

MAYMESTER

HOW TO STUDY YOUR BIBLE

Maymester Overview:

- **May 2:** Introduction to Bible Study Methods and Observation
- **May 9:** Observation cont...
- **May 16:** Interpretation
- **May 23:** Application and Correlation



Purpose:

1. To equip the church to withstand the current cultural shift of biblical _____.
2. To make you _____ conscience
3. To develop people who are “_____” instead of “_____”

Primary Need of Bible Study: “To determine what God meant by what God said.”

Reason:

What is it?

“Methodical Bible Study, then, is concerned with the proper path to be taken in order to arrive at Scriptural truth.” Robert A. Traina

Certain _____ (content) Certain _____ (order)

Observation: What do I _____?

Interpretation: What does it _____?

Application: How does it _____?

Correlation: How does it _____?

“Not a formula but a _____.”

Two main approaches

1. _____ **Bible Study:** Begins with _____ and moves for their support to the particulars
2. _____ **Bible Study:** Demands that one first examine the _____ of the scripture and that one’s conclusion be based on those particulars.

Observation: What do I See?

Observation Exercise:

Norman Rockwell was known to be a stickler for detail. Every facet of a picture was carefully researched but there were inevitably mistakes and many readers wrote him about them. Rockwell answered every letter. In 1943, after 27 years of answering complaints, he painted an April fool cover and deliberately included 45 mistakes or incongruities. To his amusement, a man wrote claiming to have found 120 errors. How many do you see?



Observation of :

1. **Terms:** A given _____ as it is used in a given _____.

- **Routine and non-routine**
- **Literal:** Interpreted according to the letter **and Figurative:** Symbolic and express secondary idea
- **Identity:** nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections and articles **and Inflections:** the form change of a term to indicate case, gender, number, tense, person, mood and voice

2. **Structure:** involves the relationships and arrangement (How God said it.)

- Key _____ = Biographical Structure
- Key _____ = Geographical Structure
- Key _____ = Historical Structure
- Key _____ = Ideological Structure
- Key _____ = Chronological Structure

3. **Literary Forms:**

- Extended Discourse
- Prose Narrative
- Poetry
- Dramatic Prose
- Parable
- Apocalyptic

4. **Atmosphere/Mood:**

- Despair
- Thanksgiving
- Awe
- Urgency
- Joy
- Humility
- Tenderness

Types of Structure

Law	Description	Key terms(s)	Example
Cause and Effect	One event, concept or action which causes another	Therefore, so, then, as a result	2 Sam 11
Climax	A progression of ideas which climb to a certain high point then descend		2 Sam 11
Comparison	Identifying two or more elements which are alike or similar	Like, too, also, as...	Ps 1:3
Contrast	Identifying two or more elements unlike or dissimilar	But, yet	Ps 1:4
Condition	One thing can or must happen as a result of or as conditioned by another	If...then	Rom 8:9
Correlation	The indication that a certain element has relation to others.	As....so, and	Eph 5:24
Explanation or Reason	The explanation of an element	Because, for	Mk 4:13-20
Interchange	When the action, conversation or concept moves to another then back again		Gen 37-39
Introduction or Summary	Opening or concluding remarks on a subject or in a situation		Gen 2:1
Pivot	A change in the direction of the flow of the context...a minor climax		2 Sam 12:19-20
Proportion	Emphasis is indicated by the amount of written space given to a concept		Gen 1&2
Purpose	The intention of the author is clearly stated	That, so that, in or to...	1 Cor 1:10
Questions and Answer	The use of question and/or questions and answer		Mk. 12
Repetition	Terms or phrases used repeatedly		Heb 11
Specific to General	Progression of thought from specific to general or the reverse		Acts 1:8

PSALM 1

1 How blessed is the man who does not walk in the counsel of the wicked, nor stand in the path of sinners, nor sit in the seat of scoffers!

2 But his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in His law he meditates day and night.

3 He will be like a tree firmly planted by streams of water, which yields its fruit in its season and its leaf does not wither; and in whatever he does, he prospers.

4 The wicked are not so, but they are like chaff which the wind drives away.

5 Therefore the wicked will not stand in the judgment, nor sinners in the assembly of the righteous.

6 For the Lord knows the way of the righteous, but the way of the wicked will perish.

Homework: 40 observations on Acts 1:8

“...but you will receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you shall be My witnesses both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and even to the remotest part of the earth.”