

# **Josh McDowell's Guide to Understanding Your Bible:** Bonus Resources

A Simple, Step-by-Step Method  
for Effective Bible Study  
and Life Application

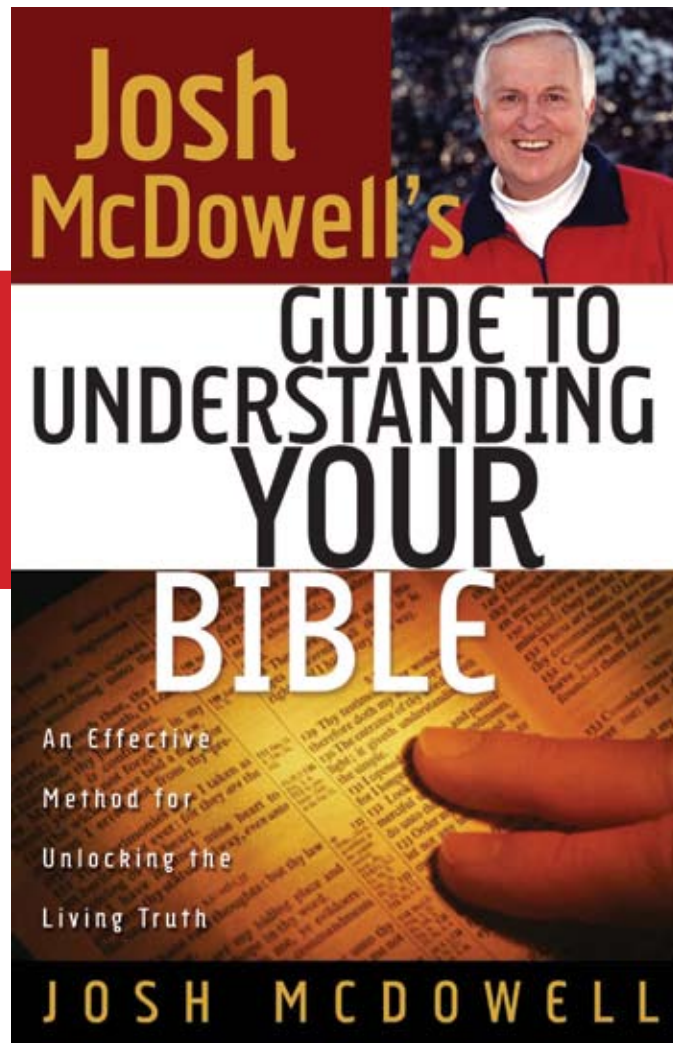
**Josh McDowell**

BONUS RESOURCES  
for  
Josh McDowell's Guide  
to Understanding  
Your Bible

The following resources have been compiled as a free, downloadable supplement for *Josh McDowell's Guide to Understanding Your Bible*.

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## Title Chart

Chapters	Chapter Titles	Paragraph Titles	Key Verse:	Key Word:

## Title Charts: Additional Samples

*Galatians, Student Sample\**

<b>Galatians</b>						
Chapters	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chapter Titles	Paul's Auto-biography of Early Life	Gospel of Grace to the Gentiles	Law vs. Grace	Freedom in Christ	Walk Free in the Spirit	Exhortations
Paragraph Titles	:1-5 Greeting  :6-10 One true gospel to preach  :11-17 Paul's commission to preach  :18-24 Paul's reputation in Jerusalem	:1-10 Approval of apostles  :11-12 Paul confront Peter	:1-14 Laws not the way  :15-22 Jesus and the law  :23-29 Oneness in Christ	:1-7 Rights of sonship in Christ  :8-11 Freemen returning to slavery  :12-20 Paul's disappointment  :21-31 Illustration of Isaac & Ishmael	:1 Stay free  :2-12 Legalism excluded  :13-15 Love is the outcome of freedom  :16-24 Walk in the Spirit  :25-26 Humility in the Spirit	:1-5 Bear one another's burdens  :6-10 Reaping in the Spirit  :11-16 Boast only in the cross  :17-18 Summary testimony and closing
Key Verse:	12	2	13	31	22	10
Key Word:	Revelation	Gentiles	Law	Free	Spirit	Reap

*\*Michael Z.*

## Title Charts: Additional Samples

*Ephesians, Student Sample\**

<b>Ephesians</b>						
Chapters	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chapter Titles	New Position in Christ	New Life in Christ	New Love in Christ	New Unity in Christ	New Walk in Christ	New Armor in Christ
Paragraph Titles	:1–2 Hello :3–14 Our inheritance :15–23 Paul's prayer for us	:1–10 Made alive in Christ :11–22 Gentile and Jew together in Christ	:1–13 God's secret revealed :14–19 God's love personified :20–21 God's generosity revealed	:1–16 The equipping of the body :17–24 The walking of the body :25–32 The holiness of the body	:1–2 Walk in love :3–14 Walk in purity :15–21 Walk in the Spirit :22–33 Walk in oneness	:1–4 Family :5–9 Slaves and masters :10–20 Armor of God :21–24 Closing remarks
Key Verse:	9	5	6	15, 16	18	11
Key Word:	Promise	Made alive	Fellow heirs	Whole body	Walk	Armor

\*Michael Z.

## The Six Basic Questions

1. Who?
2. What?
3. When?
4. Where?
5. Why?
6. How?

## Observation Chart

<b>Observation Chart</b>	
Questions	
Observations	
Scripture	



## Observation Charts: Additional Samples

2 Timothy 3:16–17, Student Sample\*

Scripture	Observations	Questions
<p>2 Timothy 3:16 “All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching for reproof for correction for training in righteousness”</p>	<p>All of the Scriptures are included                      “Is”—currently—not becoming—verb of “being”                      God is the source—not man—even not by the writers                      1) “and”—equally important that inspired and profitable                      2) has been inspired for my benefit                      3) all profitable—not just some                      The way is profitable—things profitable for                      I can use it to teach me and others                      It will tell me what I should know                      It will show me where I am wrong                      It will show me what I should do                      It will show me how to do what I should                      It gives help for right and wrong living</p>	<p>What does “inspired” mean?                       How is it profitable?—explained the verse.                      What does “profitable” mean?                       What does it teach me?                       What does “reproof” mean?                      Correction from what?—wrong in God’s sight.                      Training in what? and for what?                      What or whose righteousness?                      What does “righteousness” mean?</p>
<p>2 Timothy 3:17 “that the man of God may be adequate (thoroughly equipped) for every good work”</p>	<p>Purpose clause (dependent)                      Can’t have result without the cause!                      The above is for the man who wants to be God’s man—not his own control                      I can be totally ready for everything that comes my way                      I will have all the resources I will need to fulfill any and all good works God will ever call me to do (Philippians 4:13, 1 Thessalonians 5:24)</p>	<p>What does “man of God” imply?                      What does “adequate” mean and include?                      What kind of equipment will I receive?                       What is a good work?</p>

\*Jon R.

## Observation Charts: Additional Samples

Acts 1:1–8, Student Sample\*

Scripture	Observations	Questions
:1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WHO: Luke (author), Theophilus, Jesus</li> <li>2. WHAT: Treatise (book of Acts)</li> <li>3. WHERE: Theophilus—was a person, not a place</li> <li>4. WHY: Telling of all Jesus began to do and preach</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why the people of Theophilus?</li> <li>2. Why called treatise?</li> </ol>
:2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WHO: Christ, Holy Ghost, apostles</li> <li>2. WHEN: The day He was taken up</li> <li>3. WHY: Give commandments to apostles through Holy Spirit</li> <li>4. HOW: Ministry of the Holy Spirit</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How does the Holy Spirit give His commandments?</li> <li>2. What is ministry of Holy Spirit?</li> </ol>
:3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WHO: Jesus, them (people), God</li> <li>2. WHAT: Showing infallible proofs, speaking of things of kingdom</li> <li>3. WHEN: After His passion, during 40 days</li> <li>4. WHY: To show Himself alive</li> <li>5. HOW: Proofs, speeches</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How did He show infallible proofs?</li> <li>2. How did He need to show Himself alive?</li> <li>3. What was the passion?</li> </ol>
:4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WHO: Jesus, them (people), Father</li> <li>2. WHAT: Commandments to them</li> <li>3. WHEN: When assembled, when waiting for Father</li> <li>4. WHERE: Not depart from Jerusalem</li> <li>5. WHY: Wait for promise</li> <li>6. HOW: By the Holy Spirit</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why were they assembled?</li> <li>2. What was the Father's promise?</li> </ol>
:5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WHO: John, ye (people), Holy Ghost, Christ (speaking)</li> <li>2. WHAT: Baptism of Holy Spirit</li> <li>3. WHEN: Not many days hence</li> <li>4. HOW: By Holy Ghost</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the difference between baptism of Holy Spirit and of water?</li> </ol>
:6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WHO: They (people), Christ</li> <li>2. WHAT: Questioning of Him</li> <li>3. WHEN: The ascension</li> <li>4. WHY: About restoration of Israel</li> <li>5. HOW: Wonderment of what He meant</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Was the questioning before or after the ascension?</li> <li>2. What did He mean by His statement?</li> </ol>
:7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WHO: Christ, people, Father</li> <li>2. WHAT: Explanation of God's works</li> <li>3. WHEN: Not know time or seasons</li> <li>4. WHY: Because the Father has not given to them when</li> <li>5. HOW: By the Father's own power</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why won't the Father let them know what times?</li> </ol>
:8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WHO: Christ (speaking), ye (people), Holy Ghost, witnesses, people of Jerusalem, Samaria, Judea and all the earth</li> <li>2. WHAT: Power after receiving Holy Spirit</li> <li>3. WHEN: After Holy Spirit is come upon them</li> <li>4. WHERE: In Jerusalem, Samaria, Judea, and all the earth</li> <li>5. WHY: To witness of Christ</li> <li>6. HOW: By receiving power of Holy Spirit</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How do they receive Holy Spirit?</li> <li>2. Why is it after Christ's ascension?</li> </ol>

\*Linde K.

## **The Twelve Relationship Questions**

1. What things are alike or similar?
2. What things are different?
3. What things are repeated?
4. What evidences of cause and effect do you see?
5. What movement from the general to the specific do you see?
6. What progressions are evident?
7. What questions or answers are given?
8. What problem and solution are presented?
9. In what way might the length of the passage be significant?
10. What relationship words are used?
11. What commands do you see?
12. What promises do you see?

## Significant Words to Look For in Bible Passages

1. Logical connectors:
  - a. Contrast
    - but (Ephesians 2:4)
    - even though (Romans 1:21)
    - much more (Romans 5:15)
    - nevertheless (Romans 5:33)
    - yet (Romans 5:8)
    - although
    - then
    - otherwise (Romans 11:6)
  - b. Comparison
    - too (Ephesians 2:3)
    - also (Ephesians 1:11)
    - as (Ephesians 5:22)
    - just as (Ephesians 4:32)
    - so also (Ephesians 5:28)
    - likewise (1 Peter 3:7)
    - and
    - like
  - c. Correlatives
    - as... so also (Ephesians 5:24)
    - for... as (Ephesians 5:23)
    - so... as (Ephesians 5:28)
  - d. Reason
    - because (Ephesians 2:4)
    - for this reason... (Ephesians 3:15)
    - for this purpose (Ephesians 6:22)
    - for (Ephesians 2:8)
    - since (Colossians 1:4)
  - e. Result
    - so then (Ephesians 2:19)
    - therefore (Ephesians 2:11)
    - as a result (Ephesians 4:14)
    - thus
    - then
  - f. Purpose/Result
    - that (Ephesians 1:4)
    - so that (Ephesians 1:18)
    - in order that (Ephesians 4:28)
  - g. Condition
    - if (Ephesians 3:2)
2. Temporal or time connectors:
  - now (Ephesians 2:2)
  - until (Ephesians 4:13)
  - when (Ephesians 1:20)
  - before (Ephesians 1:4)
  - after (Ephesians 1:13)
  - while (Ephesians 1:16)
  - since (Colossians 3:1)
3. Geographical connectors:
  - where (Colossians 3:1)

## **Interpretation Steps**

1. Cross-Reference
2. Context
3. Definitions
4. Bible translations and paraphrases
5. Reference books (and other materials)
6. Outlining

## Cross-Reference Chart

Cross-reference	Significance

## Cross-Reference Charts: Additional Samples

*John 3:1, Student Sample*

Cross-reference	Significance
"Ruler"	
Luke 23:13	Relationship with Pilate Categories Chief priest Rulers
Luke 23:35	Sneered at Jesus
John 7:26	Rulers didn't believe in Christ
John 7:48	Nicodemus afraid to speak of his relationship to Jesus
John 12:42	Many rulers believe in Jesus—never said so out of fear of Pharisees. Pharisees could put them out of the synagogue.
Acts 3:17	Peter points out "rulers" acted in ignorance concerning Christ just as he did.
Acts 4:5, 8	Two more categories: elders and scribes. After 500 believed, the rulers and others gathered with the high priest asked Peter questions.
Acts 13:27	Paul exhorted Jewish leaders in the synagogue. He says neither the people nor their rulers recognized Him or His teachings.

## Cross-Reference Charts: Additional Samples

*Galatians 4:21–31, Student Sample*

Verse	Cross-reference	Significance
v. 21	Luke 16:29	Both passages talk about men listening to what the law says.
v. 22	Genesis 16, 17, 18:1–21	These passages are the historical account of the births of Abraham's two sons, one (Ishmael) by a bond woman, Hagar, and one (Isaac) by the free woman, Sarah. The passages also show the conflict between the two women and between their sons. They also give God's promises in relation to the birth of Isaac.
v. 23	Romans 9:6–8	This shows that God sees a difference between children of promise and children of the flesh. The former are true children of God.
v. 24	1 Corinthians 10:11	The cross-reference states that events that happened in the Old Testament were written for our instruction. Paul is using past events as an allegory of spiritual truth.
v. 25	(Bible dictionary)	Mount Sinai was the place where Moses received the Law.
v. 26	Revelations 21:2	The cross-reference tells of John's vision of the new Jerusalem coming down from heaven.
v. 27	Isaiah 54:1	This is the source of the quotation in verse 27. The content in Isaiah is one of rejoicing as a result of change from desolation to blessing.
v. 28	Galatians 3:29	The reference in both is that those in Christ are heirs according to promise.
v. 29	Galatians 5:11	Paul indicated that he is being persecuted because he is preaching according to the Spirit.
v. 30	Genesis 21:10, 12	This is the historical record of the casting out of Hagar and her son.
v. 31	Galatians 5:1	In verse 31, Paul draws the application of the allegory and this serves as a bridge to the exhortation that follows in 5:1.



## Passage Outlines: Additional Samples

*John 1:1–10, Student Sample\**

- I. The Word was (John 1:1–4)
  - A. In the beginning (John 1:1–2)
  - B. With God (John 1:2)
  - C. God (John 1:1)
    1. Creator of all things (John 1:3)
    2. In Him was life (John 1:4)
    3. The Life was the light of men (John 1:4)
  
- II. Light (John 1:5)
  - A. Shines in the darkness (John 1:5)
  - B. Darkness did not comprehend it (John 1:5)
  
- III. A man (John 1:6–8)
  - A. Sent by God (John 1:6)
  - B. Name was John (John 1:6)
  - C. Purpose (John 1:7)
    1. Bear witness of the light (John 1:8)
    2. That all may believe through Him (John 1:7)
  - D. He was not the light
  
- IV. True light (John 1:9–10)
  - A. Enlightens every man (John 1:9)
  - B. Was in the world (John 1:10)
  - C. World was made through Him (John 1:10)
  - D. World did not know Him (John 1:10)

\* Phillip P.

## Passage Outlines: Additional Samples

*John 3:1–12, Student Sample*

- I. Religious leader seeks verification of his opinions (1,2).
  - A. We know you come from God as a teacher (2b).
  - B. The works you do prove your sanction by God (2c).
  
- II. Jesus shows the true level of spiritual understanding of Nicodemus through dialogue on the rebirth (3–12).
  - A. Jesus states that a man must be born again (3–8).
    1. Without spiritual birth, one cannot know or be acquainted with spiritual things (3).
      - a. The flesh understands things of the flesh (6a).
      - b. The spirit is the unique life that understands things of the Spirit (6b).
    2. Without spiritual birth, one cannot enter the kingdom of God (5).
      - a. The flesh reaps rewards of the flesh (6a).
      - b. The spirit reaps rewards of the spirit (6b).
    3. Do not be surprised at this statement, for that is of the flesh (7, 8).
      - a. Your ignorance of the wind you experience doesn't cause you to marvel (8a).
        - 1) You don't know where it comes from (8b).
        - 2) You don't know where it goes (8c).
      - b. People born of the Spirit sense spiritual things, although they don't understand them perfectly (8d).
  - B. Nicodemus stubbornly relies on human understanding (4, 9).
    1. How can a birth happen to an old man? (4a).
    2. How would it be possible for me to enter my mother's womb and be born a second time? (4b).
    3. What you're saying isn't making any sense (9).
  - C. Jesus claims the disciples and Himself have experienced the second birth (11).
  - D. Jesus asks, "How can you call yourself a religious leader?" (10, 11).
    1. You say you don't understand this?
    2. You refuse the evidence you yourself stated when you came in here.
  - E. "Why do you all bother asking me questions about heaven when you can't grasp the basics of what must happen to you right here?" (12).

## Passage Outlines: Additional Samples

*Galatians 5:2–12, Student Sample*

- I. The General Principles (2–1)
  - A. Reasons for not living under law (2–14)
    1. Results of receiving circumcision (2, 3)
      - a. Christ of no benefit (2)
      - b. under obligation to keep the whole law (3)
    2. Results of seeking to be justified by the law (4)
      - a. severed from Christ (4a)
      - b. fallen from grace (4b)
  - B. Reasons for living under grace (5, 6)
    1. Because of source of ultimate righteousness (5)
      - a. through the Spirit (5)
      - b. by faith (5)
    2. Because of the results of being in Christ (6)
      - a. circumcision or uncircumcision meaningless (6a)
      - b. faith through love all important (6b)
- II. The Specific Situation (7–12)
  - A. The change in the Galatians (7–9)
    1. Question concerning the change (7)
      - a. past performance remembered (7a)
      - b. cause for present hindrance asked (7b)
    2. Evaluation concerning the change (8, 9)
      - a. present persuasion not of God (8)
      - b. pertinent illustration (9)
  - B. The people involved in the controversial change (10–12)
    1. Paul's future expectations (10)
      - a. Paul's expression of confidence in the Galatians (10a)
      - b. Paul's warning of judgment on the disturbers (10b)
    2. The impossibility of Paul's preaching circumcision (11)
      - a. Paul would be persecuted (11a)
      - b. the offense of the cross would be removed (11b)
    3. Paul's desire concerning those troubling the Galatians (12)

## Passage Outlines: Additional Samples

*Ephesians 4:11–16, Student Sample\**

- I. Repertoire of spiritual gifts (11)
  - A. Apostles (11a)
  - B. Prophets (11b)
  - C. Evangelists (11e)
  - D. Pastors (11d)
  - E. Teachers (11e)
  
- II. Reason for spiritual gifts (12)
  - A. For the equipping of the saints for the work of service to the building up of the body of Christ.
  
- III. Time of spiritual gifts (13)
  - A. Until we attain the unity of the faith (13a)
  - B. Until we attain the knowledge of the Son of God (13b)
    - 1. To maturity
    - 2. To Christ's stature
  
- IV. Result of spiritual gifts (14-16)
  - A. No longer children (14)
    - 1. Tossed here and there (14a)
    - 2. Carried about by every wind of doctrine (14b)
    - 3. Carried about by the trickery of men (14c)
    - 4. Carried about by craftiness in deceitful scheming (14d)
  - B. We are to grow in all aspects into Christ (15, 16)
    - 1. Properly fitted together in the body (15, 16a)
    - 2. Properly held together by each joint (16b)
    - 3. Each part individually working (16c)
      - a. causing growth of body
      - b. building body in love

\*Michael Z.

## Interpretation Outlines: Additional Samples

*John 3:1 (KJV), Student Sample*

"Pharisees" (Sample No. 1)

- I. Old Testament relation to the Pharisees
  - A. Pharisee: One of the three prominent societies of Judaism, and the most influential.
  - B. Circumcision: The cutting off of the foreskin of a male, rite instituted by God as a sign of the covenant between Abraham and Him, to show Abraham's descendants they were God's own.
  - C. Law of Moses: The summary of God's requirement of man, in the Ten Commandments.
  - D. Jews: God's chosen people—anyone of the Hebrew race returned from captivity.
  - E. Tribe of Benjamin: Paul the Pharisee, descendant of. Tribe from one of the sons of Jacob.
  - F. Synagogue: Jewish institution for the exposition of the Old Testament.
  - G. Rabbi: Teacher of the Law.
  
- II New Testament relation to Pharisees
  - A. Scribes: Class of learned men who made systematic study of the Law.
  - B. Jews:
  - C. Paul: Former Pharisee and persecutor of Jews, turned to be greatest apostle.
  - D. Publican: Under-collector of Roman revenue; hated by Jews.
  - E. Fast: Abstinence from food and drink.
  - F. Proselyte: Foreign residents.
  - G. Phylacteries: Leather boxes worn by Jewish males on forehead and left arm.
  - H. Damascus: Ancient city of Syria, close to Paul's conversion.
  - I. Nicodemus: Leading Pharisee and ruler of Jews converted to Christianity.
  
- III. Characteristics of:
  - A. Jewish sect...Acts 15:5: "But there rose up certain of the sect of the Pharisees which believed, saying, That it was needful to circumcise them, and to command them to keep the law of Moses."
  - B. Upholders of traditions.
    1. Mark 7:3: "For the Pharisees, and all the Jews, except they wash their hands oft, eat not, holding the tradition of the elders."
    2. Mark 7:5–8: "Then the Pharisees and scribes asked him, Why walk not thy disciples according to the tradition of the elders, but eat bread with unwashed hands? He answered and said unto them, Well hath Esaias prophesied of you hypocrites, as it is written, This people honoureth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me. Howbeit in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men, For laying aside the commandment of God, ye hold the tradition of men, as the washing of pots and cups: and many other such like things ye do."
    3. Galatians 1:14: "And profited in the Jews' religion above many my equals in mine own nation, being more exceedingly zealous of the traditions of my fathers."

*John 3:1 (KJV), Student Sample  
(Continued)*

- C. Sticklers for Mosaic law.
  - 1. Acts 26:5: "Which knew me from the beginning, if they would testify, that after the most straitest sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee."
  - 2. Philippians 3:5: "Circumcised the eighth day, of the stock of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, an Hebrew of the Hebrews; as touching the law, a Pharisee."
- D. Very careful in outward details.
  - 1. Matthew 23:23: "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cumin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone."
  - 2. Luke 18:11: "The Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself, God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican."
- E. Rigid in fasting.
  - 1. Luke 5:33: "And they said unto him, Why do the disciples of John fast often, and make prayers, and likewise the disciples of the Pharisees; but thine eat and drink?"
  - 2. Luke 18:12: "I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of all that I possess."
- F. Zealous for Judaism.
  - 1. Matthew 23:15: "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves."
- G. Lovers of display.
  - 1. Matthew 23:5–7: "But all their works they do for to be seen of men: they make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments, and love the uppermost rooms at feasts, and the chief seats in synagogues. And greetings in the markets to be called of men, Rabbi, Rabbi."
- H. Covetous.
  - 1. Luke 16:14: "And the Pharisees also, who were covetous, heard all these things: and they derided him."

## Interpretation Outlines: Additional Samples

*Student Sample\**

"Pharisees" (Sample No. 2)

- I. Cruel persecutors
  - A. Acts 9:1,2: "And Saul, yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord, went unto the high priest, and desired of him letters to Damascus to the synagogues, that if he found any of this way, whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem."
  - B. Philippians 3:5,6: "Circumcised the eighth day, of the stock of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, an Hebrew of the Hebrews; as touching the law, a Pharisee; Concerning zeal, persecuting the church; touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless."
- II. Chief errors of their:
  - A. Outward righteousness
    1. Luke 7:36–50: "And one of the Pharisees desired him that he would eat with him. And he went into the Pharisee's house, and sat down to meat. And, behold, a woman in the city, which was a sinner, when she knew that Jesus sat at meat in the Pharisee's house, brought an alabaster box of ointment. And stood at his feet behind him weeping, and began to wash his feet with tears, and did wipe them with the hairs of her head, and kissed his feet, and anointed them with the ointment. Now when the Pharisee which had bidden him saw it, he spake within himself, saying, This man, if he were a prophet, would have known who and what manner of woman this is that toucheth him: for she is a sinner. And Jesus answering said unto him, Simon, I have somewhat to say unto thee. And he saith, Master, say on. There was a certain creditor which had two debtors: the one owed five hundred pence, and the other fifty. And when they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them both. Tell me therefore, which of them will love him most? Simon answered and said, I suppose that he, to whom he forgave most. And he said unto him, Thou hast rightly judged. And he turned to the woman, and said unto Simon, Seest thou this woman? I entered into thine house, thou gavest me no water for my feet: but she hath washed my feet with tears, and wiped them with the hairs of her head. Thou gavest me no kiss: but this woman since the time I came in hath not ceased to kiss my feet. My head with oil didst thou not anoint: but this woman hath anointed my feet with ointment. Wherefore I say unto thee, her sins which are many, are forgiven; for she loved much: but to whom little is forgiven, the same loveth little. And he said unto her, Thy sins are forgiven. And they that sat at meat with him began to say within themselves, Who is this that forgiveth sins also? And he said to the woman, Thy faith hath saved thee; go in peace."
  - B. Blindness to spiritual things
    1. John 3:1–10: "There was a man of the Pharisees, named Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews: The same came to Jesus by night, and said unto him, Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God: for no man can do these miracles that thou doest,

"Pharisees" (Sample No. 2)  
(Continued)

except God be with him, Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. Nicodemus saith unto him, How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time into his mother's womb, and be born? Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. That which is born of flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit. Nicodemus answered and said unto him, How can these things be? Jesus answered and said unto him, Art thou a master of Israel, and knowest not these things?"

C. Emphasis on the ceremonial law

1. Matthew 15:1–9: "Then came to Jesus scribes and Pharisees, which were of Jerusalem saying, Why do thy disciples transgress the tradition of the elders? for they wash not their hands when they eat bread. But he answered and said unto them, Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God by your tradition? For God commanded saying, Honour thy father and mother: and, he that curseth father or mother, let him die the death. But ye say, Whosoever shall say to his father or his mother, it is a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; And honour not his father and his mother, he shall be free, Thus have ye made the commandment of God of none effect by your tradition. Ye hypocrites, well did Esaias prophesy of you saying, This people draweth nigh unto me with their mouth, and honoureth me with their lips; but their heart is far from me. But in vain they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men."

D. Perversion of Scripture

1. Matthew 15:1,9: "Then came to Jesus scribes and Pharisees, which were of Jerusalem." "But in vain they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men."

E. Hindering potential believers

1. Acts 9:16,22: "For I will shew him how great things he must suffer for my name's sake." "But Saul increased the more in strength, and confounded the Jews which dwelt at Damascus, proving that this is very Christ."

\* Linda L.



## Interpretation Outlines: Additional Samples

*John 4, Student Sample*

“Worship”

- I. Old Testament use
  - A. Meaning of word in Hebrew
    1. “Service, labor of slaves, hired servants”
  - B. Method
    1. Public praise: Psalm 92:95–100
    2. Congregational praise: Psalm 42:4; 1 Chronicles 9:20
    3. Individuals: Genesis 24:26; Exodus 33:9; 34:8
    4. Prayer: Psalms 60:79,80
    5. Three-fold emphasis:
      - a. prayers
      - b. Scripture reading
      - c. exposition
  - C. Purpose: To express one's love and gratitude to God in a real act of inward spiritual worship, Deuteronomy 11:13; tension existed between ceremonial and spiritual aspect, Exodus 40:6
- II. Worship in New Testament
  - A. Its nature: two aspects of one kind of worship
    1. In spirit: John 4:24 (Phil. 3:3) not where, but how
      - a. spiritual worship—opposite of mere external rites,—flesh
        - 1) God is spirit
        - 2) need spiritual birth, John 3:5, 6
        - 3) not confined to place or position!
      - b. must—absolute necessity
        - 1) Spirit, John 3:7
        - 2) Atonement, John 3:15
        - 3) Worship, John 4:24
      - c. today: fleshly rather than spiritual; external spectacular rather than internal and reverential, Matthew 15:8, 9ff; the heart, John 2:24 and John 3; heart darkened, Romans 1
      - d. Romans 8—flesh, spirit.
      - e. God is spirit, light, love but not spirit, love, light is God-word order
    2. In truth
      - a. according to truth, in a manner suitable to His self-revelation.
        - 1) Holy Spirit-truth
        - 2) Word-truth; knowledge of truth
        - 3) Jesus Christ-truth
        - 4) Romans 2:1–3 (not what you thought)
      - b. reality
      - c. knowledge—John 22 (23, 24 truth); Revelation 22:9, “Keep words of this book”; it does matter that we have a true conception of God.
      - d. true worshipper
        - 1) If worship in Jerusalem does not mean true worship
        - 2) If worship in Samaria does not mean true worship

"Worship"  
(Continued)

- 3) True worship is spirit and truth
    - e. truly also not in pretense, but sincerely
  - B. Its manifestation/mechanics
    1. Praise: Ephesians 5:19—"Gratitude seems fundamental nature"
      - a. hymns: Revelation 5:8–14; 1 Corinthians 14:26; Colossians 3:16
      - b. psalms: Colossians 3:16; Matthew 26:30
      - c. joy: rises spontaneously from basic mood of joy. "Close fellowship with one who is praised." "In commanding us to glorify Him, God is inviting us to enjoy Him," C. S. Lewis, Reflection, p. 98.
    2. Prayer
    3. Fasting
    4. Use—reading and expanding the Word
    5. Languages: 1 Corinthians 14
    6. Love feast: 1 Corinthians 11:23–25
    7. Service to fellow man: Luke 10:25–42; Matthew 5:23–48; James 1:23
    8. Dedication: Romans 12:1
  - C. Misconceptions of worship
    1. External rites: Romans 2:17–3:8; Matthew 15:8, 9
    2. Sincere: Romans 2:1–16
- III. Misuse of worship
- A. Heathen have capacity: Romans 1; Revelation 13:8 Heart darkened-no true worship
  - B. Who?
    1. Heathen: Romans 1
    2. Moral man: Romans 2:1–16
    3. Religious man: Romans 2:17–3:8
  - C. How?
    1. Pride: Romans 1
    2. Ceremonial
    3. Wrong object: Romans 1; John 4; Revelation 13:8
    4. In the flesh
    5. Not of the truth (Samaria)
    6. Not a perfected or pure conscience: Hebrews 9:9–14 Simple block—purify conscience, true worship implies a knowledge of forgiveness of sins.
    7. "Soulish"; emotional, five senses, atmosphere, temple of Salome, nature, etc.
- IV. Time of worship
- A. Day: Acts 20:7
  - B. Daily: Acts 2:46
- V. Emphasis of worship: Inner love and devotion of the heart, gratitude

## **Application Questions**

1. What truths are found in this passage?
2. How does this truth apply to my life? At work? In my neighborhood? At home?  
In my nation?
3. In view of this truth, what specific changes should I make in my life?
4. How do I propose to carry out these changes?
5. What is my personal prayer regarding the application of this truth?
6. What verse (or verses) of Scripture could I memorize to best summarize this truth?
7. What illustration can I develop to help me retain this truth and communicate it to others? (A story, a poem, a graphic, a cartoon, or a drawing, for example.)

## List of Basic Truths in John 3:1–8

### *Student Sample*

1. Must be born again
2. Natural man can't understand spiritual truth
3. Natural man can't see Spirit
4. Flesh & spirit are separate
5. Like + like = like
6. Jesus is God
7. Man is incomplete till he is born again
8. Being religious not sufficient to enter kingdom of God
9. Social and moral status not enough
10. We don't accomplish rebirth ourselves
11. Regenerated by Word of God
12. Just believing Jesus as Son of God not sufficient
13. Must be an initial purification
14. Shouldn't be surprised
15. Jesus came from God
16. Jesus sensitive to individuals
17. Humility to God greater than humility to men
18. Led Nicodemus from his level to His level
19. Christ knows men's hearts
20. Birth from above equals permanent change in nature
21. Heart of man must be changed
22. Anyone can come to Christ day or night
23. New birth is universal
24. One way to kingdom of God
25. Everyone has the potential to reach God
26. Difference between seeing and entering kingdom
27. Age and education are not requirements to enter kingdom of God
28. Humility
29. Know Scripture only is not enough
30. Christ always stayed on a spiritual level
31. Not everyone is a child of God
32. If you are sincere—God will reveal Himself
33. Sincerity of belief is not enough to enter
34. Jesus changes the heart of man, not environment
35. We cannot change ourselves
36. Recognition of Jesus as a great teacher and leader is not enough

## Application Outlines: Additional Samples

### *John 4, Student Sample*

#### I. *Basic truths*

- A. John 4:27–43; People are ready to hear now: aggressive evangelism vs. friendship evangelism.
  - 1. Woman, vs. 29
  - 2. Men, vs. 39
  - 3. Many more men, vs. 41

#### II. *Application*

- A. Randoms
- B. People of other colors
- C. Coffee shops, book store, sport
- D. Free speech
  - 1. Freedom
  - 2. Problem
  - 3. Solutions
  - 4. Personal opportunity—pray-with-me invitation

#### III. *Changes in life*

- A. Message—direct presentation of Jesus.
- B. Share testimony more.
- C. Attitude—people are interested; God has prepared.
- D. Ask people to help me—“Give me to drink?”
- E. Conversation—secular to general spiritual, spiritual in general to specific.
- F. Go out of my way—break/be willing/long-standing traditions.
- G. “Message”—use Four Laws principle in developing the need/solution approach.
- H. First-encounter evangelism.

#### IV. *Carry out these changes*

- A. Contrast awareness.
- B. Sensitivity to Holy Spirit.
- C. Sensitivity to possible barriers.
- D. Pray specifically for people in places where I am going to go.
- E. Testimony written out and memorized.
- F. Greater knowledge of Jesus' method of witnessing.
- G. No arguing—compliment, continue.
- H. Share concept with three people and in a group.
- I. Holy Spirit.

#### V. *Prayer*

- A. “Lord Jesus, make me instant in season and out of season in sharing the Good News with others.”

John 4 , Student Sample  
(Continued)

VI. Verse

A. John 4:35.

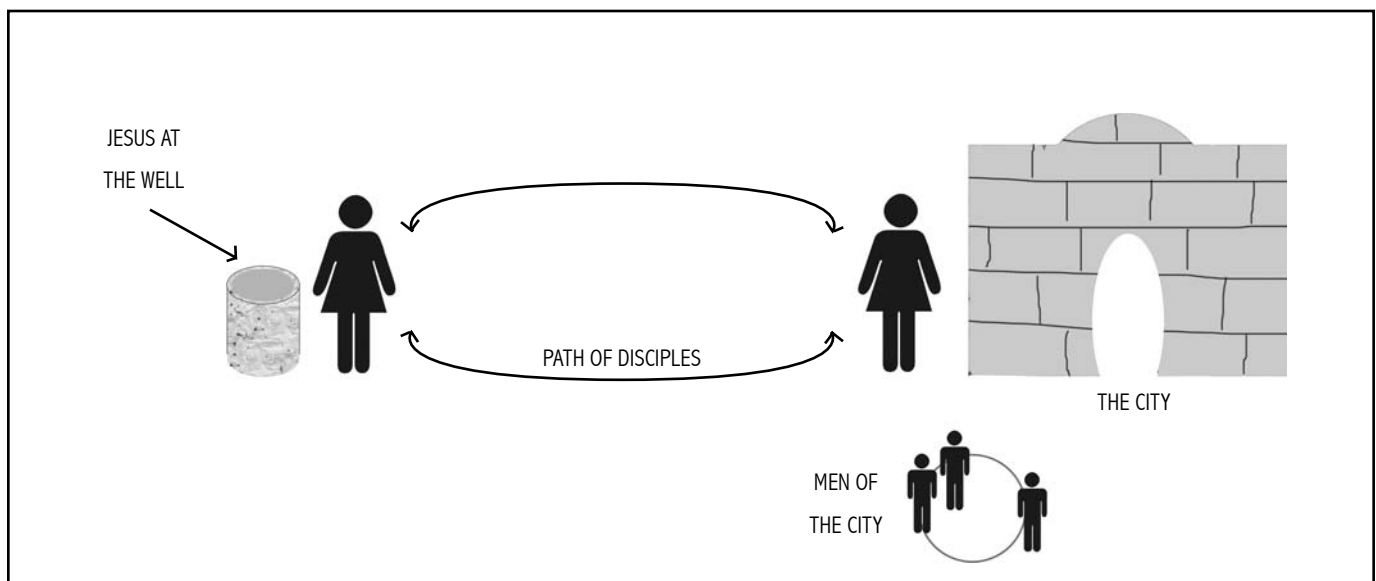
VII. Illustration

A. Be instant in season and out of season—awareness of opportunities. This chapter might be titled: “What Christ did, and what the disciples did not do (under the same circumstances).” While they were bargaining for “empanadas,” Christ was leading a harlot to salvation.

When the disciples went into town to buy some “empanadas y chorizos,” who did they first pass on the way? The woman! Was she interested? Was she seeking Christ? Did the disciples talk with her? Who else did they pass? Verse 28, the men of the city! Were they interested? Did the disciples talk to them? I doubt it. They were too prejudiced at this time.

When the disciples returned to the well, who did they pass on the way? First, the men of the city. Did they talk to them? No. Second, they passed the woman returning to the city. Did they talk to her?

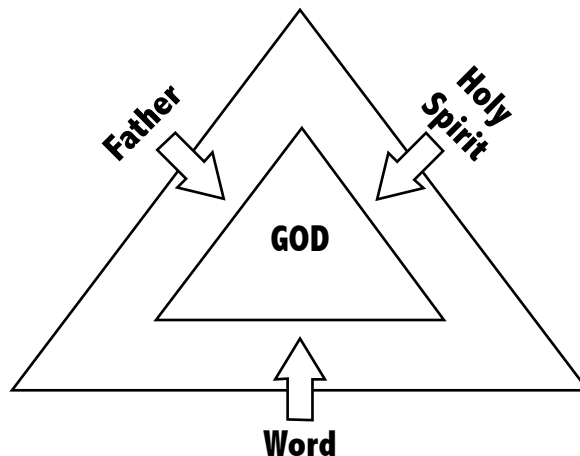
No, and they chewed Christ out for having talked to her. I wonder if the disciples would have reported what they had seen and heard about Christ (1 John 1:3) if the woman and the men would have shown interest? “While Christ brought blessing to the city, the disciples only brought business to the local stores.”



## Application Outlines: Additional Samples

John 1:1–5, Student Sample

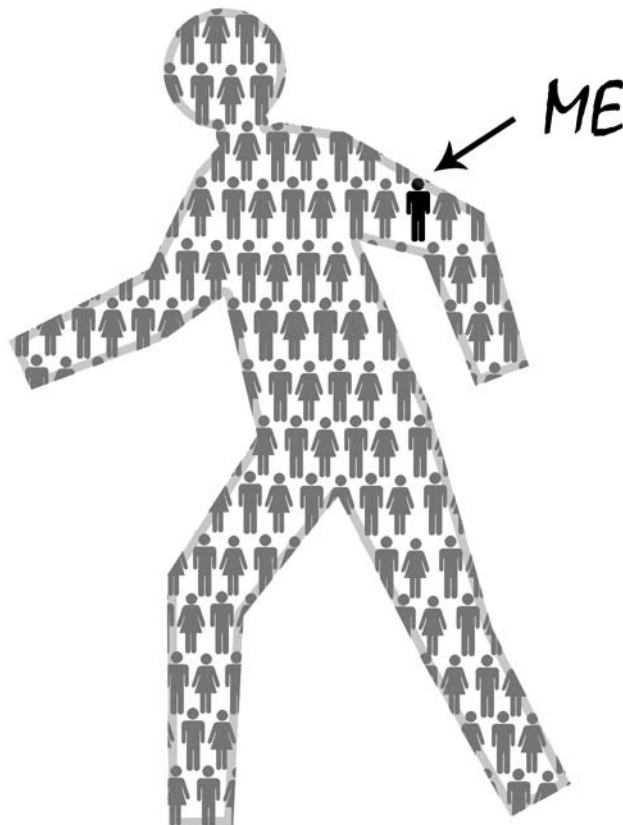
- I. What is a basic truth in this portion of Scripture?
  - A. Jesus was and is the eternal one who always existed before time and matter.
- II. How does it apply to a campus situation? work? organization? neighborhood? nation?
  - A. Stress how God can be known personally because of the Lord Jesus. God became a man to seek for man. Also, who can know you better than Jesus Christ—the Creator—God who became like one of His created creatures. Also, “We know love by this, that He laid down His life for us,” we do not have a high priest who cannot sympathize with our weaknesses, and “No man has seen God at any time. The only begotten God, who is in the bosom of the Father, He has explained Him.”
- III. In view of these truths, what specific changes should you make in your life?
  - A. Fix my eyes more on Jesus “the author and perfecter of faith.”
  - B. Live in a relationship with Jesus that I can say honestly: “For me to live is Christ.”
  - C. My message: tell the non-Christian that God can be known personally, because Jesus Christ is the “Living Word of God.”
- IV. How do you propose to carry out these changes?
  - A. In sharing the “Four Laws”, show the uniqueness of Jesus Christ.
  - B. Study more after IBS on the person of Jesus: Christology.
  - C. Memorize the Scripture which shows the deity of Jesus.
  - D. Let the Jehovah's Witnesses know Jesus.
- V. What is your personal prayer regarding these truths?
  - A. That I may always praise Jesus Christ as my own God and Lord. Always remember that I was not “redeemed with perishable things... but with precious blood.” Also, my life and very existence is through His grace and my salvation is “not of myself.”
- VI. What verse would you like to memorize which best summarizes the truths of the passage?
  - A. John 1:1-5
- VII. Develop an illustration that will aid in the retention and communication of these truths.



## Application Outlines: Additional Samples

*Ephesians 4:11–16, Student Sample*

1. *Application.* If each Christian maximizes his or her spiritual gift and works to serve the body in love, the Great Commission could be fulfilled. Therefore, in love, I will seek to motivate my brothers and sisters to find, develop, and use their spiritual gifts.
2. *Changes.* My efforts could be concentrated, strategically, in my local church, in Campus Crusade for Christ or in some other Christian service organization. I should spend more time applying my management skills to my assignments.
3. *Carry out.* Increase my reading and studying to include more books on management. Seek to simplify the registration process to build the effectiveness of the Christian conference. Spend time documenting my research for others in the body.
4. *Personal prayer.* Lord, may I use my spiritual gift of administration to build up the body of Christ. May the body grow in love as I use my gift to help fulfill the Great Commission.
5. *Verse.* Verse 16.
6. *Illustration.* Body of Christ:





## The Paraphrase

*Another helpful step in understanding and teaching the Scriptures is doing a paraphrase to see the details of the passage you are studying.*

How to see the details of a passage by writing a paraphrase.

- A. How to paraphrase: to paraphrase a passage of Scripture is to study a passage and to restate it in your own words.
- B. How a paraphrase can help you:
  1. To paraphrase a passage requires that you think through each thought and word of the passage sufficiently enough to restate it. It will clarify your thinking on the truths presented.
  2. It also can help your communication of those spiritual truths to others. You should seek to express the truths in terms that would be understood easily by someone else today. Put it into contemporary English. (Eugene Peterson's *The Message* is one modern paraphrase that would be good to study as an example.)
- C. How to use variety in paraphrase:
  1. A normal paraphrase: One type of paraphrase would be to take the passage one phrase at a time and rephrase it in your own words. It is important not to change just a few words in the passage but to change the entire phrase and leave almost no word the same.
  2. A condensed paraphrase: You might try to boil a passage down to perhaps two-thirds, one-half or even one-third its original length. Try not to omit the essential parts. This type is especially good for long passages or for narrative passages.
  3. An expanded paraphrase: You might expand the passage perhaps even to as much as twice its original length. You would be seeking to explain fully the meaning of the passage. It would include interpretations and explanations of things that were not clear. This would be very appropriate for doctrinal passages rather than narrative.
  4. Use of imagination: Use your imagination in paraphrasing.
    - a. Sometimes try changing illustrations into modern illustrations. Instead of saying the Word of God is "sharper than any two-edged sword," you might say it is "sharper than any surgeon's scalpel."
    - b. You might imagine that you are writing to some particular person today. For example, you want to paraphrase one of Paul's epistles. So, you imagine that you are writing a friend who is a new Christian, and you try to explain the truths found in the epistle to him in the language that you might normally use if you were writing him a letter.

## The Topical Study

- I. What is a topical study?
  - A. Instead of studying a book or a portion of a book, in a topical study you are seeking to determine what is taught by Scripture on a particular subject. For example, you may wish to study what the Bible has to say about the subject "laziness."
  - B. For a doctrinal study, you simply choose a doctrinal topic, such as the doctrine of justification.
  - C. Because of time available, you may choose to limit your subject by limiting the portion of Scripture from which you obtain your material. For example: "The doctrine of Christ in Colossians," or "The use of the term *children* in the writings of John."
  - D. The key to a good topical study is the selection of a good topic.
  
- II. How to locate material for a topical study.
  - A. Use a concordance. Look up the use of words which relate to your topic.
  - B. Cross-references. Once you have found some passages that relate to your topic, you can often find cross-references from these to other passages.
  - C. Bible dictionary. This may give you both good information and further scriptural references concerning your topic.
  - D. Subject listings. Sometimes reference Bibles list Scripture references according to subject. There are also topical Bibles, such as Nave's Topical Bible, which write out the entire text of various passages that relate to certain topics.
  - E. If you have limited your subject to a certain portion of Scripture, such as "St. Paul's prayers in his epistles," you might have to read or scan the material to locate the sections you want.
  
- III. How to arrange the material you locate.
  - A. Once you have located your material, study it and make any notes concerning things that you want to remember.
  - B. Study your notes and categorize them. Group together similar ideas under similar topics. The different emphasis of the various verses will suggest various topics for the outline. As you begin to categorize verses, this may suggest to your mind further study in certain areas of the topic.
  - C. Next work your material into a logical outline. Begin with a rough tentative outline and polish it as you progress. Try to fit all of your material into the outline.
  
- IV. How to make applications from a topical study.

See principles of application in chapter ten of *Josh McDowell's Guide to Understanding Your Bible*.

## The Biographical Study

*This is really a specialized topical study—the topic here being a person.*

- I. How to research a biographical study.
  - A. Things to keep in mind.
    1. You will find your material in a similar manner as you would for a topical study.
    2. Be careful if you use a Bible dictionary that you do not let it do your thinking for you or predispose your mind to certain conclusions. It may be best to read the Bible dictionary article after you have done your own thinking.
    3. Some Bible characters have more than one name, such as Saul for Paul, Cephas and Simon for Peter, Israel for Jacob. Be sure you have all the references for the person.
    4. Sometimes biblical names are used for more than one person. Saul, John, Mary, etc. Be sure that you are reading the person you want to study.
    5. Some characters have such a large portion of Scripture devoted to them that you may want to limit your study to a particular phase of that person's life. (Example: The prayer life of the apostle Paul.)
  - B. Things to look for. The following suggests certain items to look for in doing a research. Sometimes, because of lack of information available on an individual, it will not be possible to find all of these things. This does not pretend to be an exhaustive list but simply a guide. You will think of other areas for study as you find information on the person being studied.
    1. Background
      - a. What were the circumstances surrounding his birth—when, where, etc.?
      - b. Who were his parents and family? What were they like? What was their spiritual condition?
      - c. How did environment and early training influence his later life?
      - d. What other factors prepared him for later life?
    2. Major factors of adult life.
      - a. What were his major occupation and achievements in life?
      - b. What was he most noted for?
      - c. What people were important in his life? His friends, his enemies, his family? What influence did others have on him and vice versa?
      - d. Geography—where did he live and minister?
      - e. What was his relationship to God? How did this affect his life and accomplishments?
      - f. Did he write any portion of Scripture? What does it show about him?
    3. Major events.
      - a. What were the major events of his life? What were the major crises?
      - b. What were the various periods or phases of his life? What were the pivotal points which divide these periods?
      - c. What was the manner, cause and effect of his death?

## The Biographical Study (continued)

4. Character.
    - a. What sort of character did he have?
    - b. What were his strong points?
    - c. What were his weak points?
    - d. What were the causes and results of the strong and weak points of his character?
    - e. What were his specific faults and sins? What were the consequences of this?
    - f. What was his general attitude toward life and toward others?
    - g. What was his spiritual status?
    - h. What basic principles seemed to guide his life and his work?
  5. Influence.
    - a. What effect did he have on his contemporaries?
    - b. What influence did he have on subsequent history?
    - c. Concerning an Old Testament character, find out the following:
      - 1) Could he be considered a type of Christ? If so, in what way?
      - 2) How does the New Testament represent him, if it does?
  6. Details. Do not overlook details. They add color and often prove to be very significant.
- II. How to organize your material in a biographical study.
- A. You may want to arrange your material in outline form. Some of the above suggestions (B under I.) of what to look for may suggest other categories.
  - B. You may want to write a character sketch of the person.
  - C. Conclude your story by writing a section on suggested personal applications to your own life. These could be learned either from the positive or negative side of the life studied.