



Men's Bible Study Online Update

Questions: (Two new questions are added each week.)

1. How many books are there in the Old Testament? New Testament? Total?
2. What is the time span over which the whole of Scripture was written? By how many authors?
3. What is the smallest unit of meaning that should be studied, taught, or preached at a time? Why?
4. What is context and why is it important when interpreting Scripture?
5. Explain the three main steps of biblical hermeneutics.
6. How many correct interpretations are there to one pericope of Scripture? What else should we say about this?
7. Explain the errant presupposition behind this question: What does this verse/passage mean to you?
8. What is most significant about the eight "I Am" statements of Jesus in the Gospel of John?
9. What is a C. I. T. and why is it important?
10. If a pastor or teacher teaches something that contradicts Scripture, which one is right? Why?
11. Why is genre an important consideration for biblical interpretation?
12. Explain why it is important that the biblical canon is closed.
13. How do exegesis and reader-defined meaning stand in opposition?
14. Which of the above interpretive techniques is correct? Explain.
15. What do we mean when we say that Scripture is authoritative? Why is this important?
16. What are the four major themes that we find throughout Scripture?



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Definitions:

1. Veracity - Truthfulness, as it relates to the truthfulness of Scripture. "The veracity of Scripture is without question."
2. Closed Canon - As it relates to the Word of God, the body of Scripture is closed in that it is complete. It will be neither added to nor taken away from.
3. Apocrypha - Meaning "hidden," these books are not part of the closed canon of Scripture in Protestant Orthodoxy. The Roman Catholic tradition considers the Apocrypha to be canonical.
4. Verbal Plenary Theory of Inspiration - The Holy Spirit gave the human authors of the books of the Bible the very words that He intended while still allowing for their individual personalities to come through in their writing.
5. Perspicuity - Meaning to "see through"; a synonym for clarity as it describes Scripture.
6. Inerrant - The idea that in the original manuscripts (autographs), Scripture does not affirm anything that is contrary to fact.
7. Infallible - Incapable of being in error or making mistakes. Scripture does not lead us astray in matters of faith and practice.
8. Exegesis - The critical explanation/interpretation of a text of Scripture. The meaning is taken from (ex - "out of") the text.
9. Hermeneutics - The science in which the methods of exegesis are employed to understand a biblical text. We most often describe this in a general three step process: observation, interpretation, and application.
10. Euphony - Making phonetic changes in a text, from the original language to the target language (Greek to English), so that the flow of the text makes sense in the target language. Editors of the modern translations of the Bible (NASB, ESV, HCSB, etc.) show these additions by printing the words in *italics* so that the reader understands that these words are additions to the text.
11. General Revelation - The knowledge of God's existence, character, and moral law that is made evident through creation.
12. Special Revelation - God's words expressed to specific people, including the words of the Bible. Special revelation reveals the Gospel to sinners.
13. Sufficiency - The idea that Scripture contains all the words of God that He intended His people to have at each stage of redemptive history, and that it now contains all the words of God that we need for salvation, for trusting Him perfectly, and for obeying Him perfectly.
14. Circular Argument - A form of logical fallacy in which the reasoner begins with what they are trying to end with. The components of a circular argument are often logically valid because if the premises are true, the conclusion must be true. Some opponents of Scripture accuse Christians of circular reasoning because they ultimately point back to Scripture to support Scripture. The ground must be yielded as this is a circular argument, but there is no greater authority than Scripture by which Scripture can be validated.
15. God-breathed - This phrase is a transliteration of the Greek word "theopseustos" which is used metaphorically to describe the words of Scripture as being spoken by God.
16. Genre - As applied to a literary text, this term denotes a distinctive group of texts with respect to style, form, and purpose.
17. Proof-texting - This is the improper use of a text taken out of its actual context in order to use it to prove a point that it would not otherwise mean if interpreted in its proper context; doing eisegesis instead of exegesis.
18. with exegesis which takes the meaning from the text itself.

Faith Baptist Church



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