

# HERMENEUTICS

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## Types

- Resemblance: Notable correspondence or similarity. between type and antitype.
- Historical Reality: In both Antitype and type. Real persons , events or things
- Prefiguring: A predictive or foreshadowing element. It looks ahead
- Heightening: Antitype is always superior to the Type
- Divine Design: Resemblances planned by God
- New Testament Designation: May not be explicit but may be implied

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**Symbolism** – *Symballe (A throwing together)* Mostly used in Prophecy. Symbols and types are both representative of something else. However, a type represents something to come, but a symbol has no time reference.

Reasons: Dreams or Modern concepts seen through an ancient eye

- a. Three things to be mindful of; **The object, The referent, The meaning**
- b. Symbols are generally based in reality
- c. Determine the meaning or resemblance to the referent
- d. Look for resemblances or references elsewhere in Scripture
- e. One referent may have several symbols
- f. Just because a verse contains a symbol does not mean everything is a symbol
- g. The symbol must be an illustration of NT truth (consistency) Recognize that the OT and NT teach the same truth

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## Parables

- Note the Story's Natural Meaning
- Determine the Problem, Question, or Situation That Prompted the Parable
- Ascertain the Main Truth Being Illustrated by the Parable
- Validate the Main Truth of the Parable with Direct Teaching of Scripture
- Note the Actual or Intended Response of the Hearer

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<u>Parable</u>	<u>Allegory</u>
Has one major point of comparison	Has many points of comparison
True to life	May be true to life or fictitious
Interpretation, if given, usually occurs after the story (or sometimes at the beginning)	The interpretations of the points are intertwined in the story
Is an extended metaphor	Is an extended simile

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## Why Study prophecy?

- Prophecy comforts
- Prophecy calms
- Prophecy converts
- Prophecy cleanses
- Prophecy compels
- Prophecy clarifies

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Guidelines to be followed when interpreting prophecy

- Follow normal principles of hermeneutics: historical, grammatical, literary...
- Take words in their normal grammatical sense
- Consider the literary elements
- View prophecy as focusing primarily on the Messiah and His reign
- Recognize the principle of foreshortening
- Look for God's built-in interpretations
- Comparing parallel passages
- Look for prophecies that are fulfilled and prophecies that are yet to be fulfilled

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## **BIBLE NUMBERS**

1. Unity, Primacy
2. Division
3. Divine Fullness, Perfection
4. The earth; Material Creation
5. Grace, Favor
6. Man, Man's Wisdom and Labor
7. Completion, Spiritual Perfection
8. New Birth, New Creation, New Beginnings
9. God's Visitation, Judgment; as 3 x 3, it signifies the Gift and Fruits of the Spirit
10. Divine Order; Law
11. Imperfection, Disorder
12. Divine Authority; Governmental Perfection
13. Depravity and Rebellion
14. Release, Deliverance
15. New Direction
16. Love
17. Victory
18. Bondage, Oppression
19. Faith
20. Redemption
40. Trials, Probation, Testings
50. Holy Spirit, Pentecost, Jubilee
70. Universality, Restoration of All Things