

WHAT ABOUT DIFFERENT BIBLE INTERPRETATIONS?

- I. Understand the _____ of the _____ Theory
- A. Seeds planted by the _____ but not _____ by them
1. _____ thought the outward forms of the _____ ought to give the Word of God _____ in the world
 2. _____ thought it was impossible to draw precise _____ to the _____
- B. New mindset hammered out by _____
1. The _____ voice at the Westminster Assembly (1642-1649)
 2. Wanting to avoid “_____ the godly _____ party,” they strove to express _____ when true Christians disagreed
- C. Articulated several _____ truths (summarized)
1. “Considering man’s inability to see truth _____, differences of _____ about the outward form of the church are inevitable”
 2. “Even though these differences do not involve fundamentals of the faith, they are not matters of indifference. Every Christian is obligated to practice what he believes the _____”
 3. “Since no church has a _____ and _____ grasp of divine truth, the true Church of Christ can _____ be fully represented by any single ecclesiastical structure”

4. “The mere fact of _____ does not itself constitute schism. It is possible to be _____ at many points and still be _____ in Christ”

D. Denominationalism is really the _____ of sectarianism

II. Recognize the _____ of Scripture

- A. The Bible is clearly _____ and easily _____
- B. Most problems come from trying to _____ the Bible to mean what one thinks it _____

III. Distinguish Between Two _____ of Interpretation

- A. The _____ Method
 1. Attempts to find a “ _____, _____ ” message
 2. Does not _____ Scripture, but _____ it
- B. The “ _____ ” Method (better—“Grammatico-Historical”)
 1. Allows the passage to _____ what it actually _____
 2. Most of the Bible makes _____ when interpreted

 3. Scripture consistently interprets _____
 4. Allows for _____ of speech, _____,
_____ and _____