

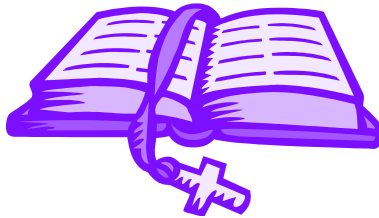
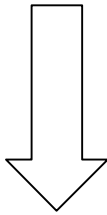
THE STUDY PROCESS

There are two basic approaches to studying the Bible:

1. _____ DEDUCTIVE

- taking an idea, already formed opinion, and then going to the text to find Scriptures that support that idea or opinion

IDEA



BIBLICAL TEXT

I.E., Money is Evil

- go to the Bible to find verses that support such an idea.

The
Study
Process
The
Study
Process

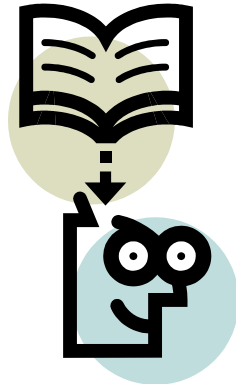
This method can sometimes be useful – i.e., Bible Study Guides – First Foundations Class; Systematic Theology

2. _____ INDUCTIVE

- beginning with a text of Scripture, without any preconceived ideas or opinions about its meaning (still understanding our presuppositions).

- finding out what the text says itself – what the text declares to be its idea.

BIBLICAL TEXT



IDEA

Inductive Bible study involves three basic steps:

1. _____ OBSERVATION

What the text _____ SAYS

2. _____ INTERPRETATION

What the text _____ MEANS by
what it _____ SAYS

3. _____ APPLICATION

How the text is _____ USED

Accurate interpretation and correct application rest on the accuracy of your observations. Therefore, it is vital that you develop observations skills, even if at first they seem time-consuming or you feel less than adequate and even awkward doing them. Studying inductively is a learning process that does not happen overnight. Kay Arthur.

WHAT ARE THE BASICS OF OBSERVATION?

1. After you have chosen a book, the first fundamental step in observing the biblical text, is
_____ PRAY

Open my eyes, that I may behold wonderful things from Thy law.
– Psalm 119:18

1 Peter 2:1-2

2. Discover the Overall _____
CONTEXT of the book.

The best way to do this is by conducting an
_____ OVERVIEW of the entire book
before studying any of the details.

Why?

Context is _____ KING and it

_____ RULES

_____ INTERPRETATION

At this stage we are trying to discover the Author's
_____ PURPOSE for writing the book.

What are the steps to overview the entire book?

Learn for what is most _____ OBVIOUS

First, determine what kind of genre' you are reading.

GENRE

What in the world?

What are we talking about when we say a Bible interpreter must consider the "genre"?

Genre means _____ KIND

OR

_____ STYLE

OR

_____ SPECIES

When we talk about Biblical Genre, we simply mean, what kind of literature is the passage or book we are examining.

We have different kinds of genre in our everyday lives.

So too does the Bible.

You must ask yourself what kind of literature are we examining, if you want to understand the intended meaning.

What is the difference between:

Genre
Genre

Genesis and Isaiah?

Acts and 1 Corinthians?

Matthew and Proverbs?

Psalms and Revelation?

In special hermeneutics, we will consider more specifically the different nuances of genre. But for basic purposes, you merely need to identify and know the basic forms of genre found in the Bible.

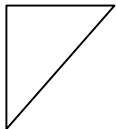
History; Law, Poetry, Proverb, Prophecy, Epistle

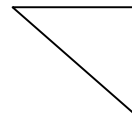
Secondly, read and re-reading the book – there is no substitute.

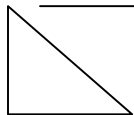
One of the ways you can read and re-read the book is to read with a specific purpose each time you go through it.

Look first for:

The Four Corners of Bible Study:









Third, discover facts about the FOUR corners of Bible Study:

Ask the six Observation Questions: **5W's and an H** in regard to each of these FOUR corners of Bible study.

WHO **WHAT** **WHEN**
WHERE **WHY** and **HOW**

i.e, Author, recipients, Others mentioned,
specific geographical places, major events.

Genre' determines which corners you should begin with.

As you glean information about people and events, you will discern the historical context in which the author is writing.

For our purposes in Titus, and using the Titus Worksheet:

1. Read through Titus and mark every reference to the Author of the book and fill out what you learn on the *Author Observation Worksheet*.
2. Read through Titus a second time and mark every reference to the Recipient(s) of the book and fill out what you learn on the *Recipient Observation Worksheet*.
3. Complete the *Author/Recipient* chart. Put what you have learned about the Author and the Recipient on the provided chart according to chapter.
4. As you have been reading and marking, you should begin to notice several words that are frequently repeated or appear very important. Begin writing them down on your *Key Words Observation Worksheet*. Once you have

completed noting your key words, use this information to fill out the *Key Word Chart*.

I know that this takes time and is a fairly slow process. Many good Bible teachers skip this important step and opt out for merely reading what others have said. Skipping this process limits your ability to know with certainty what the book is about and what its main purpose is.

So, try it before you trash it. Fast food is rarely healthy – you get the idea?

AUTHOR OBSERVATION WORKSHEET

RECIPIENT OBSERVATION WORKSHEET

KEY WORDS OBSERVATION WORKSHEET

Begin keeping a list of the key words you find in Titus.

