

- ... everything you can _____ about the recipients(s) and their problem.
 - ...key words, repeated words or phrases, and _____ the subject matter.
5. Constantly ask the question: "What's the _____?"
- Summarize in a brief statement the author's point.
 - Describe why you think the author makes this point at this time in his letter.
 - How do the following _____ support or relate to the previous paragraphs?

Some Guidelines about "Problem Passages" pg. 71

- What God wants us to know He has _____. What is not clear may hold our interest but we may never fully understand. Here we can not be dogmatic!
- Learn to discern what can be understood for _____. Details and meanings no clearly described are likely lost forever.
- Often times, some details of a passage may be _____, but the point those lost details support can still be understood.
- Good commentaries list _____ options or interpretations rather than summarize the author's favorite position.

How to Read the Bible for All Its Worth



"A practical approach
to Bible study in an
easy-to-understand style."
—Bookstore Journal

4th Edition

Gordon D. Fee
& Douglas Stuart

Study Guide
Lesson #3

Sessions & Calendar

Ch. 1 (the Need to Interpret) -	<u>12/9</u>
Ch. 2 (A Good Translation) -	<u>12/16</u>
Ch. 3 (The Epistles) -	<u>1/27</u>
Ch. 4 (The Epistles) -	<u>2/3</u>
Ch. 5 (Old Testament Narratives) -	<u>2/10</u>
Ch. 6 (Acts) -	<u>2/17</u>
Ch. 7&8 (The Gospels & Parables) -	<u>2/24</u>
Ch. 9&10 (The Law & Prophets) -	<u>3/2</u>
Ch. 11 (The Psalms) -	<u>3/9</u>
Ch. 12 (Wisdom Literature) -	<u>3/16</u>
Ch. 13 (The Revelation) -	<u>3/23</u>

#1 Your questions based on your study/reading

#2 Study Outline

#3 The next session

Lesson #3

Chapter 3 "The Epistles: Learning to Think Contextually"

Some Definitions:

Homogenous—things that are all of the similar kind

The New Testament Epistles have uniquenesses:

1. There are "real" letters written to _____ individuals and groups, and then there are "epistles" that are prone to be a literary species intended for more than just a specific group.

2. One thing all epistles have in common is that they are occasional documents pg. 60
 - This means they were written because of some specific circumstance, or "_____."
 - It is because of this fact that causes most of the interpretive problems.
 - Their occasional nature means that the epistles do not summarize all of the author's theological positions but rather only those teachings related to the "_____" or issue needing to be addressed.

Historical Context: pg. 61

3. Try to form a tentative but informed _____ of the situation that the author is speaking to.
 - First, consult a Bible _____ to learn about the town, place, region and people to whom the letter/epistle is written.
 - Second, read the entire letter/epistle in one sitting jotting brief notes rather than studying it in small segments.
 - What can be noticed about the _____?
 - What are Paul's _____?
 - Philemon 8,9
 - 1 Corinthians 4:8
 - What can be detected concerning the "_____(s)" or _____(s) initiating the letter/epistle?
 - What are the letter's natural/logical _____?

Literary Context: pg. 67

4. First, read each smaller section (logical division) several times. In a notebook divided by the logical divisions and then paragraphs list...