

As Helen Garber was in to see me today (23 July 75) in connection with her work as historian of the seminary in preparation for our 75th Anniversary Celebration, and as we chatted about the great inductive-Bible-study teacher Howard Tillman Kuist, I was put into nostalgia enough to dig out my notes from a 1937 Kuist class and xerox them for you more than just for fun. So here's my age-19 typing of the course beginning, taken from the notes that morning....Incidentally, Kuist was big on diagrams!...[Thinksheet #227 is my exposition of form, content, depth, and grasp.]....(Kuish's PhD was from John Dewey's Col. U. Teachers College--which influenced also the founder of our seminary, W. W. White--as did the founding president of the U. of Chicago, Wm. Rainy Harper, the biblical scholar who developed the inductive method of teaching languages.)

M E T H O D

Dr. Kuist.

I. THREE ESSENTIAL FACTORS *of Perception*.

- A. Content.
- B. Form.
- C. Meaning.

II. CONSIDERATION OF THESE FACTORS.

A. Content--the substance.

B. Form--

-1. General types:

- 1) Argumentation.
- 2) Description.
- 3) Exposition.
- 4) Narration.

2. Detailed forms:

- 1) Vocabulary.
- 2) Imagery.
- 3) Contrast and comparison.
- 4) Questions.
- 5) Reason (therefore, but, for, etc.)
- 6) Motivation (imperatives and others)
- 7) Symbolism.
- 8) Illustration.

THE TWO FUNDAMENTAL LAWS:

- 1. The Law of Relationship--Everything written or spoken sustains some specific relation to something else in comparison, contrast, repetition, cause and effect, means to an end, etc..
- 2. The Law of Proportion--An author reveals his point of view in what he has written by his comparative emphasis or stress or neglect of it in what he has written as to persons, time, ideas, events, places, etc..(p--tie--p).

C Meaning--the dynamic, the spirit, the soul in the form. There are two ways of studying meaning:

1. Type--A change always shows that the author had a purpose in the change. This is often the nerve center of a great truth. Watch the context of the change.

2. Thought--Four methods of discovery--FIND:

1) POINT OF VIEW. This reveals the scope of the author's view.

It may be determined by noting:

(1) his assumptions--what he takes for granted.

(2) his omissions.

(3) his stresses or emphases.

2) PATTERN OF ARGUMENT. There are four patterns:

(1) Proof. *neg. [] pos. []*

(2) Illustration. *A B D*

(3) Succession. *o o o o dependent links.*

(4) Concomitant variations. *(C)*

3) DEPTH OF THOUGHT, penetration of thought. How does the author answer the deep questions of life and destiny? (The perpendicular approach.):

—(1) What is true authority, and where does it reside?

(2) In what sense is the religion of the Bible the final religion?

—(3) What are the genuine values of real religion, and where do they reside?

(4) What is the meaning of discipline? (cf. Job).

(5) What is the meaning of history? (Spencer's 3 questions.)

(6) What is the meaning of this world-order?

4) GRASP OF THOUGHT. (Horizontal, deductive, approach). Note the adequacy of the author's grip of thought. How adequately does he answer the questions pertaining to the broad relationships of life and destiny? What does he think about:

(1) The Word of God?

—(2) God?

(3) Jesus?

~(4) Christ?

(5) The Holy Spirit?

(6) Sin and its cure?

(7) Faith?

(8) Prayer and its efficacy?

(9) Worship and its character?

(10) The destiny of man?

Unit for Pentateuch