

Dr. David Bauer, Inductive Bible Study, Session 6, Book Survey, Causation, Substantiation, etc. Resources from NotebookLM

1) Abstract, 2) Audio podcast, 3) Briefing Document, 4) Study Guide, and 5) FAQs

1. Abstract of Bauer, Inductive Bible Study, Session 6, Whole Book Survey, Causation, Substantiation, etc., Biblicalelearning.org, BeL

Dr. David Bauer's lecture on inductive Bible study explores various literary relationships within biblical texts. He **focuses on primary relationships**: causation (cause and effect), substantiation (effect and cause), instrumentation (means and end), preparation and realization (background and event), summarization (abridging or summing up), and interrogation (question and answer). Bauer provides examples from numerous biblical books to illustrate each relationship, showing how identifying these connections enhances interpretation. He emphasizes that understanding these relationships helps readers grasp the **overall structure and meaning** of individual passages and entire books.

2. 17 - minute Audio Podcast Created on the basis of Dr. Bauer, Inductive Bible Study, Session 6 – Double click icon to play in Windows media player or go to the Biblicalelearning.org [BeL] Site and click the audio podcast link there (Introduction & Languages → Introductory Series → Inductive Bible Study).



**Bauer_IBS_Session0
6.mp3**

3. Briefing Document: Bauer, Inductive Bible Study, Session 6, Whole Book Survey, Causation, Substantiation, etc.

Okay, here is a detailed briefing document summarizing the key themes and ideas from the provided lecture excerpts by Dr. David Bauer on Inductive Bible Study, specifically focusing on "primary relationships" within biblical texts:

Briefing Document: Inductive Bible Study - Primary Relationships

Overview:

This document summarizes Dr. Bauer's lecture on key "primary relationships" found within biblical texts, crucial for Inductive Bible Study. These relationships are not about *what* the text says in a surface way but about *how* the text conveys meaning through the relationships between different parts of it. The lecture focuses on causation, substantiation, instrumentation, preparation/realization, summarization, and interrogation.

Key Concepts & Themes:

1. **Causation:** Movement from cause to effect.
 - **Key Term:** "Therefore" (explicit or implicit)
 - **Three Types:**
 - **Historical:** Event A causes Event B (e.g., Sin leads to judgment). *"Because this happened, therefore this also happened."*
 - **Logical:** A statement's truth leads to another statement's truth (e.g., Genealogy leads to conclusion about generations). *"Because this is true, therefore this also is true."*
 - **Hortatory:** A statement leads to a command or response (indicative to imperative). *"Because this is so, therefore you ought to, or therefore you must."* (Example: Colossians)
 - **Importance:** Understanding how events or ideas in the Bible are linked in a cause-and-effect relationship. Dr Bauer says, *"Again, you can't have causation without a therefore being explicitly present, in which case it would be implicit. Causation would be implicit, but certainly whenever you have therefore, you know you have causation."*

1. **Substantiation:** Movement from effect to cause.

- **Key Terms:** "Because" or "For" (explicit or implicit)
- **Three Types (mirrored from causation):**
- **Historical:** Event B happened *because* of Event A (e.g., Jonah's actions explained by his knowledge of God's mercy). *"This event happened because of this."*
- **Logical:** A statement is true *because* of the following supporting statements (e.g., Psalm 23's claim "The Lord is my Shepherd" is substantiated by the following descriptions). *"The reason why I say this and the reason why you ought to believe this is because of this."*
- **Hortatory:** A command is given *because* of a preceding justification (e.g., Psalm 100's commands to praise God are followed by the reason: "for the Lord is good").
- **Importance:** Helps understand the basis or reasoning behind a claim, action, or command. Understanding why things happened or why they should be obeyed. Bauer says, *"Whenever you have because or for between two units, you know that you have substantiation."*

1. **Instrumentation:** Movement from means to end.

- **Two Types:**
- **Statement of Purpose:** Explicit statement of end goal, often using "in order that" (e.g., Deuteronomy's repeated statements of purpose for obeying the Law). Example: *"Do this in order that."*
- **Description of Means:** Implicit or explicit use of "by means of" or "through" - something acting as an instrument to achieve something else (e.g., Joshua as the agent of God in giving the land to Israel).
- **Importance:** Reveals the intended goal or purpose of an action or text; highlights elements that function as a means to an end. Bauer notes, *"This is of remarkable importance, this business of a statement of purpose within a book, because here you have the writer explicitly telling us the purpose of this book. In other words, his intention in writing this is in terms of its effect upon the reader, in terms of what difference it makes for the reader."*

1. **Preparation and Realization (Introduction):** Providing a background or setting for events or ideas.

- **Function:** Sets the stage for what is to follow.
 - **Example:** Epistle greetings, such as in Galatians, where Paul introduces himself as an apostle, which addresses the issue in the church and provides a necessary background.
 - **Specific Form:** Prediction and Fulfillment (e.g., Prophecies in Kings fulfilled according to "the word of the Lord").
 - **Importance:** Illuminates why a particular section is written a certain way and affects how the text is read and understood. Bauer notes, *"So, it's important, when you have this kind of thing, to ask, okay, exactly what are the elements that we have here in the background or introductory statement, and how do they prepare us for the rest of the book, so that our understanding of the rest of the book would be different if we did not have this background information?"*
1. **Summarization:** Abridging or summing up, preceding or following a unit of material.
 - **Key Characteristic:** More specific and detail-oriented than general statements. Point-by-point recapitulation.
 - **Example:** Judges 2:11-23 summarizes the cycle of sin and deliverance throughout the book of Judges.
 - **Importance:** Helps with interpretation by showing the writer's emphasis, highlighting important details, and revealing structure. Dr. Bauer states, *"In the summary statement, the writer actually tells the reader here what we should consider to be the most important details of that which is being summarized."*
 - **Key Aspects of Summaries:**
 - **Manner of Description:** The specific language chosen for the summary is significant.
 - **Selectivity:** Summaries are selective, highlighting what is most important.
 - **Structure:** The structure itself can reveal significant aspects of the text.
 - **Context:** The immediate context of the summary can inform its meaning.
 1. **Interrogation:** Question or problem followed by its answer or solution.
 - **Two Types: Question-Answer:** Explicit questions and answers (e.g., Book of Malachi, which is structured entirely this way)

- **Problem-Solution:** A problem presented, then resolved (e.g., Book of Ruth - famine/death to harvest/marriage).
- **Importance:** Reveals the central issues and their resolutions in the text; shows how the text engages with questions and provides answers. Dr. Bauer notes, *“Extremely important for understanding the claim, the message of the book of Ruth, as well as individual passages, once again, within the book of Ruth, exploring how, in fact, individual passages within the book of Ruth participate, function within this overarching problem-solution complex, and how that, in fact, illumines the meaning, the specific meaning of individual passages throughout the book.”*

Significance for Inductive Bible Study:

- These relationships are crucial for understanding the deeper meaning and intention of biblical texts.
- They provide a framework for interpreting individual passages within the context of the whole book.
- Identifying these relationships allows the reader to move beyond a surface reading to understand how the text itself communicates meaning.
- Understanding these relationship types can influence the meaning derived from individual passages within a book.

Concluding Remarks

Dr. Bauer’s lecture emphasizes the significance of moving beyond simply reading a biblical text to actively observing the relational structure present within it. By understanding these primary relationships, we gain a clearer view of the author’s intent and the message of the text, enriching our understanding of the Bible.

4. Study Guide: Bauer, Inductive Bible Study, Session 5, Whole Book Survey, Causation, Substantiation, etc.

Inductive Bible Study: Relationships in Biblical Texts

Quiz

Instructions: Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each.

1. What is the key term that signals causation, and how can it be applied even when not explicitly present?
2. Describe the difference between historical causation and logical causation, giving a biblical example of each.
3. How does hortatory causation function, and what is the movement it describes?
4. How does substantiation differ from causation in terms of direction, and what key terms signal it?
5. Explain how the book of Jonah demonstrates historical substantiation.
6. How does Psalm 23 use logical substantiation, and what claim is supported by verses 2-6?
7. Explain the two types of instrumentation discussed in the lecture, and give an example of each.
8. What is the function of "preparation and realization," and how do the greetings in Paul's epistles serve this purpose?
9. How does summarization function in a text, and in what ways is it important for interpreting the book or passage?
10. What are the two types of interrogation discussed in the lecture, and what example is given for the question-answer format?

Quiz Answer Key

1. The key term for causation is "therefore." If "therefore" is not explicitly present but causation seems plausible, it can be helpful to mentally insert it between the units to see if the relationship makes sense.
2. Historical causation involves one event directly causing another event. For example, Israel's sin leading to God's judgment in the prophets. Logical causation

involves a statement leading to a logical inference. For example, the genealogy in Matthew 1 concluding that there are three sets of 14 generations.

3. Hortatory causation involves a movement from indicative (a statement of fact) to imperative (a command or exhortation). The writer states a truth and then follows with the appropriate response or action that should result from that truth.
4. Substantiation moves from effect to cause, reversing causation's direction. Key terms for substantiation are "because" or "for," indicating that the cause is the reason for the effect.
5. The book of Jonah demonstrates historical substantiation in 4:2 where Jonah explains that his prior actions in chapters 1 and 2 (fleeing from the Lord) occurred because of what he knew about God's gracious and merciful nature (the effect was caused by the stated attribute of God).
6. Psalm 23 uses logical substantiation by first making the claim in verse 1, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want," and then, in verses 2-6, provides the reasons and descriptions of how the Lord provides as a shepherd (the claim in v1 is substantiated by verses 2-6).
7. The two types of instrumentation are statements of purpose (explicitly stating "in order that") and descriptions of means (implicitly or explicitly using "by means of" or "through"). An example of a statement of purpose is found in Deuteronomy. An example of means is Joshua as the agent of God giving land to the people in the book of Joshua.
8. Preparation and realization provide the background or setting for what is to follow. The greetings in Paul's epistles function by identifying the author, his apostleship, and often key themes or ideas which set the stage for understanding the rest of the book.
9. Summarization involves an abridging or summing up of a unit of material. It is important for interpreting the text because it highlights key details, expresses the writer's manner of description, and identifies elements that might be missed without the summary.
10. The two types of interrogation are the question-answer type and the problem-solution type. The Book of Malachi is structured around recurring question-answer pairs as the people continually question the declarations of the Lord and the Lord's replies.

Essay Questions

1. Discuss how understanding the different types of causation can enhance our interpretation of a biblical narrative or epistle. Provide specific examples from the lecture to support your analysis.
2. Compare and contrast causation and substantiation as they relate to biblical interpretation. How might using both relationships help reveal the complexity of a biblical passage?
3. Analyze the concept of instrumentation, both statements of purpose and description of means, and demonstrate how understanding these concepts could influence our understanding of a given book of the Bible.
4. Explain how the concepts of preparation/realization and prediction/fulfillment function in a literary text, using examples to show how these relationships are used in the Bible.
5. Discuss the significance of summarization and interrogation in biblical texts, and illustrate how these relationships function to provide insights into the meaning and purpose of biblical books and passages.

Glossary of Key Terms

Causation: A relationship where one event or statement (the cause) leads to or produces another (the effect). Key term: "therefore."

Historical Causation: A type of causation where an event produces another event. Example: sin leading to judgment.

Logical Causation: A type of causation where a statement leads to a logical inference or conclusion. Example: a genealogy leading to an understanding of total generations.

Hortatory Causation: A type of causation where a statement of fact (indicative) leads to a command or exhortation (imperative). Example: a description of Christ's work leading to an exhortation to live accordingly.

Substantiation: A relationship where the effect is presented first, followed by the cause. Key terms: "because" or "for."

Historical Substantiation: A type of substantiation where an event is explained by a preceding cause or event.

Logical Substantiation: A type of substantiation where a claim is made and then substantiated by reasons.

Hortatory Substantiation: A type of substantiation where commands are given followed by the reasons for obeying.

Instrumentation: A relationship that involves the means to achieve an end. Two types: statement of purpose and description of means.

Statement of Purpose: A type of instrumentation that explicitly states the goal or intention ("in order that").

Description of Means: A type of instrumentation that describes the method or agent by which an action is accomplished, sometimes using phrases like "by means of" or "through."

Preparation and Realization: A relationship where one section of text provides background or context for what follows.

Prediction and Fulfillment: A specific type of preparation/realization where a prediction is made and later fulfilled within the same text.

Summarization: A relationship that involves a summing up or abridging, either before or after a section of text.

Interrogation: A relationship that involves a question or problem followed by an answer or solution.

Question-Answer Interrogation: A type of interrogation in which a question is directly followed by its answer.

Problem-Solution Interrogation: A type of interrogation in which a problem is presented, followed by a solution.

5. FAQs on Bauer, Inductive Bible Study, Session 5, Whole Book Survey, Causation, Substantiation, etc., Biblicalelearning.org (BeL)

FAQ on Inductive Bible Study Relationships

- What is causation in the context of biblical study, and how can I identify it?**
Causation, in biblical study, refers to the relationship where one event or idea leads to another (cause to effect). It is identifiable through the presence of the word "therefore" either explicitly or implicitly. There are three primary types: Historical Causation (event A causes event B), Logical Causation (statement A leads logically to statement B), and Hortatory Causation (statement A prompts action B). Essentially, it's understanding how one thing leads to another.
- What is substantiation, and how does it differ from causation?** Substantiation is the relationship where an effect is explained by its cause (effect to cause). It is often indicated by the words "because" or "for." Unlike causation, which moves from cause to effect, substantiation moves in the reverse direction. Similar to causation, there are historical, logical, and hortatory forms of substantiation. The key is identifying why something is the way it is.
- What is instrumentation, and what are its two forms?** Instrumentation describes a means to achieve an end. It has two main forms: statement of purpose and description of means. A statement of purpose is where a passage explicitly states the intended outcome (often indicated by phrases like "in order that"). A description of means, on the other hand, refers to the implicit or explicit tools, methods, or agents by which something is accomplished (often indicated by the words "through" or "by means of").
- How do preparation and realization function in understanding biblical texts?**
Preparation and realization, or introduction, involves setting the stage or background for what is to follow in a text. This can be seen in the opening greetings of letters, or specific introductions within books. A specific form of this is prediction and fulfillment, where an earlier part of the text sets up an expectation that is later realized. Understanding the preparatory element helps to illuminate the subsequent events or arguments presented.

- What role does summarization play in understanding biblical books?** Summarization is an abridgement or summing up of material, often found at the beginning or end of a unit. It can provide a point-by-point recapitulation (or pre-capitulation) of the material. Summaries are useful for identifying a writer's selection and prioritization of information, as well as highlighting essential details or themes that may be less obvious in individual passages. These also inform the reader about the writer's intended emphasis and can shed light on the meaning of the summarized material.
- What is interrogation, and how does it help interpret the text?** Interrogation involves questions and their corresponding answers or problem statements and their solutions. There are two main forms: question-answer interrogation, where direct questions are followed by answers, and problem-solution interrogation, where the text presents a problem and then its resolution. Recognizing interrogation patterns help identify central concerns and their resolutions, which is key for understanding the overall message of a book.
- How can understanding these relationships help in the interpretation of specific passages?** By identifying these relationships, the meaning of an individual passage can be better understood within the broader context of a biblical book. For example, understanding causation can explain why certain events happened or certain commands were given. Substantiation clarifies why particular claims are made or beliefs are held. Instrumentation demonstrates how a particular outcome was intended. Preparation and realization provide necessary background, and summarization guides the readers on important details. Interrogation shows core issues and answers within the book. Each of these relationships function to unlock the depths of a passage by revealing its connection to the purpose of the book.
- Why is it important to recognize implicit relationships if the keywords are not explicitly stated?** While keywords like "therefore," "because," "for," and "in order that" signal relationships, they are not always explicit. The author's intention and flow of the text still reveal these relationships. Identifying implicit relationships is crucial for a thorough understanding of the author's thought process and the overall meaning of the text. It requires careful reading and considering how different parts of the text connect to each other. These implicit relationships are just as important as explicit ones for interpretation and the complete meaning of a passage.