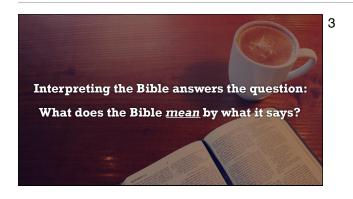


Effective Bible Study

January - March 2016

2

Lesson 1: Who Can Study the Bible? Lesson 2: How to Read the Bible / The Bible's Theme Lesson 3: Introduction to Biblical Interpretation Lesson 4: Periods of Bible History Lesson 5: Analyzing the Books of the Bible Lesson 6: Analyzing the Bible by Chapter Lesson 7: Biblical Exegesis Lesson 8: Studying Biblical Words Lesson 9: Comparative Bible Study Lesson 10: Topical Bible Study Lesson 11: Meditating On & Teaching the Bible



Six Pitfalls of Interpretation

- 1. Misreading the text What does the text actually say?
- 2. Distorting the text (Making the text say what you want)
- 3. Contradicting the text (Misusing Scripture to authorize sin)
- 4. Subjectivism ("What does this mean to you?")
- 5. Relativism (The idea that the meaning changes over
- 6. Overconfidence The process of interpretation never en

Interpreting the Bible means closing some gaps:

- Language Gap Illustration: 1 Corinthians 4:1, "minister"
 Cultural Gap Illustration: Mark & Roman culture
 Geography Gaps Illustration: "Went up to Jerusalem" Laodicea

Effective Bible Study

2:15 Read It. Explain It. A

2 Tin

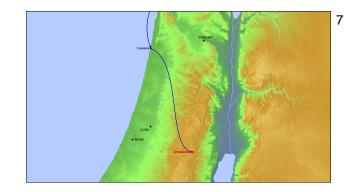
4

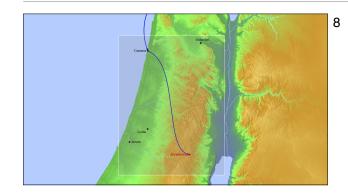
5

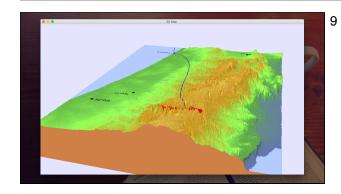
time

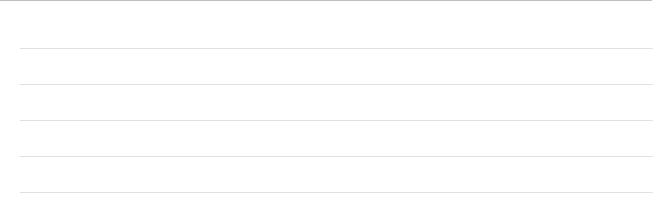
Sources of Interpretation

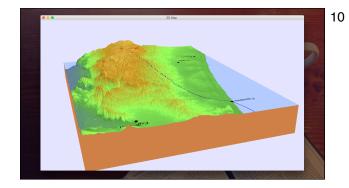


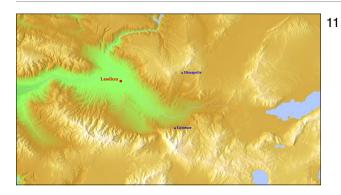




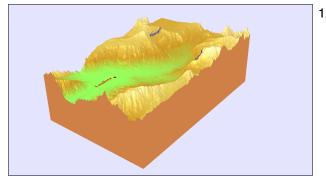


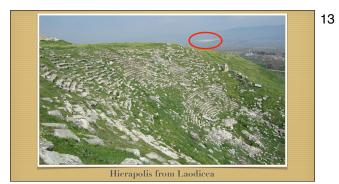


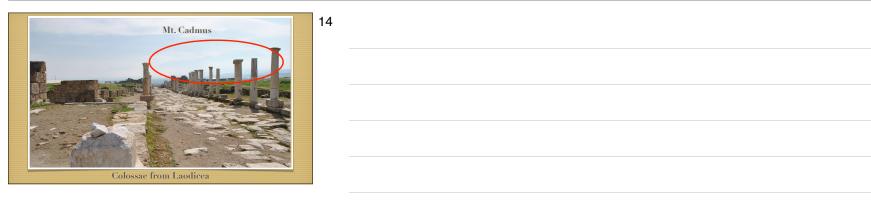
















Interpreting the Bible 16 means closing some gaps:	
1. Language Gap Illustration: 1 Corinthians 4:1, "minister"	
2. Cultural Gap Illustration: Mark & Roman culture	
3. Geography Gaps Illustration: "Went up to Jerusalem" • Laodicea	
4. History Gap Illustration: Pilate during Jesus' trial	
Effective Bible Study 2 Timothy 2:15 Read It, Explant It. Apply it	
Sources of Interpretation	

n 17
rmal, natural sense. hom it was spoken or written? eech something



