Rules for Understanding the Bible - Part 2

- Words which suggest definite action (such as “run,” “pour,” “sit,” “walk,” “dip,” etc.,) have but one meaning.

- To test a proper definition of a word, use the definition in the place of the word itself in the text.

- Determine the nature of the expression, whether figurative or literal, so as to avoid interpreting literal language figuratively or figurative language literally.

- When God defines the method by which a command is to be obeyed, then every other method is excluded.

- Obscure passages must not be used as the basis of any important reaching or practice.

- God’s will is not to be interpreted as an opinion, and human opinion is not to be made divine law.

- Explanations as to why a commandment was revealed must be taken into consideration. Examples: Exodus 31:13; Deuteronomy 5:15

- No teaching or practice can be considered Scripturally valid unless it is authorized in the Word of God.