

HAND ME ANOTHER BRICK – Part XIX

“Scripture Matters” continued

Reference: **Nehemiah 8:1-8**

Pastor Larry Webb

The first principle that is needed to understand Scripture is: the _____ **principle**, which means understanding Scripture in a normal, literal sense. There are three basic forms of language used in Scripture: 1) _____, 2) _____, and 3) _____.

Five Categories of Figures of Speech:

One...a **simile** is where one thing is compared to another thing as if it were that thing, through using such words as “_____” and “_____.” Reference: **Matthew 23:27** (see screen)

Two...a **metaphor** the same as a simile, except that it _____ contain the formal statement of resemblance and use the words “like” and “as.” Reference: **Luke 13:32** (see screen)

Three...a **hyperbole** is a statement of _____ that is used to increase the emphasis of what is being said. Reference: **John 21:25** (see screen)

Four...a **euphemism** is when the speaker substitutes a _____ or **less offensive** phrase for a stronger and more straightforward one. Reference: **Judges 3:24** (see screen)

Five...an **anthropomorphism** is where actual _____ characteristics are attributed to God. Reference: **Isaiah 40:12** (see screen)

Remember this statement: If _____ sense makes _____ sense, then seek no _____ sense, or else we get _____ **sense**.

Some Practical Steps to Using the Literal Principle:

- One...we should _____ ourselves with the different figures of speech used in Scripture.

Figures of Speech Used in the Bible, Explained and Illustrated;

Author: E. W. Bullinger

Reference: **Genesis 5:1** and **15** (see screen)

- Two...we should remember that each biblical symbol or figure of speech represents an actual _____.
- Three...we should see if the immediate _____, **identifies** and **interprets** the symbol or figure of speech.
- Four...if the immediate passage does not interpret the symbol or figure of speech, we should see if it is used or interpreted _____ in Scripture.
- Five...we should remember that some biblical symbols and figures of speech, such as parables, are incapable of _____ interpretation.

The BIG problem is that it is entirely possible to _____ a literal interpretation onto a passage that was intended to be understood in a symbolic or figurative sense.

Example: Catholicism teaches a doctrine called **transubstantiation**.

Definition: **Transubstantiation** means to _____ from one substance into another substance.

The Catholic doctrine of **transubstantiation** teaches that at the Eucharistic (communion) portion of the mass an ordained priest blesses the elements and in doing that consecrates them (to consecrate those elements means to pronounce them as sacred). Then at that point the **bread** changes into the actual human sacrificial _____ of Jesus and the **wine** in the chalice changes into the actual human sacrificial _____ of Jesus.

Reference: **Matthew 26:26-28** (see screen)

Catholicism has imposed a strict literal interpretation onto this text that was meant to be interpreted in a figurative sense.

Six reasons Jesus _____ intend his communion statements to be understood in a literal sense:

One... Jesus sometimes referred to Himself in _____ language.

Reference: **John 10:9a; 15:5; Mark 12:10**

Two...Those elements did not become Jesus sacrificial flesh and blood because this was _____ his actual sacrifice on the cross

Three...Even after Jesus blessed the cup, He still referred to it as the _____ of the vine.

Reference: **Matthew 26:29** (see screen)

Four...The primary intent of Communion is to _____ the sacrifice of Christ, but how can we **remember** His death if He is still experiencing His death through transubstantiation at mass?

Reference: **I Corinthians 11:24** (see screen)

Five... It is a scientific _____ that the communion elements do not change.

Six...The mass cannot be a **re-sacrifice** (or re-presentation) of Christ because His sacrifice for sin was _____ on the cross.

Reference: **John 19:30** (see screen)

Reference: **Hebrews 10:12** (see screen)

Evangelical Christianity teaches that salvation is obtained through faith alone in Christ alone; whereas, Catholicism teaches that salvation is obtained and then maintained through a combination of faith in Christ _____ the Catholic sacraments.