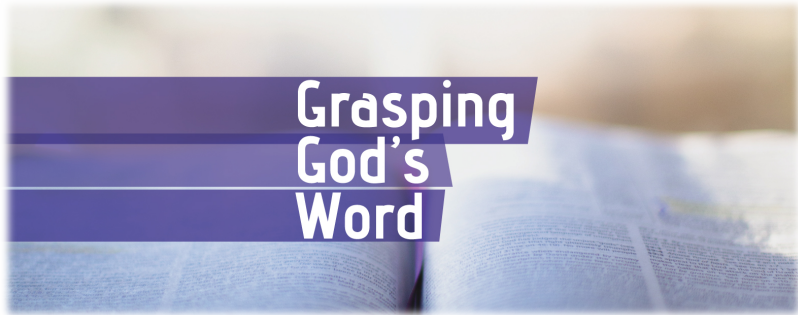


## Part 1: Weeks 1–6



## GHCC Adult Education: CLASS NORMS

**COMMITMENT TO CONFIDENTIALITY** Our Classes, while open, are considered CONFIDENTIAL when anything is shared that might be personal in nature. Please exercise discernment and avoid gossip.

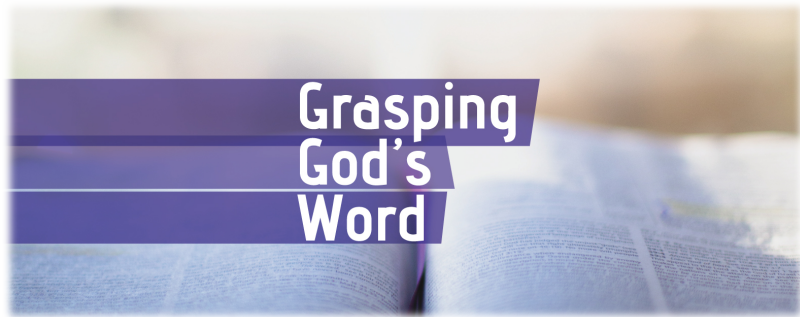
**COMMITMENT TO WELL-BALANCED CLASS SHARING** We ask all class members to be aware of the amount of time they have shared, and to not monopolize sharing opportunities.

**COMMITMENT TO STAYING ON TOPIC** While much of theology is connected, we ask that questions/comments stay focused on the topic at hand. This will help accomplish class objectives, and will show respect for the other class participants.

**COMMITMENT TO NOT INTERRUPT** We ask that you do not interrupt when someone is talking during a class discussion.

**COMMITMENT TO NOT TO FIX OTHERS** The class environment provides the freedom to safely share and process theological ideas. While the teacher has the duty to safeguard sound doctrine and maintain an orderly classroom, we ask class participants to engage in gentle and kind interactions with one another, refraining from judging, shaming, or excessively advising others.

**COMMITMENT TO TRUST** As brothers & sisters in Christ, we expect that maturity and reconciliation will be used anytime a conflict may arise within a class, especially involving theological or personality differences with others (including the teacher). This means that we first must assume the best of intentions in others, and fill any questionable interactions with trust, and not with suspicion or ill-motive. If a situation arises where you have a question or concern, or have been offended, please contact the teacher, the Adult Education Coordinator, or a pastor as soon as possible to engage in reconciliation.



**Tuesdays: 6/8—8/31 (no 7/6)**

**Where: 130**

**Class website:**

<https://www.theologyclass.org/ggw21>

Book

Class Notes

Weekly videos/articles

Grasping God's Word: Syllabus—Summer 2021

Check the class webpage each week for articles/videos pertaining to that topic

- Each reading/assignment should be completed prior to that week's class
  - Assignments are not turned in, and are for your edification
  - Extra resource: The Golden Hills Podcast "Word Saturated" series from the Fall 2020
- Book: The updated (2020) "Journey Into God's Word" book has changed some of its chapters.
- Please follow the title/content of the reading

**Week 1: Christocentric Hermeneutics & Biblical Theology**

**Assignment:**  
Watch videos & read articles on TheologyClass.org/GGW21

**Week 2: What is Theology & Bible Translations**

**Assignment:**  
Read Luke 15:1-32 in the following three translations ESV, NIV, and KJV  
Note any differences/similarities that you find interesting  
You can do this for free on [www.BibleGateway.com](http://www.BibleGateway.com)

**JIGW Reading:**  
Chapter 7

**Week 3: The Interpretive Journey, Levels of Meaning, Word Studies, Who Controls the Meaning?**

**Assignment:**  
Find 30 observations in Luke 15:1-2 (make a list)  
Don't make any interpretations/applications—just observations  
Word Study:  
1. Watch the video on [www.TheologyClass.org/GGW21](http://www.TheologyClass.org/GGW21) for instructions on "how to do a word study" (located in the week 3 video playlist)  
2. Look up Luke 15:15 on [www.StudyLight.org](http://www.StudyLight.org) and do a word study on the word "hired"  
3. What did you find?

**JIGW Reading:**  
Chapters 1 & 2

**Week 4: How to Read Paragraphs & Discourses, & The Literary Context**

**Assignment:**  
Reading Luke 15:1-32, how should this chapter be organized/structured?  
How many parables does Jesus tell in this chapter?

**JIGW Reading:**  
Chapters 3 & 6

**Class Description:**

In *Grasping God's Word*, we will learn the basic tools to interpret and study the Bible. This includes looking at Bible translations, the historical background of the books, the different biblical genres, and ultimately seeing how Jesus is at the center of the biblical story.

**Class Details:**

**When:** Tuesdays 6/8/2021—8/30/2021  
**Time:** 7:00pm—9:00pm  
**Where:** GHCC room 129 (and Zoom)  
**Registration:** [Click HERE](#)  
**Teacher:** Winnie Angelo

**CLASS RESOURCES**

Calendar  
Class Notes (PDF)  
PowerPoint (PDF)  
Resources  
Book (*Journey Into God's Word*)

**CLASS AUDIO**



**CLASS VIDEOS (Zoom)**



Articles/Books	Homework Videos	
<b>Week 1:</b> 3 Ways to Define Biblical Theology Christocentric Hermeneutics American Gospel: Christ Alone (Netflix)	Week 1	Week 2
<b>Week 2:</b> Why Do We Use the ESV? (GH Podcast, audio) For There is the Kingdom since Biblegateway.com An Inside Look at Bible Translation Translation Priority: Three Views How to Read the Bible and Do Theology Well	Week 3	Week 4
<b>Week 3:</b> 10 Tips for Getting Started Studying the Bible 3 Steps for Studying the Bible	Week 5	Week 6
<b>Week 4:</b> 3 Ways Not To Do Word Studies	Week 7	Week 8
<b>Week 5:</b> Seminal Article Misreading Scripture w/ Western Eyes (book) Jesus Through Middle Eastern Eyes (book) Holman Illustrated Bible Dictionary (book) The New Bible Commentary (book) Cultural Backgrounds Study Bible IVP Background Commentary NT (book) IVP Background Commentary OT (book)	Week 9	Week 10
<b>Week 6:</b> Praying Meaningfully (GH Podcast, audio) Praying the Bible (book) How to Pray Using Scripture How Do I Pray the Bible The Praying God (book)	Week 11	Week 12
<b>Week 7:</b> Can We Imitate the Epistles at face value What is an Epistle? Reading Letters		
<b>Week 8:</b>		



## Grasping God's Word—Week 1

**Christocentric Hermeneutics & Biblical Theology**

**Assignment:**

- Watch videos/read articles on [TheologyClass.org/GGW21](http://TheologyClass.org/GGW21)

**Terms of the week:**

**Biblical Theology:** A way of reading the Bible that looks for themes that run throughout the biblical story.

**Christocentric (Christ-centered):** To see Christ at the center of the biblical story.

**Exegesis:** To draw the intended meaning out of a text.

**Foreshadowing:** When something is anticipated in the future (e.g., God installs priests to serve sacrifices in Israel; foreshadowing/anticipating the eternal priesthood of Jesus)

**Hermeneutics:** The theory and art of interpreting a text.

**Typology (type/antitype):** This is a literary device that introduces characters, places, events, sayings, or institutions that God specifically designed to correspond to, and predictively prefigure, their antitype fulfillment. For instance, Adam, Moses, and David are all a type of Christ (with Christ being the antitype).

### TERMS OF THE WEEK

**Biblical Theology:** A way of reading the Bible that looks for themes that run throughout the biblical story.

**Christocentric (Christ-centered):** To see Christ at the center of the biblical story.

**Exegesis:** To draw the intended meaning out of a text.

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## I. WHAT IS THE BIBLE ABOUT?

### A. PURPOSE OF THE BIBLE

1. What is the Bible about?
2. Jesus said the Bible was about himself:
  - a. John 5:39, 45-47 You diligently study the Scriptures because you think that by them you possess eternal life. These are the Scriptures that testify about me... 45“But do not think I will accuse you before the Father. Your accuser is Moses, on whom your hopes are set. 46If you believed Moses, you would believe me, for he wrote about me. 47But since you do not believe what he wrote, how are you going to believe what I say?”
  - b. Luke 24:27, 44-46
  - c. Christ-centered (**Christocentric**)

## I. WHAT IS THE BIBLE ABOUT?

### A. PURPOSE OF THE BIBLE

3. Ultimate purpose of the Bible
  - a. God reveals Himself through His Son
  - b. To demonstrate His redemption of creation
  - c. In order to transform people into Christ's image
  - d. The Bible isn't a moral-guide book/behavior manual
  - e. Jesus is the hero of the Bible (Genesis—Revelation)

## II. WHERE IS JESUS IN THE TEXT?

### A. JESUS IN THE OT

1. Every story stands in relation to Jesus
  - a. Every page of scripture directly, or indirectly, speaks of Christ
  - b. Because he was always the plan of God to redeem creation to Himself
  - c. 2 Cor 1:20 For all the promises of God find their Yes in him. That is why it is through him that we utter our Amen to God for his glory. 21

## II. WHERE IS JESUS IN THE TEXT?

### B. QUESTIONS TO ASK:

1. How does the OT pre-reveal Christ?
  - a. How to find Jesus where Jesus isn't mentioned?



## II. WHERE IS JESUS IN THE TEXT?

### B. QUESTIONS TO ASK:

2. Is the OT story showing:

a. Prediction

i. Is 53:5 But he was wounded for our transgressions; he was crushed for our iniquities; upon him was the chastisement that brought us peace, and with his stripes we are healed.

## II. WHERE IS JESUS IN THE TEXT?

### B. QUESTIONS TO ASK:

2. Is the OT story showing:

b. A type of Christ? (**typology**)

i. **David**: The great king sitting on the throne of Jerusalem, a man after God's heart

ii. **Jesus**: The greatest king who sits on God's throne in the New Jerusalem and rules the world, the God-man who is completely pure in heart

## II. WHERE IS JESUS IN THE TEXT?

### B. QUESTIONS TO ASK:

2. Is the OT story showing:

c. **Foreshadowing**

i. Sacrifices/Law are just a shadow of the good things to come

Heb 10:1 For since the law has but a shadow of the good things to come instead of the true form of these realities, it can never, by the same sacrifices that are continually offered every year, make perfect those who draw near...)

## III. WHY DO WE READ IT THIS WAY?

### A. THIS IS HOW THE NT AUDIENCE READ THE OT

1. Is 40:3 A voice cries: "In the wilderness prepare the way of the LORD; make straight in the desert a highway for our God. (Cf. Malachi 3:1)

a. Mark 1:2-3 As it is written in Isaiah the prophet, "Behold, I send my messenger before your face, who will prepare your way, the voice of one crying in the wilderness: Prepare the way of the Lord, make his paths straight."

### III. WHY DO WE READ IT THIS WAY?

#### A. THIS IS HOW THE NT AUDIENCE READ THE OT

2. Joel 2:28 And it shall come to pass afterward, that I will pour out my Spirit on all flesh; your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, and your young men shall see visions. 29Even on the male and female servants in those days I will pour out my Spirit.

a. Acts 2:16-17 But this is what was uttered through the prophet Joel: 17 “And in the last days it shall be, God declares, that I will pour out my Spirit on all flesh, and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams

### III. WHY DO WE READ IT THIS WAY?

#### A. THIS IS HOW THE NT AUDIENCE READ THE OT

3. Ps 102:25-27 O my God... Of old you laid the foundation of the earth, and the heavens are the work of your hands. 26They will perish, but you will remain; they will all wear out like a garment. You will change them like a robe, and they will pass away, 27 but you are the same, and your years have no end.

a. Heb 1:8, 10-12 But of the Son he says... 10 “You, Lord, laid the foundation of the earth in the beginning, and the heavens are the work of your hands; 11they will perish, but you remain; they will all wear out like a garment, 12like a robe you will roll them up, like a garment they will be changed. But you are the same, and your years will have no end.”

### IV. CAUTIONS

#### A. AVOID MORALIZING

1. Making the goal of the text a mere behavior modification
  - a. i.e., act/ behave in a certain way
  - b. Assuming that a “Judeo-Christian ethic is the goal”
2. Acting in a way that doesn't depend on God's justifying you through the cross
3. Acting in a way that doesn't depend on the Holy Spirit who empowers you

### IV. CAUTIONS

#### A. AVOID MORALIZING

“Satan doesn't mind a moral improvement plan; what he hates is Christ being proclaimed...morality might keep us out of jail, but only Jesus can keep us out of hell; only Jesus can change the heart presently and permanently.”

—Tony Merida, The Christ-Centered Expositor

#### IV. CAUTIONS

##### B. AVOID SPIRITUALIZING

1. Any mention of wood doesn't automatically connect to the cross
2. Any mention of blood/the color red doesn't automatically connect to his spilled blood

#### IV. CAUTIONS

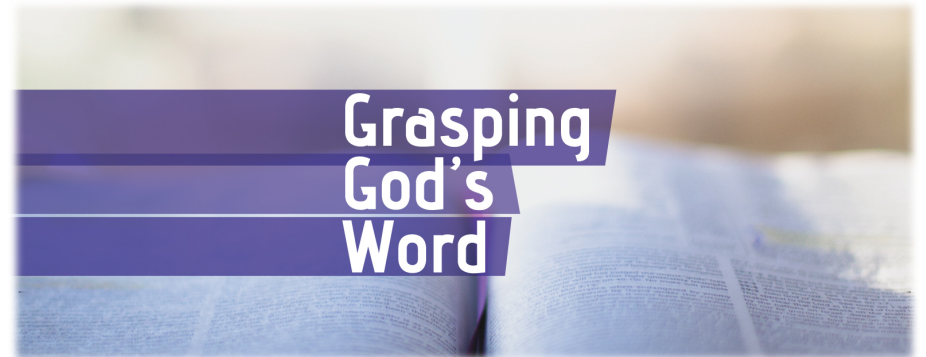
##### C. DON'T SKIP THE ORIGINAL CONTEXT/MEANING

1. Maintain faithful **exegesis/hermeneutics**
2. We find Jesus once we find out what the text meant

#### IV. CAUTIONS

##### D. DOES THE CROSS HOVER OVER EVERY TEXT OF THE SCRIPTURES?

1. If you were to give a talk/sermon/Bible Study on the OT, would it eventually lead to the cross?  
“If a Muslim/Jewish person liked/agreed with your (OT) sermon, then you didn't teach a Christian sermon” - Piper



Week 1: Biblical Theology

## I. WHAT IS THEOLOGY?

### A. 4 BOXES

1. Exegesis/Scripture
2. **Biblical Theology**
3. Systematic Theology
4. Practical Theology

Scripture

Biblical  
Theology

Systematic  
Theology

Practical  
Theology

Systematic  
Theology

Scripture

Biblical  
Theology

Practical  
Theology

## II. THE MAIN NARRATIVE OF THE BIBLE

### A. REDEMPTIVE HISTORY: UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT OF THE GOSPEL

1. Creation
  - a. God dwelling w/ his people, the Garden
2. Fall
  - a. Humankind separated from God, Blessings & Curses
3. Redemption
  - a. Jesus perfectly obeys and receives blessings; the cross & resurrection; all in Christ are heirs
4. Restoration/Re-creation
  - a. New Jerusalem, all things have been made new

## HOMEWORK

### Assignment:

Read Luke 15:1-32 in the following three translations ESV, NIV, and KJV

Note any differences/similarities that you find interesting

You can do this for free on [www.BibleGateway.com](http://www.BibleGateway.com)

### JIGW Reading:

Chapter 7



**TERMS OF THE WEEK**

**Biblical Theology:** A way of reading the Bible that looks for themes that run throughout the biblical story

**Exegesis:** To draw the intended meaning out of a text.

**Eisegesis:** To read a meaning into a text.

**Hermeneutics:** The theory and art of interpreting a text.

**Manuscript/Autograph:** Manuscripts are copies of biblical books. The Autograph is the original.

**Translation:** Putting the original languages of the Bible into other languages.

**Transmission:** The process of copying a book of the Bible over generations.

**HOMEWORK**

**Assignment:**

Read Luke 15:1-32 in the following three translations ESV, NIV, and KJV  
Note any differences/similarities that you find interesting

11 And he said, "There was a man who had two sons.	11 Jesus continued: "There was a man who had two sons.	11 And he said, A certain man had two sons:
12 And the younger of them said to his father, 'Father, give me the share of property that is coming to me.' And he divided his property between them.	12 The younger one said to his father, 'Father, give me my share of the estate.' So he divided his property between them.	12 And the younger of them said to his father, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me. And he divided unto them his living.
13 Not many days later, the younger son gathered all he had and took a journey into a far country, and there he squandered his property in reckless living.	13 "Not long after that, the younger son got together all he had, set off for a distant country and there squandered his wealth in wild living.	13 And not many days after the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living.

## I. INTERPRETATION

### A. DOES THAT VERSE REALLY SAY THAT?

1. "Where two or more are gathered" (Mt 18:20)
2. "For I know the plans I have for you, declares the LORD, plans for welfare and not for evil, to give you a future and a hope." (Jer 29:11)
3. Having a better understanding of what verses meant in context

## I. INTERPRETATION

### B. GOAL OF INTERPRETATION:

1. What does it **say**?
2. What does it **mean**?
3. Where is **Jesus** in the text?
4. How do I **apply** this to my life?

## II. FOUNDATIONS OF BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION

### A. THE PHILOSOPHY OF INTERPRETATION (GRAMMATICAL—HISTORICAL—CHRIST-CENTERED)

1. Grammatical
  - a. What do the words mean?
  - b. This includes literary context
2. Historical
  - a. What is the historical context?
  - b. What are the cultural/historical/etc. details that shed light on understanding?
3. Christocentric
  - a. Christ-centered
  - b. Finding Jesus as the point of each story

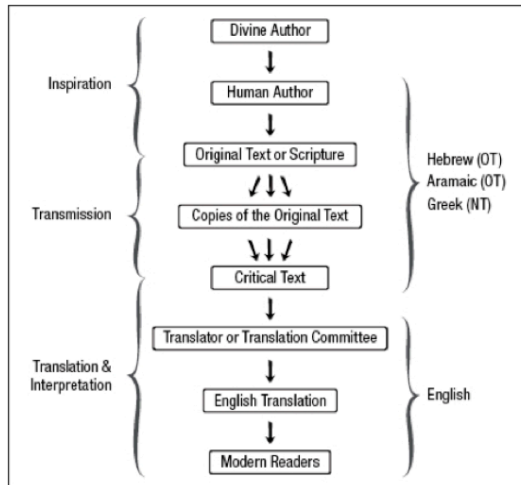
## II. FOUNDATIONS OF BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION

### B. THE PROCESS OF INTERPRETATION

1. **Exegesis**
  - a. To pull out/discover the original meaning of the text
  - b. "What is the text?"
2. **Hermeneutics**
  - a. The process and method of interpretation
  - b. "This is what it means and how we apply it"
3. **Eisegesis**
  - a. Reading a meaning INTO the text
  - b. Avoid this, be aware of why/how this happens

### III. HOW DID WE GET OUR ENGLISH BIBLE?

#### A. THE TRANSMISSION OF THE BIBLE



### III. HOW DID WE GET OUR ENGLISH BIBLE?

#### A. THE TRANSMISSION OF THE BIBLE

1. God inspires the words of the biblical writers (autograph)
  - a. Paul isn't inspired, his words are
  - b. God used real people (in their time/culture/experiences/etc.)
2. The autograph is sent to its audience
  - a. It is then read to the audience, copied (manuscript), and redistributed

### III. HOW DID WE GET OUR ENGLISH BIBLE?

#### A. THE TRANSMISSION OF THE BIBLE

3. The early church began collecting/assembling early writings
  - a. Purpose of the NT writings
    - i. Letters were written to instruct/encourage the local churches
    - ii. Gospels were written to preserve the oral tradition of Jesus' teachings
  - b. These writings are collected by the early church; becomes the "canon"
    - i. Criteria for canonization:
      - (a). Apostle Authority
      - (b). Theological consistency
      - (c). Church Acceptance as Authoritative





### III. HOW DID WE GET OUR ENGLISH BIBLE?

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#### B. UNICIAL TEXT

1. NTHBGNNNGGDCRTDTHHVNSNDTHRTH
2. INTHEBEGINNINGWASTHEWORDANDTHEWORDWASWITHGO  
DANDTHEWORDWASGOD

### III. HOW DID WE GET OUR ENGLISH BIBLE?

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#### C. TEXTUAL VARIANTS

- Manuscript #1: Jesus Christ is the Savior of the whole worl.
- Manuscript #2: Christ Jesus is the Savior of the whole world.
- Manuscript #3: Jesus Christ s the Savior of the whole world.
- Manuscript #4: Jesus Christ is th Savior of the whle world.
- Manuscript #5: Jesus Christ is the Savor of the whole wrld.

### IV. TRANSLATIONS

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#### B. TRANSLATIONS FOR STUDY

1. Types of translations
  - a. Formal equivalence
    - i. “word for word” or “literal” translation
    - ii. Translators seek to translate each word from the original language into an equivalent English word
    - iii. e.g., NASB, ESV, KJV, RSV/NRSV

### IV. TRANSLATIONS

---

#### B. TRANSLATIONS FOR STUDY

1. Types of translations
  - b. Dynamic/functional equivalence
    - i. “Thought for thought”
    - ii. Translators seek to translate the meaning/message of the original language into an equivalent English word OR expression
    - iii. e.g., NIV

#### IV. TRANSLATIONS

### B. TRANSLATIONS FOR STUDY

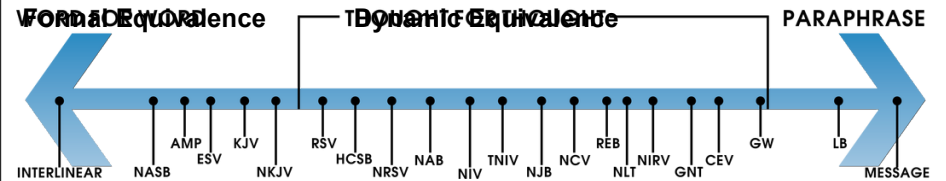
#### 1. Types of translations

##### c. Paraphrase

i. Translators seek to translate the main idea in a way that is very fluid and understandable to the modern language

##### ii. NLT, the Message

d. The “smoother” the translation the more interpretation involved



AMP - Amplified  
CEV - Contemporary English Version  
ESV - English Standard Version  
GNT - Good News Translation  
GW - God's Word  
HCSB - Holman Christian Standard  
KJV - King James Version  
LB - Living Bible  
NAB - New American Bible  
NASB - New American Standard Bible  
NCV - New Century Version  
NIRV - New International Reader's Version  
NIV - New International Version  
NJB - New Jerusalem Bible  
NKJV - New King James Version  
NLT - New Living Translation  
NRSV - New Revised Standard Version  
REB - Revised English Bible  
RSV - Revised Standard Version  
TNIV - Today's New International Version

#### IV. TRANSLATIONS

### B. WHAT SHOULD I USE FOR STUDY?

1. Formal equivalence for study

2. Dynamic equivalence/Paraphrase for devotion?

#### IV. TRANSLATIONS

### C. WHAT DOES GHCC USE?

1. ESV

2. The Golden Hills Podcast “*Why do we use the ESV?*”

(Nov 24, 2019)

## HOMEWORK

### Week 3: The Interpretive Journey, Levels of Meaning, Word Studies & Who Controls the Meaning?

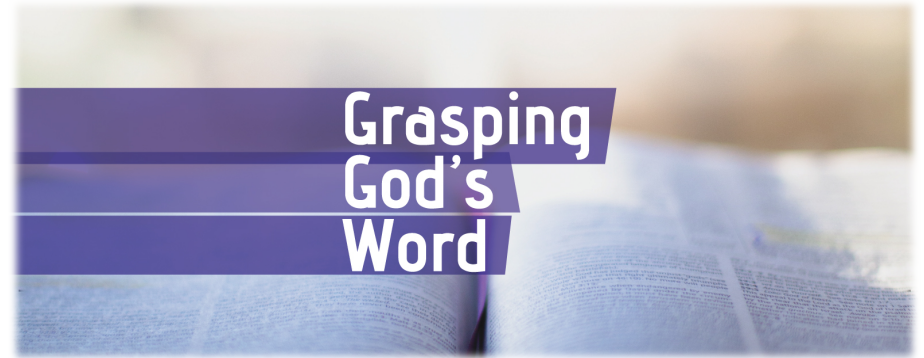
#### Assignment:

Find 30 observations in Luke 15:1-2 (make a list)

#### Word Study

1. Watch the video on [www.TheologyClass.org/GGW20](http://www.TheologyClass.org/GGW20)
2. Look up Luke 15:15 on [www.StudyLight.org](http://www.StudyLight.org) and do a word study on the word "hired"
3. What did you find?

**JIGW Reading:** Chapters 1 & 2



### Week 3: Who Controls the Meaning?

## TERMS OF THE WEEK

**Antecedent:** A thing or event that existed before

**Descriptive:** When a passage describes what happened historically

**Literary:** The author's intended meaning, based on background, genre, etc

**Prescriptive:** When a passage prescribes (commands) an outcome for all people

**Spiritualizing:** Trying to find a deeper meaning than is actually intended

**Worldview:** An overall (philosophical) view of the world, an all-encompassing perspective on everything that exists and matters to us, representing their most fundamental beliefs and assumptions about the universe they inhabit, reflecting how they would answer the "big questions" of human existence.

## I. INTRO

### A. THE MEANING ISN'T ALWAYS "PLAIN"



2. God said it, but first, WHAT does what He said even mean?
  - a. A passage means what it means, so we develop application based on the meaning

II. WHO CONTROLS THE MEANING, THE READER OR THE AUTHOR?

**A. WHO DETERMINES MEANING?**

1. Modernistic **Worldviews**:

- a. Pre-Modern: the gods/God reveal truth
- b. Modern (Enlightenment): We have knowledge through science and reason
- c. Post-Modern: Can knowledge/truth actually be known?

II. WHO CONTROLS THE MEANING, THE READER OR THE AUTHOR?

**B. THE AUTHOR DETERMINES THE MEANING**

1. Authorial intention: The text means what the AUTHOR wants it to mean

- a. Always strive to determine the Sender's Intended Meaning
  - i. Not what we want it to mean

2. To ignore the author's intention can produce serious consequences for the readers

“We don not create the meaning. Rather, we seek to discover the meaning that has been placed there by the author.” —195

II. WHO CONTROLS THE MEANING, THE READER OR THE AUTHOR?

**C. APPLICATION**

1. Identify what God communicated

- a. The meaning is the same for all people
- b. The meaning isn't subjective, and does not change from reader to reader

2. Determine application

- a. Never ask “what does this mean to me”

II. WHO CONTROLS THE MEANING, THE READER OR THE AUTHOR?

**C. APPLICATION**

“It would be incorrect for us to ask in a Bible study, 'What does this passage mean to you?' The correct question sequence is, 'What does this passage mean? How should you apply this meaning to your life?’” — GGW p195



# Grasping God's Word

Week 3: The Interpretive Journey

Now the tax collectors and sinners were all drawing near to hear him. 2 And the Pharisees and the scribes grumbled, saying, "This man receives sinners and eats with them."

## The Goal:

"...to grasp the meaning of the text God has intended. We don't create meaning out of a text; rather, we seek to find the meaning that is already there." p 41



"It's a pickle jar, Tom... Twist the lid, not scripture."



### III. PROCESS OF INTERPRETATION

#### A. THE BASIC METHOD TO UNDERSTAND AND APPLY THE BIBLE

1. What does it say?
2. What does it mean?
3. Where is Jesus in the text?
4. How do I apply this to my life?

### III. PROCESS OF INTERPRETATION

#### B. THE PROCESS

1. Exegesis
  - a. The process of discovering the meaning of a text
  - b. *Eisegesis* = the process of inserting a meaning into the text
2. Hermeneutics
  - a. Interpreting the text and learning how to apply it

### III. PROCESS OF INTERPRETATION

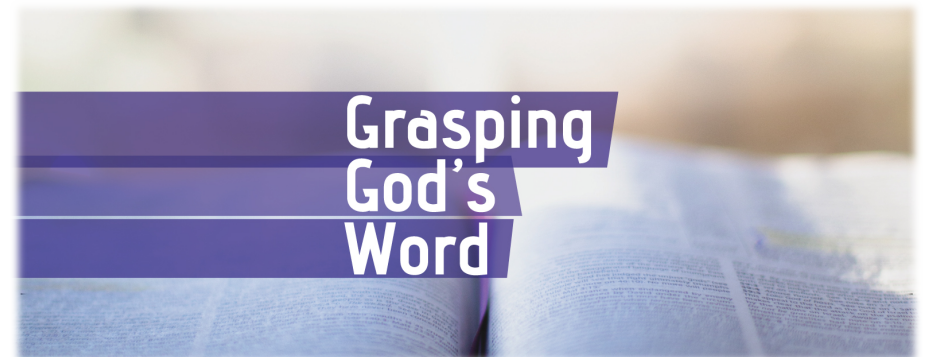
#### C. PRESCRIPTIVE VS DESCRIPTIVE

##### 1. Descriptive

- a. When a passage describes what happened historically, but isn't making a command for people outside of that situation
- b. e.g., The Wall of Jericho

##### 2. Prescriptive

- a. When a passage prescribes (commands) an action or desired outcome
- b. e.g., The Great Commission



Week 3: Levels of Meaning

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"If you move straight from your initial reading of a passage to the application of that passage, you will remain tied to your previous understanding of that text."

GGW—p 52

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#### IV. THINGS TO LOOK FOR IN SENTENCES

##### A. REPETITION OF WORDS

1. 1 John 2:15-17

Do not love the world or the things in the world. If anyone loves the world, the love of the Father is not in him. 16 For all that is in the world—the desires of the flesh and the desires of the eyes and pride of life—is not from the Father but is from the world. 17 And the world is passing away along with its desires, but whoever does the will of God abides forever.

---

#### IV. THINGS TO LOOK FOR IN SENTENCES

##### B. CONTRASTS (DIFFERENCES, ITEMS, IDEAS, INDIVIDUALS THAT ARE CONTRASTED WITH EACH OTHER)

1. Prov 14:31 Whoever oppresses a poor man insults his Maker, but he who is generous to the needy honors him.
2. Rom 6:23 For the wages of sin is death, but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.

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#### IV. THINGS TO LOOK FOR IN SENTENCES

##### C. COMPARISONS (SIMILARITIES, ITEMS, IDEAS, INDIVIDUALS)

1. Prov 25:26 Like a muddied spring or a polluted fountain is a righteous man who gives way before the wicked.



**IV. THINGS TO LOOK FOR IN SENTENCES**

**C. COMPARISONS (SIMILARITIES, ITEMS, IDEAS, INDIVIDUALS)**

2. James 3:3-6 If we put bits into the mouths of horses so that they obey us, we guide their whole bodies as well. 4 Look at the ships also: though they are so large and are driven by strong winds, they are guided by a very small rudder wherever the will of the pilot directs. 5 So also the tongue is a small member, yet it boasts of great things. How great a forest is set ablaze by such a small fire! 6 And the tongue is a fire, a world of unrighteousness. The tongue is set among our members, staining the whole body, setting on fire the entire course of life, and set on fire by hell.

**IV. THINGS TO LOOK FOR IN SENTENCES**

**D. LISTS**

1. Make lists (explore their significance)
  - a. 1 John 2:16 For all that is in the world—the desires of the flesh and the desires of the eyes and pride of life—is not from the Father but is from the world.

**IV. THINGS TO LOOK FOR IN SENTENCES**

**E. CAUSE AND EFFECT**

1. Writers state a cause/the effect of that cause
  - a. Prov 15:1 A soft answer turns away wrath, but a harsh word stirs up anger.

**IV. THINGS TO LOOK FOR IN SENTENCES**

**F. FIGURES OF SPEECH**

1. Words used in a sense other than the normal, literal sense
  - a. Ps 119:105 Your word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path.

**IV. THINGS TO LOOK FOR IN SENTENCES**

**G. CONJUNCTIONS**

1. and, for, but, therefore, since, because, etc.
  - a. 2 Tim 1:7-8 For this reason I remind you to fan into flame the gift of God, which is in you through the laying on of my hands, 7 for God gave us a spirit not of fear but of power and love and self-control.  
  
8 Therefore do not be ashamed of the testimony about our Lord, nor of me his prisoner, but share in suffering for the gospel by the power of God

**IV. THINGS TO LOOK FOR IN SENTENCES**

**H. VERBS**

1. Action (past, present, future - progressive, passive, continued, indicative, imperative)
  - a. Col 3:1-4 If then you have been raised with Christ, seek the things that are above, where Christ is, seated at the right hand of God. 2 Set your minds on things that are above, not on things that are on earth. 3 For you have died, and your life is hidden with Christ in God. 4 When Christ who is your life appears, then you also will appear with him in glory.

**IV. THINGS TO LOOK FOR IN SENTENCES**

**I. PRONOUNS**

1. Our, us, you, them, he, etc.
2. What/who is the antecedent?

**IV. THINGS TO LOOK FOR IN SENTENCES**

**J. ANTECEDENT**

1. A thing or event that existed before

## V. SPIRITUALIZING

### A. WHAT IS “SPIRITUALIZING”?

1. The desire to find a “deeper meaning” drives the person past the actual meaning meant
2. The search for individualistic-spiritual significance = miss what the Spirit has to say

## V. SPIRITUALIZING

### B. SPIRITUAL VS. LITERAL

1. Literal mean?
  - a. Historical? Physical?
2. Better to think **Literary/literarily**
  - a. The meaning the authors have intended
  - b. This is based on the type of literature (genre), the context, the historical background, the grammar, the word meaning
  - c. The literary meaning is literal/spiritual/etc. (the TRUE MEANING)

## VI. BIBLICAL WORDS AND THEIR MEANINGS

### A. SEMANTIC RANGE (DOMAIN)

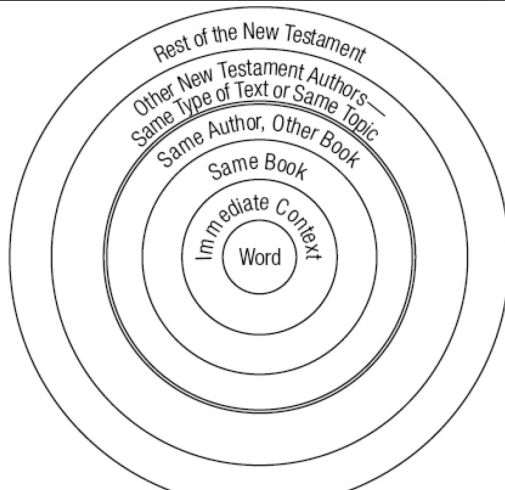
1. The range of meaning/semantic range = all the possible meanings of a word
  - a. “Draft”
  - b. A word's range of meaning = possible meanings of a word
  - c. Find the range of meaning for a Greek/Hebrew word
    - i. English dictionary are a mistake
  - d. Don't pick ANY meaning

## VI. BIBLICAL WORDS AND THEIR MEANINGS

### A. SEMANTIC RANGE

2. Context determines word meaning
  - a. This includes everything that surrounds the word paragraph, subject matter, author's argument, historical situation, the original audience, etc.
  - b. Use the “Circle of Context” for help:
  - c. Give more weight to the writings of by the same author
    - i. How does Paul/John/Luke use the word?
  - d. Finally, make your interpretive choices with conviction and humility

## VI. BIBLICAL WORDS AND THEIR MEANINGS



## VI. BIBLICAL WORDS AND THEIR MEANINGS

### B. THE PROBLEM WITH WORD STUDIES

1. Assigning one meaning to a biblical word
  - a. When we insist a word must have the same meaning every time it occurs.
  - b. “Word meanings are determined by context, not word counts” — Bock
  - c. Immediate context takes priority

## VI. BIBLICAL WORDS AND THEIR MEANINGS

### B. THE PROBLEM WITH WORD STUDIES

2. Limiting our study to a word over a concept
  - a. When we believe that since we've studied one word, we've studied an entire concept
    - i. Ekklesia
    - ii. What about: body of Christ, temple of the Holy Spirit, household of faith?

## HOMEWORK

### Week 4: How to Read Paragraphs & Discourses, & The Literary Context

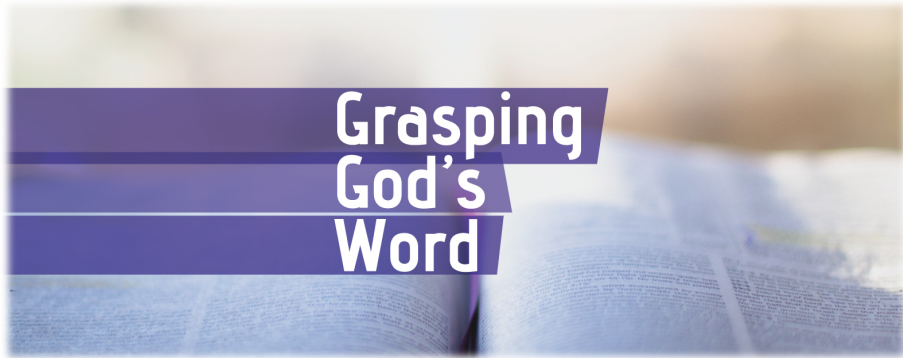
#### Assignment:

Reading Luke 15:1-32, how should this chapter be organized/structured?

How many parables does Jesus tell in this chapter?

#### JIGW Reading:

Chapters 3 & 6



## Week 4: How to Read Paragraphs & Discourses

### TERMS OF THE WEEK

**Context:** Everything in and around a verse that helps provide understanding

**Genre:** A style, kind, or form of writing

**Imperative:** The imperative mood is a verb form that gives a command

**Indicative:** The indicative mood is a verb form that makes a statement or asks a question

**Pericope:** A short section or literary unit that makes sense even when “cut off” or “cut out” from a longer narrative.

### I. READING PARAGRAPHS

#### A. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC

1. Does the author introduce an idea?

2. Gal 5:16-23 But I say, walk by the Spirit, and you will not gratify the desires of the flesh. 17 For the desires of the flesh are against the Spirit, and the desires of the Spirit are against the flesh, for these are opposed to each other, to keep you from doing the things you want to do. 18 But if you are led by the Spirit, you are not under the law. 19 Now the works of the flesh are evident: sexual immorality, impurity, sensuality, 20 idolatry, sorcery, enmity, strife, jealousy, fits of anger, rivalries, dissensions, divisions, 21 envy, drunkenness, orgies, and things like these... 22 But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, 23 gentleness, self-control; against such things there is no law.

### I. READING PARAGRAPHS

#### B. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. A rhetorical question

a. Romans 6:1-4 What shall we say then? Are we to continue in sin that grace may abound? 2 By no means! How can we who died to sin still live in it? 3 Do you not know that all of us who have been baptized into Christ Jesus were baptized into his death? 4 We were buried therefore with him by baptism into death, in order that, just as Christ was raised from the dead by the glory of the Father, we too might walk in newness of life.

b. Diatribe: Teaching without dropping lots of information

I. READING PARAGRAPHS

**C. DIALOGUE**

1. Always observe:
  - a. Who are the participants?
  - b. Who is speaking to whom?
  - c. What is the setting?
  - d. Are other people around?
    - i. Are they listening?
    - ii. Are they participating in the dialogue?
    - iii. Is the dialogue an argument?
  - e. What is the point of the dialogue?

I. READING PARAGRAPHS

**D. PURPOSE/RESULT STATEMENTS**

1. Sentences that describe the reason, result, or consequence
  - a. Matt 1:22  

All this took place to fulfill what the Lord had spoken by the prophet: 23 "Behold, the virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and they shall call his name Immanuel"

I. READING PARAGRAPHS

**E. MEANS**

1. Look for the means that brings about an action, result, or purpose
  - a. Heb 9:12  

he entered once for all into the holy places, not by means of the blood of goats and calves but by means of his own blood, thus securing an eternal redemption.

I. READING PARAGRAPHS

**F. CONDITIONAL CLAUSES**

1. The conditions whereby some action, consequence, reality, or result will happen.
  - a. "If/then"
  - b. 1 Cor 15:12-19

12 Now if Christ is proclaimed as raised from the dead, how can some of you say that there is no resurrection of the dead? 13 But if there is no resurrection of the dead, then not even Christ has been raised. 14 And if Christ has not been raised, then our preaching is in vain and your faith is in vain. 15 We are even found to be misrepresenting God, because we testified about God that he raised Christ, whom he did not raise if it is true that the dead are not raised. 16 For if the dead are not raised, not even Christ has been raised. 17 And if Christ has not been raised, your faith is futile and you are still in your sins. 18 Then those also who have fallen asleep in Christ have perished. 19 If in Christ we have hope in this life only, we are of all people most to be pitied.

## I. READING PARAGRAPHS

### G. THE ACTIONS/ROLES OF PEOPLE AND THE ACTIONS/ROLES OF GOD

1. Phil 2:1-8 So if there is any encouragement in Christ, any comfort from love, any participation in the Spirit, any affection and sympathy, 2 complete my joy by being of the same mind, having the same love, being in full accord and of one mind. 3 Do nothing from selfish ambition or conceit, but in humility count others more significant than yourselves. 4 Let each of you look not only to his own interests, but also to the interests of others. 5 Have this mind among yourselves, which is yours in Christ Jesus, 6 who, though he was in the form of God, did not count equality with God a thing to be grasped, 7 but emptied himself, by taking the form of a servant, being born in the likeness of men. 8 And being found in human form, he humbled himself by becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross.

## I. READING PARAGRAPHS

### H. EMOTION & TONE

#### 1. Relationships

- a. Hab 1:2 O LORD, how long shall I cry for help, and you will not hear? Or cry to you “Violence!” and you will not save?
- b. 1 Thes 1:2-7
- c. Gal 1:6-9

## II. DISCOURSES

### A. CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARAGRAPHS AND EPISODES (PERICOPE)

1. Ask how your paragraphs/episodes relates to and connects with the other paragraphs/episodes that come before and after the one you are studying
  - a. Romans 1—11 & 12—16

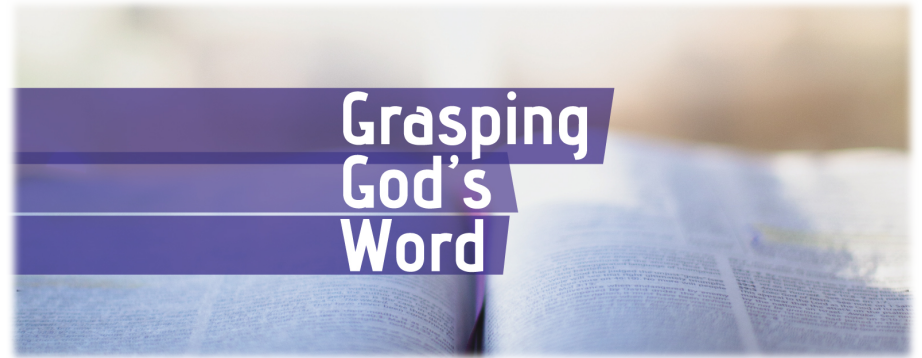


## II. DISCOURSES

### B. STORY SHIFTS: MAJOR BREAKS & PIVOTS

1. Look for critical places where the story seems to take a new turn
  - a. This could be a major break in a letter
    - i. Eph 1—3 (**indicative**) & 4—6 (**imperative**)

4:25 Therefore, having put away falsehood, let each one of you speak the truth with his neighbor, for we are members one of another.
2. A plot change
  - a. Nineveh repenting, and God not destroying them



### Week 4: The Literary Context

*“For communication to occur,  
the reader must be on the same page as the author  
In terms of genre.”*

## I. WHAT IS LITERARY GENRE?

### A. GENRE: FORM/KIND

1. Different biblical genres
  - a. OT genres:
    - i. narrative
    - ii. law
    - iii. poetry
    - iv. prophecy
    - v. wisdom
  - b. NT genres:
    - i. Gospel
    - ii. History
    - iii. Letter (epistle)
    - iv. Apocalypse

## II. WHAT IS THE SURROUNDING CONTEXT?

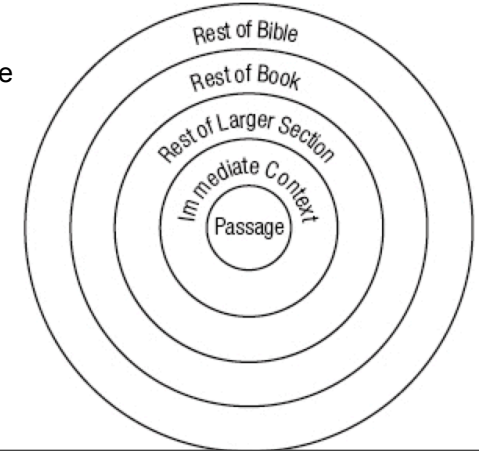
*"The most important principle of biblical interpretation is that context determines meaning...when we ignore context, we can twist the Scriptures and 'prove' almost anything."*

(GGW p149)

## II. WHAT IS THE SURROUNDING CONTEXT?

### A. IMMEDIATE CONTEXT: THE TEXT BEING STUDIED

1. The immediate context circle
2. Give the highest priority to the immediate context



## II. WHAT IS THE SURROUNDING CONTEXT?

### B. SURROUNDING CONTEXT: THE TEXTS THAT SURROUND THE PASSAGE YOU ARE STUDYING

1. Words, sentences, paragraphs, and discourses that come before/ after

*"You can make the Bible say anything you want. That is true ONLY if you disregard the literary context."*

GGW— p. 154

## II. WHAT IS THE SURROUNDING CONTEXT?

### C. IGNORING THE SURROUNDING CONTEXT

1. "Never read a Bible verse"

**Phil 4:13** I can do all things through him who strengthens me.

**2 Chron 7:14** if my people who are called by my name humble themselves, and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven and will forgive their sin and heal their land.

2. Chapter/verse distractions
  - a. Not part of the original documents

## II. WHAT IS THE SURROUNDING CONTEXT?

### D. HOW TO IDENTIFY THE SURROUNDING CONTEXT

1. Main goal: identify how an author's thought flows from part to whole
2. Identify how the book is divided into paragraphs or sections
  - a. Items that mark changes or transitions:
    - i. conjunctions
    - ii. change of genre
    - iii. change of topic/theme
    - iv. changes in time/location/setting
    - v. grammatical change
3. The most accurate interpretation best fits the passage's surrounding context

Now the tax collectors and sinners were all drawing near to hear him. 2 And the Pharisees and the scribes grumbled, saying, "This man receives sinners and eats with them."

3 So he told them this parable: 4 "What man of you, having a hundred sheep, if he has lost one of them, does not leave the ninety-nine in the open country, and go after the one that is lost, until he finds it?...

8 "Or what woman, having ten silver coins, if she loses one coin, does not light a lamp and sweep the house and seek diligently until she finds it?...

11 And he said, "There was a man who had two sons.

## HOMEWORK

Week 5: What Do We Bring to the Text & The Historical Context

Assignment:

Read through Luke 15:1-32

With your best guess, write down any words/phrases that could have a meaning that's different from our modern understanding.

Samaritans/Samaria:

Read the conversation between Jesus and the Samaritan woman in John 4:1-39

Then read the article on "Samaria" or "Samaritan" on [www.TheologyClass.org/GGW20](http://www.TheologyClass.org/GGW20) (or in a Bible dictionary) and make a list of the ways the article helps you understand the conversation between Jesus and the woman

JIGW Reading: Chapters 4 & 5



Grasping  
God's  
Word

Week 5: The Historical Context

### TERMS OF THE WEEK

**Culture:** The customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group

**Preunderstanding:** When someone carries a pre-understanding of something (everyone does this to some level).

11 And he said, "There was a man who had two sons. 12 And the younger of them said to his father, 'Father, give me the share of property that is coming to me.' And he divided his property between them. 13 Not many days later, the younger son gathered all he had and took a journey into a far country, and there he squandered his property in reckless living. 14 And when he had spent everything, a severe famine arose in that country, and he began to be in need. 15 So he went and hired himself out to one of the citizens of that country, who sent him into his fields to feed pigs. 16 And he was longing to be fed with the pods that the pigs ate, and no one gave him anything.

17 "But when he came to himself, he said, 'How many of my father's hired servants have more than enough bread, but I perish here with hunger! 18 I will arise and go to my father, and I will say to him, "Father, I have sinned against heaven and before you. 19 I am no longer worthy to be called your son. Treat me as one of your hired servants."' 20 And he arose and came to his father. But while he was still a long way off, his father saw him and felt compassion, and ran and embraced him and kissed him. 21 And the son said to him, 'Father, I have sinned against heaven and before you. I am no longer worthy to be called your son.'...

### I. WHY BOTHER WITH HISTORICAL-CULTURAL CONTEXT?

#### **A. DISCOVER WHAT THE SENDER ORIGINALLY INTENDED HIS AUDIENCE TO UNDERSTAND**

1. Interpretation to be valid = consistent with the historical-cultural context

a. If it doesn't make sense then, we are on the wrong track

## II. IDENTIFYING HISTORICAL-CULTURAL CONTEXT

### A. HISTORICAL-CULTURAL CONTEXT OF THE ENTIRE BOOK

1. The author
  - a. Who was the author, what's his background?
  - b. When did he write, what's the nature of his ministry?
  - c. What kind of relationship did he have with the audience?
  - d. Why was he writing?

## II. IDENTIFYING HISTORICAL-CULTURAL CONTEXT

### A. HISTORICAL-CULTURAL CONTEXT OF THE ENTIRE BOOK

2. The audience
  - a. Who was the biblical audience?
  - b. What were their circumstances?
  - c. How was their relationship to God?
  - d. What kind of relationship did they have with each other?

## II. IDENTIFYING HISTORICAL-CULTURAL CONTEXT

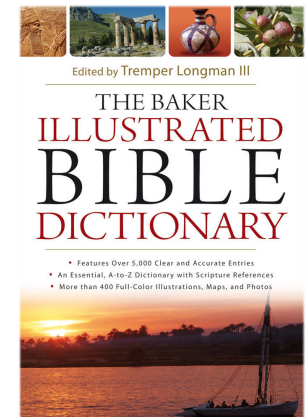
### A. HISTORICAL-CULTURAL CONTEXT OF THE ENTIRE BOOK

3. Historical/cultural background
  - a. What was happening at the time the book was written?
  - b. Other historical-cultural factors?
    - i. Geography/Topography
    - ii. Social Customs
    - iii. Economic Issues
    - iv. Political Issues

## II. IDENTIFYING HISTORICAL-CULTURAL CONTEXT

### B. TOOLS

1. Bible Dictionaries
  - a. Have general articles about the Bible

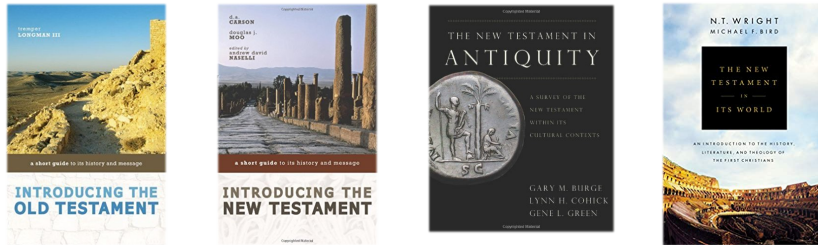


## II. IDENTIFYING HISTORICAL-CULTURAL CONTEXT

### B. TOOLS

#### 2. Old Testament and New Testament Introductions and Surveys

##### a. Supply detailed background information on each book of the Bible



## II. IDENTIFYING HISTORICAL-CULTURAL CONTEXT

### B. TOOLS

#### 3. Commentaries

- a. Up-to-date/detailed information about the context of the book
- b. Know the background of the scholar you're reading



## II. IDENTIFYING HISTORICAL-CULTURAL CONTEXT

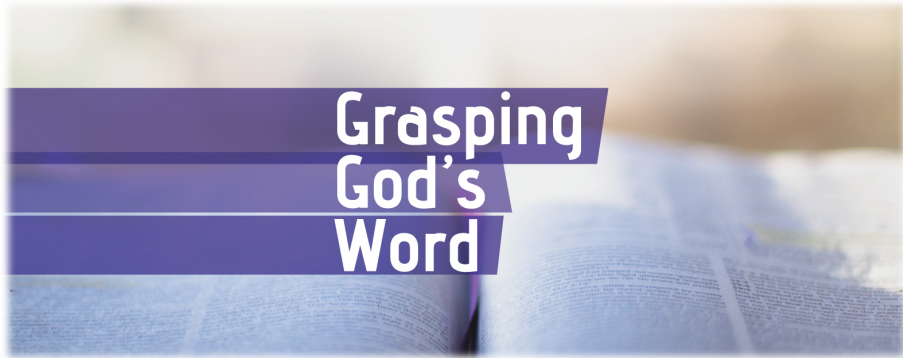
### B. TOOLS

#### 4. Historical-Cultural

- a. Dealing with geography, politics, religion, economics, family life, social customs
  - i. Bible Atlases
  - ii. Commentaries
  - iii. Background Commentaries
  - iv. Old Testament and New Testament Histories
  - v. Special Studies in Ancient Life and Culture

## III. DANGERS ASSOCIATED WITH STUDYING BACKGROUND

- A. Inaccurate background information [Priest entering the Holy of Holies with a rope]
- B. Elevating the Background of the text
- C. Don't let yourself evolve into nothing more than a walking database of ancient facts



Week 5: What do we bring to the text?

#### IV. PREUNDERSTANDING

##### A. PREUNDERSTANDING

1. Our preconceived notions and understandings that we bring to the text
2. Specific experiences
3. Previous encounters
4. Anything that makes us assume that we already understand something

#### IV. PREUNDERSTANDING

##### B. CULTURE

1. The customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group
  - a. The set of shared attitudes, values, goals, and practices that characterizes an institution or organization
2. National heritage
  - a. school, YouTube, language, customs, stories, movies, jokes, literature, national habits

#### IV. PREUNDERSTANDING

##### C. INTERPRETATIONAL REFLEX

1. We fill gaps from our culture
  - a. family's socio-economic situation and outlook
2. Our cultural background preforms a parameter of limiting possibilities for a text even before we grapple with the intended meaning
  - a. We create a world of interpretive possibilities and impossibilities
  - b. "The challenge is to critique our culture with the Bible, and not vice versa."
3. What about revolutions and Romans 13?
  - a. e.g., Boston Tea Party
  - b. "If we start our interpretive analysis of Romans 13:1–7 with the preconceived, foregone conclusion that it cannot be critical of the Revolution, we are then placing our culture above the Bible."



#### IV. PREUNDERSTANDING

##### D. FAMILIARITY HAPPENS WHEN WE'RE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH A PASSAGE

1. We know all there is to know
  - a. Familiarity with a passage creates preunderstandings
2. Avoid coming to the text with a theological agenda already formulated

We will ignore anything that doesn't affirm the meaning we're looking for, are we "understanding" or "overstanding"?

#### IV. PREUNDERSTANDING

##### E. CULTURAL BAGGAGE

1. Culture weighs us down  
[allows us to twist to fit into our culture - subconsciously/  
consciously]

#### IV. PREUNDERSTANDING

##### E. CULTURAL BAGGAGE

2. Examples of subconscious
  - a. Jonah (Pinocchio)
  - b. Jesus/Moses (biblical movies)



#### IV. PREUNDERSTANDING

##### E. CULTURAL BAGGAGE

3. "What would Jesus do?"
  - a. We interpret to not conflict with our cultural norms  
[Jesus = turning the other cheek, not the American way]



#### IV. PREUNDERSTANDING

##### F. TOTAL OBJECTIVITY

1. This is impossible [not the goal]
  - a. Reading the Bible apart from faith does not produce objectivity [atheists with solid cultural background won't come to faith]
2. The goal is to SUBMIT to the text and interact with it
  - a. Allow your preunderstanding to change

#### HOMEWORK

##### Week 6: The Role of the Holy Spirit & Application

##### Assignment:

Watch videos on [www.TheologyClass.org/GGW20](http://www.TheologyClass.org/GGW20)

Write a story that retells the original parable of Luke 15:12-32 so that the effect on the contemporary audience is equivalent to the effect on the original audience

##### JIGW Reading: Chapter 8

Read articles/watch videos on [www.TheologyClass.org/GGW20](http://www.TheologyClass.org/GGW20)



## Grasping God's Word

Week 6: The Role of the Holy Spirit & Application

#### TERMS OF THE WEEK

**Application:** Our response to the meaning of the inspired text

**Descriptive:** To describe a historical event, but the application might not carry over in to the future.

**Prescriptive:** To prescribe/command something, which is to be applied to all people for all time.

## HOMEWORK

### **Week 6: The Role of the Holy Spirit & Application**

#### **Assignment:**

Watch videos on [www.TheologyClass.org/GGW20](http://www.TheologyClass.org/GGW20)

Write a story that retells the original parable of Luke 15:12-32 so that the effect on the contemporary audience is equivalent to the effect on the original audience

#### **JIGW Reading:** Chapter 8

Read articles/watch videos on [www.TheologyClass.org/GGW20](http://www.TheologyClass.org/GGW20)

## I. CAN WE GRASP GOD'S WORD APART FROM THE SPIRIT?

### **A. THE UNBELIEVER'S ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE TEXT IS LIMITED**

1. Sin has had an effect on the whole person
2. Unbelievers can understand the basic message, but reject the gospel
  - a. Unbelievers won't be persuaded of its truth/live out a biblical ethic

## II. THE SPIRIT AND THE CHRISTIAN INTERPRETER

### **A. INTERPRETATION IS MORE THAN POSSESSION OF THE SPIRIT**

1. The Spirit doesn't make a valid interpretation automatic
  - a. False (and common) view
  - b. The Spirit won't do everything for you

## II. THE SPIRIT AND THE CHRISTIAN INTERPRETER

### **B. GOD DOES EXPECT US TO USE OUR MINDS**

1. Matt. 22:37 "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind."
2. God works with/through people
  - a. Think clearly, reason soundly, study diligently and faithfully

## II. THE SPIRIT AND THE CHRISTIAN INTERPRETER

### **C. WE UNDERSTAND AS WE MATURE**

1. Spiritual maturity
  - a. Beware of young/zealous interpreters

## III. INTERPRETATION & MEANING VS. APPLICATION

### **A. MEANING**

1. The passage means what the author intended to communicate
  - a. There is only one meaning to every text
  - b. It means what it means (in its original context)

## III. INTERPRETATION & MEANING VS. APPLICATION

### **B. APPLICATION**

1. Our response to the meaning of the inspired text
  - a. Or it can be contextualized to a specific life situation (e.g., the wall of Jericho)
  - b. This can be a 1:1 application (e.g., don't murder)

## IV. HOW TO APPLY THE MEANING

### **A. STEPS 1—3**

1. What does it say?
2. What does it mean?
3. Where is Jesus?

IV. HOW TO APPLY THE MEANING

**B. STEP 4: HOW DO I APPLY IT TO MY LIFE?**

1. Ask if the passage is Descriptive or Prescriptive?
  - a. Descriptive: when a passage describes what happened historically
    - i. If something is descriptive, then application can be drawn from the basic principle of the situation

IV. HOW TO APPLY THE MEANING

**B. STEP 4: HOW DO I APPLY IT TO MY LIFE?**

1. Ask if the passage is Descriptive or Prescriptive?
  - a. Descriptive: a passage describes what happened historically
    - ii. Deut 22:8 “When you build a new house, you shall make a parapet for your roof, that you may not bring the guilt of blood upon your house, if anyone should fall from it.”
    - iii. Deut. 18:20 But the prophet who presumes to speak a word in my name that I have not commanded him to speak, or who speaks in the name of other gods, that same prophet shall die.

IV. HOW TO APPLY THE MEANING

**B. STEP 4: HOW DO I APPLY IT TO MY LIFE?**

1. Ask if the passage is Descriptive or Prescriptive?
  - b. Prescriptive: a passage prescribes/commands an outcome for all people
    - i. If something is prescriptive, then its direct principle is to be obeyed for the people of God in all generations
    - ii. Matt 28:19-20 “Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, 20 teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you. And behold, I am with you always, to the end of the age.”

IV. HOW TO APPLY THE MEANING

**B. STEP 4: HOW DO I APPLY IT TO MY LIFE?**

1. Ask if the passage is Descriptive or Prescriptive?
  - c. Descriptive/Prescriptive is not always obvious, and often results in theological disputes among the church

#### IV. HOW TO APPLY THE MEANING

##### B. STEP 4: HOW DO I APPLY IT TO MY LIFE?

1. Ask if the passage is Descriptive or Prescriptive?
  - i. 1 Cor 14:33b-35 As in all the churches of the saints, 34 the women should keep silent in the churches. For they are not permitted to speak, but should be in submission, as the Law also says. 35 If there is anything they desire to learn, let them ask their husbands at home. For it is shameful for a woman to speak in church.

#### IV. HOW TO APPLY THE MEANING

##### B. STEP 4: HOW DO I APPLY IT TO MY LIFE?

2. The Process
  - a. Ask ourselves “what does this passage MEAN, and how do I LIVE IT OUT in my life”
    - i. We don't ask “what does it mean to me”
  - b. The Spirit doesn't change for our purposes/circumstances
    - ii. Don't adjust the meaning to fit your situation/purposes/feelings

#### IV. HOW TO APPLY THE MEANING

##### B. STEP 4: HOW DO I APPLY IT TO MY LIFE?

3. Discover a parallel situation in a contemporary context
  - a. We have to be students of the ancient world (to understand the meaning), as well as students of the modern world (to understand the application)
  - b. Don't create a parallel meaning/application where there isn't one
  - c. “Real-world scenarios should accurately reflect the meaning of the biblical text and be relevant to contemporary life”

#### IV. HOW TO APPLY THE MEANING

##### C. APPLICATION THROUGH THE CHURCH

1. Corporate application is just as important as individual application
2. “Personal interpretation” as a downfall of the Reformation
  - a. It's not just “me and God”
  - b. It's God and His people

**V. PERSONAL PRAYER & DEVOTIONAL**

**A. PRAYING THE BIBLE (ADAPTED FROM DONALD WHITNEY)**

1. The Psalms are a great foundation for biblical prayer
  - a. This helps us pray for the things that God sees as important

**V. PERSONAL PRAYER & DEVOTIONAL**

**A. PRAYING THE BIBLE (ADAPTED FROM DONALD WHITNEY)**

2. E.g., Psalm 23
  - a. “The LORD is my shepherd...”
    - i. Lord, I thank you that you are my shepherd. You’re a good shepherd. You have shepherded me all my life. And, great Shepherd, please shepherd my family today: guard them from the ways of the world; guide them into the ways of God. Lead them not into temptation; deliver them from evil. O great Shepherd, I pray for my children; cause them to be your sheep. May they love you as their shepherd, as I do. And, Lord, please shepherd me in the decision that’s before me about my future. Do I make that move, that change, or not? I also pray for our under-shepherds at the church. Please shepherd them as they shepherd us. — Praying the Bible (pp. 29-30).

**V. PERSONAL PRAYER & DEVOTIONAL**

**A. PRAYING THE BIBLE (ADAPTED FROM DONALD WHITNEY)**

2. E.g., Psalm 23
  - b. By praying the Bible... “you never run out of anything to say, and, best of all, you never again say the same old things about the same old things.” — Praying the Bible (p. 32).

**V. PERSONAL PRAYER & DEVOTIONAL**

**A. PRAYING THE BIBLE (ADAPTED FROM DONALD WHITNEY)**

3. Responsible ways to do this?
  - a. The goal of Praying the Bible is NOT to engage in exegesis
    - i. Exegesis is very important, we cannot make the Bible say anything we want it to
    - ii. Don’t confuse this with study

## V. PERSONAL PRAYER & DEVOTIONAL

### A. PRAYING THE BIBLE (ADAPTED FROM DONALD WHITNEY)

#### 3. Responsible ways to do this?

- b. The focus of Praying the Bible is to glance at the text and reflect upwards
  - i. It's using Scripture to guide our thoughts upward
  - ii. Sometimes we pray something specific from the text (i.e., it's telling us what to pray)
  - iii. Sometimes the text points us to a certain idea/person/etc.
  - iv. The goal is NOT to hear God's audible voice, this is using God's Word to spark ideas and direction as you pray TO HIM

## V. PERSONAL PRAYER & DEVOTIONAL

### B. DEVOTIONAL

1. "Devotions" = who are we giving devotion to?
  - a. Is our goal of devotions to make ourselves feel a certain way?
  - b. Are we spending more time reflecting on ourselves or God?
2. Read and reflect
  - a. What does it say (if you know the meaning that makes it more meaningful), and how does it help you reflect about the goodness of God?

## VI. CONCLUSION

### A. THE HOLY SPIRIT GUIDES US IN MEANING & APPLICATION

1. Meaning and application shouldn't be private
  - a. Scripture is for the church, not just for individuals

## HOMEWORK

### Week 7: Letters

**Assignment:** Read the introductions to the following letters, and note the differences:

Phil 1:1-11; Col 1:1-14; Gal 1:1-5

**JIGW Reading:** Chapter 9

**Bible Reading:** Romans