

Horizon Christian Fellowship

School of Ministry

**INDUCTIVE
BIBLE STUDY**

INDUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY COURSE - HCF SCHOOL OF MINISTRY

WEEK 1- Overview, Introduction, Theme and Outline a text (Narrative)

- Book work- narrative text theme and outline
- Choose personal text, provide theme and outline

WEEK 2- Observation (Hebrew poetry)

- Book work- Hebrews poetry theme, outline, observe
- Observe personal text

WEEK 3- Interpretation/Correlation (Epistle)

- Book work- epistle theme, outline, observe, interpret, correlate
- Interpret/correlation on personal text

WEEK 4- Application (Parables)

- Book work- parable theme, outline, observe, interpret, correlate, apply
- Application on personal text

WEEK 5- Prepare a Bible study w/ small group questions or sermon (prophecy)

- Prepare your personal Bible study, sermon outline or questions.

WEEK 6- Class final (10-minute Bible study)

(2Timothy 2:15)- "Be diligent to present yourself approved to God, a worker who does not need to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

(Acts 17:11)- "These were more fair-minded than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness, and searched the Scriptures daily to find out whether these things were so."

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WEEK 1
Overview,
Introduction, Theme
and Outline a text
(Narrative)

Seminar Overview

Written Forms of the Bible:

- 1. Narrative
- 2. Epistles
- 3. Parables
- 4. Poetry
- 5. Prophecy

Chart

Observation	Interpretation	Application
1. XXXX XXXX XXXX XXX a. XX XXX XXX XX XXX b. XXXX XX XXX	1. XXXX XXXX XXXXX XXX a. XX XXX XXX XX XXX b. XXXX XX XXX	1. XXXX XXXX XXXXX XXX a. XX XXX XXX XX XXX b. XXXX XX XXX
2. XX XXX XXXXX XX	2. XX XXX XXXXX XX	2. XX XXX XXXXX XX
3. XXX XXX X XXX X	3. XXX XXX X XXX X	3. XXX XXX X XXX X
4. XXX XXXXX XX XXXX	4. XXX XXXXX XX XXXX	4. XXX XXXXX XX XXXX

1. XXXX XXXX XXXX XXX
a. XX XXX XXX XX XXX

Outline Main Ideas from Passage

4. XXX XXXXX XX XXXX

Sermon Outline

1. XXXX XXXX XXXXX XXX a. XX XXX XXX XX XXX b. XXXX XX XXX
2. XX XXX XXXXX XX
3. XXX XXX X XXX X
4. XXX XXXXX XX XXXX

Sermon

Inductive Questions

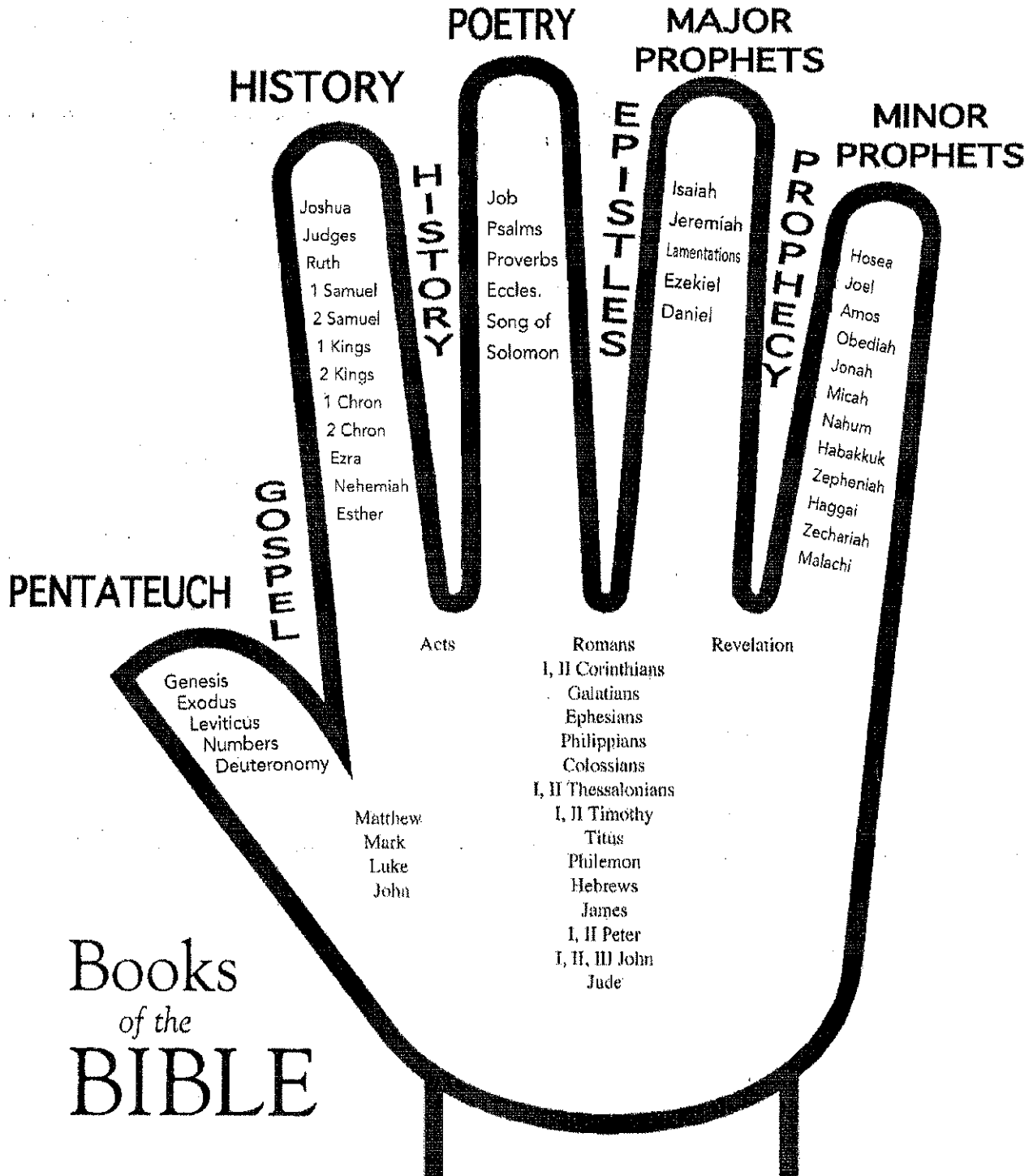
1. XXXX XXXX XXXXX XXX a. XX XXX XXX XX XXX b. XXXX XX XXX
2. XX XXX XXXXX XX
3. XXX XXX X XXX X
4. XXX XXXXX XX XXXX

Bible Study

INDUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY

Teach the Whole Bible

Remember Paul's farewell sermon to the Ephesian elders,
"For I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God."



Books
of the
BIBLE

INDUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY

BIBLE STUDY CHART

Five Book Types of Scripture

Forms	Examples	Main Features
<p>1. NARRATIVE Story Forms</p>	<p>History account of events such as: Gospels, Acts, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, etc., also records of the Old Testament Kings</p>	<p>People, places, events and emotions.</p>
<p>2. EPISTLES Instructional & Exhortive Forms</p>	<p>Logical development of a subject. Paul's letters such as Romans, Galatians, Ephesians, Phil-ippians, etc. The writings of Peter, James, John and Jude.</p>	<p>Look for ideas, words, verbs, subjects, objects and arrangements of the passage.</p>
<p>3. POETRY</p>	<p>The arrangement of ideas into patterns. Found in Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and Song of Solomon</p>	<p>Hebrew poets used parallels to express their ideas.</p>
<p>4. PARABLES</p>	<p>Found in the Gospels in Jesus teachings and scattered through the Old Testament.</p>	<p>Writers used true to life stories but not necessarily actual events to illustrate a point of emphasis. There is often a hidden meaning that must be searched out in parables.</p>
<p>5. PROPHECY</p>	<p>Found in the Old Testament, Major and Minor Prophets, Isaiah-Malachi and in the New Testament book of Revelations</p>	<p>The Prophets used two types of prophecy to communicate their message: Predictive (future) and Didactic (dealing with current moral, ethical or theological truths)</p>

Methods of Bible Study

Three of the most commonly
used methods of Bible Study are:

Inductive..... *“Pulls out facts”*

Deductive..... *“Starts with premise”*

Springboard..... *“Shares opinion”*

Definition of

Observation	Interpretation	Application
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WHAT DOES TEXT SAY?

- ⇒ **Read Text Several Times**
- ⇒ **Record First Impressions**
- ⇒ **Record Who, What, When, Where and How**

Definition of

Observation

Interpretation

Application

WHAT DOES TEXT MEAN?

Important Rules of Interpretation

1. Interpret Literally
2. Study in Context
3. Let Scripture Interpret Scripture
4. NT Takes Precedence

Dr. David Cooper's Golden Rule of Interpretation

"When the plain sense of Scripture makes common sense, seek no other sense.
Therefore, take every word at it's primary, ordinary usual literal meaning
unless the facts of the immediate context studied in the light of related passages
and fundamental truths indicate clearly otherwise."

Always interpret by the laws of grammar and facts of history.

Definition of

Observation	Interpretation	Application
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HOW SHOULD I RESPOND?

- 👉 **Examples To Follow?**
- 👉 **Sin To Forsake?**
- 👉 **Errors To Avoid?**
- 👉 **Promises To Believe**
- 👉 **Commands To Obey?**
- 👉 **Actions To Take?**

INDUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY

BIBLE STUDY CHART (Cont'd)

Forms	Observation	Interpretation	Application
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">1. NARRATIVE (Story Forms)</p>	<p>Ask:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Who? ⇒ What? ⇒ When? ⇒ Where? ⇒ How? <p>Retell the event</p> <p>Find the relationship between characters.</p> <p>Try to feel the emotions.</p> <p>Place yourself in the shoes of each character.</p> <p><i>What do you see?</i></p> <p><i>What do you Feel?</i></p> <p><i>What do you Think?</i></p>	<p>Tools for interpretation are the same for all five book types.</p> <p>It is an attempt to determine what the passage meant to the people who originally heard it.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does the author mean to make him write this way? 2. Why does he write this? 3. What would it mean to the people who heard it in biblical time and culture? <p>Here are some tools that are good for instructional and exhortive forms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is the reason for the idea? b. Why did the author use it? c. Could he have used another word? d. What does the idea mean? e. What is the relationship of this idea to events before following ideas? f. Context is most important! 	<p>Tools for Application are the same for all five book types.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appeal to the Holy Spirit for teaching. I Corinthians 2:9-16 2. Apply the main point to your life: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there an example to follow? • Is there a sin to forsake? • Is there an error to avoid? • Is there a promise to claim? • Is there a command to obey? 3. So what? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do I plan to do about it? • What difference will this make in my life? • What specific plans can I make in my life? • What will I do? • How will I do it?

INDUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY

BIBLE STUDY CHART (Cont'd)

Forms	Observation	Interpretation	Application
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">2. Epistles (Instructional & Exhortive Forms)</p>	<p>Outline the development of ideas in the passage.</p> <p>Note repeated words</p> <p>Look for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparisons • Contrasts • Transition words such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -therefore -wherefore -in order that -because -but -for -since <p>Every word becomes important in understanding the whole</p>	<p>Tools for interpretation are the same for all five book types.</p> <p>It is an attempt to determine what the passage meant to the people who originally heard it.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does the author mean to make him write this way? 2. Why does he write this? 3. What would it mean to the people who heard it in biblical time and culture? <p>Here are some tools that are good for instructional and exhortive forms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is the reason for the idea? b. Why did the author use it? c. Could he have used another word? d. What does the idea mean? e. What is the relationship of this idea to events before following ideas? f. Context is most important! 	<p>Tools for Application are the same for all five book types.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appeal to the Holy Spirit for teaching. I Corinthians 2:9-16 2. Apply the main point to your life: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there an example to follow? • Is there a sin to forsake? • Is there an error to avoid? • Is there a promise to claim? • Is there a command to obey? 3. So what? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do I plan to do about it? • What difference will this make in my life? • What specific plans can I make in my life? • What will I do? • How will I do it?

INDUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY

BIBLE STUDY CHART (Cont'd)

Forms	Observation	Interpretation	Application
<p>(Story Forms)</p> <p>3. Poetry</p>	<p>Hebrew poets used parallelism, one idea said in two different ways or they add to original idea two or three times or they contrast ideas.</p>	<p>Tools for interpretation are the same for all five book types.</p> <p>It is an attempt to determine what the passage meant to the people who originally heard it.</p> <p>1. What does the author mean to make him write this way?</p>	<p>Tools for Application are the same for all five book types.</p> <p>1. Appeal to the Holy Spirit for teaching. I Corinthians 2:9-16</p> <p>2. Apply the main point to your life:</p>
<p>4. Parables</p>	<p>A parable is an art form Jesus used frequently to deliberately hide the truth from the unresponsive but would explain the meaning to those who wanted to know the truth.</p>	<p>2. Why does he write this?</p> <p>3. What would it mean to the people who heard it in biblical time and culture?</p> <p>Here are some tools that are good for instructional and exhortive forms:</p> <p>a. What is the reason for the idea?</p> <p>b. Why did the author use it?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there an example to follow? • Is there a sin to forsake? • Is there an error to avoid? • Is there a promise to claim? • Is there a command to obey? <p>3. So what?</p>
<p>5. Prophecy</p>	<p>Prophecy tells divinely inspired revelations of future and present events</p>	<p>c. Could he have used another word?</p> <p>d. What does the idea mean?</p> <p>e. What is the relationship of this idea to events before following ideas?</p> <p>f. Context is most important!</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do I plan to do about it? • What difference will this make in my life? • What specific plans can I make in my life? • What will I do? • How will I do it?

OBSERVING A TEXT (act as an Investigator) – Remember in observing a text you are looking for the who, what, when, where, How. Use the text below to discover these things. Use a box around WHO is in the text, a Circle around the WHAT is taking place, a underline under the words that tell us when, a star to indicate the words that tell us HOW it is taking place.

ALSO – put (parentheses) around words that may speak of contrast or change of direction in the text, words like “but” or “Therefore” etc. This will help later in breaking down the thoughts of the text. Put a line across the paper where you think the breakdown of main Ideas may in in this text.

MARK 2:1-12

2 And again He entered Capernaum after *some* days, and it was heard that He was in the house.

² Immediately many gathered together, so that there was no longer room to receive *them*, not even near the door. And He preached the word to them.

³ Then they came to Him, bringing a paralytic who was carried by four *men*.

⁴ And when they could not come near Him because of the crowd, they uncovered the roof where He was. So when they had broken through, they let down the bed on which the paralytic was lying.

⁵ When Jesus saw their faith, He said to the paralytic, “Son, your sins are forgiven you.”

⁶ And some of the scribes were sitting there and reasoning in their hearts,

⁷ “Why does this *Man* speak blasphemies like this? Who can forgive sins but God alone?”

⁸ But immediately, when Jesus perceived in His spirit that they reasoned thus within themselves, He said to them, “Why do you reason about these things in your hearts?”

⁹ Which is easier, to say to the paralytic, ‘*Your* sins are forgiven you,’ or to say, ‘Arise, take up your bed and walk’?

¹⁰ But that you may know that the Son of Man has power on earth to forgive sins”—He said to the paralytic,

¹¹ “I say to you, arise, take up your bed, and go to your house.”

¹² Immediately he arose, took up the bed, and went out in the presence of them all, so that all were amazed and glorified God, saying, “We never saw *anything* like this!”

INDUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY
THE
INDUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY METHOD

OUTLINING A BIBLE PASSAGE

General Idea
Outlining an Epistle
Outlining Other Forms

CHARTING A BIBLE PASSAGE

General Idea
A Charting Example

- I. **OUTLINING:** The purpose of outlining is to begin examining the text very carefully. There are many different ways to outline a text. The purpose is to break the text into the ideas being presented. One must isolate each idea the text presents to understand it more clearly. In this training, we are presenting two (2) forms of outlining.
- (A) The "Simple" form of outlining,
which can be used for any book of the Bible.
- (B) The "Epistle Outline" form, which simplifies working with most epistles.

A. SIMPLE OUTLINE FORM.

The simple outline form can be used for any book in the Bible. You simply go through the text and look for the ideas being presented – finding where each thought begins and ends.

First, read the text carefully several times – then begin looking for the main ideas. Find the main theme (the general idea of the whole text). These are the two basic steps of the "simple outline" form:

STEP 1 – Write a short description of the main theme of the text.

STEP 2 – List all the main ideas of the text giving the verses of each section of text.

Always go in sequence from verse to verse.

INDUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY

Simple Outline Examples

PSALM 128

THEME: The fear of the Lord is good.

- I. The Fruit of fearing the Lord (Vs. 1-4)
- II. The happy results (Vs. 5-6)

EZRA

THEME: Rebuilding the Temple.

- I. Rebuilding under Zerubbabel** (Ch. 1-6)
 - A. The first return of the captives (Ch. 1-2)
 - B. Rebuilding the Temple (Ch. 3-6)

- II. Reforms under Ezra** (Ch.7-10)
 - A. Second return of the captives (Ch. 7:1-8:32)
 - B. Reforms "Rebuilding the people" (Ch. 8:33-10:44)

INDUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY

B. EPISTLE OUTLINE.

Most epistles follow a very logical sequence since they are written in a letter form (except Hebrews and I John). As you read through the epistle, look for the Introduction of the letter – the greetings at the beginning (often followed by a thanksgiving section). This will be followed by a Statement of Purpose, the Main Teaching and a Closing.

1. Introduction.

The first few verses of the text will be the introduction and greeting. This is often followed by a “thanksgiving” section.

2. Statement of Purpose.

(Why is this letter being written?) You will find most often in one to three verses a statement of the purpose of writing. It is usually very brief and will almost always come after the introduction (greeting and thanksgiving statements). Look carefully for this information for it is the key to the letter.

3. Main Teaching.

The heart of the epistle is found here. You will find different ideas or topics being developed through several verses. Some times an idea will only cover a few verses, and other times it will be expressed through a whole chapter (or several chapters) – covering many verses. Remember – the chapter and verse divisions given in our Bibles are not necessarily accurate in their “break down” of ideas. Look for the ideas. For example, in one epistle it may be that vs. 5-10 talk about love, vs. 11-16 talk about judgement, or joy, etc.

4. Closing.

The text will always conclude with some closing or concluding thoughts. Some times these are used as benedictions in our churches.

INDUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY

**Epistle
Outline
Examples**

Book of Titus

I. INTRODUCTION..... Ch. 1:1-4..... Paul writing to Titus

A. Ch. 1:1-4..... Greetings

B. (None)..... Thanksgiving

II. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE..... Ch. 1:5..... (Two-fold) To set in order the ministry
(Reason for writing) in churches: and to appoint elders.

III. MAIN TEACHING..... Ch. 1:6..... Appointing elders and
..... thru 3:14..... setting the church in order.

Three Main Ideas:

A. Ch. 1:6-16..... Elders qualifications and work.

B. Ch. 2:1 – 3:11..... Christian duties in Church and Sound Doctrine.

C. Ch. 3:12-14..... Personal Concerns

IV. CLOSING..... Ch. 3:15

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READ THE TEXT OVER at least 10X without writing anything down.

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IN CLASS GIVE THE TEXT A THEME AND AN OUTLINE Using the simple outline form.

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Assignments

Narrative Text

Assignment #1

The Scriptures contain many books written in narrative form. These stories are fairly easy to understand. In the Old Testament, narrative books include the Pentateuch (Genesis through Deuteronomy) and the History books (Joshua through Esther). In the New Testament, narrative books include the Gospels and the Book of Acts.

For this first assignment, you will answer various questions that relate to the text. These questions are designed to illustrate each type of inductive questions: Observation, interpretation, and application. In a later assignment, you will practice formulating your own inductive questions.

1. Read the text (Mark 2:1-12) several times.

Take your time and observe carefully.

2. Answer the questions on the following page. Be sure to finish the assignment. Don't get so involved in any one question that you run out of time.

INDUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY

MARK 2:1-12

(Text)

1 And again He entered Capernaum after some days, and it was heard that He was in the house.

2 Immediately many gathered together, so that there was no longer room to receive them, not even near the door. And He preached the word to them.

3 Then they came to Him, bringing a paralytic who was carried by four men.

4 And when they could not come near Him because of the crowd, they uncovered the roof where He was. And when they had broken through, they let down the bed on which the paralytic was lying.

5 When Jesus saw their faith, He said to the paralytic, "Son, your sins are forgiven you."

6 But some of the scribes were sitting there and reasoning in their hearts,

7 "Why does this Man speak blasphemies like this? Who can forgive sins but God alone?"

8 And immediately, when Jesus perceived in His spirit that they reasoned thus within themselves, He said to them, "Why do you reason about these things in your hearts?"

9 "Which is easier, to say to the paralytic, 'Your sins are forgiven you,' or to say, 'Arise, take up your bed and walk'?"

10 "But that you may know that the Son of Man has power on earth to forgive sins" – He said to the paralytic,

11 "I say to you, arise, take up your bed, and go your way to your house."

12 And immediately he arose, took up the bed, and went out in the presence of them all, so that all were amazed and glorified God, saying, "We never saw anything like this!"

(From The New King James Translation)

INDUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY

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(From The New King James Translation)

Assignment #1 (Cont'd)

Assignment Legend

O.....Observation

I.....Interpretation

A.....Application

I 6b. Why were they so persistent?

I 6c. Whose faith was Jesus talking about at this moment?

I 7. Why did Jesus say: "Son, your sins are forgiven."?

I 8. What are the scribes questioning about the statement of Jesus?

I 9. When did Jesus begin to answer their questions?

I 10. Read verses 9-11 again. Which is easier to say? Why?

I 11. What are the parallels between sin and paralysis?

I 12. Someone who is paralyzed is really like what?

I 13. What does Christ do for sinners?

INDUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY

MARK 2:1-12

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(From The New King James Translation)

Assignment #1 (Cont'd)

Assignment Legend

O..... Observation

I..... Interpretation

A..... Application

I 14. What is the main point of the text?

A 15. Do you have the faith to carry someone spiritually paralyzed to Christ?

List specific ways you would do it.

A 16. List the obstacles that you experienced in bringing people to Christ.

How would you overcome them?

A 17. List some practical ways you can show that you care for sinners.

A 18. How can you work with others in bringing people to Christ?

YOU ARE A MESSENGER GOING OUT TO THE PEOPLE.
REMEMBER THAT SIN PARALYZES!