

D. The Situational Context (p.62)

This chapter presents the question, which laws are intended to be temporary and which permanent. It is not always easy to distinguish the moral law, which is of permanent duration and validity, from civil law, which is an application of the moral law to specific situations. Careful study of the relevant passages is needed.

E. The Scriptural Context (p.64)

Next to A. The Linguistic Context, this is the most important part of this section of the paper. Study of the interrelation of the parts of the Bible is vital, but this study should be preceded by careful examination of each part.

All the teaching of Scripture is interrelated. The more we learn about any part of Scripture the easier it becomes to understand every other part. Yet there is great danger here. It is easy, by reading into a sentence something derived from another part of Scripture, to miss God's purpose in giving us the particular sentence. I strongly advocate that each chapter, each section, each book be first studied by itself, seeking to list all possible meanings and interpretations and then comparing them and determining which best fits the context in each case.

F. The Theological Context (p.68)

As Dr. Waltke points out theology should be the result of Bible exegesis, not its basis. If proper exegesis and synthesis are first performed, correct theology will result. We should not approach the