I. Introduction

- A. Overview of the importance of studying the Bible
- B. Introduction to recommendations on studying the Bible

II. The Context of the Bible

- A. Historical and cultural background
- B. Understanding the different literary genres in the Bible

III. Approaching the Text

- A. Developing a proper attitude and mindset for studying the Bible
- B. Understanding the authority, inspiration, and interpretation of Scripture

IV. Observing the Text

- A. Reading the text carefully
- B. Noting key details and patterns
- C. Paying attention to the context and structure of the passage

V. Interpreting the Text

- A. Understanding the author's original intent
- B. Considering the historical and cultural context
- C. Analyzing the literary devices used in the text

VI. Applying the Text

- A. Discerning the timeless principles and truths in the text
- B. Applying the text to one's own life and circumstances
- C. Considering the practical implications for personal growth and relationship with God

VII. Tools for Studying the Bible

- A. Study Bibles and commentaries
- B. Concordances and lexicons
- C. Bible dictionaries and encyclopedias

VIII. Studying in Community

- A. Joining a Bible study group or attending a church community
- B. Engaging in discussions and sharing insights with others
- C. Seeking guidance and accountability from trusted mentors or leaders

IX. Cultivating a Habit of Study

- A. Establishing a regular study routine
- B. Setting manageable goals for studying the Bible
- C. Making use of various study methods and resources

X. Conclusion

- A. Recap of the key steps in studying the Bible according to our recommendations
- B. Encouragement to apply these principles in personal Bible study journey

BIBLE STUDY WORKSHEET

DIDLE STODT WORKSHELT
Text: Date:
Am I ready to study the text? 1. Affirmation: God's Word is inerrant and infallible. I can believe it all and depend upon it totally.
2. Preparation: I am studying to be approved by God, not ashamed before Him, because I cut the Word of Truth straight. In dealing with my sin, Jesus Christ is my intercessor through whom I can restore pure fellowship with God. The Holy Spirit is my divine illuminator, i.e., teacher and guide.
What does the text say? 3. Observation:
What does the text mean by what it says? 4. Investigation:
5. Interpretation:
What else does the Bible say about this text? 6. Correlation:
How does this text apply to me? 7. Personalization:
How has this text impacted my life? 8. Appropriation:
With whom can I share what I have learned? 9. Proclamation:

A Summary of 'Crooked Cuts'

A. Prooftexting: A. Prooftexting: B. Isolationism: Stringing together an inappropriate or inadequate series of Bible verses to prove our theology. Failing to interpret a single Scripture text in light of its context. A. Spiritualizing: Reading a spiritual or historical truth into a text rather than extracting truth from it. Seeing one's own country as the recipient of national promises made by God in the Bible to Israel. B. Nationalizing: Reading current thinking into the Bible. Interpreting the Scripture by means of an unproved theory about the Bible's literary origin. 4. Modernizing the Bible A. Accommodation: Viewing Scripture through the lens of human reason. Limiting a text to a specific time in history or culture, when in reality the text demands a wider application in time. OR Extending a past practice or culture into our time which in fact should have been limited historically. 5. Twisting Scripture A. Redefining: Giving historically accepted biblical words new definitions to support our theology. Reaching inaccurate conclusions by drawing theology from the English text Finding hidden meanings in Scripture that can be understood only by the one who knows the 'secret code'. 6. Over Literalizing A. Letterism: Ignoring figures of speech and drawing woodenly literal conclusions. Overemphasizing the letter of God's Word at the expense of its spirit.	A Tool Without a Contact			
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7. Reverse Interpretation	B. Legalizing:			
	7. Reverse Interpretation			

A. Generalizing:	Assuming that any specific historical experience reported in Scripture is a valid, general experience for today.			
B. Experientializing:	Reasoning that if any experience has occurred in Scripture, and I have the same experience, then it must be from God, i.e. using experience to validate Scripture instead of vice versa.			
8. Over Systematizing				
A. Dogmatizing:	Starting with a conclusion, which is then used to interpret the evidence, thereby assuring that the desired conclusion will be affirmed, i.e. circular reasoning.			
B. Dispensationalizing:	Overemphasizing the variations in God's stewardship of redemption throughout history while minimizing God's neverchanging dealings with mankind according to His never-changing			