

## Scripture Twisting

- I. Definition: violating the principles of sound literary interpretation.
  - A. Exegesis.
  - B. Eisegesis.
- II. General categories of Scripture twisting.
  - A. World view and world view confusion.
  - B. The text of Scripture.
  - C. Scripture as Rhetoric.
  - D. Scripture as Literature.
  - E. Scripture as evidence.
  - F. Reasoning from Scripture.
  - G. The authority of the Bible.
- III. Who does it and why?
  - A. Differing world views.
    - 1. Know your own world view.
    - 2. Traditional Christian world view.
      - a. Nicene creed.
      - b. PBC Statement of Faith.
  - B. World view confusion.
  - C. Supporting an unusual, often heretical, theology.
  - D. Antagonists of Scripture.
  - E. Lack of knowledge.
- IV. Caution: Not all disagreement is heretical.
  - A. Common examples today.
    - 1. Methods of baptism.
    - 2. Foot washing.
    - 3. Spectacular gifts.
  - B. The Great Schism
  - C. The Protestant Reformation.
- V. Examples of Scripture twisting.
  - A. From different world views.
  - B. From the cults.
  - C. From Biblical challengers.
  - D. From innocent but unknowing individuals.

VI. Hermeneutics.

A. General definition: the theory, study, and methodology of interpreting written, verbal, and non-verbal communication.

B. From the Greek term *hermeneuein*, meaning "to interpret" or "translate," tracing back to Hermes, the messenger god of Greek mythology.

C. Theology, law, and philosophy.

VII. Why is it important for us to know?

VIII. Defense against Scripture twisting.

A. Know the Scripture.

B. Questions.

1. How did you come to that conclusion?

2. What evidence do you have to support your claim?

C. Recognize what is going on.