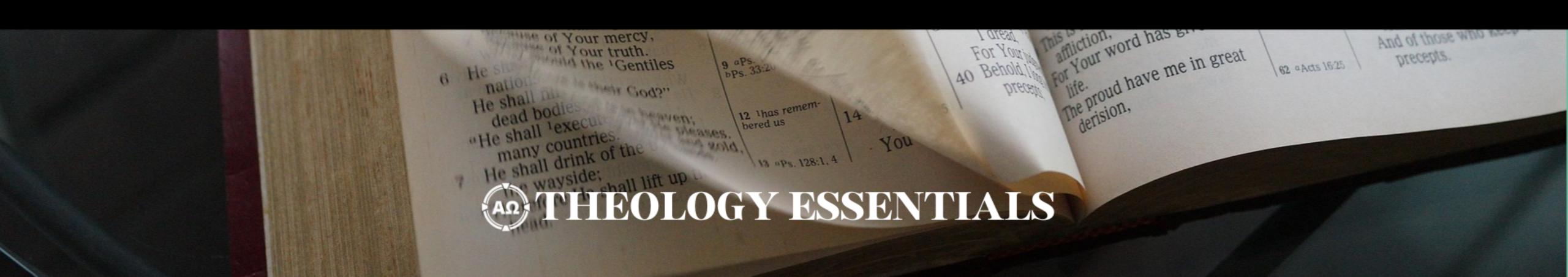
"Blessed is the man who walks not in the counsel of the wicked, nor stands in the way of sinners, nor sits in the seat of scoffers, but his delight is in the law of the LORD, and on his law he meditates day and night. He is a like a tree planted by streams of water that yields its fruit in its season, and its leaf does not wither."

~ Psalm 1:1-3 ~





SCRIPTURE





Chapter 1 - Why Study the Bible?

True happiness comes from knowledge of God in His Word.



Chapter 2 - Personal Bible Study and Private Interpretation

Private interpretation comes with sober responsibility of accurate interpretation.



Chapter 2 - Personal Bible Study and Private Interpretation

- Do Objective: based on facts rather than feelings or opinions: not influenced by feelings
- Not Subjective: Based on feelings or opinions rather than facts
- Do Exegesis: objective analysis of Scripture (follow the text, respects grammar, context and author's intent; "What is there")
- **Not** Eisegesis: subjective reading (insert own ideas into the text, wrong emphasis of text text, "What I think might be there")



- Hermeneutics: The science of bible interpretation
- First Rule Analogy of Faith
 Scripture interprets Scripture
- **Second rule** Interpret the Bible literally Literal versus Literalistic
- Third rule Literal interpretation and genre analysis



- Do Sola Scriptura: sufficiency of Scripture as our supreme authority in all spiritual matters.
- Not Solo Scriptura: rejects the church, creeds, confessions, and tradition as having any authority while embracing private judgment above all else



Where We Are Headed

- 4: Science of Interpretation, Part 2 (tonight)
- 5: Practical Rule for Bible Interpretation (Part 1)
- 6: Practical Rule for Bible Interpretation (Part 2)
- 7: Culture and the Bible
- 8: Practical Tools for Bible Study



6 More Hermeneutical Considerations



- 1. The Problem of Metaphor. Bible uses lots of metaphors.
 - Lord's Supper, "This is my body..." What is it?
 - "You are the salt of the earth..." What are we?
- Literal sense understands that metaphors are not literal, but are figures of speech



- Metaphor: implicit, inferred makes analogy by direct statement comparison of 2 unlike things
- Simile: explicit, comparison using words "like" and "as"



- 2. Literal Sense of the Passage vs. the Medieval Quadriga (every passage contained literal, moral, allegorical, anagogical)
- One meaning, many applications
- Analogy of faith (scripture using scripture) and literal sense are safeguards to interpretation
- Find the meaning authors have placed in the text



- 3. Grammatical-Historical Method
- Analogy of faith → Literal → grammar and history
- Use rules of grammar: words means things
- Logical relationships: "Therefore" "And" "But" ...
- Bible Arcing



18 Logical Relationships



Helping to spread a passion for the glory of

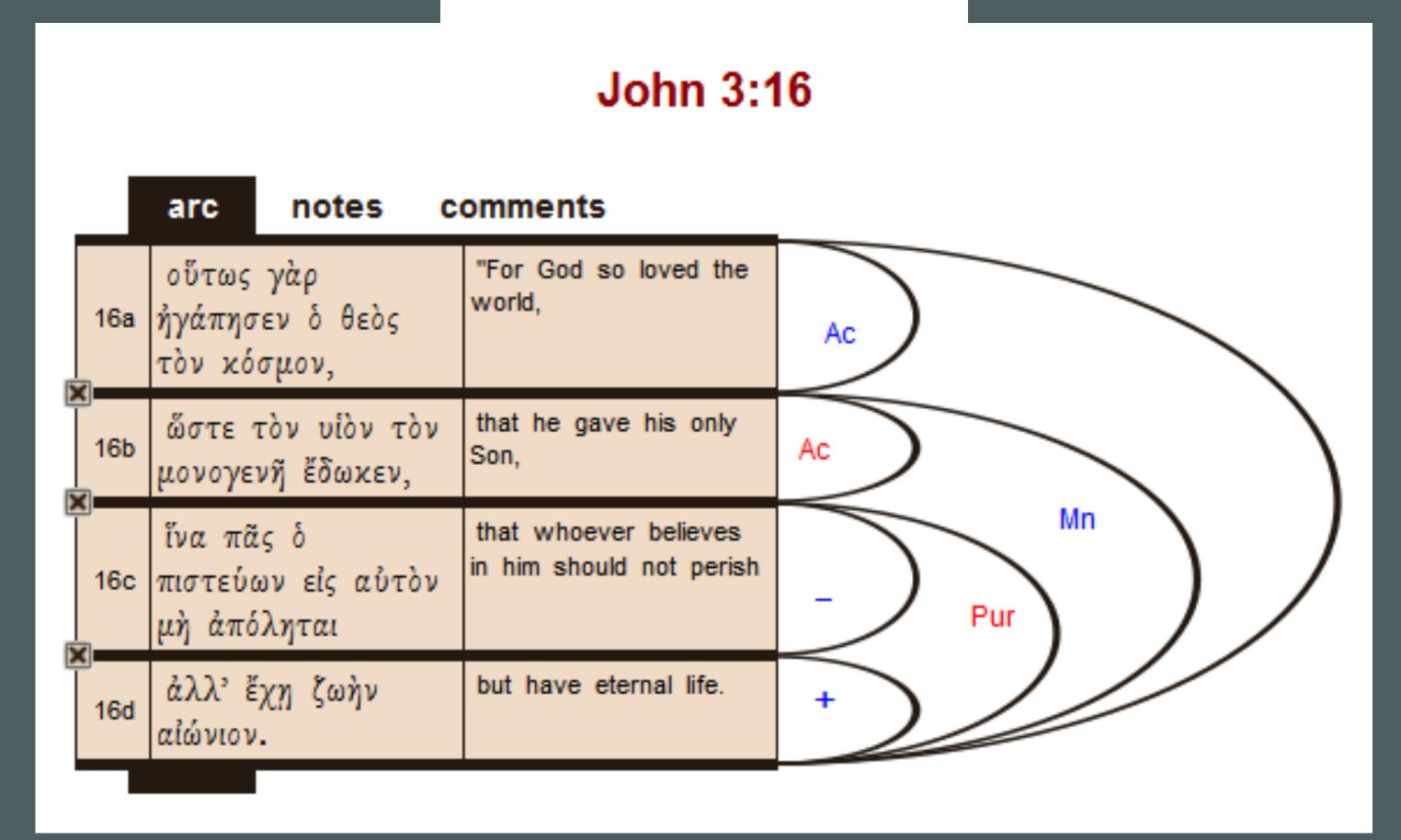
God through the careful study of His Word.

Locative (L): A statement and the place where it is true or can occur.

Conjunctions: where, wherever, omou.

Example: For where you go I will go (Ruth 1:16)

≜Biblearc





- 4. Source Criticism
- Somewhat helpful
- Knowing why helps us understand the what
- Explains relationship between human authors



- 5. Authorship and Dating
- Language changes in time
- Authorship and Dating are closely linked
- Error of hapax legomena



- 6. Grammatical Errors
- Bible not written in "Holy Spirit Greek"
- Inerrancy does not preclude grammatical errors
- Truth proclaimed is not in error
- Human authors are human





Of the Holy Scriptures
Chapter 1



Questions ???