

Examples to wrestle with:

Romans 16:16

John 13:1-17

1 Corinthians 11:1-16

1 Timothy 2:12

Ephesians 5:22-6:4



Lesson 6: Application

Every text of scripture has one correct interpretation, but many applications. There are a number of errors people make when interpreting the scriptures. Hopefully along the way, this study will help you to avoid many of those mistakes.

The bigger issue now is how to correctly apply what you are studying. The BIG Application question is, "Is every promise in the book really mine?" The answer is no.

Much of the scripture cannot be directly applied to our lives, but every scripture is profitable to us. (2 Timothy 3:16-17). How then does every scripture speak to us? That is the subject of this lesson.

Key Questions in Applying the Scriptures

1. What does this passage teach us about God?

A. His _____

B. His _____

2. How does this passage impact our theology?

A.

B.

3. How should the _____, in this passage, that it was written to, apply this text?

4. Is their application normative for all _____ and _____ and _____?

Different Theories of applying the text of Scripture:

1. Primitivism – do whatever you see in scripture unless it tells you not to.
2. Minimalist – we need not practice any of it, only if we are directly told to do it.
3. Middle view – we have the freedom to do it, even if we are not commanded to do it.

5. What is the enduring _____?

Defined: Principlizing is an attempt to discover in a narrative the spiritual, moral, or theological principles that have relevance for the contemporary believer.

Henry Virkier

Hermeneutics, pg 212

Guidelines for Principlizing

1. What did the author _____ the reader to do with his message? (Is this application culture-bound to this time or broader?)
2. Is your application consistent with all of _____?
3. Is there anything in the story that _____ applies to all times and culture?

Would your application in our culture fit the principle of the story?