



THEOS
BIBLIOLGY

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BIBLIOLOGY & THEOLOGY **HAYWOOD TEXT IMPLICATIONS**

An Introduction to the Bible and Theology (2016)

REVIEWING SOME ISSUES REGARDING BIBLIOLOGY & THEOLOGY – HAYWOOD TEXT

1. Do you share and understand Haywood’s distinction between “studying” the Bible (exegesis) and “understanding” the Bible (hermeneutics)? Why is this distinction important in SYS 501?¹

2. He argues that taking notes should be a consistent feature of one’s Bible study. Why is he correct?

3. What is the difference between an inductive and deductive approach to investigating truth or Truth? How does that difference apply when studying the Scriptures? Why is it difficult to deploy an inductive approach? Examples? (see page 4)

Example? _____

4. Why does Haywood misspell his words (e.g., page 5, “analyses” for “analyzes”)? So what?

¹Haywood asserts, “Our theology must be drawn from the Scripture and not imposed upon it.” Page 33.

5. How would you teach the distinctions of “literal” or “dynamic equivalent” or “paraphrase”² (Haywood calls it “free”) when choosing a translation of the Scriptures? Consider 1 Timothy 1:10³

6. Which is your favorite translation and why?

7. What publisher’s choice makes an exegetical and hermeneutic challenge for understanding 1 Corinthians 3:10-17? (See page 21 of Haywood)

8. Why is it important to understand actual history for understanding the Scriptures? What were you taught about David’s reasons for killing Goliath, Tulsa 1921, secession order of the states? How do you feel about granting money to count communion wafers used in 15th century France?

9. What is your apologetic for the claim that “The Scriptures are a collection of myths?”

² See Porter’s [Examining the Validity of Scripture and Subsequent Canonical Choices](#).

³ “...for the sexually immoral, for those practicing homosexuality, for slave traders and liars and perjurers—and for whatever else is contrary to the sound doctrine...” (NIV) versus “...for fornicators, for sodomites, for kidnappers, for liars, for perjurers, and if there is any other thing that is contrary [also “opposed”] to sound doctrine...” (NKJV)

10. Does 2 Timothy 3:16— *All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness* — hermeneutically apply or exegetically apply to the Hebrew Scriptures or the New Testament?

11. Why is Revelation “at the end” of the New Testament? Why is Hebrews after Philemon? Why is John after Luke? Why is the Apocrypha not “included in the Bible?”

12. Why should you study the Apocrypha? Which versions of the Bible include the Apocrypha? Why should you study the Pseudepigrapha?

13. What is the title of the first book in the Bible? The title of the book we call “Numbers?” From where did our titles come? Why is it useful to call the Hebrew Scriptures the “Old Testament?”

14. What is the significance of Kings coverage of Solomon’s wives & concubines versus Chronicles?

15. Why is it useful to use allegorical interpretation, a normally discounted approach, to interpret the Song of Solomon?
