

Rules for interpreting the Bible (Hermeneutics)

- Context
- The explicit constrains the implicit
- The purpose of communication
- Interpretation must be based on the author's intention of meaning and NOT the reader's interpretation.

What does the word "day" in Genesis 1 mean?

Day with a _____

Evening and _____

Exodus _____

The character of God and long ages: Genesis _____

Long ages, the real meaning: _____ before _____

Where does the Bible teach the earth is about 6,000 years old?

- Genesis 5 (genealogies)
- The timeline
- Mark 10:6
But from the beginning of the creation, God 'made them male and female'.
- Adding it all up – some simple math

_____ + _____ + _____ = _____

Counter examples to young earth (about 6,000 years)

2 Peter 3:8

But, beloved, do not forget this one thing, that with the Lord one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day.

Context

A key word _____

Conclusion

The Gap Theory

The word “was”

The word “replenish”

The word “and”

Major Biblical problems with the Gap Theory

Death before _____

God’s “very good” includes _____

The Gap Theory presupposes a _____

The Gap Theory contradicts the words of Jesus in _____

The Hebrew language is a poetic language; therefore, we shouldn’t take Genesis literally.

Two common features of Hebrew poetry:

1. _____
2. A common literary feature of Hebrew poetry in the Old Testament is called parallelism.

What about external evidence? (The argument for an old earth using scientific evidence.)

Since the Bible is written by a perfect God, it must be totally inerrant in all aspects. This includes areas where the Bible seems to be wrong, at least according to modern scientific consensus (John 17:17; 2 Timothy 3:16-17).