

Knowing Scripture – Chapter 4b R. C. Sproul
(Rules 6-10 for interpretation)

1. Parallelism is found in which literary genre in the Bible? This genre is found in which books in the Bible?
2. The example of antithetical parallelism involving Proverbs 10:4 also illustrates what principle of Proverbs we have previously discussed?
3. Does Isaiah 45:6-7 teach that God is the creator of Evil? Why or why not?
4. What does “peace” mean in the Hebrew benediction (Numbers 6:24-26)?
5. Should we “answer a fool according to his folly”? (Proverbs 26:4-5)
6. What is the difference between *apodictic* law and *casuistic* law?
7. In what two ways can the law be distorted? What are the practitioners of each of these two ways called?
8. Do Jesus’ teachings in Matthew chapter 5 equate the severity of murder with anger and adultery with lust? Why or why not?
9. Regarding Jesus’ statement in Matthew 5:17-19 about not abolishing the law, are we breaking the 4th commandment by worshipping on Sunday instead of Saturday?
10. Why did Jesus teach in parables? How does a parable differ from an allegory?
11. Did John the Baptist fulfill the prophecy of the return of Elijah (Malachi 4:5-6)?
12. What are the main characteristics of the apocalyptic genre?

Fee on Poetry:

1. Hebrew Poetry addresses the mind through the heart.
2. The Psalms are *musical* poems.
3. The vocabulary of poetry is purposely metaphorical.
4. There are several different sub-genres of Psalms:
 - i. Lament
 - ii. Thanksgiving
 - iii. Praise
 - iv. Salvation-History
 - v. Celebration and Affirmation
 - vi. Wisdom Psalms
 - vii. Psalms of Trust