

What, according to your instructor, is the #1 rule of interpretation that you should remember even if you forget every other thing that you learn in this course?

What is the significance of presuppositions in interpretation? What are the key presuppositions regarding text and interpreter that we hold as evangelicals?

In what ways are we far removed from the biblical texts?

How is the Holy Spirit related to and important to hermeneutics?

Where do you find the CAPTOR acronym and what does it stand for?

What, according to Doriani, is the relationship between “explanation” and “observation”?

According to Doriani what things limit a person’s ability to observe a text accurately?

What style of interpretation was practiced by the Jews at Qumran?

By the Jewish Rabbis?

By Philo of Alexandria?

How did the Antiochene and Alexandrian Schools of interpretation differ? Be able to identify the key historical people in each school.

Define and identify key terms related to interpretation: hermeneutics, exegesis, eisegesis, inspiration, illumination, inerrancy, analogy of faith, analogy of Scripture, sensus plenior, plenary verbal inspiration, perspicuity of Scripture, progressive revelation, grammatical-historical interpretation, allegorical interpretation, typology

Can a text ever mean what it never meant? Why/why not? What does this mean?

What do Fee & Stuart mean when they refer to asking questions of context and content?

When and why did the church engage in allegorical interpretations of Scripture?

What does it mean to say that by allegorizing one can get anything to mean anything?

What kinds of texts may legitimately be interpreted allegorically? Why?

How was Scripture interpreted in the Middle Ages? By the Reformers?

What are some examples of & problems with “Dogmatic” Interpretations and why should they be avoided?