

II Timothy 3:15, 16 shows what scripture is profitable for. This is so the "man of God" may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.

All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness:

2 Timothy 3:16

To get profit from scripture search for these things as you study:

Doctrine: "The action of teaching or instruction; a lesson, a precept"

Deuteronomy 32:2	Matthew 7:28	Luke 7:16	1Corinthians 14:6	1Timothy 4:6
Proverbs 4:2	Matthew 16:12	Acts 2:42	Ephesians 4:14	1Timothy 4:13
Isaiah 28:9	Mark 1:22	Acts 5:28	1Timothy 1:3	1Timothy 4:16
Jeremiah 10:8	Luke 4:32	Romans 6:17	1Timothy 1:10	1Timothy 5:17
1Timothy 6:1	Titus 1:9	Hebrews 6:1, 2	Colossians 2:22	
1Timothy 6:3	Titus 2:1	2John 1:9, 10	1Timothy 4:1	
2Timothy 3:10	Titus 2:7	Revelation 2:14, 15	Hebrews 13:9	
2Timothy 4:2, 3	Titus 2:10	Matthew 15:9		

Do

The Holy Bible contains God's Doctrine.

Reproof: "Censure, rebuke, reprimand, reprehension." *Reprove:* "To express disapproval; to censure, condemn, rebuke, blame, find fault"

Proverbs 1:23	Proverbs 13:18	Proverbs 17:10	Proverbs 30:6	Proverbs 29:1
Proverbs 5:12	Proverbs 15:5	Proverbs 29:15	John 16:8	Luke 3:19
Proverbs 10:17	Proverbs 15:10	2Kings 19:4	Ephesians 5:11	John 3:20
Proverbs 12:1	Proverbs 15:31, 32	Proverbs 9:8	2Timothy 4:2	

The Holy Bible contains God's Reproof.

Correction: "The action of correcting or setting right"

Proverbs 3:11	Proverbs 23:13	Jeremiah 30:11
Proverbs 7:22	Jeremiah 5:3	
Proverbs 15:10	Psalms 39:11	
Proverbs 22:15	Jeremiah 10:24	

The Holy Bible contains God's Correction.

Intruction: "The action of instructing or teaching; the imparting of knowledge or skill"

Psalms 50:17	Proverbs 6:23	Proverbs 12:1	Proverbs 19:20	Nehemiah 9:20
Proverbs 1:2-8	Proverbs 8:10	Proverbs 13:1	Proverbs 19:27	Isaiah 28:26
Proverbs 4:1	Proverbs 8:33	Proverbs 13:18	Proverbs 23:12	1Corinth. 2:16
Proverbs 4:13	Proverbs 9:9	Proverbs 16:22	Proverbs 23:23	

The Holy Bible contains God's Instruction.

Eph 5:13
What don't you do and how to stop doing it

What to learn

HOW TO UNDERSTAND YOUR BIBLE

Text: Read Luke 1:1-3 NSD 8/13/93

- Intro:
- a. Some have trouble "understanding" what the Bible says.
 - b. Many have trouble "understanding" what the will of Lord is.
 - c. Sometimes a man can do things to "understand" Spiritual things.
 - d. Sometimes it is not God's will that you "understand"
 - e. No one understands everything

What you can do to "understand" more:

I. Be a child of God:

- a. The Ethiopian Eunuch did not understand (Acts 8:30, 31)
- b. Philip was sent by God
- c. Spiritual with Spiritual compared (I Cor. 2:13)

II. Fear the Lord:

- a. It is the beginning of understanding (Pro.9:10; Ps. 111:10)
- b. Do you really fear God?
- c. Fear manifests in *obedience* and *departure from evil* (Job 28:28)

III. Keep the Commandments:

- a. Psalm 11:10
- b. N.T. Commandments (Mt. 28:19)
- c. I John 3:22 (Prayers answered)

IV. Go to Jesus for truth:

- a. He is the Truth (John 14:6)
- b. I John 5:20; Prov. 2:6*
- c. II Timothy 2:7 (Lord give...)
- d. Luke 24:45
- e. Pray if any lack wisdom or underst'g (Jam. 1:5; Col. 1:9)

V. Avoid sin:

- a. Ephesians 4:18
- b. Romans 1:31 (and adjacent vs.)
- c. Regard iniquity--God will not hear (Isa. 59:2; Jer. 5:25; Psa. 66:18; Pro. 15:29)

VI. Have a Right Heart:

- a. Mark 8:17 (hard heart)
- b. Acts 28:27 (heart waxed gross)
- c. You understand with your heart

VII. Hear:

- a. Hear wisdom and reproof (Proverbs 15:22; 1:2-7)
- b. Matthew 15:10
- c. John 8:43
- d. Pastors and teachers given for three things (Eph. 4:11-16)
- e. Fools despise wisdom and instruction (Proverbs 1:7)

VIII. Read

- a. Matthew 4:4
- b. Ephesians 3:4
- c. Line upon line (Isa. 28:9, 10)

IX. Have Faith

- a. Hebrews 11:3
- b. Believe it w/o understanding it.
- c. Do you understand how a Jet flies? Do you believe it flies?

X. Be Mature in Christ:

- a. Understanding does not all come at once.
- b. It takes time, work, patience--*faithfulness*
- c. I Cor. 14:20
- d. Strong meat belongs to them that are of full age (Hebrews 5:14)
- e. By reason of *use*

Riskily
dividing
the
work

Isaiah 28

To whom and How does God teach Knowledge?

[1] Woe to the crown of pride, to the drunkards of Ephraim, whose glorious beauty is a fading flower, which are on the head of the fat valleys of them that are overcome with wine!

Pride and drunkenness hinder the receiving of instruction. God resisteth the proud – James 4:6.

Drunkenness is excess – Ephesians 5:18, and makes one babble (Proverbs 23:29). God cannot teach these. See verse 7.

[2] Behold, the Lord hath a mighty and strong one, which as a tempest of hail and a destroying storm, as a flood of mighty waters overflowing, shall cast down to the earth with the hand.

[3] The crown of pride, the drunkards of Ephraim, shall be trodden under feet:

[4] And the glorious beauty, which is on the head of the fat valley, shall be a fading flower, and as the hasty fruit before the summer; which when he that looketh upon it seeth, while it is yet in his hand he eateth it up.

[5] In that day shall the LORD of hosts be for a crown of glory, and for a diadem of beauty, unto the residue of his people,

[6] And for a spirit of judgment to him that sitteth in judgment, and for strength to them that turn the battle to the gate.

[7] But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way; the priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink, they are swallowed up of wine, they are out of the way through strong drink; they err in vision, they stumble in judgment.

Drunkenness make one err, get out of the way, and stumble in judgment.

[8] For all tables are full of vomit and filthiness, so that there is no place clean.

[9] Whom shall he teach knowledge? and whom shall he make to understand doctrine? them that are weaned from the milk, and drawn from the breasts.

God teaches babes that are weaned from the milk.

This indicates at least three things:

1. *Babes that are too young (“newborns”) God cannot teach. A child must get past the milk of the word. He should know the milk, but be ready for meat. Milk is needed to grow, but then comes the meat. See I Corinthians 3:2; Hebrews 5:12, 13; I Peter 2:2.*
2. *God cannot teach one who already “knows it all.” God would have to “un-learn” in him bad doctrine, error, bad habits, prejudices, etc. It is always easier to teach from scratch. See Jeremiah 1:10.*

3. *God uses strong young men who are strong and in whom the word dwells (I John 2:14)*

[10] For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little:

Knowledge, Understanding, Wisdom (see verse 9).

Basics for knowledge are the precepts – the first and foremost commandments. This is the Who, What, Where and When.

Basics for Understanding is “line upon line.” One must read the whole Bible more than once (i.e., many times, and every day). This is the Why.

Basics for Wisdom is the How – How to apply God’s word to one’s own life and his sheep. Ministers of the word (Luke 1:2; Acts 6:4; I Corinthians 4:1 – stewards of the mysteries of God).

[11] For with stammering lips and another tongue will he speak to this people.

See notes on verse 9, 10.

[12] To whom he said, This is the rest wherewith ye may cause the weary to rest; and this is the refreshing: yet they would not hear.

God uses those who will hear.

[13] But the word of the LORD was unto them precept upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little; that they might go, and fall backward, and be broken, and snared, and taken.

The word of the LORD is Precept, Line, Here and there.

[14] Wherefore hear the word of the LORD, ye scornful men, that rule this people which is in Jerusalem.

Scorners reject knowledge and hear not rebuke (Proverbs 1:22; 13:1).

Proverbs 14:6 A scorner seeketh wisdom, and findeth it not: but knowledge is easy unto him that understandeth.

Note the use of Knowledge, Understanding and Wisdom.

[15] Because ye have said, We have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we at agreement; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us: for we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves:

[16] Therefore thus saith the Lord GOD, Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation: he that believeth shall not make haste.

Jesus is the foundation for all knowledge, Understanding and Wisdom.

[17] Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet: and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding place.

[18] And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it.

[19] From the time that it goeth forth it shall take you: for morning by morning shall it pass over, by day and by night: and it shall be a vexation only to understand the report.

[20] For the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it: and the covering narrower than that he can wrap himself in it.

[21] For the LORD shall rise up as in mount Perazim, he shall be wroth as in the valley of Gibeon, that he may do his work, his strange work; and bring to pass his act, his strange act.

[22] Now therefore be ye not mockers, lest your bands be made strong: for I have heard from the Lord GOD of hosts a consumption, even determined upon the whole earth.

[23] Give ye ear, and hear my voice; hearken, and hear my speech.

[24] Doth the plowman plow all day to sow? doth he open and break the clods of his ground?

[25] When he hath made plain the face thereof, doth he not cast abroad the fitches, and scatter the cummin, and cast in the principal wheat and the appointed barley and rie in their place?

[26] For his God doth instruct him to discretion, and doth teach him.

There is an orderly way that God does things. Discretion is to decide and act rightly and responsibly – good judgment. Discretion involves the use of Knowledge, Understanding and Wisdom – See Psalms 112:5; Proverbs 1:4; 2:11; 3:21 – K, U, and W.

[27] For the fitches are not threshed with a threshing instrument, neither is a cart wheel turned about upon the cummin; but the fitches are beaten out with a staff, and the cummin with a rod.

[28] Bread corn is bruised; because he will not ever be threshing it, nor break it with the wheel of his cart, nor bruise it with his horsemen.

[29] This also cometh forth from the LORD of hosts, which is wonderful in counsel, and excellent in working.

Randy Davis
5-5-98

16 RULES OF BIBLE STUDY

- RULE # 1.. Before you ask what a verse means, determine the context
- RULE # 2.. The Bible is written to ^{4 types} ~~three groups~~ of people: Jews, Gentiles, and the Church. } INDIVIDUALS
- RULE # 3.. The Bible has proper divisions, and you must place the divisions in the right place.
- RULE # 4.. All Scripture has ⁴ ~~three~~ applications: Doctrinal, Historical, and inspirational. Prophetic
- RULE # 5.. God chooses the exact words He wants us to use, and the events recorded, to teach you something.
- RULE # 6.. God has three distinct plans revealed in His Word: He has a plan for the ~~Universe~~, for the ~~Earth~~, and for Your Life.
Creation world you
- RULE # 7.. The invisible things of God can be ~~studied~~ ^{understood} by studying the ~~things that He made.~~ ^{seen} ~~visible things~~ (Parables) Parables
- RULE # 8.. The Bible is of NO private interpretation. All "interpretations must be done by comparing Scripture to Scripture."
No scrip is of any private interpretation
- RULE # 9.. The individual words in the Bible are the keys to the Bible. ^{Scripture}
- RULE # 10.. Always give the Bible the benefit of the doubt
Prov. 30:5,6
- RULE # 11.. Never forget the consistency of the Bible.
- RULE # 12.. Remember the "Law Of First Mention" ^{OR impossible}
- RULE # 13.. Always take a passage literally, ~~until it is impossible to~~ take it literally. ^{unless obvious it should}
- RULE # 14.. Always be prepared to change whatever you have been taught or what you believe when it goes contrary to the Bible. ^{Not be} Identify figurative references - ^{Scriptures, 0/1 pass} ~~dozs.~~ *
- RULE # 15.. Never make the Bible line up with what you believe; always line up what you believe with what the Bible says. ^{Change what you think when contrary to Bible} *
- RULE # 16.. Numbers are ~~a major key~~ in the Bible. Remember important

UNDERSTANDING THE USE OF WORDS AND ARGUING THEIR MEANING

NSD 07/21/11

There are many useful methods one can practice to better understand his Bible. The Bible speaks on nearly every subject and reveals to us the mind of God and his will for his creatures. The Bible has milk and meat. It has things simple to understand (God's commandments) and some things hard to understand. A good steward will "study to shew himself approved unto God, rightly dividing the word of truth." Here are a few practical things one can do to better understand any passage:

- 1 Read without distractions (good focus).
- 2 Read prayerfully. Seek Holy Ghost illumination. Confess your sin and willingness to be taught by God. Desire the sincere milk of the word.
- 3 Read slowly.
- 4 Read repeatedly.
- 5 Meditate on the passage. Think.
- 6 Read the context. Ask, who, what, where, when, and why.
- 7 Understand all the words as best you can.
- 8 Compare parallel readings – comparing things spiritual with spiritual.
- 9 Compare passages with the same words.
- 10 Refer to helps knowing their fallability.
- 11 Give God time as you continue to think on these things.
- 12 Try to not "put God into a box," that is, have preconceived ideas about God that have not been already proved by the Bible. Be open to being corrected or have your notions adjusted. Allow God to supply the conclusions. This is done by having a good and honest heart. Beware of pride. Your purpose in study should not be to prove your opinion right if indeed it is wrong. Be willing to be corrected.
- 13 Be faithful to the precepts (first and foremost commandments).
- 14 Receive the light as God supplies it. Be willing "to do" what he has shown you.
- 15 Purpose of study is to have better doctrine and know God better.
- 16 Beware of your emphasis. Try to have the same emphasis God has.

Know and understand the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning and study. An inductive argument seeks to prove or disprove an assertion. State a proposition and seek to prove or disprove it.

A deductive argument has three stages

- Premise (assuming, since, because...)
- Inference (therefore, implies that...)
- Conclusion (it is affirmed...)

Beware and identify fallacies in your argument. For a brief list of common fallacies found when deducing an argument (especially helpful when studying the Bible study) note the following:

Accent

Sometimes the meaning of a statement can be shifted by a word's accent or emphasis.

In the *BEGINNING* God created. In the beginning *GOD* created. In the beginning God *CREATED*. These accents can be hard to discern. Consider the variable:

Train up a child in THE WAY he should go....

Train up a child in the way HE should go....

Train up a child in the way HE SHOULD GO....

Assuming something is true because the accent appeals to you.

Ad hoc

Identify the difference between argument and explanation.

Is God who he is because he a Creator?

Assuming something is true because of the explanation.

Affirmation of the consequent

Since God orderly created heaven and earth, must all be orderly?

Assuming something is true because it sounds likely.

Denial of the consequent

Since I did not see God create, it cannot be true.

Assuming something is not true because you can't understand it.

Anecdotal evidence

An illustration does not prove the point. It can add light, but not necessarily does it make it true. David danced with all his might. Does that mean we do it? Judas hanged himself after he repented – who would assert we should follow his example.

Argumentum ad antiquitatem

Assuming something is true because it is old.

Argumentum ad novitatem

Assuming something is true because it is new.

Argumentum ad baculum (Appeal to force or fear)

You better accept it as true, or else....

Argumentum ad crumenam

Assuming something is true because it has profit.

Argumentum ad Lazarum

Assuming something is true because it has no profit.

Argumentum ad hominem (Abusive: attacking the person)

Assuming something is false because of the person. Balaam prophesied as a false prophet (for profit); but was his prophecy wrong?

Argumentum ad ignorantiam (Argument from ignorance)

Assuming something is true because it has not been proved false.
Assuming something is false because it has not been proved true.

Argumentum ad logicam

Assuming the conclusion is false because of a fallacy as to how it was arrived at. One can contend that Jesus walked on water because of some odd reason. The reason may be fallacious, but it does not disprove the conclusion.

Argumentum ad misericordiam (Appeal to pity; Special pleading)

Assuming something is true because of the suffering associated with it.

Argumentum ad nauseam

Assuming something is true because of constant repetition.

Argumentum ad numerum

Assuming something is true because of the majority opinion.

Argumentum ad populum (Appeal to the people or gallery)

Assuming something is true because you have supporters.

Argumentum ad verecundiam (Appeal to authority)

Assuming something is true because of who agrees.
John 7:48: Have any of the rulers or of the Pharisees believed on him?

Audiatur et altera pars

Assuming something is true without stated assumptions.

Bifurcation

Assuming something is true because you think in "Either-Or" extremes. The "baptism" Jesus spoke of before the crucifixion must be that of the Holy Ghost, because it cannot water baptism.

Circulus in demonstrando

Circular arguments: The Bible is God's word because God said it is.
Assuming something is true because you assume something is true.

Complex question or Fallacy of interrogation or Fallacy of presupposition

Begging the question or a loaded question.
Have you stopped beating your wife?
Assuming something is true because of the way the proposition or question is phrased.

Composition

Man is simply an animal because they are made of the same composition.
Assuming something is true because each element of the composition is true. God exists. Things that exist are created. God is Creator. God created God.

Converse accident or Hasty generalization

All men are liars, so if someone lied, it must have been a man.
Assuming something is true because generally it is true.

Cum hoc ergo propter hoc

Because two events occurred at the same time, they must be related.
 Jesus was crucified with two thieves. Jesus must have been in league with them,

Post hoc ergo propter hoc

...or they caused his crucifixion.

Dicto simpliciter or Fallacy of accident or Sweeping generalization

Because the Corinthians Christians were carnal, therefore all Corinthian Christians are carnal.

Division

You are from Corinth, so you must be carnal.

Equivocation or Fallacy of four terms (Quaternio Terminorum)

My work is a ministry so I need to be supported.

Avoid words with many meanings.

Avoid introducing a fourth term to a syllogism (requires only three)

All fish live in the water

A trout is a fish

A trout lives in the water

Verses:

All fish live in the sea

A trout is a fish

A trout has fins

Extended analogy

Using types to prove a truth.

Assuming something is true because an analogy make is sound correct.

Ignoratio elenchi or Irrelevant conclusion

Assuming something is true because people like it.

Assuming something is true because it is in the Bible

Natural Law fallacy or Appeal to Nature

Sodomy is wrong because it is unnatural.

No spiritual Christian uses anything other than a KJV.

Assuming something is true based on some unproved rule or natural law.

Non causa pro causa

God blessed the midwives because they lied.

This is known as a false cause fallacy. Two specific forms of non causa pro causa fallacy are the cum hoc ergo propter hoc and post hoc ergo propter hoc fallacies.

Assuming something is true because of related elements. A cock crows at sunrise, but the cock did not cause the sun to rise.

Non sequitur

Because Paul was a Pharisee he hated sinners.

Assuming something is true when the reason does not follow logically.

Plurium interrogationum or Many questions

Demanding a simple (yes or no) answer to a complex question.

Red herring

Introducing irrelevant material to an argument to distract from the core question.

Reification / Hypostatization

Treating an abstract as a concrete thing.

Because I cannot see God he does not exist.

Hold fast that which is good. Since good is not a concrete thing, one does not "hold" it literally. To make one "hold it" literally, one would have to reify "good" to make it a concrete thing.

Slippery slope argument

If we believe God made a perfect Bible in English, we are obligated to believe God does the same in every language.

Straw man

Misrepresenting the proposition so you can defeat it easily.

Tu quoque

This is the famous "you too" fallacy. I can do it because you did it – what is good for the goose is good for the gander.

Undistributed Middle or "A is based on B" fallacies

Defining a parable in details, or you do not define how two things are similar.

God has human attributes, so God must be human.