

#4 THE APPLICATION FACTOR

All Scripture has _____ basic applications.

1) _____

All Scripture has a single, obvious meaning rooted in the context of History, grammar and literary usage – thus the historical application.

- a. **KEY:** The Bible is unlike any other book of religious writings in that it is primarily a book of _____ and its history is **true**. Our God has chosen to work within the framework of time and space. It is important to note that the Bible has _____ been proven to be **historically** incorrect. Mark it down – rest assured!
- b. Every _____, _____, and _____ is real. Everything we read actually took place (or will take place) and existed **historically**, unless God tells us otherwise (IE. parables or symbolism – example – “Hear the parable of the ...”)
- c. This historical application concerns:
 - Bible Characters (_____)
 - Geography (_____)
 - Chronology (_____)
 - Experiences (_____)

KEY: You must _____ understand the history of any given passage before you will properly comprehend other basic applications. If you misunderstand the history, you will _____ the obvious and literal meaning of scripture.

2) _____

- a. The word _____ simply means “teaching.” In every thing that God says, He is always interested in teaching us something.
- b. The biblical usages of the word _____ (it has a two-fold meaning or usage):
 - God uses historical events to teach a _____ practical truth – how to do something.
 - God uses historical events to teach a _____ truth – a future prophecy.

KEY: God establishes His eternal truths through _____ that always stands sure throughout the entire Bible.

3) _____

- a. This “old” book applies to my life _____. Every book, chapter, and verse _____ to me right now, somehow. The question we must always ask is this,

“How must I apply what the Bible says to my personal life?”
- b. All scripture has a **devotional** application - 2 Timothy 3:16-17 – memorize it!

Note: This factor is also referred to as _____ or _____ application.

God's purpose in Scripture – watch how this is defined in Scripture...

1 Corinthians 10:1-12 See verses 6 and 11

Romans 15:4 “For our learning...that we might have hope”

Ecclesiastes 1:9; 3:15 History repeats itself; therefore...we should learn from it! (men don't)

John 5:39; 46-47 Ask yourself: How did Moses write of Jesus? Did he?

The Bible is a _____ Book.

...to see the pictures best you must put on your “_____ -D Glasses.”

Some examples:

a. Cain and Abel

History – Cain kills his brother Abel in a fit of anger

Doctrine – These brothers set the stage for a series of pairs in Scripture illustrating the battle between Christ and Antichrist.

Devotion – Many, many things to be learned – salvation by grace vs. human works!

b. The Brasen Serpent (*Numbers 21:4-9*)

History – this is a true story – it really happened

Doctrine – the cross of Christ

Devotion – there is always a price to pay when you don't believe God...

c. The Book of Job

History – Job, a good man, is attacked by Satan through no fault of his own

Doctrine – it demonstrates God's people (Jews) during the Tribulation Period

Devotion – how to deal with trials, suffering and attacks from the devil!

d. The Strange Woman of Proverbs (*Prov 21:19; 5:3-7; 6:20-24; 7:1-5*)

History – Solomon writes faithful advice to his son

Doctrine – points to all false religious systems; Israel in Tribulation being persecuted by the “whore that sitteth on many waters” – Rev 17:1-6

Devotion – common sense to all men and women on avoiding bad relationships, etc.

**** WARNING ****

This Bible study factor is not to be confused with the **ABSTRACT** method of Bible study developed by the epitome of all false teachers, *Adamantius Origen*. He developed what is known as the “*Allegorical _____ of Bible Study*” ...

It is a method of reasoning that draws everything down to a metaphorical, figurative, or symbolic perspective. The danger, when applied as a method of Bible study, is that any passage is subject to the _____ or personal perspectives of the reader. This leaves the passage open for assorted types of interpretation that likely have nothing to do with what God is actually imparting. Who cares what someone thinks it means...what does it _____! Be careful of Bible studies that go “...read a verse then say, “What do you think it means?”

KEY: The Bible says what it means, and means what it says. Anytime we apply the _____ basic applications to scripture, we must allow the biblical _____ to dictate the clear meaning.