

1. The word 'Bible' comes from the Gk 'biblos', meaning 'book'. .papyrus'
2. **The English word "Bible" is derived through Mediaeval Latin from the Greek, which simply means "the books."**
3. The word "Bible" COMES FROM THE GREEK *BIBLOS* or *bublos*, the inner bark enclosing the pitch of the papyrus plant from which paper (*papyrus*) was made in ancient times. The diminutive plural *biblia* (books) WAS VIEWED AS A SINGULAR IN LATIN, AND FROM THIS CAME THE MODERN ENGLISH WORD ... (Encyclopedia Americana, Year 2000 Edition, Volume 3, p. 648)
4. The term "Bible" is derived, through the Latin *Biblia* (originally a neuter plural, but treated since the early Middle Ages AS A FEMININE SINGULAR), from the Greek *ta Biblia*, literally "the books," with the word *iera* (sacred) expressed or understood. The singular of this Greek word, *Biblion* (a diminutive in form, but with the diminutive force lost), occurs in Lk 4.17, in reference to the "SCROLL" of Isaiah from which Jesus read in the synagogue at Nazareth. The earlier form *he BiBlos* (the book, i.e. the Bible), which occurs in 2 Mc 8.23, as does its plural *hai BiBloi*, in the Septuagint of Dn 9.2, comes from an original form, *he BiBlos*, designating Egyptian papyrus, first known to the Greeks as writing material imported from the Phoenician city of BYBLOS. Synonymous terms for the sacred book(s) are *hai graphai* (the writings, the Scriptures) and *he graphe* (the writing, Scripture, the Bible as a whole), which are used in Mt 21.42; 22:29; 26:54; etc. and Acts 8.32; Rom 4.3; 9.17; etc., respectively.
5. **BIBLE** [Ta BiBlia, the books, *plural of To BiBlion, diminutive from he BiBlos (specialized sense, the sacred scriptures, goes back to ca. A.D. 400); Late Lat. biblia, FEMININE SINGULAR FOR EARLIER NEUTER PLURAL*; The collection of writings to which the church attaches canonical authority. The limits of this collection have varied considerably at different periods and there are profound differences within the Church over degree of authority which is to be attributed to the collection and to particular books within it ... (Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible, Abingdon Press, Volume 1, p. 407)
6. Types of Bible Studies:
  - *Expository Study* - this type of study involves taking a passage in the Bible and finding out exactly what it means. You will go through a passage sentence by sentence and word by word. Start by reading and re-reading the passage. Note differences in different translations. Use Strong's Numbers and Vines Dictionary to look up each word. Look at the passages around the passage you are studying in order to understand the context. Look up parallel passages that deal with the same material.
  - *Topical Study* - this study seeks to study a topic by looking at all the passages that deal with a particular topic. A topical Bible and a set of cross-references will help you in this type of study. The Thompson Chain-Reference Bible would be a huge help with this type of study.
  - *Word Study* - this type of study looks at all the references to a particular word in the Bible. An exhaustive concordance is required for this type of study. Decide which word you wish to study (e.g. "church" or "worship") and look this word up in your concordance. Then look up each reference to this word and ask yourself what each reference teaches you. A more serious word study will use a concordance of the original languages.
  - *Thematic Study* - this is similar to a topical study, but a little more abstract. For example, you might want to study the testimony given by Christ's enemies, spiritual revivals, or men of God who met lions. A concordance and a topical Bible will help you with this type of study, but of

course, a good working knowledge of the Bible gained through daily reading will also be an immense help.

- *Doctrinal Study* - we can also do studies on the various doctrines in the Bible. For example, we can study the Trinity, or ask ourselves what is involved in a person becoming a Christian. A topical Bible would be helpful, as well as a book on theology. The Synopsis of Doctrine at the back of the Ryrie Study Bible would be a big help.
- *Biographical Study* - an examination of the life of a particular person in the Bible. Here, we seek to see what we can learn from the life of a man or woman in the Bible. What mistakes did he make and how did it affect him? A concordance should be sufficient to do a biographical study.
- *Character Trait Study* - instead of looking at a person, we could look at a character trait such as pride, humility or faithfulness. A concordance will be useful in this type of study.
- *Geographical Study* - in this study, you pick a place (city, mountain, river or country) and look up all the references to that place in a concordance.

Exegesis Critical explanation or analysis, especially of a text.

[Greek exēgēsis, from exēgeisthai, to interpret : ex-, ex- + hēgeisthai, to lead.]

7. **Exegesis** \Ex`e\*ge"sis\, n.; pl. **Exeges**es. [NL., fr.Gr. ?,fr. ?

8. to explain, interpret; ? out + ? to guide, lead, akin, to ?

9. to lead. See **Agent**.]

10. 1. Exposition; explanation; especially, a critical

11. explanation of a text or portion of Scripture.

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13. 2. (Math.) The process of finding the roots of an equation.

14. [Obs.]

15. **hermeneutics**

16. n : the branch of theology that deals with principles of

17. exegesis

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19. Source: Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary (1913)

20. **Hermeneutics** \Her`me\*neu"tics\, n. [Gr. ? (sc. ?).]

21. The science of interpretation and explanation; exegesis;

22. esp., that branch of theology which defines the laws whereby

23. the meaning of the Scriptures is to be ascertained.

24. --Schaff-Herzog Encyc.

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