



THEOLOGY ESSENTIALS

A background image showing a dense network of tree roots, likely from a large tree, spread out across the ground. The roots are light brown and contrast with the darker soil.

 REDEEMER
CHURCH

“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 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 ~



KNOWING

SCRIPTURE



THEOLOGY ESSENTIALS



Chapter 3 - Hermeneutics (Part 1)

- **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



Chapter 3 - Hermeneutics (Part 1)

- Hermeneutics: The science of bible interpretation
- **1st Rule** — Analogy of Faith
Scripture interprets Scripture
- **2nd Rule** — Interpret the Bible literally
Literal versus Literalistic
- **3rd Rule** — Literal Interpretation and Genre Analysis



Chapter 3 - Hermeneutics (Part 1)

- **4th Rule** — Problem of Metaphor
Metaphors are not literal
- **5th Rule** — Literal Sense of the Passage
→ Find the meaning authors
- **6th Rule** — Grammatical-Historical Method
Use rules of grammar
words means things



Chapter 3 - Hermeneutics (Part 2)

18 Logical Relationships



John 3:16

The 18 Logical Relationships

Coordinate Relationships

Series (1): Each proposition makes its own independent contribution to a whole.
Conjunctions: and, moreover, likewise, neither, nor, xai, kaì.
Example: warning everyone and teaching everyone with all wisdom (Colossians 1:28)

Progression (2): Like series, but each proposition is a further step toward a climax.
Conjunctions: then, and, moreover, furthermore, xai, kaì.
Example: The earth produces by itself, first the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear (Mark 4:28)

Alternative (3): Each proposition expresses a different possibility arising from a situation.
Conjunctions: or, but, while, on the other hand, ei, eán, eĩtí.
Example: Are you the one who is to come, or shall we look for another? (Matthew 11:3)

Support by Distinct Statement

Ground (4): A statement and the argument or reason for that statement (supporting proposition follows).
Conjunctions: for, because, since, yáti, ésti, émel, óti.
Example: Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven (Matthew 5:3)

Inference (5): A statement and the argument or reason for that statement (supporting proposition precedes).
Conjunctions: therefore, accordingly, óti, óti, óti.
Example: The end of all things is at hand; therefore be self-controlled and sober-minded (1 Peter 4:7)

Bilateral (6): A proposition that supports two other propositions, one preceding and one following.
Conjunctions: for, because, therefore, so, yáti, ésti, óti, óti.
Example: For the mind that is set on the flesh is hostile to God, for it does not submit to God's law; indeed, it cannot. Those who are in the flesh cannot please God. (Romans 8:7-8)

Action-Result (7): An action and a consequence or result which accompanies that action.
Conjunctions: so that, that, with the result that, óti.
Example: there arose a great storm on the sea, so that the boat was being swamped by the waves (Matthew 8:24)

Action-Purpose (8): An action and its intended result.
Conjunctions: in order that, so that, that, lest, ína, eĩtí.
Example: I say this in order that no one may delude you with plausible arguments (Colossians 2:4)

Conditionals (9): Like Action-Result except that the existence of the action is only potential and the result is contingent upon that action.
Conjunctions: if...then, provided that, except, unless, ei, eĩtí, eĩtí, eĩtí.
Example: If there is harm, then you shall pay life for life (Exodus 21:23)

Temporal (10): A statement and the occasion when it is true or can occur.
Conjunctions: when, whenever, after, before, óti, eĩtí, eĩtí.
Example: And when you test, do not look gloomy (Matthew 6:16)

Locative (11): A statement and the place where it is true or can occur.
Conjunctions: where, wherever, óti.
Example: For where you go I will go (Ruth 1:16)

Subordinate Relationships

Support by Restatement

Action-Manner (12): An action and a statement indicating the way or manner that action is carried out. This relationship can also be used to indicate means.
Conjunctions: in that, by, participles.
Example: He did good by giving you rains from heaven and fruitful seasons (Acts 14:17)

Comparison (13): An action and a statement that clarifies that action by showing what it is like.
Conjunctions: even as, as, as, like, just as, óti, eĩtí, eĩtí.
Example: Be imitators of me, as I am of Christ (1 Corinthians 11:1)

Negative-Positive (14): Two statements, one of which is denied so that the other is affirmed. This is also the relationship implicit in contrasting statements.
Conjunctions: not, but, óti.
Example: do not be foolish, but understand what the will of the Lord is (Ephesians 5:17)

Idea-Explanation (15): The relationship between an original statement and one clarifying its meaning. The clarifying proposition may expound on only one word of the associated arc or its entirety.
Conjunctions: that is, in other words, éti, yáti, yáti.
Example: Blessed are those whose lawless deeds are forgiven, and whose sins are covered; blessed is the man against whom the Lord will not count his sin (Romans 4:7-8)

Question-Answer (16): The statement of a question and the answer to that question.
Conjunctions: question mark.
Example: what does the Scripture say? Abraham believed God, and it was counted to him as righteousness (Romans 4:3)

Support by Contrary Statement

Concessive (17): A main clause that stands despite a contrary statement.
Conjunctions: although, though, yet, nevertheless, but, however, eĩtí, eĩtí.
Example: I intend always to remind you of these qualities, though you know them (2 Peter 1:12)

Situation-Response (18): A situation and its surprising or counter-intuitive response.
Conjunctions: and.
Example: How often would I have gathered my children together as a hen gathers her brood under her wings, and you were not willing (Matthew 23:37)

Helping to spread a passion for the glory of God through the careful study of His Word.

arc	notes	comments
16a	οὕτως γὰρ ἠγάπησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν κόσμον,	"For God so loved the world," Ac
16b	ὥστε τὸν υἱὸν τὸν μονογενῆ ἔδωκεν,	that he gave his only Son, Ac
16c	ἵνα πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν μὴ ἀπόληται	that whoever believes in him should not perish Mn Pur
16d	ἀλλ' ἔχει ζωὴν αἰώνιον.	but have eternal life. +



Practical Rules for Bible Interpretation (Part 1)

5 (of 11) Practical Rules for Interpretation



Practical Rules for Bible Interpretation (Part 1)

- Basic and necessary rules:
 1. **Read the Bible like any other book**
Apply *sensus literalis* → Still pray and seek illumination
 2. **Read the Bible “existentially”**
Get personally involved
*** Luther’s quote, p. 75



Practical Rules for Bible Interpretation (Part 1)

DEFINITIONS:

IMPLICIT

Not expressed directly,
but still understood
because of words used



EXPLICIT

Stated directly,
clearly, and fully



Practical Rules for Bible Interpretation (Part 1)

3. **Interpret Historic Narratives By the Didactic Epistles (didactic) interpret the Gospels**
Recognizes the role of the Apostles
4. **Interpret the Implicit by the Explicit**
 - ***When** implicit **contradicts** explicit, **reject** implicit
 - ***Too much** can be read into the text (implications)Calvinist **versus** Armenian debate example



Practical Rules for Bible Interpretation (Part 1)

5. Determine Carefully the Meaning of Words

Words mean things

Etymology: meaning changes throughout history

Some words have multiple meanings

Be careful to not read entire doctrines into a word





Chapter 3 - Hermeneutics (Part 2)

1689

Of the Holy Scriptures
Chapter 1



Chapter 3 - Hermeneutics (Part 2)

Questions ???