BIBLICAL AUTHORITY-The Whole Counsel of God

Use the following discussion questions in your Sunday school class, small group, or family devotions. Read the article *Context is King* on page 91 of *Answers* (Vol. 9 No. 1) before answering the questions.

1. Sometimes Scripture interprets itself in ways that are not immediately obvious. Hosea 11:1 refers to Israel's exodus from Egypt (see Exodus 4:22–23), but Matthew 2:15 confirms a prophetic meaning as well. What was the fulfillment of Hosea's prophecy?

2. Compare Judges 4 and 5, which recount Deborah and Barak's defeat of the army of Sisera. What differences do you see between the two accounts? How does recognizing the different literary genres affect your understanding of each chapter?

3. In Luke 17:33 and 22:26, Jesus uses the literary device of rhetorical paradox, stating two seemingly contradictory truths or teaching something that appears to go against "common sense." How does Christ's use of paradox emphasize His teaching? What other instances of paradox have you encountered in the Bible? (Hint: Consider Paul's thorn in the flesh in 2 Corinthians 12, or instructions in Proverbs on how to deal with fools.)

4. In Genesis 12:10–20, Abram lied to the Egyptians to protect himself. How can we know the purpose of this account is not to cause us to imitate Abram's behavior?

5. In the context of the whole Bible, how does John 7:24 shed light on Matthew 7:1–6?

6. Job tells of a godly man's great suffering. But is suffering really the main theme of the book? Read Job 1:6–12; 2:1–6; and 42:1–6. What do these passages suggest is the most important teaching of Job?