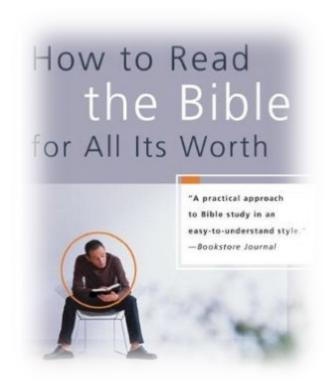
	<ul> <li> everytning you canabout the</li> </ul>		
	recipients(s) and their problem.		
	<ul> <li>key words, repeated words or phrases, and</li> </ul>		
	the subject matter.		
	5. Constantly ask the question: "What's the?"		
	<ul> <li>Summarize in a brief statement the author's point.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Describe why you think the author makes this point at this time in his letter.</li> </ul>		
	How do the following support or		
	relate to the previous paragraphs?		
	ome Guidelines about "Problem Passages" pg. 71		
	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 listoptions or		
	interpretations rather than summarize the author's		
	favorite position.		



4th Edition

Gordon D. Fee & Douglas Stuart

Study Guide Lesson #3

## Sessions & Calendar

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

#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 a	re
	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 th eletter/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...