

1. Getting the Thought

a. Context

- i. What's around in time
- ii. What's around in the text
 - 1) A text without a context is a pretext for a proof-text
 - 2) Worship on Mountains
 - a) Jesus prayed on Mountains (John 8:1)
 - b) Jesus fed people on a mountain
 - c) Jesus was transfigured on a mountain (Matt 17:1)
 - d) Jesus was crucified on a mountain
 - e) Jesus was taken up in a mountain
 - f) The Holy city sits on a mountain (Rev 21:10)
 - g) Therefore we must worship on mountains!
 - h) Now, Let's sing "Go Sing it on the Mountain"

b. Looking at Context:

- i. The Big Three
 - 1) Patterns: things that repeat in a certain way or shape
 - 2) Structure: things that divide the text (like change of scene)
 - 3) Thought-Flow: the idea in the text that connects one verse in context to the next verse
- ii. The Example of a Building
 - 1) The wood that divides the room (structure)
 - 2) The repeating shapes or textures that tell you something might be going on (like a blue
 - 3) The idea that tells you what's going on with the building. You follow the idea of the architect to find out if the building is a house, an office, or a church.
- iii. An example from the text
 - 1) Structure: John 2:13 – 4:3; 5:1 – 6:1; 7:2 – 11:7 (not in judea); 11:18, 55 – 21:1
 - 2) Thought-flow: John 14:1 in light of John 13:38 (note what happens in Mark 14:3` or Luke 22:35)
- iv. A quote from Gooding regarding any text borrowing from Paul: "And now abideth structure, pattern, thought-flow, these three. But the greatest of these is Thought Flow!"