

# JOURNEY THROUGH JONAH

## A SIX WEEKS COURSE – HOW TO STUDY

### HISTORICAL HERMENEUTIC – The Times and Cultures of the Day

The Historical principle is the background material to any particular passage, be that a verse, a paragraph, a chapter, a book, the Old Testament, or the New Testament. What is happening behind what is written, or alongside what is written? What are the times like? When was a particular book written? Where were the Bible authors when they wrote? Who was in charge? Who is the audience at any given time? Does the passage deal with Israel? Is Israel in the land of promise or wandering in the wilderness? What Gentile groups are involved? Is Israel unified or divided? When were certain world powers in power? In the New Testament who were the Scribes, the Pharisees, the Sadducees? To whom was the Book of Galatians written? What do Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon have in common?

“The best background information we have for the Old Testament prophetic books is the history books of the Old Testament, especially Genesis, Exodus, Numbers, Joshua, Judges, 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings, Ezra, and Nehemiah. The prophets commonly stated who was king at the time of the prophecy. This allows the student to find the appropriate section of the history books to study for the historical context. To understand the background and context for New Testament books, the first source is the Book of Acts.” Grant Hawley, LET THE TEXT SPEAK.

Most any Study Bible will have background material about each book. Commentaries will also provide background material.

In the study of Paul’s book to the Philippians, what would be the first MAJOR observation you would make in verse one?

Where would we find some essential background to the Book of Philippians?

Pressing on to 1 Corinthians –

Jonah 3 – Observations –

Jonah 1 and 2 – Possible Interpretations –

Titles of chapters, paragraphs –