

I. Why study the Bible?

A. Three reasons why personal Bible study is not _____
but _____:

1. Spiritual growth (1 Peter 2:2 - _____
_____).

- This passage speaks to your _____ toward the Word of God.
- It speaks to your _____.

2. Spiritual _____ (Hebrews 5:11-14 - _____).

- We need to relearn our ABCs by _____ ourselves.

3. Spiritual _____ (2 Timothy 3:16-17 - _____

_____).

- It's all profitable for t_____, reproof, _____, and instruction in righteous living.

B. What is personal _____ study?

1. It's _____ to guarantee a result.

2. There are three basic steps in Bible study:

- Observation: _____ do I see?
- Interpretation: what does it _____?
- Application: _____ does it work?

3. What happens in the pulpit is the result of the _____ of what _____ in the study.

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4. Reasons for a _____. Bible study:

- Think for _____
- Evaluate the _____ of others
- Personal joy of _____
- Fall in _____ with the Author

C. The process:

1. Observation: _____ do I see?

- Observation _____ us to see with spiritual insight. It's there, but we need to _____ how to see it for ourselves.
- We need to _____ what to look ____.

2. Interpretation: What does it _____?

- The more you _____. to see, the more you learn to _____.
- It involves learning to _____ the right questions, how to discover the _____ answers, and how to uncover the big _____.

3. Application: _____ does it work?

- It works because it's the _____.
- The goal is not _____; it's _____.
- The Word of God is designed to invade every area of your _____. (2 Corinthians 5:17) Write the verse here: _____

- The main objectives are: First, how does it _____ for me? And then, how does it work for _____?

II. Observation: _____ do I see?

1. _____?

- Who are the _____, and what do _____ say?
- What is _____ about them?
- What do you _____ about the person from previous Bible _____?
- Focus your attention on the _____, underline what they _____ or what is _____ about them.

2. What?

- What is _____?
- Is it a _____? What kind of miracle? Who is involved?
- Is it a story? Can I tell the _____? If not, read it _____ until you _____ it and are able to tell it.
- Is it a _____? If so, it is not a suggestion.
- Is it an _____? Is that true of me?

3. Where?

- What's the _____? Where did this _____?
- You need a _____ and use it.
- Trace the _____ on a map.

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4. When?

- What time is it—morning, night? What day was it? (Mark 1:35)
- Make sure you not only _____ the timing but also what produced it, what came _____, and what comes _____.

5. Why?

- Why did God _____ this in the Bible? (Romans 13)
- _____ relates to every area of your life

6. Wherefore? (So what?)

- For _____ reason?
- How does it relate to my _____?
- These questions give me the foundation to _____ the passage.

7. Assignment: Study Mark 4:35-42 by answering these 6 questions.

You may answer these questions by creating your own graphic organizers or mind maps inside your own folder in our NBB Google Drive Folder.

III. Observation exercise: Mark 4:35-42

A. What _____ and _____ the passage?

1. Jesus is giving his disciples a lesson on _____.
2. Miracle segment of Mark—there are _____ miracles in Mark 4:35-5:43.
3. The _____ miracle is stilling the storm which the disciples experienced firsthand.

B. Who?

1. Jesus, who is the _____.
2. The disciples, who are the _____.
3. What does Jesus _____?
 - “Let’s go to the other side.”
 - In the middle of the storm, he says: “_____.”
4. What do the _____ say?
 - “Teacher, don’t you care that we _____?”
 - At the end, they say: “who is this that even the wind and the sea _____?”

C. Where did this take place?

1. Sea of _____, it's 690 ft below sea level.

D. What is happening?

1. A great _____

E. When?

1. It's at _____.

F. Why?

1. It is _____ me that when Jesus is in my _____, it will not _____.

G. How?

1. Listening to Jesus's _____. If he says we're going to the other _____, that's exactly where we're _____.

IV. Interpretation: What does it _____?

A. **Content.** This is not a secondary step; it's _____. We begin by examining the _____—the words, repetitions, cause-effect, _____, questions, and _____.

B. **Context.** It's what goes _____ and what _____ the passage.

C. **Comparison.** You'll need a concordance to find any _____ in the Bible and its _____ so you can _____ with other verses that will add and bring meaning to the _____ you're studying.

D. Culture. Cultures are different, and we need to take that into account when studying the _____. Life does not exist in a vacuum; it exists in a _____ that teaches us _____ they do and _____ and _____ they do it. A Bible _____ will help you understand the terms and customs that we read about in the Bible.

E. Consultation. Sources, like a Bible _____, contain maps so you can see where the different _____ are. Also, a Bible _____ and other Bible commentaries help. When you come to your interpretation of a passage, it's good to test it with other _____. If nobody else sees what I saw, probably I'm _____ in my interpretation.

F. Assignment. Romans 12:1-2. Do the observation and interpretation; use the elements studied in this lesson. Write or upload this in your folder in our NBBC Class Google Folder.

V. Interpretation exercise: Romans 12:1-2

A. Content:

1. The theme of the book of Romans is the _____ of God.
2. Outline of the book: Chapters 1-8 are _____ and doctrinal; chapters 9-11 are dispensational (how does it all relate to the Jew?), and chapters 12-16 is the _____. section, relating all this truth to the _____ you live. How does the practical section begin?
3. This passage uses the word “present”. Luke uses the same word when Mary and Joseph presented _____ at the temple, also used in Romans 6:15.

B. Context:

1. Whenever you see a “therefore,” _____ to ask: “What is it there for?” The first 11 chapters become the _____ for which he makes this appeal now.

2. There's a negative and a _____.

C. Culture:

1. Not as prominent in this passage but we need to know the background of _____ sacrifice. Now instead of presenting an animal as a sacrifice, we present our _____ as a living _____.

D. Consultation:

1. You want to build a good library to be able to study the Bible well. There are many resources available.

2. The key is the _____. First, the _____, then secondary _____. Don't rush to the commentary; study the _____ first.

VI. Application: How does it work?

A. Know:

1. Application is _____ built on the interpretation. If the interpretation is _____, the application is wrong.
2. The interpretation is _____; the application is _____. If that's true, I want to make _____ my interpretation is _____.

B. Relate:

1. How do I relate this _____ to my marriage? To my _____?
2. If your Christianity doesn't work in your _____, it doesn't work.
3. Your work is your ministry. How does this text apply to work?
4. How does it apply to church and my personal _____?

C. Meditate:

1. Joshua 1:8 (NBBC 23 Memory Passage- Primary)

“

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2. Psalm 1:1-6

“Blessed is the person who does not walk in the counsel of
the wicked,

Nor stand in the path of sinners,

Nor sit in the seat of scoffers!

2 But his delight is in the Law of the Lord,

And on His Law he meditates day and night.

3 He will be like a tree planted by streams of water,

Which yields its fruit in its season,

And its leaf does not wither;

And in whatever he does, he prospers.”

3. Psalm 119:97

4. We should _____ the Bible so that in times of crisis
or _____, we have it when we _____ it.

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D. Practice:

1. Ask God to help you apply this truth today.
2. God will give you opportunities to relate the _____ of the Word to the _____ that you live.

E. Questions to ask that will help you in the process of application:

1. Is there an _____ to follow? (1 Corinthians 11:1)
2. Is there a _____ to avoid? (Ephesians 5)
3. Is there a promise to claim?
4. Is there a _____ to repeat? (John 17 The Lord's prayer and the disciples' prayer in all the gospels)
5. Is there a command to _____? (Romans 12-16; Galatians 5-6; Ephesians 4-6; Colossians 3-4)
6. Is there a condition to _____? (John 15:7)
7. Is there a verse to _____? (Psalm 1; Isaiah 53; John 14)
8. Is there a challenge to _____?

F. Application exercise: Find the application for Ezra 7:10

VII. Application exercise: Ezra 7:10

A. Outline of the book of Ezra:

1. Chapters 1-6, chapters 7-11
2. Between chapters 6 and 7, there's a 58-year time gap.
What happened? There were battles, and God was preparing a man called Ezra.
3. He was key because, in chapters 1-6, we have the building of the temple; but in chapters 7-11 was the rebuilding of the people

B. What does it mean to prepare your heart? There are three main verbs:

1. See the law: study the Scriptures. You can't teach what you don't have. Ezra paid the price, he read the Scriptures.
2. Do the law: practice. We need to live the Scriptures, not just know it.
3. Teach the law: passion. If you know the Word of God you want to share it with other so they too may enjoy it. Teaching isn't just to share information but also for transformation.

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C. Where do we go from here?

1. Make a decision to establish a regular Bible study. It's a choice because your objectives determine your outcome. Start small, 15 minutes.
2. Make a personal plan. 10 minutes in Bible study and 10 minutes in prayer. Better to start small. Your salvation does not depend on it, but your sanctification does.
3. Form a Bible study group. Find brothers or sisters that will be willing to keep each other accountable.
 - Evaluate the process: What are the strengths? What are the weaknesses? What are the changes we need to make?