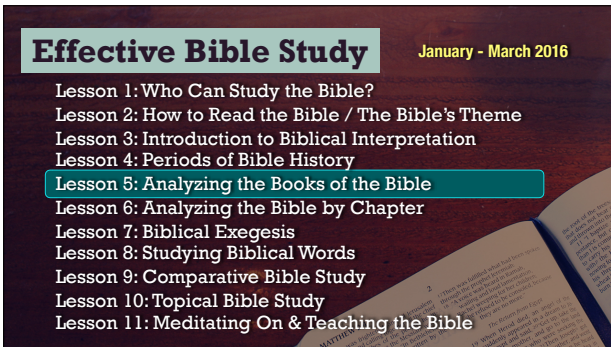
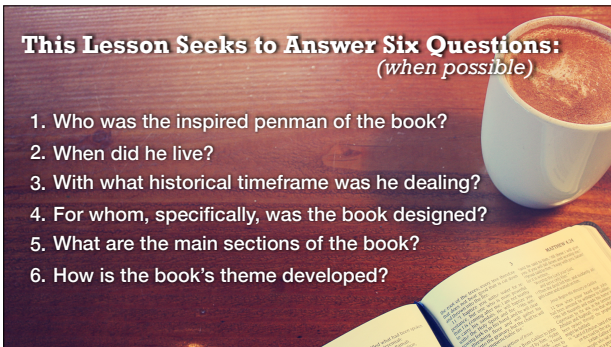


1



2



3

4

- God is the ultimate Author.

- In some situations, it is important to have a knowledge of the human penman who wrote the book.

- Example: 1 Corinthians
(Acts 18:8, 11 [cf. 20:31]; 1 Cor. 1:11; 16:8)

- Sometimes the human penman is not given.

- Examples: 1-2 Samuel, Hebrews

Effective Bible Study
2 Timothy 2:15 | Read It, Explain It, Apply It

Authorship

5

“When a human writer of Scripture was providentially led to hide his identity there is no need to try, and possibly little hope of success in trying, to discover it. It is wiser to be content not to know”

(A. M. Stibbs, *The New Bible Commentary: Revised*, Eerdmans, 1970, p 1191).

6

It is sometimes very important to know who were the original recipients of a book.

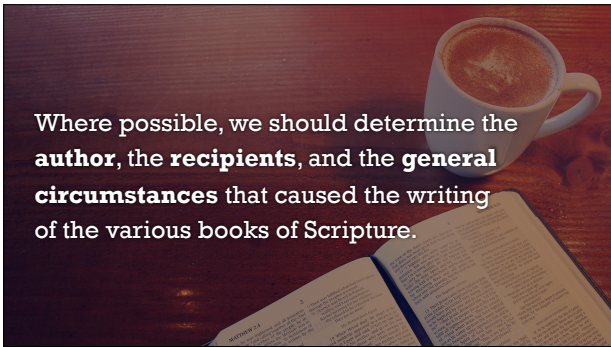
Examples – Matthew, to Jews
Mark, to Romans
Luke, to Greeks

Sometimes, the recipients are not indicated, such as in poetry and historical narratives.

Effective Bible Study
2 Timothy 2:15 | Read It, Explain It, Apply It

Recipients

7



Where possible, we should determine the **author**, the **recipients**, and the **general circumstances** that caused the writing of the various books of Scripture.

8

Analyze – to examine methodically and in detail (typically for the purposes of explanation and interpretation).

Broad Analysis (*looking for natural, major divisions*)

Genesis is divided **genealogically** (*keyword: "generations"*)

1. The generations of the heavens & earth (2:4-4:26)
2. The generations of Adam (5:1-6:8)
3. The generations of Noah (6:9-9:29)
4. The generations of Noah's sons (10:1-11:9)
5. The generations of Shem (11:10-26)
6. The generations of Terah (11:27-25:11)
7. The generations of Ishmael (25:12-18)
8. The generations of Isaac (25:19-35:29)
9. The generations of Esau (36:1-43)
10. The generations of Jacob (37:2-50:26)

9

Broad Analysis (*looking for natural, major divisions*)

Exodus naturally falls into three historical sections:

1. Egyptian bondage and deliverance (1-18)
2. The giving of the law of Moses (19-24)
3. The ordinances of the temple and priesthood (25-40)

1 Kings divides into two sections:

1. The United Kingdom under Solomon (1-11)
2. The Divided Kingdom of Israel & Judah [first 83 years] (12-22)

Ezra divides into two sections:

1. The first return from captivity led by Zerubbabel (1-6)
2. The second return from captivity led by Ezra (7-10)

Broad Analysis (*looking for natural, major divisions*)

10

Psalms has been divided into five major "Books"

1. Mostly prayers of David (1-41)
2. Deliverance of the godly from suffering (42-72)
3. God's dealings with Israel (73-89)
4. The difficulties of the Lord's people (90-106)
5. The glories of the Word of God (107-150)

Isaiah has two major divisions:

1. Judgment from God [upon the nations, Judah & Israel] (1-39)
2. Comfort from God [in deliverance & the Messiah] (40-66)

Broad Analysis (*looking for natural, major divisions*)

11

Galatians falls into three parts:

1. Personal – a defense of his apostleship (1-2)
2. Doctrinal – freedom from the law and liberty in Christ (3-4)
3. Practical – in your freedom, walk by the Spirit (5-6)

Detailed Analysis (*"hang some meat" on the broad analysis*)

12

Isaiah has two major divisions:

1. Judgment from God [upon the nations, Judah & Israel] (1-39)
2. Comfort from God [in deliverance & the Messiah] (40-66)

13

Detailed Analysis (*"hang some meat" on the broad analysis*)

Isaiah has two major divisions:

1. Judgment from God [upon the nations, Judah & Israel] (1-39)
 - A. Prophecies concerning Judah and Jerusalem (1-12)
 - B. Prophecies concerning foreign nations (13-23)
 - C. Judgments upon the nations (24-27)
 - D. A book of woes (28-35)
 - E. A historical section (36-39)
2. Comfort from God [in deliverance & the Messiah] (40-66)
 - A. Deliverance from Babylonian captivity (40-48)
 - B. Jehovah's suffering servant (49-57)
 - C. The glory of the Messianic age (58-66)

14

"Confidence in Christ"
1 John

15

- I. Communion in Christ (1:1-2:2)
- II. Conduct in Christ (2:3-29)
- III. Children of God in Christ (3:1-23)
- IV. Compassion of God Through Christ (3:24-5:5)
- V. Conviction in Christ (5:6-21)

I. Communion in Christ (1:1-2:2)

- A. The Possibility of Fellowship (1:1-4)
- B. The Path to Fellowship (1:5-2:2)

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II. Conduct in Christ (2:3-29)

- A. The Proof of Fellowship (2:3-11)
- B. The Progress of Fellowship (2:12-14)
- C. The Parameters of Fellowship (2:15-17)
- D. The Pretense of Fellowship (2:18-23)
- E. The Personal Nature of Fellowship (2:24-27)
- F. The Practice of Fellowship (2:28-29)

17

III. Children of God in Christ (3:1-23)

- A. The Promise of Fellowship (3:1-3)
- B. The Protection of Fellowship (3:4-9)
- C. The Perfection of Fellowship (3:10-15)
- D. The Pattern of Fellowship (3:16-23)

18

IV. Compassion of God Through Christ (3:24-5:5)

- A. The Preaching of Fellowship (3:24-4:6)
- B. The Price of Fellowship (4:7-11)
- C. The Presentation of Fellowship (4:12-16, 20-21)
- D. The Power of Fellowship (4:17-19)
- E. The Pedigree of Fellowship (5:1-5)

V. Conviction in Christ (5:6-21)

- A. The Place of Fellowship (5:6-13)
- B. The Prayers of Fellowship (5:14-17)
- C. The Preservation of Fellowship (5:18-21)

Familiarize yourself with or memorize the periods of Bible history.

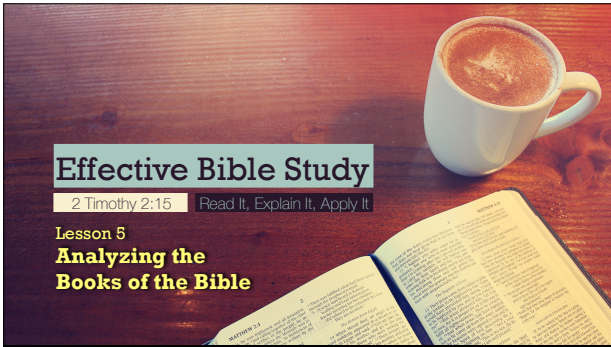
Analyze the book of Mark.

Assignment

Effective Bible Study
2 Timothy 2:15 | Read It, Explain It, Apply It



22



23
