

How to Study the Bible

Part Three

September 27, 2023

- To Understand the Bible:
 - We must have the help of the Holy Spirit.
 - We must work hard.
 - We must let the Bible speak for itself.
 - We must apply the principles of correct interpretation.
- Last Time: The hard work required
 - God works through _____ people (Philippians 2:12-13)
 - You must depend 100% on God's help.
 - You must bring 100% of your own effort to the task.
 - God wants His children to work hard to interpret His Word correctly (2 Tim. 2:15).
 - God _____ us of the consequences of not rightly dividing the Word.
 - 2 Pet. 3:15-18, 2 Cor. 2:17, James 3:1
 - God recommends a good approach to studying your Bible:
 - Six _____ words (1 Tim. 4:13-16)
- The Number-One Rule: We must let the Bible speak for _____.
 - We must learn to practice _____, not eisegesis.
 - Ex (Greek) = "out of"
 - Eis (Greek) = "_____"
 - Gesis (Greek) = "lead, guide"
 - Exegesis (Greek) = "interpretation, explanation"
 - Exegesis = _____ the correct interpretation "out of" the text
 - Eisegesis = _____ interpretations "into" the text
 - Eisegesis may be deliberate.
 - Examples—cults, false religions, false teachers, other heretics
 - Eisegesis may also be _____ (yet still incorrect).
 - Example—a young man just learning how to preach
 - We must _____ that no Scripture is of any private interpretation.
 - 2 Pet. 1:20-21, "Is of any private interpretation"
 - Not that the meaning of Scripture cannot be _____ by the individual,
 - But that the meaning of Scripture cannot be _____ by the individual.
 - Is of = "Is _____, arising, proceeding, originating from or out of"
 - Private = "one's own, personal, _____, peculiar to oneself"
 - Interpretation = "disclosure, solution, _____"

- Since the Bible is not of human _____, it is therefore not subject to human revision, including:
 - _____ for bias
 - “Scientific” _____
 - Explaining away _____
 - _____ correctness
 - All these approaches _____ the Word of God to the (often-changing) mind of man.
 - We must not fall into the _____ of relativism in our approach to interpreting the Scripture.
 - _____ = truth is whatever you want it to be or perceive it to be
 - Examples:
 - “_____” (twisting plain meaning to fit our circumstances)
 - Neo-orthodoxy (the Bible _____ the Word of God to me when I find meaning in its pages)
 - The Bible is _____ truth, not relative truth.
 - We must follow this procedure for rightly dividing and teaching the Word.
 - Comprehension (_____)
 - Understanding the context, grammar, meanings of particular words, etc.
 - _____ (structure)
 - Determining the plain meaning of the passage
 - Illustration (trim)
 - Analogies _____ on truth, not truth by analogy
 - _____ (decorations)
 - Making applications of the truth to life
 - “One interpretation, _____ applications”
 - We must develop our language and _____ skills if we wish to practice sound exegesis.
 - This is part of the hard work required to understand the Bible!
 - Part of what it means to be a “_____.”
 - Acts 17:11: “...They... _____ the scriptures daily...”
 - See also Heb. 5:11-14: _____
 - This goes for our _____ too!
 - Part of raising our children in the “nurture and admonition of the Lord.”
 - Luke 2:52, Acts 22:3: _____
- In Conclusion
 - Let’s all be Bereans who please and _____ God by applying the minds He has given us to gaining a thorough understanding of Scripture.
 - Mark 12:30, “And thou shalt love the Lord thy God ... **with all thy** _____...”