

“GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION” Pt. 1

I. EXAMINING A KEY PASSAGE ON BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION

A. 2 TIMOTHY 2:15

1. The *activity* needed for you to communicate accurately God’s Word is first of all to _____ the Word of God.
2. The *accountability* of your studying/teaching is seen by the need to “*shew thyself* _____.”
3. The *aim* of your studying/teaching involves seeking to be “*a workman that needeth not to be* _____.”
4. The *accuracy* of your studying/teaching is emphasized by the phrase _____.
5. The *authority* for your teaching involves communication of the _____.

B. 2 TIMOTHY 2:7

1. The *human side* of correctly understanding the Scriptures necessitates that you carefully _____ it.
2. The *divine side* of correct biblical interpretation requires that “*the* _____ *giveth you* _____ *in all these things.*”

* How does the teaching ministry of the Holy Spirit play an important role in all this?

* How does prayer factor into biblical interpretation?

* 2 Peter 3:16

II. EXAMINING TEN GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION.

A. WHAT Are They?

1. There are three basic steps to Bible study:
 - a. You must _____ the text. This answers the question... “What does this say?”

- b. You must _____ the text. This answers the question... “What does this mean?”
- c. You must _____ the text. This answers the question... “Where and how does this apply?”

2. The goal of biblical interpretation is to _____ the _____ of the text as it was _____ intended.

3. Interpret the Bible _____, taking words, phrases, and sentences in their usual, normal, natural, customary sense.

* Examples:

* What is the opposite of this?

* Does the Bible use figures of speech?

* What must you pay close attention to?

4. Interpret each verse or passage of Scripture in its _____, noting...

- who wrote it,
- to whom was it written,
- where is it located in Scripture,
- what precedes it,
- what follows it,
- when was it written, ...and...
- how it is related to other Scriptures.

* Examples: