



STRUCTURAL

I. Law of Comparison or Contrast

D-What is the meaning of each of the elements?
D-What is the similarity/difference between them and what is the meaning?

R-Why is the similarity/difference stressed?
I-What does the comparison/contrast imply?

II. Law of Recurrence (includes repetition and continuity)

D-What does the recurring element mean?
R-Why does the author use it recurrently?

I-What are the full implications of its recurring use?

III. Law of Climax or Cruciality

D-What is the meaning of the critical portion?
D-How does what precedes lead to it and how does what follows flow from it?

R-Why is this climax/cruciality used?
I-What are its implications?

IV. Law of Particularization or Generalization

D-What is the meaning of the general statement and of the particular statement(s)?

D-How does the general statement illuminate the particular statement(s) and how does the particular statement(s) illuminate the general statement?

R-Why use such particularization/generalization?
I-What does it imply?

V. Law of Cause and Effect or Means and Purpose

D-What is meant by the cause(s) or purpose and by the effect(s) or means?

D-How do the cause(s) and effect(s) relate? How do the means serve as an instrument for realizing the end?

R-Why is cause/effect or means/purpose used?
I-What is implied by this?

VI. Law of Introduction or Summarization

D-What is the meaning of the preparatory or summary material?

D-How does the preparatory material prepare you for what follows? How does the summary summarize the materials?

R-Why use introduction/summarization?
I-What is implied?

VII. Law of Interrogation

D-What is the meaning of the question (problem) and of the answer (solution)?

D-How does the answer resolve the question?
R-Why use interrogation?
I-What does it imply?

D=Definitional
R=Rational
I=Implicational

Note: Implicational questions must be answered for the original audience, and for myself or my audience. (Two answers)

LITERARY GENRES

PROSE

- 📖 Historical
- 📖 Narrative
- 📖 Prophecy
- 📖 Wisdom Literature
- 📖 Apocalyptic
- 📖 Gospel
- 📖 Epistles
- 📖 Discourse



POETRY

- 📖 Synonymous Parallelism
- 📖 Antithetical Parallelism
- 📖 Synthetic Parallelism

LITERARY FORMS

- 📖 Parable
- 📖 Riddle
- 📖 Proverb
- 📖 Allegory
- 📖 Questions

FIGURES OF SPEECH

- 📖 Simile
- 📖 Metaphor
- 📖 Overstatement
- 📖 Hyperbole
- 📖 Pun
- 📖 Paradox
- 📖 Irony

HISTORY OF BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION

- Jewish or Rabbinic School
- Ezra — Literalism e.g. Nehemiah 8:8
- Later Rabbis — Letterism e.g. Midrash and tradition
- Aristobulus, Philo — Allegorical
Problem: mix scripture and Greek philosophical tradition
- Patristic Period — Alexandria and Antioch Schools 70-400
- Medieval Period — Scholastic School 400-1500
- Reformation Period — Reformed School 1500-1600
- Post-Reformation — Pietistic School 1600-1800
- Rationalism — Liberal, Neo-Orthodox, and Evangelical Schools 1800-present.

Experience

Reason

**Authority
for
Life**

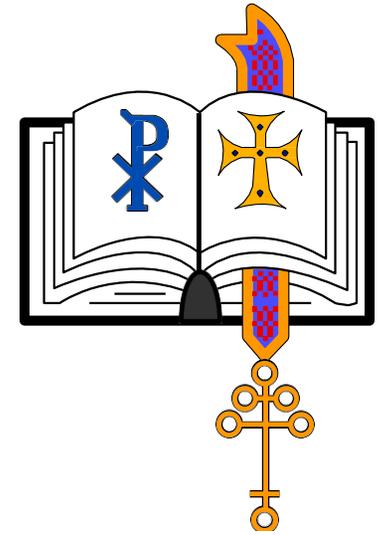
Tradition

Scripture

The Wesleyan Quadrilateral

BIBLE

FOR MINISTRY INTERPRETATION



*“And the WORD became flesh and lived among us,
and we have seen his glory,
the glory as of a father’s only son,
full of grace and truth...
From his fullness we have all received,
grace upon grace.” Jn 1:14,16*

*“Long ago God spoke to our ancestors
in many and various ways by the prophets,
but in these last days he has spoken to us
by a Son, whom he appointed heir of all
things,*

*through whom he also created the worlds.
He is the reflection of God’s glory
and the exact imprint of God’s very being,
and he sustains all things by his powerful
word.” Heb 1:1-3a*



**HERMENEUTICS IS THE
SCIENCE AND ART OF
INTERPRETATION**

**INDUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY
CONSISTS OF THREE PHASES:**

1. **Observation** of characteristics of the text ... (*Theological Truth/Theme*)

- repetition
- compare/contrast
- grammar
- arrangement
- context



in terms of **L**iterary, **H**istorical/cultural, or **T**heological forms used. List selected observations as summaries, or comparisons and contrasts.

2. **Interpretation:**

Identify & title paragraphs & tone of each section. *Transformational Life Truth*

Ask questions of an observation

- Definitional "Who or what is ____?"
- Rational "Why is ____used?" or "How is ____used?"
- Implicational "So what?"

Nota Bene: CORRELATION:

- Scripture must interpret scripture, and interpretation must give the *sensus plenior*, the full sense of Scripture.

3. **Application:** "What does the passage mean today?" *Personal Life Truth*

- √ Identify the central truth of the scripture.
- √ Identify the need of my life that the scripture has brought to light.
- √ Develop a plan of action that is specific and measurable.
- √ Create a check or accountability measure to make sure the plan is done — a person, journal, etc.

BASIC BIBLE KNOWLEDGE



Be able to draw a map of Israel and locate:

- ⊗ Coastal Plain, Shephelah, Central Highlands, Jordan Rift Valley, and Trans-Jordanian Plateau.
- ⊗ Sea of Galilee, Jordan River, Dead Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Gulfs of Suez & Aqbah; Way of the Sea & Way of the Kings
- ⊗ Northern Kingdom, Southern Kingdom (928 BC)
- ⊗ Galilee, Samaria, Judea
- ⊗ Dan, Beersheba, Jericho, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Tekoa, Bethel, and Nazareth.

Be able to identify the following dates:



- 1440 BC—Moses /Egypt
- 1006 BC—David/Jerusalem
- AD 30—^ Jesus
- 928 BC—Divided Kingdom/S&N
- AD 49—Acts 15
- AD 64—Peter/ Paul death
- 721 BC—N King/Assyria
- AD 70—
- 586 BC—S King/Babylon
- Jerusalem>Rome
- 516 BC—Return/Ezra/Neh.
- AD 90-96—
- 164 BC—Maccabees
- Domitian
- 5-4 BC—Birth of Jesus
- persecution ?

Be able to draw a map of the Mediterranean World and locate the following places:



- ⊗ Italy, Rome
- ⊗ Greece, Corinth
- ⊗ Crete, Cyprus
- ⊗ Asia Minor, Ephesus, Antioch of Syria
- ⊗ Egypt, Alexandria
- ⊗ Mesopotamia, Euphrates, Tigris, Assyria, Nineveh, Babylonia, Babylon

Be able to identify the following people:

- ☺ Abraham
- ☺ Moses
- ☺ Joshua
- ☺ Saul
- ☺ David
- ☺ Solomon
- ☺ Herod the Great
- ☺ Rehoboam
- ☺ Peter
- ☺ Jeroboam I
- ☺ James
- ☺ Isaiah
- ☺ John
- ☺ Josiah
- ☺ Paul
- ☺ Jeremiah
- ☺ Ezra
- ☺ Barnabas
- ☺ Seleucid/ Ptolemaic
- ☺ Juda Maccabee (Hasmoneans)



Be able to identify the following:

- Torah — Law
- Nebiim — Prophets
- Kethubim — Writings
- Priest/Prophet
- Heart—mind, will, emotions
- Covenant
- Megillot—5 small books
- Shema—Deuteronomy 6
- Hieroglyphic Writing—picture
- Cuneiform Writing—stylus on clay
- Dead Sea Scrolls & Essenes
- Pharisees & Sadducees
- Magnificat—Luke 1:46ff.
- High Priestly Prayer—John 17
- Akkadian—Cuneiform/Sumerian
- Ebla & Ugarit—link with Hebrew
- Aramaic



Know the Major Fasts and Feasts of the Bible:

October

Rosh Hoshana. Head of the Year

December
Hanukkah.

Dedication or Lights Feast
John 10:22



March

Purim Feast

Bkgd. Esther 9:26-28

Book read: **Esther**

March-April

Pesach. Feast of Passover.

Bkgd. Exodus 12:6; Leviticus 23

Book read: **Song of Songs**

May-June

Shavuot. Feast of Pentecost or Weeks

Bkgd. Exodus 23:16; Leviticus 23

Book read: **Ruth**

July-August

Ninth of Ab. Destruction of

Jerusalem

Book read: **Lamentations**

September-October

Yom Kippur. Atonement.

Bkgd. Leviticus 16; Leviticus 23

Succot. Feast of Tabernacles or

Booths

Bkgd. Nehemiah 8; Leviticus 23

Book read: **Ecclesiastes**