

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

THE THEOLOGICAL METHOD

OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this chapter you will be able to:

- C Write the Key Verse from memory.
- C Define the theological method of Bible study.
- C List five steps of the theological method of Bible study.
- C Define the word "doctrine."
- C Define key theological terms.
- C Do a Bible study using the theological method.

KEY VERSE:

Thy testimonies are wonderful: therefore doth my soul keep them.
(Psalm 119:129)

INTRODUCTION

This chapter defines and explains the theological method of Bible study. An example of this method is also provided. The "For Further Study" section provides an opportunity to apply what you have learned by actually using the theological method of Bible study.

THE METHOD DEFINED

The theological method focuses on the study of basic Bible doctrines. It is the study of a book or the Bible as a whole in order to collect, compare, and organize doctrine. "Theology" is the study of God. This includes the study of God the Father, Jesus Christ the Son, and the Holy Spirit. The theological method focuses on Bible doctrines that reveal things about God. A doctrine is a group of teachings about a certain subject. The theological method focuses on basic doctrines (collective teachings) of theology (things pertaining to God).

A theological study usually focuses on all a certain book teaches on a selected doctrine. An even more detailed theological study focuses on all the entire Bible teaches on a

doctrine. A doctrine is never determined on the basis of one isolated verse or passage. Doctrinal error results from teaching a doctrine based on only a few selected texts. This is a practice followed by false cults.

In doing a theological Bible study you can apply everything you have already learned about book, chapter, paragraph, verse, and word study. All of these study methods can be applied as you use the theological method.

THE METHOD EXPLAINED

There are five major steps in the theological method of Bible study:

STEP ONE: SELECT THE TOPIC

The following outline of Biblical theology will assist you in selecting topics for use in the theological method of Bible study:

Biblical Theology

- I. Bibliology: The study of the doctrine of the Bible.
 - A. Origin
 - B. Revelation
 - C. Inspiration
 - D. Authority
 - E. Illumination (how the Holy Spirit illuminates or helps us understand the Bible)
 - F. Interpretation
- II. Theology: Study of God the Father.
 - A. The attributes of God
 - B. The works of God
 - C. The names of God
 - D. The triune nature of God
- III. Cristology: The study of the doctrine of Jesus Christ.
 - A. The attributes of Jesus
 - B. The works of Jesus
 - C. The names of Jesus
 - D. The triune nature of Jesus
 - E. His life in the flesh:

1. Birth and childhood
2. Baptism
3. Temptation
4. Transfiguration
5. Teachings
6. Miracles
7. Sufferings and death
8. Resurrection
9. Ascension
- F. The second return of Jesus Christ
- G. The messianic kingdom
- H. The deity of Jesus: The study of how Jesus was both divine and human,
I n one person.
- I. His preexistence with God the Father
- J. Old Testament types of Jesus Christ

IV. Pneumatology: The study of the doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

- A. The attributes of the Holy Spirit
- B. The work and ministry of the Holy Spirit
 1. In the Old Testament
 2. In the New Testament
 3. In the present Church age
- C. The names of the Holy Spirit
- D. Preexistence of the Holy Spirit with God the Father
- E. Triune nature of the Holy Spirit
- F. The Holy Spirit in the Old Testament contrasted with the Holy Spirit in the
New Testament
- G. Types and symbols of the Holy Spirit
- H. Gifts of the Holy Spirit
- I. Fruit of the Holy Spirit
- J. Baptism in the Holy Spirit

V. Angelology: The study of good angels, the angels of God:

- A. Their structure and organization
- B. Names of angels
- C. The work of angels: Past, present, future

VI. Demonology: The study of wicked angels who are the demons of Satan:

- A. Origin
- B. Structure and organization

- C. Names
- D. Work: Past, present, future
- E. Judgment and destination

VII. Satanology: Study of Satan:

- A. Origin
- B. Fall
- C. Names
- D. Work: Past, present, future
- E. Judgment and destination

VIII. Anthropology: The study of the origin and nature of man:

- A. The origin of man
- B. The fall of man
- C. The sin nature of man
- D. God's remedy for man's sin

IX. Soteriology: The study the doctrine of salvation.

- A. The development of the plan of Salvation: Traced from the first promise of salvation in Genesis 3:15 throughout the Bible
- B. Study of the Savior, Jesus Christ (see God the Son Jesus Christ, Cristology)
- C. The finished work of the Savior
- D. The terms of salvation

X. Ecclesiology: This is the study of the doctrine of the Church. It focuses on all the Bible teaches regarding the spiritual Body of Jesus Christ which is called the Church:

- A. The Church as an organism: The body of Christ
- B. The contrast between Israel and the Church
- C. The organization of the Church:
 - 1. Ordinances
 - 2. Order
 - 3. Structure
 - 4. Service
 - 5. Doctrine of the church

XI. Eschatology: Study of the last events which are to happen before eternity begins:

- A. Prophecy concerning the Church

- B. Prophecy concerning Israel
- C. Prophecy concerning other nations of the world
- D. Prophecy concerning the Messiah: His returns and establishing of His kingdom
- E. The resurrections of the dead
- F. The judgments
- G. The tribulation
- H. The millennium
- I. The eternal states of the righteous and the unrighteous

STEP TWO: DEFINE THE DOCTRINE SELECTED

The definitions of basic Bible doctrines are given in the preceding outline. These include Cristology, pneumatology, theology, bibliology, angelology, demonology, satanology, anthropology, soteriology, ecclesiology, and eschatology.

STEP THREE: SELECT THE BIBLE PORTION TO BE STUDIED

Decide the book or books of the Bible in which you will study this doctrine. Books of the New Testament are the best to use for theological research. The Old Testament is largely prophetic or in narrative (story) form. The New Testament, especially the Gospels and the Letters, provide much material for theological Bible study.

STEP FOUR: GATHER INFORMATION ON THE DOCTRINE

Use what you have learned about book, chapter, paragraph, verse, and word studies to help you gather information on the doctrine which you are studying. As you read, make notations on everything the Scriptures reveal about the doctrine.

STEP FIVE: SUMMARIZE THE INFORMATION YOU GATHERED

Summarize the information you recorded during Bible study. Use the outline on theology given in this chapter to help you organize your study notes into an outline or chart.

EXAMPLE OF THE METHOD

STEP ONE: SELECT THE TOPIC

For an example of the theological method we have selected the topic of Cristology.

STEP TWO: DEFINE THE DOCTRINE

Cristology is the study of the doctrines pertaining to Jesus Christ.

STEP THREE: SELECT THE BIBLE PORTION TO BE STUDIED

We will study Cristology in the book of Colossians.

STEP FOUR: GATHER INFORMATION ON THE DOCTRINE

For this study we first read and outlined the book of Colossians:

The Book Of Colossians

- I. Introduction: 1:1-14
 - A. Greetings: 1:1-2
 - B. Thanksgiving: 1:3-8
 - C. Paul's prayer for Christians at Colossae: 1:9-14
- II. The person and work of Jesus: 1:15-23
 - A. Lord of creation: 1:15-17
 - B. Lord of the Church: 1:18-19
 - C. Reconciler: 1:20-23
- III. Paul: God's minister of reconciliation: 1:24-2:7
 - A. Sufferings: 1:24
 - B. Minister of mystery of Christ: 1:25-29
 - C. Desire for unity and stability in Christ: 2:1-7
- IV. Christ's lordship over false teaching: 2:8-3:4
 - A. Lord of every power: 2:8-10
 - B. Source of the new life: 2:11-14
 - C. Conqueror of principalities and power: 2:15
 - D. Colossian practices as denial of Christ's lordship: 2:16-3:4
 - 1. Ritual: 2:16-17
 - 2. Angel worship: 2:18-19
 - 3. Subject to rudiments of world: 2:20-23
 - 4. Worldly, temporal affections: 3:1-4
- V. Christ's lordship and the Christian life: 3:5-4:6
 - A. Old life to put off: 3:5-9

- B. New life to put on: 3:10-17
- C. Special situations: 3:18-4:6
 - 1. Home: 3:18-21
 - 2. Work: 3:22; 4:1
 - 3. General guidelines: 3:23-25

VI. Final instructions: 4:2-6

- A. Duty of prayer: 4:2-4
- B. Duty of witness: 4:5-6

VII. Closing: 4:7-18

- A. Personal greetings: 4:7-17
- B. Salutation: 4:18

(Note: In addition to outlining the book, you could also do chapter, paragraph, verse, and word studies to study the doctrine within the book. What studies you do depends on how thoroughly you decide to study the subject. For purposes of this example, we have done only an outline on Colossians).

Next, we read the book again and wrote down every reference to Jesus Christ and summarized what was taught by that reference:

Chapter One:

- 1:1 His name: Jesus Christ.
- 1:2 Peace comes from Jesus.
- 1:3 God is Father of the Lord Jesus.
- 1:4 Faith is in Jesus Christ.
- 1:13 His Kingdom.
- 1:14 In Jesus we have redemption and forgiveness of sin.
- 1:15 Jesus is the image of the invisible God; He is the firstborn of all creation.
- 1:16 All things were created by Jesus.
- 1:17 Jesus is before all things and in Him all things consist.
- 1:18 Jesus is the head of the Church which is His spiritual body.
- 1:18 Jesus is the firstborn from the dead (this means He was the first to be resurrected from the dead).
- 1:19 All fullness is in Him.
- 1:20 Jesus made peace through the blood of His cross.
- 1:20 Jesus accomplished reconciliation.
- 1:22 Holiness is through Jesus Christ.
- 1:24 The Church is His spiritual body.

1:27 When Jesus is within us we have the hope of glory.
1:28 Jesus is our perfection.
1:29 He works in us mightily.

Chapter Two:

2:3 All the treasures of wisdom and knowledge are in Him.
2:5 Jesus is the object of our faith.
2:6 We are to walk in Him.
2:7 We are to grow in Him.
2:9 In Jesus the fullness of the Godhead dwells bodily.
2:10 Jesus is the head of all principalities and powers we are complete in Him.
2:13 Jesus has forgiven us (circumcision of heart).
2:14 Jesus fulfilled all the Old Testament law.
2:15 Jesus judged principalities and powers.
2:17 The body is of Christ.
2:19 He is the head of the body.
2:20 If we are dead with Christ, we are not subject to the rudiments of the world.

Chapter Three:

3:1 We are raised with Jesus.
3:1 He is seated at the right hand of God.
3:4 Jesus is our life.
3:4 Jesus will be manifested and we will be manifested with Him ("manifested" would make a good word study).
3:11 Christ is all and in all; He breaks down walls of separation.
3:10 We are renewed in knowledge after His image
3:13 Forgiveness between brethren is possible on the basis of Christ's forgiveness.
3:15 Peace comes from Jesus.
3:16 His Word is to dwell in us richly.
3:17 We are to do all in His name.
3:17 We are to pray in His name.
3:24 We are to serve the Lord Jesus Christ.

Chapter Four:

4:3 The mystery of Christ (the Gospel).

STEP FIVE: SUMMARIZE THE INFORMATION YOU GATHERED

The following outline analyzes the information gathered in Colossians on Cristology. It summarizes the basic doctrines taught about Jesus in this book:

The Study Of Christology In Colossians

I. The names of Jesus Christ:

- A. Christ Jesus: 1:1
- B. Lord Jesus Christ: 1:3
- C. Head of the Body: 1:18, 24
- D. Son of His love: 1:13
- E. Lord Christ: 3:24

II. The attributes of Jesus Christ:

- A. Omniscient: Knows all (in Him is all wisdom and knowledge): 2:3
- B. Love: He made peace through the blood of His cross because of His love for sinful mankind: 1:20
- C. Holiness: He is perfection: 1:29
- D. Omnipresence: Present everywhere; Christ is in all: 3:11
- E. Infinity: Before all things: 1:17; Christ is all: 3:11
- F. Omnipotent: He is all powerful:
 - 1. All things are created by Him: 1:16
 - 2. All is held together by Him: 1:17
 - 3. Principalities and powers are subject to Him: 2:10
- G. Creator: 1:16
- H. Forgiver: 2:13
- I. Peace: 1:2
- J. Faith: 1:4
- K. Wisdom and knowledge: 2:2-3

III. The Deity of Jesus Christ: He was God in the flesh.

- A. His relationship to God:
 - 1. Son of God: 1:3, 13
 - 2. He was made in the image of invisible God: 1:15
 - 3. In Him dwelt the full Godhead: 1:19; 2:9
- B. His works:
 - 1. Creator: 1:16
 - 2. Sustainer of life: 1:17
 - 3. Savior of mankind: 1:14, 20, 22; 2:13,14
 - 4. Judged principalities and powers: 2:15
- C. His position:
 - 1. Head of principalities and powers: 2:10
 - 2. Object of the believer's faith: 1:4, 2:5
 - 3. Reason and recipient of believer's service: 3:17

4. Agent through which a believer approaches God: 3:17
5. Head of the church, His body: 1:24; 2:17, 19
6. Head of the Kingdom: 1:13
7. Seated at the right hand of God: 3:1
8. He is all and in all: 3:11

IV. The humanity of Jesus: Although He was God He was also made flesh and lived among man, subject to all the temptations and limitations of man, yet without sin:

- A. He spilt His blood: 1:20
- B. He died: 2:15
- C. He was resurrected from the dead: 2:15; 1:18

V. His death

- A. Fulfilled the law: 2:17
- B. Brought principalities and powers to judgment: 2:15
- C. Made peace and reconciliation for mankind: 1:20,22
- D. Enabled forgiveness of sins: 2:13; 3:13

VI. His Resurrection

- A. He was the firstborn or first to rise from the dead: 1:18
- B. He guaranteed our resurrection: 3:1

VII. His return: He will be manifested in the future and we will be manifested with Him: 3:4

SELF-TEST

1. Several theological terms were defined in this chapter. It is good for you to be familiar with these terms so you will understand them when you hear them used by others or encounter them in Bible study materials.

Look at the terms in List One. Read the definitions in List Two. Select the definition which best describes each term. Write the number of the definition on the blank provided in front of the term which it defines.

List One

List Two

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| _____ Angelology | 1. The study of the doctrine of the Bible. |
| _____ Demonology | 2. The study of Jesus Christ. |
| _____ Soteriology | 3. The study of the doctrine of the Church. |
| _____ Ecclesiology | 4. The study of last things. |
| _____ Eschatology | 5. The doctrine of salvation. |
| _____ Cristology | 6. The study of man. |
| _____ Bibliology | 7. The study of good angels. |
| _____ Anthropology | 8. The study of bad angels who are the demons of Satan. |
| _____ Satanology | 9. The study of the doctrine of Satan. |
| _____ Pneumatology | 10. The study of the doctrine of the Holy Spirit. |

2. Write the Key Verse from memory.

3. What is the theological method of Bible study?

4. List the five steps of the theological method.

5. Define the word "doctrine."

(Answers to tests are provided at the conclusion of the final chapter in this manual.)

FOR FURTHER STUDY

The doctrine of eschatology is the study of teachings concerning last things. The books of I and II Thessalonians reveal several things about eschatology or last things. They focus specifically on the return of Jesus Christ which is known as the rapture.

The rapture is a future time when Jesus will return in the clouds of Heaven to receive to Himself all true believers. Those believers who have previously died will be resurrected from the dead to meet Him in the air. Believers who are alive on earth will be raptured or raised up to join Jesus and those resurrected from the dead. We will all then dwell forever in the presence of God.

Using the example given in this chapter, do a theological study on the books of I and II Thessalonians. Gather and analyze all the information contained in these books pertaining to eschatology, specifically the return of Jesus Christ.

STEP ONE: SELECT THE TOPIC

STEP TWO; DEFINE THE DOCTRINE

STEP THREE: SELECT THE BIBLE PORTION TO BE STUDIED

STEP FOUR: GATHER INFORMATION ON THE DOCTRINE

STEP FIVE: SUMMARIZE THE INFORMATION YOU HAVE GATHERED

ANSWERS TO SELF-TESTS

CHAPTER ONE:

1. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works. (II Timothy 3:16-17)
2. The word "Bible" means "the books."
3. The word "Scripture" means "sacred writings."
4. Old Testament and New Testament.
5. 66.
6. Law, history, poetry, prophecy.
7. Gospels, history, letters, prophecy.
8. The word "testament" means "covenant."
9. For doctrine, reproof, correction, instruction in righteousness. (II Timothy 3:16-17)
10. The Bible contains no contradictions and it is united in its major theme.
11. The Bible has variety.
12. a. T; b. T; c. F; d. F; e. F
13. Jesus. Luke 24:44-48.

CHAPTER TWO:

1. Let my cry come near before thee, O Lord; give me understanding according to thy Word. (Psalm 119:169)
2. 39

3. 27
4. If you just read a chapter here and there you fail to understand how the Bible fits together. You must read the Bible in an orderly way if you are to understand its content.
5.
 - Read daily.
 - Read selectively.
 - Read prayerfully.
 - Read systematically.

CHAPTER THREE:

1. The Lord gave the Word: great was the company of those that published it. (Psalm 68:11)
2. A version is a Bible written in a language different from the languages in which God's Word was originally written.
3. A translation is a word by word translation of the Greek, Hebrew, and Aramic words. A paraphrase does not translate word for word. It is translated thought by thought.
4. The King James version.
5. Because no two languages are exactly alike so differences occur when translation is done.
6. Hebrew, Aramic, and Greek.

CHAPTER FOUR:

1. He that is of God heareth God's words: ye therefore hear them not, because ye are not of God. (John 8:47)
2. Because they try to read it the same way they do any other book.
3. Something you must do before you can do something else.
4. Knowing God and accepting Jesus Christ as Savior.
5. Believers who are called as teachers. The Holy Spirit.

6. The Holy Spirit.
7. The milk is the simple truths of the Word of God.
8. The meat is the deeper spiritual truths of the Bible which are not so easily understood.
9. -Desire the milk.
-Be obedient to God's Word.
-Search for the meat.
10. -Set a special time each day to study.
-Select a special place to study.
-Start each study session with prayer.

CHAPTER FIVE:

1. Thou through thy commandments has made me wiser than mine enemies: for they are ever with me. I have more understanding than all my teachers: for thy testimonies are my meditation. I understand more than the ancients, because I keep thy precepts. (Psalm 119:98-100)
2. -To locate all the Bible references to a word.
-To locate a specific Bible text.
-To find the meaning of a word.
3. 4, 2, 6, 1, 3, 5

CHAPTER SIX:

1. Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. (II Timothy 2:15)
2. It means you must understand what is being said to whom. You must also interpret and apply the meaning correctly.
3. The verbal inspiration of the Bible means every word in the original manuscripts was inspired by God.
4. The plenary inspiration of the Bible means the full inspiration of all Scripture as opposed to partial inspiration. Every portion of the Bible is inspired.
5. The rules and explanations are as follows:

1. The rule of divine authority. We accept the Bible as the final authority because it is inspired by God.
2. The rule of literal interpretation. The Bible means exactly what it says.
3. The rule of contextual consideration. Each verse must be studied in relation to its context.
4. The rule of first mention. The first time a word, phrase, object, or incident is mentioned in the Bible, it gives the key to its meaning anywhere else it is used in the Bible.
5. The rule of repetition. When something is repeated in the Bible it deserves special attention as it is very important.
6. The rule of cumulative revelation. The full truth of God's Word on any subject must not be gathered from an isolated passage. The cumulative (total) revelation of all the Bible says regarding a truth must be considered.

CHAPTER SEVEN:

1. Concerning thy testimonies, I have known of old that thou hast founded them for ever. (Psalm 119:152)
2. k, l, c, d, e, g, f, j, h, i, b, a
3. When.
4. Biblical archaeology is the study of remains found in Bible lands. It is a science which gains knowledge of Bible times from the study of existing remains of their civilizations.

CHAPTER EIGHT:

1. The righteousness of thy testimonies is everlasting: give me understanding, and I shall live. (Psalm 119:144)
2. The second main point should not come under point I. It should be a separate point and indicated by the Roman numerals II. Review the instructions for outlining given in this chapter.

3. Horizontally and vertically.
4. Marking is a way to emphasize key Bible passages. You underline selected verses or use symbols in the margins.

CHAPTER NINE:

1. Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous thing out of thy law. (Psalm 119:18)
2. See the symbols listed in Chapter Nine.
3. See the purposes listed in Chapter Nine.
4. Everyone who claims to speak God's Word is not really doing so. There are false teachers.
5. God will add to them the plagues written in the Word. Revelation 22:18-19
6. Their part will be taken out of God's book of life and out of the holy city and from the things which are written in the Word. Revelation 22:18-19.
7. God.
8. God's words.
9. Milk and the meat.
10. Moses.

CHAPTER TEN:

1. Mine eyes prevent the night watches, that I might meditate in thy Word. (Psalm 119:148)
2. This method emphasizes application of knowledge to life and ministry. It results in increased devotion to God.
3.

-Record passage information -Identify the key verse -Meditate	-Identify the subject -Summarize -Make application
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4. It is not enough just to hear the Word. You must also apply the Word in your life.
James 1:22-25
5. Satan fights the use of this method because he is concerned when Bible study results in application which brings positive change in spiritual life.

CHAPTER ELEVEN:

1. Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto according to thy word. (Psalm 119:9)
2. 2, 1
3.
 - Do an initial survey
 - Create a book study chart
 - Create an outline
4.
 - Title of the book
 - Theme
 - Author
 - To whom the book was written
 - Purpose
 - Basic life and ministry principle

CHAPTER TWELVE:

1. Thy Word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee. (Psalm 119:11)
2. Study of the Bible by chapters.
3.
 - Select a chapter title.
 - Mark paragraph divisions.
 - Create a chapter study chart.
 - Create a chapter outline.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN:

1. The entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple. (Psalm 119:130)
2.
 - Do a chapter study
 - Observe details of the paragraph

- Create a paragraph study chart
- Create a paragraph study outline

3. 3, 2, 4, 1
4. 4, 5, 1, 2, 3
5. 3, 2, 4, 1

CHAPTER FOURTEEN:

1. My tongue shall speak of thy Word: for all thy commandments are righteousness. (Psalm 119:172)
2. Context.
3.
 - Study the verse within its context
 - Study related verses
 - Create a verse study chart
 - Create a verse study outline

CHAPTER FIFTEEN:

1. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. (Matthew 5:18)
2.
 - Select the word.
 - Study the word within its context.
 - Determine the meaning.
 - Summarize your study.
3. A key word is one which is basic to the meaning of the verse. It is an important word. Sometimes it is a word difficult to understand or it is repeated for special emphasis.
4. The word "temperance" would be a good subject for word study. The other words are not key words.
5. A concordance and Bible word study book.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN:

1. Therefore I love thy commandments above gold; yea, above fine gold. Therefore I

esteem all thy precepts concerning all things to be right; and I hate every false way.
(Psalm 119:127-128)

2. The topical method focuses on a selected subject. The goal of the study is to discover all the Bible teaches on the subject.
3.
 - Select a topic.
 - Select the portion of Scripture.
 - Gather the information.
 - Summarize the information.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN :

1. Now all these things happened unto them for examples: and they are written for our admonition . . .(I Corinthians 10:11)
2. The biographical method focuses on the lives of Bible personalities. By studying their lives we learn from their experiences.
3.
 - Select the person to be studied.
 - Gather the information.
 - Analyze The Information.
 - Apply What You Have Learned.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN:

1. 7, 8, 5, 3, 4, 2, 1, 6, 9, 10
2. Thy testimonies are wonderful; therefore doth my soul keep them. (Psalm 119:129)
3. The theological method is the study of basic Bible doctrines about God. The method includes collecting, comparing, and organizing doctrinal statements.
4.
 - Select the topic of study.
 - Define the doctrine selected.
 - Select the Bible portion to be studied.
 - Gather information on the doctrine.
 - Summarize the information you gather.
5. A "doctrine" is a group of teachings about a certain subject. It contains all the Bible teaches on a selected subject.

CHAPTER NINETEEN:

1. Seven times a day do I praise thee because of thy righteous judgments. (Psalm 119:164)
2. b, c, a
3. c, a, b, d
4. Synonymous.
5. Antithetic.
6. Synthetic.
7. Emblematic.

CHAPTER TWENTY:

1. And He said unto them, These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the Psalms concerning me. (Luke 24:44)
2.
 - To authenticate God's message.
 - To confirm God's messenger.
 - To instruct believers.
3. All Scripture is inspired by God and is profitable for study. Prophecy presents a proper perspective of past, present, and future events in the plan of God. Understanding God's future plan prevents deception by Satan. A special blessing is pronounced on those who study it.
4.
 - Recognize Jesus is the basic theme of prophecy.
 - Realize that in many cases the Bible interprets itself.
 - Understand the rule of double reference.
 - Understand prophetic perspective.
 - Realize that prophecy is conditional in nature.
5. God.
6. Prophecy means to speak forth under the inspiration of God.

7. -A message of inspiration from God.
 -Prediction of future events in God's plan.
 -An interpretation for man of the acts of God.
8. The spoken word and acted prophecy.
9. Genesis 3:15. It is the promise of a Messiah.
10. See the ways of identifying false prophets discussed in Chapter Twenty.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE:

1. For the law having a shadow of good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect. (Hebrews 10:1)
2. The typological method is the study of a person, place, event, or thing as a type of something else. Types give an advance view of what is to come in God's future plan. Although the type is important in itself, it has an even greater significance in the future person or event which it represents.
3. Shadow, figure, pattern.
4. -Persons
 -Places
 -Events
 -Material things
5. Joseph.
6. Jesus Christ.