

Bible Study Methods

Lesson #011, Part 1

January 5, 2014

Dean Bible Ministries

www.deanbible.org

Dr. Robert L. Dean, Jr.

**The Bible is a book: a human book and a
Divine book.**

1. Each biblical writing—that is, each word, sentence, and book—was recorded in a written language and followed normal, grammatical meanings, including figurative language.

The basic presupposition of interpretation is that God is a God of sense, not of nonsense.

We should let the Bible speak for itself.

The goal of Bible interpretation is to determine the original meaning of the text.

2. Each biblical writing was written by someone to specific hearers or readers in a specific historical, geographical situation for a specific purpose.

3. The Bible is affected and influenced by the cultural environment from which each human writer wrote.

4. Each biblical writing was accepted or understood in the light of its context.

5. Each biblical writing took on the nature of a specific literary form.

6. Each biblical writing was understood by its initial readers in accord with the basic principles of logic and communication.

- 1. What did the words convey in the grammar of the original readers?**
- 2. What was being conveyed by those words to the initial readers?**
- 3. How did the cultural setting influence and affect what was written?**
- 4. What is the meaning of the words in their context?**
- 5. In what literary form is the material written and how does that affect what is said?**
- 6. How do the principles of logic and normal communication affect the meaning?**

Bible Study Methods

Lesson #011, Part 2

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1. The Bible, being a Divine book, is inerrant.

2. The Bible, being a Divine book, is authoritative.

3. The Bible, being a Divine book, has unity.

**4. The Bible, being a Divine book, has
mystery.**