

I. Definitions

- A. Hermeneutics: science of interpreting an author's language
 - 1. Assumes different modes of thought and ambiguities of expression.
 - 2. Purpose: to seek to remove difference of thought between writer and reader
 - 3. Types:
 - a. general: principles of interpretations generally applicable
 - b. special: special principles due to particular kind of literature
 - c. Biblical: work of divine Author.
- B. Introduction: age, authorship, integrity and canonical authority of books as well as a study of whole Bible.
- C. Textual Criticism: attempt to return to exact words of autograph
- D. Exegesis: lead out--1 John 4
- E. Expositions: put out results of exegesis in a living form

II. Hermeneutics and Exegesis

- Related as preaching to homiletics
- application of principles

III. Assumptions of Exegesis:

- A. Divine inspiration of the Bible
- B. Canonical authority of the Book
- C. Integrity of text
- D. Background data of Book (history is reliable)

IV. Importance of Exegesis

- A. Theological value: root of sound theology is sound interpretation
- B. Value for ministry: explain difficult passages
- C. Personal holiness: only properly interpreted word is profitable

V. Course objective

- A. Introduce sound principles of interpretation
- B. Illustrate sound value of principle through specific application
- C. Expose danger of partial exegesis or isogesis
- D. Show relevance of proper method to worthwhile production
- E. Provide sound basis for development of a doctrinal system.

VI. Qualifications

- A. Intellectual
 - 1. well balanced mind
 - 2. quick perception
 - 3. active-controlled imagination
 - 4. sober judgment
 - 5. competent presentation
- B. Educational
 - 1. knowledge of original
 - 2. background in history and philosophy
 - 3. knowledge of Biblical background data
 - 4. well-rounded Bible knowledge
- C. Spiritual
 - 1. new birth
 - 2. desire to know the will of God
 - 3. reverence to God
 - 4. communion with the Holy Spirit.