

## Lecture 1.1 — The Doctrine of Scripture

### Session 1: Theological Presuppositions for Hermeneutics

**Big Idea:** You can't read the Bible right if you don't know what the Bible is.

#### Key Doctrines of Scripture

Inspiration	Inerrancy	Sufficiency
<i>Theopneustos</i> = "God-breathed." The Holy Spirit worked through human authors so that their words are God's Word.	The Bible is completely true in all that it affirms.  Because God cannot lie, His Word cannot lie.	Scripture contains everything necessary for salvation, godliness, and ministry.
<b>Verbal Inspiration</b> = every word is inspired.	Inerrancy applies to the original manuscripts, but our translations are trustworthy.	Not exhaustive (doesn't answer every scientific or historical question).
<b>Plenary Inspiration</b> = all of Scripture is inspired.	Inerrancy allows for normal language (figures of speech, poetry, everyday descriptions).	Scripture is the final authority in faith and practice.
What Scripture says, God says.		

#### How Doctrine Shapes Hermeneutics

**Inspiration** → We read with reverence | **Inerrancy** → We interpret with precision. |

**Sufficiency** → We submit to Scripture as our final authority.

#### Common Distortions

1. Treating Scripture as a **magic book**
2. Treating Scripture as a **moral rulebook only**
3. Treating Scripture as a **mere human document**
4. Treating Scripture as **culturally trapped**

## Lecture 1.2 – The Spirit in Hermeneutics

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**Big Idea:** You can't understand the Word of God without the Spirit of God.

#### Illumination

- **Definition:** The Spirit opens our eyes to see, love, and obey God's Word.
- **Not:** New revelation, secret codes, gut feelings, or shortcuts.
- **Is:** Clarity, conviction, joy, obedience, and Christ-exalting insight (1 Cor. 2:12–14).

#### Sanctification

- **Word as Means of Grace:** The Spirit uses Scripture to make us holy (John 17:17).
- **Holiness = Insight:** Sin blinds; obedience sharpens (Heb. 3:13; John 7:17).

#### Dual Authorship

- **Definition:** Scripture is fully God's Word and fully human words (2 Pet. 1:21).
- **Implications:**
  - Study the author's intent.
  - Expect divine unity.
  - Read Christ-centered.

**Lecture 1.3 — Christ as the Center of Scripture**  
**Session 1: Theological Presuppositions for Hermeneutics**

**Big Idea:** You will misread the Bible if you miss Jesus.

**The Bible Is a Unified, Christ-Centered Story (Luke 24:25–27)**

- **Biblical Theology Lens: Layered** – later builds on earlier | **Progressive** – unfolds over time | **Typological** – foreshadows Christ | **Covenantal** – God’s plan through covenants | **Climactic** – all fulfilled in Christ.

**Jesus Is the “Yes” to Every Promise (2 Cor. 1:20)**

- He is: The True Israel, The Greater Moses, The Final Temple, The Eternal David, The New Covenant.
- **Example:** Exodus & the Rock (1 Cor. 10:1–4)
  - Red Sea = death & resurrection | Rock = Christ struck for us

**Two Wrong Ways to Read Scripture**

**Flat Reading** – All history, no Christ.

- Ex: Day of Atonement w/o seeing Jesus as Priest & Sacrifice.

**Self-Centered Reading** – All about me, not Christ.

- Ex: Jer. 29:11 as personal success instead of covenant fulfilled in Christ.

**4 H’s Framework (Luke 24:28–35, 45)**

1. **History** – What’s happening in the text?
2. **Him** – How does this point to Christ?
3. **Hope** – What future does this anticipate?
4. **How** – How should I live in light of Christ’s victory?