

Handout #1- Bible Study Methods
7 PRINCIPLES OF BIBLE STUDY

1) Interpret the passage in light of its context.

What is the context of a passage?

- a) OT or NT?
- b) In which section of the OT or the NT is your passage? Eg- Pentateuch, Gospels, Pauline epistles?
- c) What was the theme of the book where the passage is found?
- d) What is the theme of the chapter in which your passage is found?
- e) What are the verses just before and just after your passage saying?

PRACTICE:

- A. Exodus 32: 31-34
- B. Psalm 51
- C. Zechariah 4:6
- D. Matthew 5:48
- E. Philippians 4:13

2) Interpret the passage according to the correct meaning of the words.

- a) What do the key words mean?
- b) Try to understand what the Hebrew or Greek word which is translated means.

PRACTICE:

- A. Exodus 32: 31-34
- B. Psalm 51
- C. Zechariah 4:6
- D. Matthew 5:48
- E. Philippians 4:13

3) Understand the grammar in the passage.

- a) What tense are the verbs?
- b) Understand the adjectives, pronouns, etc. and how they relate to the other words in the passage.

PRACTICE:

- A. Psalm 23- Notice how the writer switches from talking about God in vs 1, 2,3, 6 to talking to God in verses 4 and 5.
- B. Eph 5:18
- C. Matt. 7:7
- D. Mk 2:5- Their faith.

4) Interpret the passage according to the author's original intention.

- a) Who was the author?
- b) What was his purpose in writing? What was he originally trying to say?
- c) Who were the people who received the letter-the recipients? What did it mean to them?

PRACTICE –

- A. Deuteronomy 28
- B. Matthew 5:3-10
- C. Rev. 7:1-4,
- D. Rev. 13:18.

5) Interpret the passage in light of the historical, cultural background. In other words, ask yourself what did this mean in that historical, cultural era?

PRACTICE-

- A. Genesis 22. It is helpful to know that some of the gods of the people of Abraham's day demanded child sacrifice.
- B. John 13:3-5, 14-15
- C. Luke 9:59-60- know the cultural practice of staying with family until the parents die.
- D. I Cor. 8:1-13- Food offered to idols.

6) Interpret scripture by Scripture. Remember that Scripture will never contradict Scripture. If it seems to, then your interpretation is wrong. Some parts of scripture are paradoxical- they seem to contradict but yet they are two important truths.

PRACTICE -

A. Acts 19:6, Acts 10:46- What are the tongues the Luke is speaking about? Use Acts 2 to help you understand and explain what tongues or languages, because the same Greek word translated tongues in Acts 19:6 And 10:46 is also found in Acts 2. In Acts 2 we can see that Peter is speaking of a known language, not an unknown prayer tongue.

B. What is the relationship between faith and works in Bible? Do Paul and James contradict each other? Ephesians 2:8-9 and James 2:14-18.

7) Interpret the scripture literally unless it is obvious that it is to be understood symbolically.

PRACTICE:

A. Eph 5:22-24- interpret it following the above principles.

B. Rev 14:1-5

Extra Practice:

A. Daniel 8:1-12. This is obviously symbolic language and the interpretation can be difficult. Having a commentary can be helpful.

B. Matthew 25:1-13. Most parables have one main meaning and the meaning is given directly or indirectly in the context. Some parables like the parable of the 10 virgins are obviously symbolic. This parable teaches the need to be ready, to have the Holy Spirit in our lives when Jesus, the bridegroom, comes for His church.

Handout #2 Bible Study Methods

Three powerful steps to studying the Bible

I. STEP ONE: OBSERVATION -- What is the passage actually saying?

- A. Pray asking the Holy Spirit to help you.
 - B. Read the passage through 2-5 times.
 - C. Try to understand the whole chapter or that part of the book first before you try to understand the passage you are studying.
 - D. Focus on the essential truths, the core ideas in the passage. Don't get sidetracked on issues that take away from the main meaning of the passage.
 - E. Ask key questions
 - 1. What is the scripture actually saying? Ephesians 2:1-2
 - 2. What does it not say? Ephesians 2:8-9
 - 3. What is the tone of the passage? Galatians 1:6-8
 - 4. Is there a command or rebuke or encouragement or simply stating what happened? Galatians 5:24-26
 - 5. Is there a flow of ideas in the passage? Does one thing lead to another? Romans 7:14-25
 - 6. Ask yourself- why did the writer compose this section of scripture? What was God's purpose in inspiring the author to write like this? What did the original readers think the author was saying? Hebrews 11
 - 7. Ask the 5 W and the H questions.
 - a. Who? wrote it, spoke it, about whom, to whom is he speaking?
 - b. What? are the main events, the major ideas, the major doctrines, is he talking about, is his purpose in saying that?
 - c. When? was it written, did this event take place, will it happen, did he say it?
 - d. Where? was this done, was this said, will it happen?
 - e. Why? was this written, was this mentioned, was that not mentioned, was so much written about this?
 - f. How? can we do this, is this truth illustrated?
 - F. Look for certain key words or phrases that are repeated, that is probably significant. I Corinthians 13.
 - G. Remember that sometimes prophecy has a double fulfillment, once when it was fulfilled shortly after it was spoken, and sometimes a further fulfillment at the end of time when Christ returns. Joel 2:28-32
- PRACTICE: Exodus 3:1-15

II. STEP TWO: INTERPRETATION -- WHAT DOES IT MEAN? Interpretation comes out of your observations

- A. Interpret according to the original situation in which it happened.
 - 1. Who was the passage written to?
 - 2. Who wrote the passage?
 - 3. What was the original circumstance when the passage was written?
 - B. Interpret according to the context
 - C. Interpret the passage in light of the whole Bible.
Your interpretation will not contradict the clear meaning of the rest of the Bible.
 - D. Interpret according to the kind of language being used
 - 1. According to the grammar
 - 2. According to the words.
 - 3. Literally or symbolically? Sometimes a passage can have a both a literal and a symbolic meaning. See the lesson on types.
- PRACTICE: Exodus 3:1-15

III. STEP THREE: APPLICATION -- What are we supposed to do?

- Information without application produces frustration.
- Information with application produces transformation.
- A. Look for principles we can apply.
- B. Apply the truth of the passage in your own life first.
- C. Then apply the truth in the life of those you are leading. Application answers the question how. The passage gives the principle, then you need to ask how that principle can be applied practically in your local culture and context.

PRACTICE- assign the following passages to individuals or small groups of 2-3 to make observations from the passage based on what they learned in this lesson. The following are suggested passages.
1. Exodus 3:1-4:17; 2. Psalm 1; 3. Acts 9:1-19; 4. I John 1:5-2:2

Bible Study- Handout #3

Parallel passages

Whenever you are studying the Bible remember that there are many parallel passages. If you study the parallel passage you may find more insight into the passage which you are studying.

- 1) I, II Samuel & I, II Kings are parallel to I, II Chronicles
 - 2) Matt is parallel to Mark which is parallel to Luke. (Remember that the Synoptic Gospels are different from John but they contain similar stories.) The Synoptics are very much parallel.
 - 3) Eph to Colossians
 - 4) Romans to Galatians
- Eg. Manasseh- II Kings 21:1-18, II Chronicles 33:1-20

Practice –a) Jehoshaphat I Kings 22:41-50 // II Chronicles 17-21:1
b) Matthew 8:1-4, Mark 1:40, Luke 5:12

STUDYING PARABLES

A parable is a story told with the purpose of giving some moral or spiritual truth- it may not be an actual event- but it is true to life. “an earthly story with a heavenly meaning.” Jesus often said, “The kingdom of heaven is like...” Parables are found in the OT and in the Synoptic Gospels. 3 elements of a parable are setting, story and application. Study the context to best understand the parable. Parables usually have one main point. Don't try to find a spiritual lesson in every detail- look for the central message. Why did Jesus use parables? Matt 13:10ff,34-35. A parable had 2 purposes- to reveal truth to believers- to emphasize a point, and to hide truth from those who had rejected it.

HERE ARE SOME PARABLES TO STUDY:

Parable of the Laborers in the Vineyard- Matt 20:1-6
Parable of the Wheat and Weeds- Mt 13:24-30
Parable of the Net- Matt 13:47-51
Parable of 2 sons- Matt 21:28ff
Parable of the servants-Matt 21:33ff
Parable of the Mustard Seed- Mat 13:31-31
Parable of the 2 debtors- Luke 7:41-43
Parable of the friend at midnight Luke 11:5-8
Parable of the Rich man and Lazarus- Luke 16:19-31
Parable of the Unjust Judge- Luke 18:1-8
Parable of the Hidden Treasure- Matt 13:44-45
Parable of the Sower- Mk 4:1-20

QUESTIONS TO ASK:

1. What is the setting (context)?
2. What is the essence of the story?
3. What is the main point?
4. Keep in mind the theme of the book and what is happening in the chapter.

GUIDELINES FOR INTERPRETING PARABLES:

1. Think first of the stories natural meaning. The spiritual lesson is based on the natural meaning.eg Matt 13:44-46. Don't make up a different meaning
2. Note the setting or context of the parable. If the setting is clear then it is important.eg. Jesus shares the three parables of Luke 15 because of the objections of the Pharisees.
3. Find the main meaning or teaching, the central point. Identify the relevant and irrelevant details. Sometimes Jesus tells us what it is, eg the story of the 10 virgins, Matt 25. Sometimes there are a # of points, eg the parable of the sower and the wheat, but that is the exception, not the rule.

4. Check the meaning with the direct meaning of scripture. Your interpretation of the parable should agree with the direct teaching of scripture. Interpret less clear scripture with clear scripture. We don't use parables to develop doctrine. eg In Matt 13:36ff do not teach that we should not deal with sinners in the church, we should simply wait for the judgment.
5. If there are problems understanding the story, get what light you can from the cultural and historical setting. eg Matt 22:11-13. It was the custom of the host to give wedding garments to his guests.

Bible Study Methods Handout #4

ALLEGORIES

An allegory is a story with an underlying meaning different than the surface meaning. It can have more than one central point or emphasis, It can teach a number of truths.

The details may be many,

Application is found within the allegory. John 15 is an example.

Practice- Jn 15 - there are 3 main ideas- the Vine dresser- the Father, the Vine- Jesus, the Branches-believers.

John 6:25-67-

TYPES

A type is a divinely purposed, OT foreshadowing of a NT spiritual reality. it could be a person, or an event, or a place mentioned in the OT that is pointing toward a deeper reality found in the NT.

A type

1) is divinely purposed. We must see evidence in scripture that God has indicated the correspondence between the type and its fulfillment. If the NT speaks of it-we know it is a type, if it doesn't, then we must be careful.

2) The type in the OT is the fulfillment (anti-type) in the NT.

3) The type is a shadow compared with the coming reality. The high priest of the OT is a type of Christ. Some people believe that almost everything in the OT foreshadows something in the NT. I want you to only focus on those where the NT says it is the antitype or where a strong case can be built for it.

A) There are types of persons- like Adam- New Adam-Jesus,

Moses- Jesus the new law giver,

Elijah- John the Baptist,

Melchizedek- Jesus

(Explain how each of these are types)

B) There are types of events- like the altar of sacrifice

the lamb,

Incense offering

brazen serpent

C) There are types in institutions- the Passover.

Feast of Pentecost-- it took place 50 days after the Passover, it commemorated the giving of the law on Mt.

Sinai, and it was a time of giving thanks to God for the harvest.

D) There are types in offices-

The prophet

The priest

The King

Jesus personified all of these.

PRACTICE:

OT- Ezekiel 47:1-12. What is the OT pointing toward in the NT? Find specific NT references.

NT- Matthew 12:38-42; 16:4; Luke 11:29-32. What is the event in the OT that seems to foreshadow the NT text? What is the main meaning of the NT passage in light of the OT type?

UNDERSTANDING FIGURES OF SPEECH IN THE BIBLE

Kay Arthur

1. Metaphor- an implied comparison between two things which are different. John 6:48- I am the bread of life. Is Luke 22:19 to be taken as a metaphor or as literal truth?

2. Simile- an expressed comparison of two different things or ideas that used the words- like, as ...so is, such as. Rev. 1:14b. His eyes were like a flame of fire.

3. Hyperboles- a deliberate exaggeration for effect or emphasis. Ps 119:20- My soul is crushed with longing.

4. Personification- a non-personal or non-living thing is spoken about as though it were a person. An object is given a characteristic or attribute that belongs to a person eg. When the trees clap their hands and the mountains sing for joy- Isaiah 55:12.

5. Irony- A statement which says the opposite of what is meant. It is used for effect- to wake a person up to the reality of the truth. I Cor 4:8. I Kings 22:15 (1-23)- The prophet tells the king a lie, but actually it is an irony stated in such a way to emphasize the truth.

Bible Study Methods Handout #5

HOW TO STUDY THE NEW TESTAMENT STUDYING THE GOSPELS

1. Remember that they are the story of Christ and His life here in earth.
2. The Synoptic Gospels are very similar.
3. The Gospel of John stands on its own.
4. Always look for parallel passages to see if they add anything to the passage.
5. Look for the principles that Christ taught and what the authors are trying to emphasize.
6. Study the context of the story you are studying to get better insight into the passage.

Practice:

Mt. 3:11-17- check parallel scriptures and note the differences.

Mt 8:23-27.- Jesus calms the sea,

John 15: 1-17

HOW TO STUDY ACTS-

1. This is the history of the church, of the works of the Holy Spirit in the church and the apostles as they went out to tell the story of Christ.
2. The theme is the Acts of the Holy Spirit in the life of the Church. Study how the Holy Spirit worked in the early church.
3. Look for the principles that we can find for the church today.

PRACTICE:

Acts 12: 1-19

Acts 19:1-6

HOW TO STUDY THE EPISTLES

1. These are letters that the early apostles, including Paul wrote to the early church.
2. These letters teach us how to run the church.
3. They teach us important doctrinal truths about Christianity.

PRACTICE:

I Timothy 3:1-7

I John 2:18-27

HOW TO STUDY REVELATION

1. Find out what it meant for the people of John's day.
2. Try to find meaning in the word pictures from the OT.-Rev. 18.
3. Keep the theme of the book in mind- Jesus, the King, is on the throne.
4. Find the principle which is applicable for today.

PRACTICE:

Revelation 7

Revelation 22:1-6

Bible Study Methods Handout #6

HOW TO STUDY THE OT

Remember that the story of the OT is the story of revelation, how God revealed Himself to man.

STUDYING THE BOOKS OF THE LAW

The Pentateuch- Genesis- Deut, esp Lev. and Deut.

- 1) Know the difference between the ceremonial law and the moral law. Exodus 20 - moral law, Lev. 11, 12,13- ceremonial law. (Lev 14:10ff)
- 2) Keep in mind the heart of the law- Deut 6:4. Love.
- 3) There is a difference between the Old Covenant and the New Covenant- what is the difference? The OT is built around the sacrificial system, the law and the nation of Israel- the NT is built around Christ our sacrificial lamb, grace and the church.
- 4) Look for the overall purpose of the chapter you are studying- eg Lev. 4- don't get bogged down with the details. Why was God asking them to do that?
- 5) Is there a foreshadowing of something to come? Lev 4- offerings for those who sin unintentionally, they are to lay their hand on the animal, sprinkling of blood-vs 6-7. vs. 32- w/o defect, 31- he will be forgiven. Lev 6:12- keep the fire burning.
- 6) Some of the laws given were simply medical advice- the priests were the Doctors- Lev 14.

PRACTICE:

Deuteronomy 28

STUDYING THE HISTORICAL BOOKS

Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, I,II Samuel, I,II Kings, I,II Chronicles.

The Historical Books tell the History of the Nation of Israel in the Promised Land.

- 1) Remember that there are many lessons that we can learn from our forefathers, both good and bad- I Kings 11:1-11.
- 2) These stories can be used as illustrations of what to do and what not to do. Joshua 7- Achan.
- 3) These stories can be the base for powerful sermons and powerful expository messages I Kings 18- Elijah, Joshua 1:1-9
- 4) Interpret passages that are less clear with passages that are very clear.- Judges 11:29-39.
- 5) Look for the overall meaning of a passage, remember that the author had a reason for telling us the story. 2 Sam. 15- Absalom's conspiracy.
- 6) These stories record Israel's history- some of it was good some evil, and sometimes we are left to decide whether it is good or bad. Judges 21.

Look at II Chronicles 7 and then 10. What are the lessons that we can learn from each chapter?

STUDYING THE PSALMS

- 1) Each Psalm stands alone
- 2) The Psalms were written as prayers or songs to be sung in worship
- 3) They are written in poetic form. Their distinctive feature is parallelism where the second line or phrase repeats the first in different language, contrasts the first, or somehow completes the first.
- 4) The kinds of Psalms a) Prayers of individuals- eg Ps 3, b) Praise to God by the individual for God's help eg Psalm 34, c) Prayers of the community eg Ps 44, d) Praise for God's help from the community eg ps 66, e)Psalms celebrating God's reign eg Ps 93-99, e) Confessional Psalms eg Ps 51.

PRACTICE: Psalm 34, Psalm 51

STUDYING THE PROVERBS

- 1) Some verses stand alone- they are unrelated to others- eg Prov. 10:1, 2, 3, 4, etc. Notice the contrast in the verse.
- 2) Where you find an idea that stands by itself in a verse try to find other verses in the book of Proverbs that give more light on that idea. eg Prov. 22:6, 13:24; 19:18; 23:13
- 3) Some chapters are related to one idea or theme- eg. Prov. 7.
- 4) Use the book of Proverbs as illustrations for sermons.

Some principles of studying Hebrew Poetry

Its main feature is parallelism, ie, two lines or more are related to each other in some way. Ps 27:1-there are 4 lines but usually there are only 2 lines. This parallelism is shown through:

1. repetition-there is identical or synonymous repetition. Is 1;3, Ps 33:2. Oftentimes one line throws light on another. Ps. 29:1ff, Ps 35:1, 38:2, 39:3

2. Sometimes there is a contrast- called antithetical parallelism. esp in Proverbs. Prov 15:1, 10:1-10.

3. Expansion- climactic parallelism. Ps. 34:4- The second part expands the first part, sometimes building to a climax.

4. Symbolic Parallelism-Ps. 22:16, 42:1. It uses symbols to express an idea.

Knowing that the lines of poetry are related can help you to better interpret the passage of scripture.

STUDYING THE MAJOR AND MINOR PROPHETS

1) Know the theme of the book

2) Know the state of the nation of Israel- what was happening in the nation of Israel at the time of the writing of this book.

3) Study the context well- to whom was the book written- to which kingdom was the prophet ministering.

4) While you may choose 3-7 verses to preach from, use the whole chapter, and other relevant chapters in the books to illustrate from. Zech 4:6 and Malachi 3:6-12.

Bible Study Methods- Handout #7

STUDYING THE BIBLE USING A CONCORDANCE

A concordance lists the major words in the Bible. If you don't know where a verse is found but you remember a word in that verse you can use a concordance to find where that verse is found. If you want to find scriptures that speak about a certain subject which you are studying, such as faith, you can also use a concordance. A concordance is a book that has listed key words of the Bible and where they are found in the Bible.

I. The kinds of concordances. There are different kinds of concordances. NIV Concordance, KJV- Strongs. An exhaustive concordance tells you where every word is in the Bible.

II. Why use a concordance? The reason you might want to use a concordance is to study where a particular word is found in the Bible so that you can better understand that word, what that word means and how it is used.

III. Be careful of the word you are studying. But you must be careful because you might find the same word someplace else but the Greek or Hebrew word is different and yet it is translated with the same word. That's why a Strong's Concordance is so valuable, it also lets you know which Greek or Hebrew word is used. Sometimes in English we have one word which means a certain thing but in Greek there are 2 or 3 words which are translated with the same English word.

A. GOD. Let's suppose that you want to know the Hebrew word which is translated God in Gen 1:1--look up God under Gen 1:1 and you will see Elohim-(430) which is sometimes translated the Creator God. Remember that when you look up the numbers in the back of the Strongs Concordance that there is a Greek and a Hebrew dictionary. The problem with the Strongs Concordance is that it is tied to the KJV of the Bible. That means that if you use it then you need to compare the way the KJV translates a word with the way the NIV translates it.

B. PRAYER. Let's look at the word prayer in I Tim. 1:8 in the NIV. If you were studying that verse you might want to know what other postures you should use in prayer besides lifting up your hands. Look in a concordance to find other references on your posture in prayer by looking in your concordance under prayer, then pray and prayed. Col 4:12 Isaiah 1:15, Ex 9:29, Acts 20:36, 9:40, 6:6, Luke 22:41, 18:11, 5:16, Mk 14:39, 1:35, Matt. 26:39, Deut 6:10, 2 Chron. 6:26.

C. FAST - Look up the word fast in a concordance and write out 5 verses that might help you to preach/teach on that idea.

D. PRAY-I Sam 12:23- we sin if we don't pray for those we are supposed to be leading.

Mt. 6:5- Don't pray like hypocrites do.

Rom. 8:26-The Spirit helps us when we don't know how to pray.

I Thess 5:17- Pray continually

James 5:16- The power of prayer

Deut 4:7- The Lord is near to those who pray to him.

IV. The problem of a concordance. Some preachers who are a bit lazy use a concordance to develop a sermon, especially a topical sermon. That is the lazy man's way to prepare a sermon, the problem is that if you pick a verse without studying the context you may interpret it according to what you want it to say instead of what it actually says.

V. Concordance and illustrations. Use a concordance as a reference tool, as a way of finding illustrations.

PRACTICE:

1) Look up the word faith and write out 5 references that teach something different about faith.

HOW TO STUDY THE BIBLE USING A COMMENTARY.

One of the most effective ways to study the Bible is by using a commentary. A commentary is an explanation of the meaning of the text in the Bible. Some study Bibles such as the NIV Study Bible have a commentary on each page. There are whole Bible Commentaries, Commentaries on various parts of the Bible such as the Minor prophets and there are individual book commentaries which look at each chapter and verse in detail.

The best commentaries which would help a person study the meaning of the Bible would include the following:

1) William Barclays NT Commentaries, 2) New International Commentaries, Wesleyan Bible Commentaries, Tyndale Commentaries. Commentaries can help us understand difficult passages.

PRACTICE:

Use three commentaries to study the following passages. Write down which ideas you learned from different commentaries. Which commentary was most helpful to you?

1) Study I Corinthians 14:33-35; 2) Revelation 12.

Bible Study Methods Handout #8

There are many different kinds of study Bibles. Each of them offer insight into the Bible.

HOW TO STUDY THE BIBLE USING A CHAIN REFERENCE BIBLE- THOMPSON CHAIN

The Thompson Chain Ref. Bible has a concordance but the most important tool is the chain reference. Suppose you want to find everything the Bible says on prayer- In the chain reference section look up Prayer. You will find under prayer 1) general references to prayer 2) Prayer commanded, 3) Prayer answered, 4) Promises of answers to prayer, 5) Causes of failure in prayer, 6) True prayer heard, 7) Something refused-the prayer is refused. 8) Social and family prayer, 9) Conditions of successful prayer. 10) Examples of prayer, 11) Brevity, etc-25.

Suppose you are studying the parable of the Sower- Mark 4 and you want to find out where else in the Gospels that parable is found- opposite Mk 4:1 you will find the parable of the Sower- and under that Mt. 13:1, Luke 8:4

Turn to Romans 12- If you are studying from vs 1 you can use the chain reference. Suppose you want to better understand what it means to offer your body as a living sacrifice holy and pleasing to God. Look to the left hand side of the page- you will see consecration-3508. Turn in the chain reference to 3508 and you will see other scriptures which deal with consecration. Notice that you have 4 sub categories. Go back to Rom 12:1 and you will also find self denial-(4). You can again go to the Chain ref. and find other scriptures which relate to self denial, etc. This can be very helpful in preparing a message - you can easily find other Biblical passages which will help interpret, add light or simply reinforce the passage you are dealing with.

Comprehensive Bible Helps- pg 1386-

The general Index helps you find specific topics you are looking for. Eg. If you want to see what the Bible says about marriage, you won't find it in the chain ref. section. First look in the General Index under marriage and you will find it in the chain index- Commended 1620.

Chain Ref section begins on pg 1417

Bible Reading-pg 1623- 1634 eg-4133- believers kept

Outline studies of the Bible- pg 1635

Origins of the Bible-pg 1637ff

Condensed outline of the OT and NT- 1642ff

Periods of Bible History- helps you understand secular history in Bible times-1644-5

Analysis and outline of the books of the Bible 1646-1687

Character studies- pg 1688 4289-4300

Practice in using a Chain reference Bible

1. Suppose you want to know what the conditions are of successful prayer. Look up what the conditions for successful prayer are. Write down the key verses.
2. You want to study the parable of the mustard seed- how can you find it, is there a cross reference?
3. Hebrews 12:1- Suppose you want to find what are some things that hinder us, how would you find them, what are they?
4. You are studying on leadership and you want to look at the call to leadership and who who called to leadership in the Bible. 1790

Practice Using the Thompson Chain Reference Bible

1. What are the books of the Apocrypha?
 - a) Name them
 - b) When were they written?
 - c) How do the Protestant and Catholic churches differ about them?
2. When were the original manuscripts of the Bible written?
3. When was the KJV written?
4. What is the Septuagint?
5. Name one early manuscript of the Bible.
6. Name the major prophets.
7. Name the General Letters of the New Testament.
8. When was Abraham called?

NIV Study Bible

1. It has a running commentary at the bottom of each page that deals with some of the key ideas on the page.
2. In the middle of the page are cross references, which are other scriptures which are somehow related to the verses on the page.
3. At the beginning of each book of the Bible there is an introduction of the background of the book, the author, the date, the themes, the theological significance and the outline of the book.
4. At the back of the Bible there is an index to the various subjects covered in the Study Bible and another index to the maps found in the Bible.
5. There is also a concordance at the back of the Bible