

"The Bible is not an end in itself, but a means to bring men to an intimate and satisfying knowledge of God, that they may enter into Him, that they may delight in His Presence, may taste and know the inner sweetness of the very God Himself in the core and center of their hearts."

- A. W. TOZER, THE PURSUIT OF GOD

Objectives

- 1. To understand a Biblical Worldview of teaching and preaching
- 2. To understand leaders' biblical responsibility
- 3. To understand a framework for Bible study

Ignorance or falsehood?

- Abraham commanded to leave his family and home
- Moses commanded to go to Pharaoh
- Joshua directed to meditate on God's word
- Israel told to obey the law in order to be blessed
- King Saul told to obey is better than sacrifice
- King Josiah found the book of the Law and that sparked a revival
- *Ezekiel told to eat the scroll, then go and preach
- *Jesus told the disciples to follow him for transformation
- ❖ Jesus said we are his disciples if we obey his commandments

BIBLICAL IGNORANCE

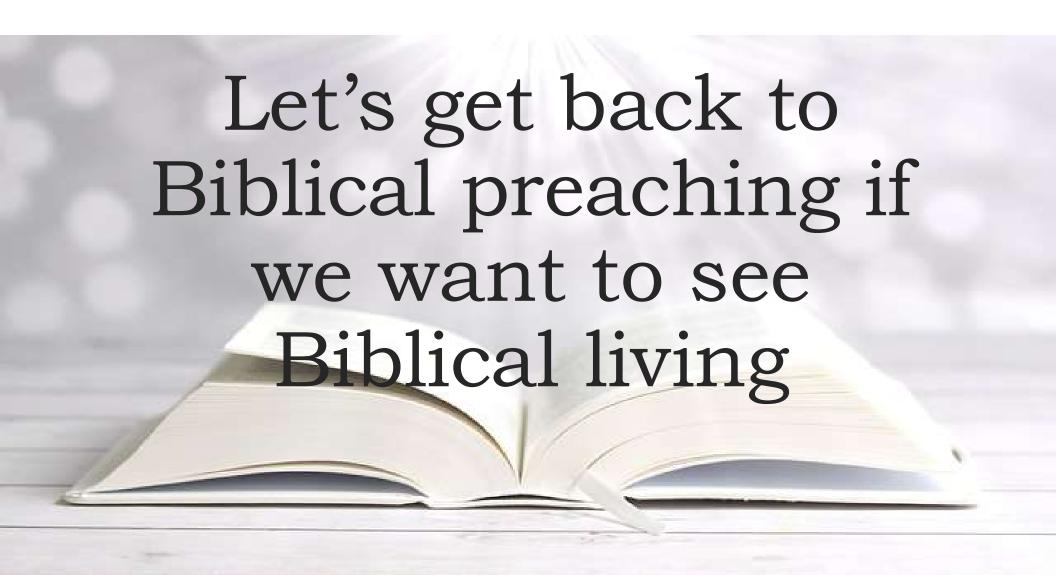
- □ Lack of expository preaching and teaching
 - □Open your mouth and the Lord will fill it
- Lack of Biblical experience
 - ☐ Sermons for busy pastors
- Lack of Biblical focus
 - ☐ Teaching commentaries rather than the biblical text
- Hooping and hollering but not teaching

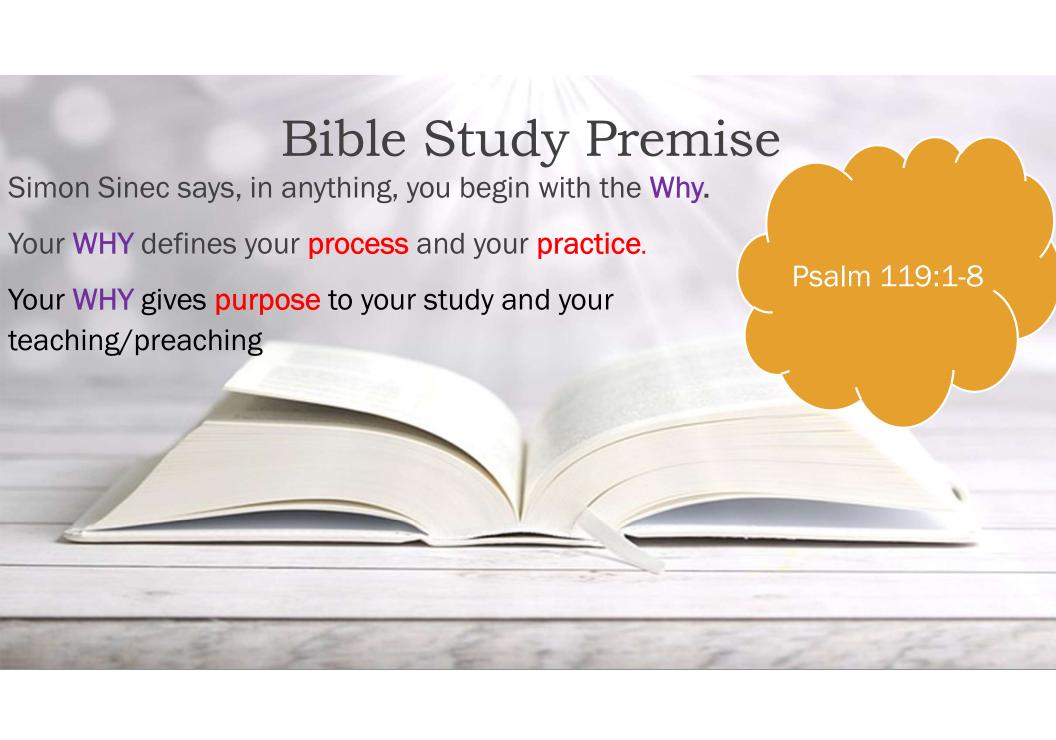
THE PREMISE OF BIBLE STUDY



2 Timothy 3:16-17

6 All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: 17 That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.





Why Bible Study?

- 1. for knowledge of covenant life
- 2. to learn kingdom principles
- 3. for life transformation

Principles of Bible study

Principle of Prayer

Prayer must precede practice (Luke 18:1)

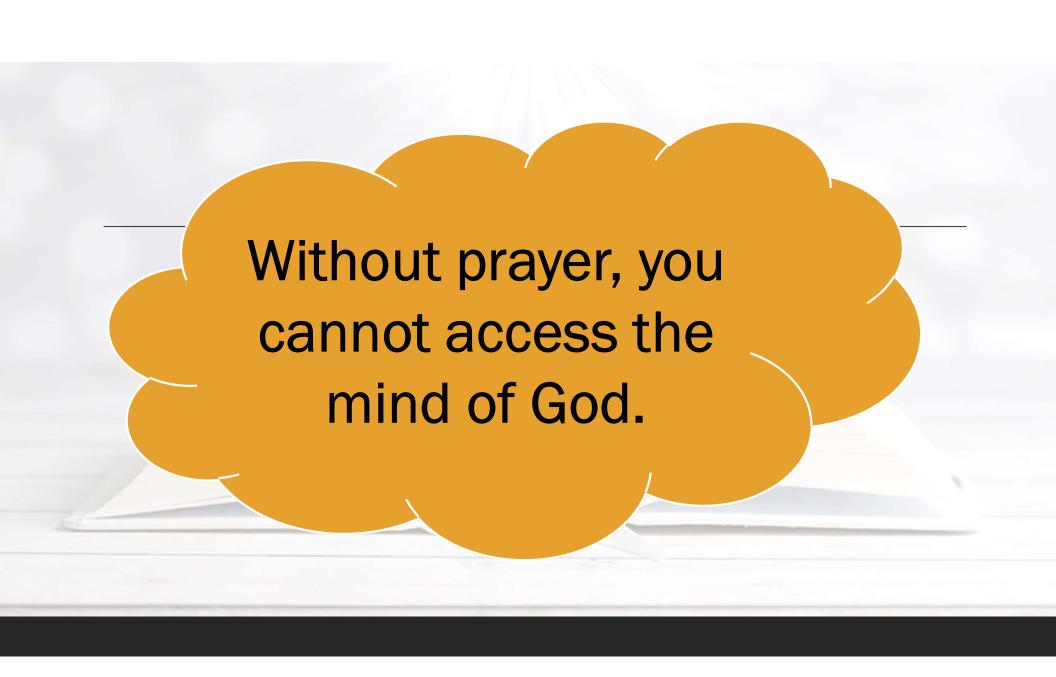
A. Prayer of Submission

B. Prayer of Commitment

C. Prayer for Understanding

D. Prayer for Patience

Pewill 110:18



The Principle of Observation

You cannot interpret what you have not seen

- 1. observe the text for details
- 2. what does the text explicitly say
- 3. Record what you see not what you think it means

Because you think it, does not mean it's the Holy Spirit speaking it.

1. You cannot apply something you do not understand

2. you cannot understand something you have not seen, heard, or experienced

Principle of Interpretation

Interpret ONLY What you see

- 1. Don't make a text say what you did not see
- 2. Reign in your imagination

Principle of Context

Context has Governance

- 1. Pretext: before the text
- 2. Text: the study passage
- 3. Post text: after the text

No word or phrase has meaning outside

of its original context

Words and phrases should be interpreted within the context where they are found

Principle of Immediate Context

Interpret what you see in its own context

The word Lord in the Old Testament does not refer to Jesus

The principle of Terminology

A single word does not carry the

meaning of a passage

- Buzzwords:
 - Faith
 - Bless
 - Praise
 - Anoint

The Principle of Difference

A word does not mean the same thing in every context.

- 1. Death appears with 5 different meanings in Romans Chs.1-
- 2. Salvation does not mean the same in psalms as in John
- 3. Redeem in Ruth does not mean the same as in the New Testament

The Principle of Division

A sentence or a verse is not the final jury on the meaning of a passage.

Look for the paragraph division (Ephesians 1:3-14 is the paragraph with three sentences)

The Principle of Structure

A paragraph holds the truth of a passage.

- Ephesians 1:3 does not hold the message
- 2. Ephesians 1:1-14 gives the entire message of redemptive blessings in Christ.

STRUCTURE

Ephesians 1:1-14

- oGreetings (vs.1-2)
- Central Idea (v.3)
- Supporting Idea (vs. 4-14)

STRUCTURE

Romans 12

- Personal holiness (vs.1-2)
- Public holiness (vs.3-20)
- Main point (v.21)

The Principle of Literary Genre

The literary genre determines how you approach a text.

1. Narrative: Genesis 12

2. Poetry: Psalm 1

3. History: I Kings

4. Epistle: 1 Timothy

5. Legal Document: Isaiah 1

The Principle of Ownership

Own the truth before you try to sell it.

- 1. See Ezekiel 3:1-10
- 2. See Jeremiah 20:9

The Process of Bible Study

Observation

What does the text say exactly (Principle 2)

- ∘Who?
- What?
- Where?
- When
- ∘ Why?
- How?



Interpretation (Principle 3)

- 1. What is the original message the author was conveying?
- 2. What message would the original audience have understood?
- 3. How should I understand this text in light of my situation

Meditation

- 1. What truth is God speaking to me in this text?
- 2. How is my life aligning with the truth in this text?
- 3. What adjustment do I need to make to align with this truth?
- 4. How can I make this text a life principle?

Application

- 1. Does the text offer a promise to claim?
- 2. Does the text offer a principle to follow?
- 3. Does the text offer a precaution to heed?
- 4. Does the text address a practice I need to discontinue?

We are in some difficult days, days of apostasy and infiltration of secular ideologies into the church. More than ever before, we as church leaders need to be vigilant and disciplined in the Word of God.

1 Timothy 4:14-16

¹⁴Do not neglect your gift, which was given you through prophecy when the body of elders laid their hands on you. ¹⁵Be diligent in these matters; give yourself wholly to them, so that everyone may see your progress. ¹⁶ Watch your life and doctrine closely. Persevere in them, because if you do, you will save both yourself and your hearers.

WHY?

