

Psalm 119:89

“Forever, O Lord, thy word is settled in heaven.”

Background Scripture: *“All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.” [II Timothy 3:16-17]*

Note: “Scripture” as in {II Timothy 3:16} refers to the **O.T.** writings (3:15). There is indication however, that about the time Paul wrote 2 Timothy some N.T. writings were already viewed as inspired and authoritative Scripture (**I Timothy 5:18, which quotes Luke 10:7; II Peter 3:15-16**). For us today, Scripture refers to the authoritative writings of both the **O.T.** and **N.T.**, i.e., “The Bible.” They are God’s original and only infallible revelation of Himself and His saving activity for all people.

Paul affirms that all Scripture is “given by inspiration of God” (Greek *Theopneustos*, from two Greek words: *Theos*, meaning “God,” and *Pnee* meaning “to breathe”). Scripture is the very life and Word of God. Down to the very words of the original manuscripts, the Bible is without error, absolutely true, trustworthy and infallible.

Objective: To study review, examine scripture, and test the practices of the culture for biblical purity and Scriptural integrity.

This is What the Bible Says; What does that look like?

Discussion: Exegesis Vs. Eisegesis

Exegesis: The critical explanation or interpretation of written text. Derived from a Greek word meaning “to lead out,” it involves carefully analyzing the word’s historical context, and original intent of a passage to draw out its actual meaning, rather than projecting personal biases onto it.

Core Breakdown

The Meaning: Exegesis comes from the Greek term *exegoemai*, meaning “to explain” or “to guide out.” The goal is to uncover exactly what the original author meant to communicate to their audience.

Beyond religion: While traditionally associated with in-depth analysis of scripture (**biblical exegesis**), it is widely applied in secular contexts to dissect literature, philosophy, legal statutes, and complex poetry.

Eisegesis: reads meaning into text. The interpreter projects their own preconceived notions, cultural trends, or personal biases into writing.

Discussion (1): [Genesis 1:26; 27-28]: Read-Expound in Class

Note: Man and woman are charged with being fruitful and ruling over the earth and animal kingdom **(1)** They were created to form family relationships. This stated purpose of God in creation indicates that He considers a godly family and the raising of children of utmost priority in the world **(2)** God expected them to consecrate all things in the earth to Him and to manage it in a God-glorifying way, fulfilling the divine purpose **(Psalm 8:6-8; Hebrews 2:7-9)**. **(3)** The future of the earth was placed under their dominion. When they sinned, they brought ruin, futility and suffering to God's creation **(Genesis 3:14-24; Romans 8:19-22)**. **(4)** It is the work of Jesus Christ alone to restore the earth to its perfect place and function at His coming at the end of this age **(Romans 8:19-25; I Corinthians 15:24-28; Hebrews 2:5-8; Revelation 21:1)**.

What does this look like today?

Final Thought: *Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and light unto my path.* [Psalm 119:105]