

# **Biblearc 101**

Week 2

# Review

# Homework

1. Create a free Biblearc.com account
2. Explore Biblearc.com

# What is arcing?

Arcing is a graphical tool used to **discern**, **display**, and **discuss** the flow of thought in the Biblical text.

# Why arcing?

[2 Timothy 2:15]

Do your best to present yourself to God as one approved, a worker who has no need to be ashamed, rightly handling the word of truth.

# How do we arc?

1. **Split** the passage into propositions.
2. **Ask** questions of how the propositions relate.
3. **Label** the relationships with arcs & abbreviations.

**Split** the passage  
into propositions.

# Splitting propositions

This is a preparatory step.

We first split-up the passage into propositions so that we have the pieces. After this preparation, we can ask how the pieces fit together.

# Splitting propositions

## Basic grammar

- Propositions are verbal (i.e. verb-like, not audible) ideas.
- The type of verb within the proposition can vary...

# Splitting propositions

## Basic grammar

Indicative - “Bill ate the sandwich.”

Imperative - “Eat the sandwich!”

Infinitive - “[Bill went to the store] to buy a sandwich.”

Subjunctive - “Bill may have eaten the sandwich.”

Participles - “[Bill found a sandwich] by going to the store.”

Implied - “[Bill ate the sandwich,] and afterward the cookie.”

# Splitting propositions

## Basic grammar

There are exceptions, of course.

Two instances that the presence of a verb does not establish a separate proposition:

# Splitting propositions

## Basic grammar

1) When the verbal idea is used as the subject or object:

- John 5:10 “So the Jews said to the man who had been healed,”
- Rom 8:6 “To set the mind on the flesh is death,”

# Splitting propositions

## Basic grammar

2) When the verbal ideas are difficult to separate:

- Gen 4:26 “At that time people began to call upon the name of the LORD.”

# Splitting propositions

Example: John 3:16-17

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only Son, that whoever believes in him should not perish but have eternal life. For God did not send his Son into the world to condemn the world, but in order that the world might be saved through him.

# Splitting propositions

Example: John 3:16-17

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# Splitting propositions

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# Split, Ask and Label

**Ask** questions of how the propositions relate.

**Label** the relationships with arcs & abbreviations.

# Logical Relationships

# Let's give it a try...

## Ephesians 6:1-3 (NASB)

6 Children, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right. 2 Honor your father and mother (which is the first commandment with a promise), 3 so that it may be well with you, and that you may live long on the earth.

# Homework

## James 1:2-4 (NASB)

2 Consider it all joy, my brethren, when you encounter various trials, 3 knowing that the testing of your faith produces endurance. 4 And let endurance have its perfect result, so that you may be perfect and complete, lacking in nothing.

# Homework

- 1) Use a second column to paraphrase each proposition
- 2) Make a note of anything special or perplexing that you see in the text
- 3) Try to summarize the main point of the text

