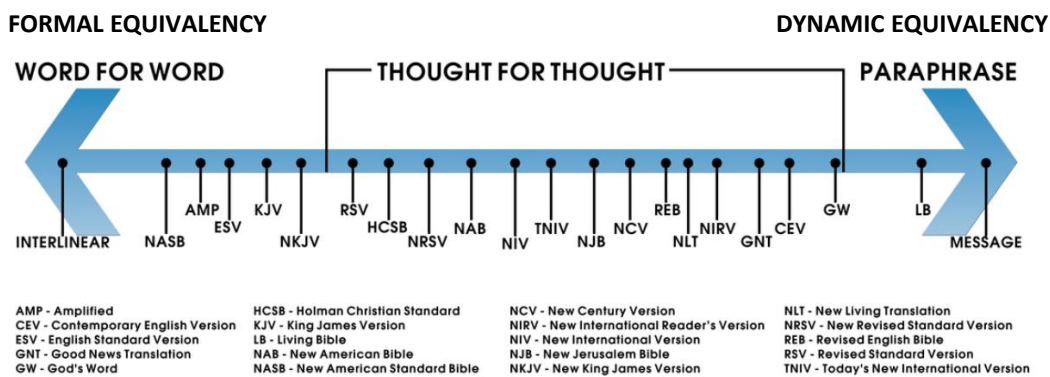


Session 5 – Hermeneutics

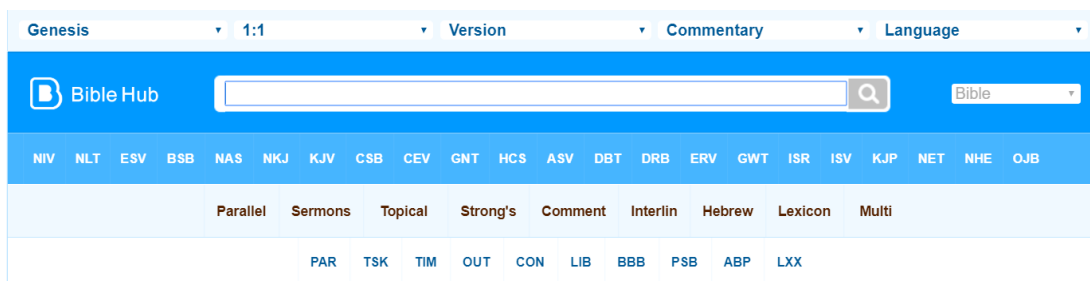
Preservation

Translation

English translations



Biblehub.com



Hermeneutics

- What is it?

- Negative examples
- Who determines the meaning?
 - Text
 - Reader
 - Community
 - Author
- Illumination and sanctification
- Perspicuity

Literal hermeneutic

- What is it?
- Inductive examples

Grammatical hermeneutic

- What is it?
- Inductive examples

Historical hermeneutic

- What is it?
- Inductive examples

Literal, grammatical, historical: the hermeneutic of surrender

- Shama – שמָּה
- Content, purpose, response – what, why, so what?

This Week's Recommended Resources

Biblehub.com (also: free Bible Hub app on the Apple or Google app store)

The MacArthur Study Bible (also: free Study Bible app on the Apple or Google app store)

Literal Word (free app on the Apple or Google app store)

From Session 4:

If your Bibliology is inadequate your worldview will reflect that, and it will have soft spots of unreality where God's word supplies – and even defines – reality. When your worldview is tested and found lacking, you'll wonder one of two things: "Why is my Biblical worldview failing me?", when in fact you didn't have a Biblical worldview to begin with. Or you'll wonder "What should I import into my worldview to make it more solid?", and you'll look for truth outside the Bible...which won't make it more solid, it will undermine it further and you'll be worse off than before. That's what happens when you try to mix elements of a secular worldview in with a Biblical worldview: it becomes incoherent and ineffective, because fundamentally you're trying to mix in unreality with reality. It doesn't work.