

## Week Four Review Questions - THE230

- The second article of the Chicago Statement on Biblical Hermeneutics states:

WE AFFIRM that as Christ is God and Man in One Person, so Scripture is, indivisibly, God's Word in human language.

WE DENY that the humble, human form of Scripture entails errancy any more than the humanity of Christ, even in His humiliation, entails sin.

What does this analogy mean to you? Do you believe the Bible is inerrant? Why or why not? I found the comparison of the Bible with Jesus to be interesting. Making the comparisons like Jesus being of God and the Word being of God was Nice to read. Jesus also was without error or sinless, and comparing that with the Bible being without error was Eye-opening for me. I never thought of Jesus and the Bible in that fashion. I kept them on two different plains. Comparing the two together in this fashion solidifies the Bible as a trustworthy book of God's truths. I do believe the Word to be without error. I believe it was in Christology that it was mentioned that there were so many prophecies. I can't remember the number, and Jesus fulfilled them all. Just that alone helps me to believe that the Word is without error. The Scriptures were not written just by chance or luck. God was intentional from the beginning of the Bible to wrap the whole Word around His Son Jesus. So many people look for all the discrepancies in the Word, or what they think are discrepancies, only for them to be proven wrong. A great example of that is in the Gospels. Saying the four books don't match up. I had an atheist tell me this. They're not supposed to match up. It's four viewpoints of one story. This is like four camera angles in a movie

scene. You see the scene and get way more information than just the one-camera angle.

- The third article in the Chicago Statement on Biblical Hermeneutics affirms, "WE AFFIRM that the Person and work of Jesus Christ are the central focus of the entire Bible." Can you think of any examples in the Old Testament that point to Jesus Christ? Explain. As I explained briefly above, the Bible's focus is Jesus from the beginning all the way through to the end, from Genesis to Revelation. I have read Genesis quite a number of times, especially when I was younger, starting at Genesis and stopping at Numbers or Leviticus because of boredom. Still, in my time reading Genesis 3:15, I never realized that Jesus was the one being spoken about. This was from the very beginning. God was already saying satan was going to be defeated by the seed of the woman and that He, Jesus, would stomp on the head of the serpent, satan. Psalm 22 was another part of the Bible that I read, and I didn't see Jesus in words. Psalm 22 speaks prophetically of Jesus. It explains His crucifixion. A few years back, I attended New York Theological Seminary, and a professor I had for five of my classes during that time taught that nowhere in the Old Testament is Jesus ever spoken about, and I guess that stuck with me. So now, attending Logos, I am super excited to learn the truth. So, learning that Jesus is present throughout the Bible is refreshing. I was blind, but now I see. lol
- Explain some pitfalls of not understanding the parable genre. What helps to understand the parables is to not mix them up with other genres. I've heard some say at church that the parables could be poetic literature or even prophetic. I don't know where they got that from, but we have to understand that parables were stories Jesus used to teach us. When Jesus

taught the parables, it wasn't about confusing people; Jesus was using the parables as a teaching moment, and he was intentional about His listeners getting the point. He did this with His disciples as well as anyone willing to listen. Sometimes, that lesson was for the Pharisees and Sadducees who were listening as well. The parables were there to teach us a lesson but also to make the listener proactive and change.