

**INTRODUCTION:**

1) TODAY WE CONTINUE LOOKING AT METHODS OF INTERPRETING SCRIPTURE

**THINGS WE WILL LOOK AT IN THIS LESSON:**

- 1) THE MIDDLE AGES TO THE REFORMATION (A.D. 600-1500)
- 2) THE REFORMATION TO THE PRESENT (A.D. 1500-PRESENT)

**OUR GOAL:**

*TO BALANCE OUR DEVOTIONAL AND EXEGETICAL READINGS AND ALIGN OUR CONVICTIONS AND ACTIONS AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE TO THE BIBLE.*

**PART 1 – THE MIDDLE AGES TO THE REFORMATION:**

**Q 1) WHAT WAS THE GUIDING STANDARD OF INTERPRETING SCRIPTURE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES?**

A)

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**Q 2) WHAT WERE THE COMMENTS THAT THE CHURCH FATHERS WROTE, CALLED?**

A)

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**Q 3) HOW MANY MEANINGS DID THOSE WHO USED THE METHOD OF ALLEGORY BELIEVE EACH BIBLE PASSAGE HAD?**

A)

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**Q 4) WHAT WAS THE RHYME THAT DESCRIBED THE FOUR MEANINGS OF EACH VERSE IN THE ALLEGORY METHOD?**

A)

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**Q 5) WHAT WORK OF AQUINAS SUMMARIZED THE PAST THREE CENTURIES OF BIBLICAL AND THEOLOGICAL STUDIES DURING THE MIDDLE AGES?**

A)

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**Q 6) WHAT WAS PRIMARY IN THE APPROACH THAT AQUINAS TOOK?**

A)

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**Q 7) WHO LED THE WAY TOWARD THE REFORMATION PERIOD?**

A)

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**PART 2 – THE REFORMATION TO THE PRESENT:**

**Q 8) WHO PREPARED THE WAY FOR THE REFORMATION YET NEVER JOINED IT?**

A)

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**Q 9) WHAT DID MARTIN LUTHER EMPHASIZE?**

A)

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**Q 10) HOW DID JOHN CALVIN TEACH THAT BELIEVERS SHOULD INTERPRET VERSES OF SCRIPTURE?**

A)

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**Q 11) WHAT METHOD OF INTERPRETATION DID THE REFORMATION LEADERS REJECT?**

A)

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**Q 12) WHAT TWO STREAMS OF INTERPRETATION FLOWED AS A RESULT OF DEBATES RELATED TO THE REFORMATION?**

A)

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**Q 13) WHAT DID RATIONALISM REQUIRE PEOPLE TO PROVE?**

A)

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**Q 14) WHAT DID PIETISM SEEK TO DO?**

A)

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**Q 15) WHO TRIED TO BE A BRIDGE BETWEEN LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES?**

A)

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**PART 3 – WRAPPING UP:**

**Q 16) WHAT TWO IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS CAME OUT OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY?**

**A)**

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