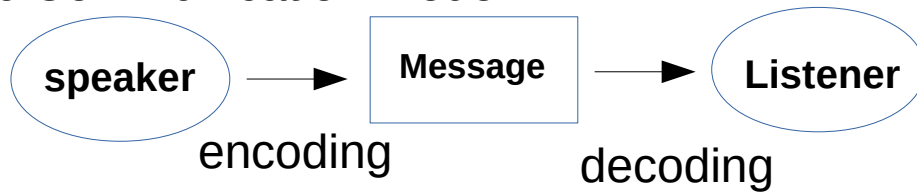


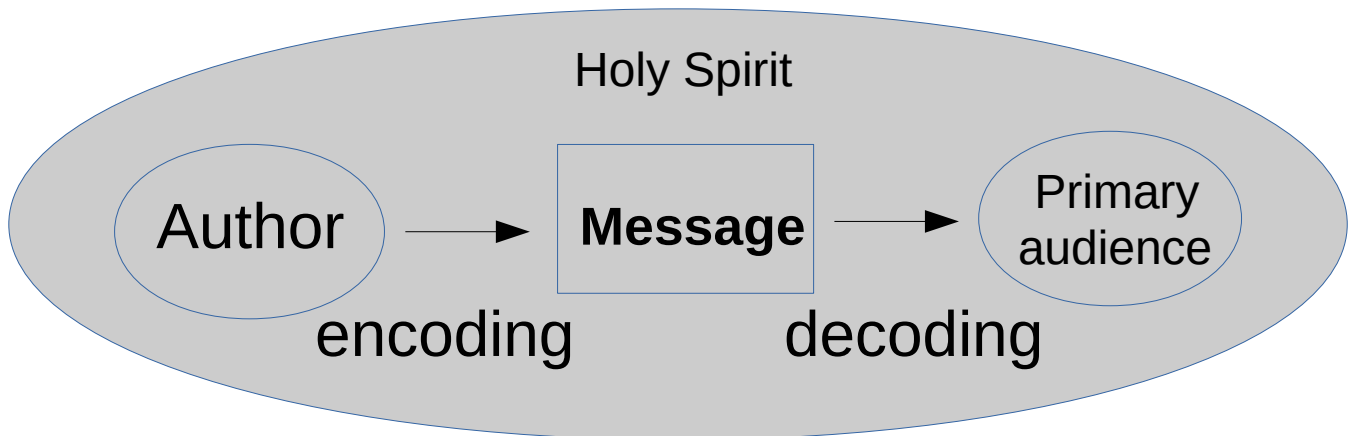
Basic Hermeneutics

40 Questions About Interpreting the Bible(Robert L. Plummer)

1. Basic Communication Model



2. The Biblical Model



- Author : Dual Authorship

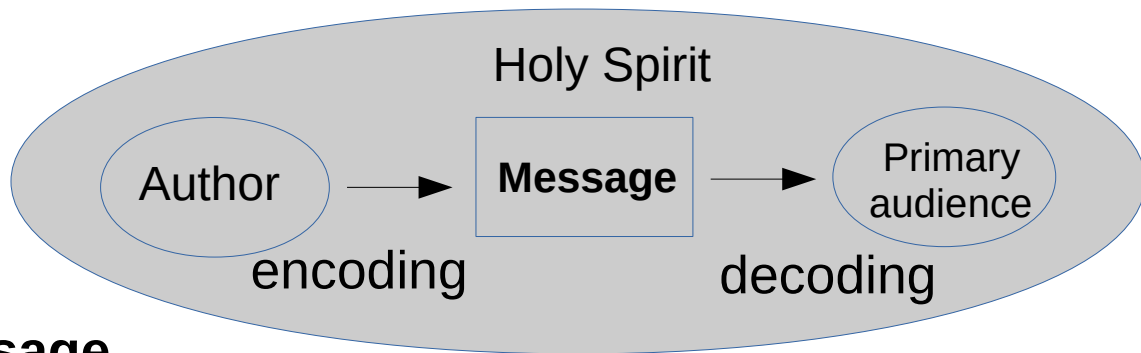
1) The Bible was written by 40 men over a period of 1500 years. While the authors of the Bible wrote as thinking, feeling human beings, God so mysteriously superintended the process that every word written was also the exact word he wanted to be written – free from all error.

2) The Verbal Plenary Theory

3) Dual authorship of Scripture can be compared with the Lord Jesus Christ, who is both fully human and fully God.

4) Some Implications of Dual Authorship

- The clear purpose of the human author is a good place to start in understanding the Bible.
- God, as the Lord of history and revelation, included patterns or foreshadowing of which the human authors were not fully aware.
- The biblical authors were conscious of being used by God to convey His word and believed that their revelation was part of a grand scheme of history.



- Message

1) Old Testament and New Testament were composed more than 1500 year span by about forty different authors with three languages (Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek).

2) OT – 39 BOOKS (Law, The Historical Books, Wisdom and Songs, Prophets)
 NT – 27 BOOKS (Gospel & Acts, Pauline Letters, General Letters, Revelation)

3) Chapter & Verse Divisions

4) Genre / Historical or Cultural Background issues

5) Comprehensive Message of the Bible

- The person and work of Jesus Christ
- God's promise and fulfillment.
- The Kingdom of God
- Covenant
- Law and Gospel
- Redemptive history

6) Christ-centered

- Primary Audience

Much of the Bible comes as situational literature (documents addressed to specific persons facing particular historical situations)

예) Isaiah – The Kingdom of Judah

1 Timothy – Timothy, Paul's co-worker who served the church in Ephesus

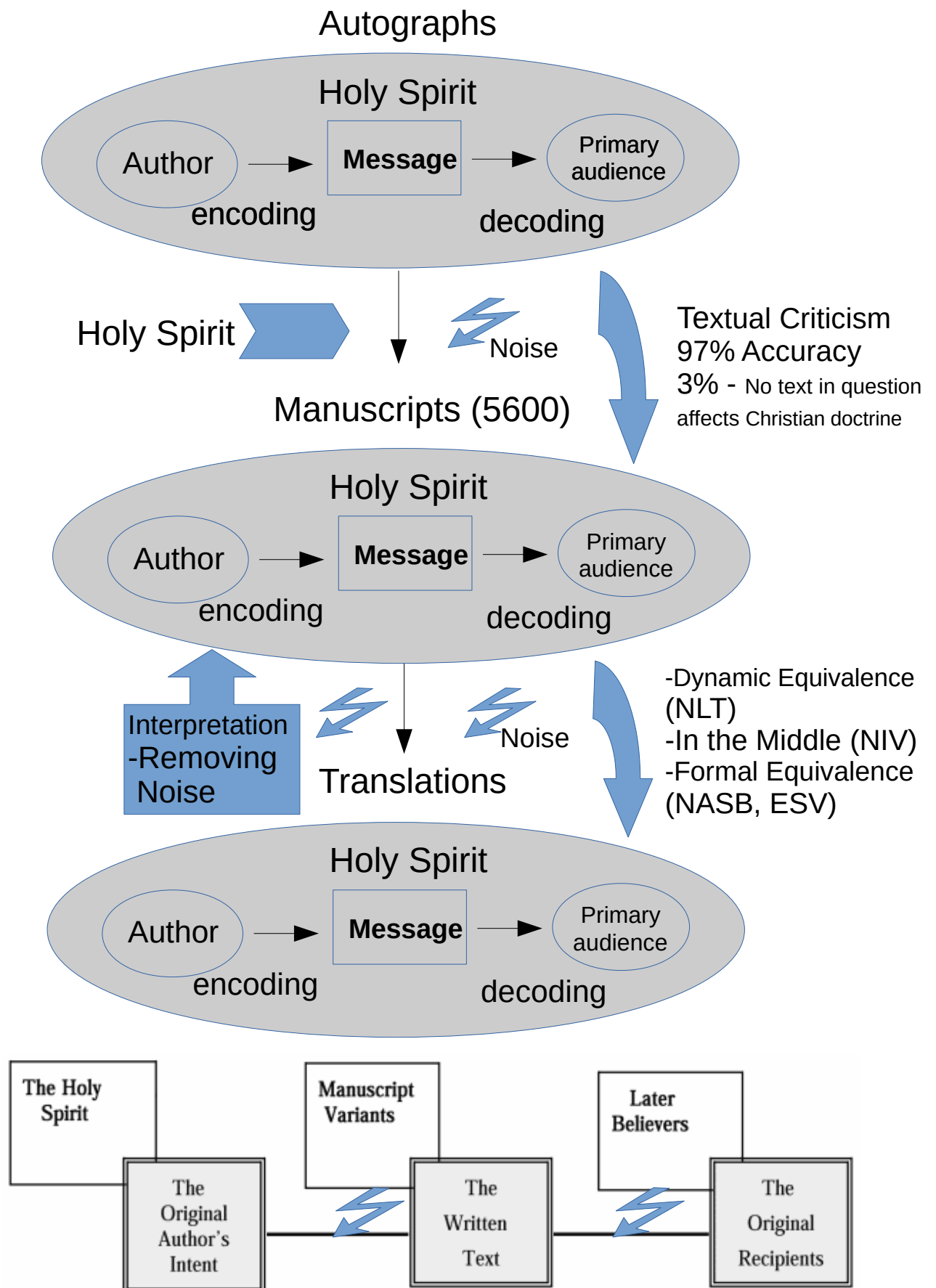
1 Peter – Christians scattered throughout Asia Minor

The Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit inspired the authors of Scripture so that every word they wrote, while inscribed by a thinking, human author, was also divinely inspired and free from all error.

2 Peter 1:20-21, 2 Tim 3:16

Biblical Inerrancy and Infallibility



3. Interpretation – Removing Noise

To properly interpret a text is to faithfully convey the inspired human author's meaning of text while not neglecting divine intent.

3. Interpretation

1) The Scriptures show the Need for Biblical Interpretation

2 Timothy 2:15 / Psalm 119:18 / 2 Peter 3:16 / Ephesians 4:11-13
2 Timothy 4:2-3

2) Language and Culture show the Need for Biblical Interpretation

For proper interpretation of the biblical texts, knowing language, worldview, and culture of the Bible world is essential. There is the need for additional study, explanation, and interpretation of a text.

If we are familiar with the different time periods, genres, and anticipations/ fulfillments of Scriptures, we are better able to confidently approach any individual part of the Bible.

3) What are Some General Principles for Interpreting the Bible? (1)

- Approach the Bible in Prayer
- Read the Bible as a Book that Points to Jesus
- Let Scripture Interpret Scripture
- Meditate on the Bible
- Approach the Bible in Faith and Obedience

4) What are Some General Principles for Interpreting the Bible? (2)

- Take Note of the Biblical Genre You are Reading
- Be Aware of Historical or Cultural Background Issues
- Pay Attention to Context
- Read the Bible in Community

5) How Can I Improve as an Interpreter of the Bible?

- Read the Bible
- Read and Listen to Faithful Preaching and Teaching
- Understand the Relationship Between Faith and Understanding
- Do not just Affirm Sound Interpretive Principles: Apply Them
- Welcome and Receive Feedback Graciously
- Acquire and Employ Bible Study Tools
- Pass on What You are Learning