

INTRODUCTION:

1) TODAY WE CONTINUE LOOKING AT METHODS OF INTERPRETING SCRIPTURE

THINGS WE WILL LOOK AT IN THIS LESSON:

- 1) THE MIDDLE AGES TO THE REFORMATION (A.D. 600-1500)
- 2) THE REFORMATION TO THE PRESENT (A.D. 1500-PRESENT)

OUR GOAL:

TO BALANCE OUR DEVOTIONAL AND EXEGETICAL READINGS AND ALIGN OUR CONVICTIONS AND ACTIONS AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE TO THE BIBLE.

PART 1 – THE MIDDLE AGES TO THE REFORMATION:

Q 1) WHAT WAS THE GUIDING STANDARD OF INTERPRETING SCRIPTURE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES?

A)

Q 2) WHAT WERE THE COMMENTS THAT THE CHURCH FATHERS WROTE, CALLED?

A)

Q 3) HOW MANY MEANINGS DID THOSE WHO USED THE METHOD OF ALLEGORY BELIEVE EACH BIBLE PASSAGE HAD?

A)

Q 4) WHAT WAS THE RHYME THAT DESCRIBED THE FOUR MEANINGS OF EACH VERSE IN THE ALLEGORY METHOD?

A)

Q 5) WHAT WORK OF AQUINAS SUMMARIZED THE PAST THREE CENTURIES OF BIBLICAL AND THEOLOGICAL STUDIES DURING THE MIDDLE AGES?

A)

Q 6) WHAT WAS PRIMARY IN THE APPROACH THAT AQUINAS TOOK?

A)

Q 7) WHO LED THE WAY TOWARD THE REFORMATION PERIOD?

A)

PART 2 – THE REFORMATION TO THE PRESENT:

Q 8) WHO PREPARED THE WAY FOR THE REFORMATION YET NEVER JOINED IT?

A)

Q 9) WHAT DID MARTIN LUTHER EMPHASIZE?

A)

Q 10) HOW DID JOHN CALVIN TEACH THAT BELIEVERS SHOULD INTERPRET VERSES OF SCRIPTURE?

A)

Q 11) WHAT METHOD OF INTERPRETATION DID THE REFORMATION LEADERS REJECT?

A)

Q 12) WHAT TWO STREAMS OF INTERPRETATION FLOWED AS A RESULT OF DEBATES RELATED TO THE REFORMATION?

A)

Q 13) WHAT DID RATIONALISM REQUIRE PEOPLE TO PROVE?

A)

Q 14) WHAT DID PIETISM SEEK TO DO?

A)

Q 15) WHO TRIED TO BE A BRIDGE BETWEEN LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES?

A)

PART 3 – WRAPPING UP:

Q 16) WHAT TWO IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS CAME OUT OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY?

A)
