UNDERSTAND THEIR HOME

What Does It Mean?

Moving from exploration to interpretation...

- From what the text says to what the text means.
- From questions of content to questions of context.

CONTEXT, CONTEXT, CONTEXT . . .

- The definition of context...
 - Context = that which <u>g</u> w the text.
 - The dilemma created by context...
 - The Bible communicates eternal content.
 - The Bible communicates through <u>s</u> contexts.
 - How do we go from then and there to here and now?
- The dedication to context...
 - We work to step into the author's shoes and determine his
 <u>0</u> intent.
 - A biblical text can never mean what it never <u>m</u>_____
 - Context <u>s</u> meaning.
 - The rule of context: CONTEXT <u>R</u> !
 - The diversity of contexts...
 - Our context.

• Their context.

CONSIDER OUR CONTEXT . . .

- Our preunderstandings:
 - All of our preconceived **n** that we unconsciously or consciously bring to the text.
 - ▶ Our <u>p____</u>.
 - Pride knows before listening.
 - ▶ Our <u>a</u>
 - Two options:
 - b Stand over the meaning of the text.
 - b Kneel <u>u</u> the meaning of the text.
 - Our familiarity.
 - Don't skip over a text just because it's familiar.

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- Our <u>c</u>____
- Language.
- Customs.
- Stories.
- <u>F</u>
- Values.
- Economics.
- Politics.
- Ethnicity
- <u>G</u>
- Religion.
- Arts.

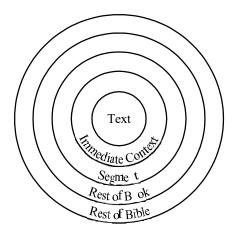
- <u>I_____.</u>
- Our goal: <u>M</u> subjectivity!
 - But not completely...
- Our presuppositions:
 - The Bible is inspired.
 - The Bible is reliable.
 - ▶ The Bible is <u>u</u>____.
 - The Bible is diverse.
 - The Bible is <u>s</u>
 - Thus the Bible has tension and mystery to it.
 - ► The Bible is <u>p_____</u>.
- So how can we best understand their context?

CONSIDER THEIR CONTEXT...

- Never forget that Scripture was God's Word to other people
 - **b**______it became God's Word to us.
 - ► God cared deeply about <u>t</u>.
 - God cares deeply about us.
- Literary Context:

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- Genres.
 - Different forms or kinds of biblical texts.
 - We need to know the <u>r</u> involved with different genres.
 - Old Testament...
 - Narrative
 - ' Law
 - · Poetry
 - Prophets
 - Wisdom
 - New Testament
 - Letters
 - Gospels
 - Parables
 - · Acts
 - Revelation
- <u>G</u>
 - Individual words, phrases, clauses all find meaning in context.
- Surroundings.
 - The Bible contains an integrated message in which the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.



"For where two or three come together in my name, there am I with them." (Matthew 18:20, NIV)

"To him who overcomes, I will give the right to sit with me on my throne, just as I overcame and sat down with my Father on his throne."

(Revelation 3:21, NIV)

HISTORICAL-CULTURAL CONTEXT . . .

- The time and culture of the author and his readers, including the social, geographical, topographical, and political factors that are relevant to the author's setting.
- Get to know the <u>a</u>...

"Pis is the disciple who testifles to these things and who wrote them down. We know that his testimony is true." (John 21:24, NIV)

Get to know the <u>a</u>...

"But these are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that by believing you may have life in his name. " (John 20:31, NIV)

• Get to know the geographic conditions...

"When the Lord learned of this, he left Judea and went back once more to Galilee.Now he had to go through Samaria." (John 4:3-4, NIV)

Get to know the <u>s</u> conditions...

"When a Samaritan woman came to draw water, Jesus said to her, 'Will you give me a drink?" (John 4:7, NIV)

• Get to know the religious conditions...

"Pe Samaritan woman said to him, 'You are a Jew and I am a Samaritan woman. How can you ask me for a drink?' (For Jews do not associate with Samaritans.)" (John 4:9, NIV)

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