

BIBLICAL THEOLOGY: CLASS 3

DEFINING THE TOOLS

I. Tool Box # 1: Exegetical Tools

- ***A. Tool # 1: The Grammatical-Historical Method***
 - Grammatical

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 - What's the subject, the verb and the object, and how do they relate.
 - How are the sentences connected?
 - What's the general flow of argument?

I. Tool Box # 1: Exegetical Tools

- ***A. Tool # 1: The Grammatical-Historical Method***
- ***B. Tool # 2: Literary Form***

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- Does the historical context (author, date, audience, and origin), if known, throw light on your understanding of words or argument?
- Is there a cultural context that you need to be aware of? E.g., what are Pharisees; what rights did women have in the Roman world; who are the gnostics and what did they teach?

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- Does the historical context (author, date, audience, and origin), if known, throw light on your understanding of words or argument?
- Is there a cultural context that you need to be aware of? E.g., what are Pharisees; what rights did women have in the Roman world.
- Are there issues of geography, politics or history that throw light on the meaning?

II. Tool Box # 2: Storyline Tools

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- ***A. The Key Is to Look Back and then Look Forward***

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- *A. The Key Is to Look Back and then Look Forward*
 - *1. Plot*

II. Tool Box # 2: Storyline Tools

- *A. The Key Is to Look Back and then Look Forward*
 - *1. Plot*
 - *2. Theme*

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- *A. The Key Is to Look Back and then Look Forward*
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 - *2. Theme*
 - *3. Promise-Fulfillment*

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 - *2. Theme*
 - *3. Promise-Fulfillment*
 - *4. Typology*

Summing all this up...

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- Biblical theology teaches us to start with the tools of exegesis. And then we move to the storyline tools of themes, covenants, promise-fulfillment, and typology.