

Inductive versus Deductive

Bible Study

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Inductive: Pronunciation: in-'duk-tiv

Function: adjective

1: leading on : INDUCING

2: of, relating to, or employing mathematical or logical induction <inductive reasoning>

3: of or relating to inductance or electrical induction

4: INTRODUCTORY

5: involving the action of an embryological inductor : tending to produce induction -

in-duc-tive-ly adverb

Induct: Induce: something brought about by FORCE. Forcing things together that may not belong together.

Induction: Pronunciation: in-'duk-shun

Function: noun

1 a: the act or process of inducting (as into office) b : an initial experience :

INITIATION c : the formality by which a civilian is inducted into military service: i.e. to FORCE by Induction.

2 a (1): inference of a generalized conclusion from particular instances -- compare DEDUCTION 2a (2) : a conclusion arrived at by induction b : mathematical demonstration of the validity of a law concerning all

the positive integers by proving that it holds for the integer 1 and that if it holds for an arbitrarily chosen positive integer k it must hold for the integer k+1 -- called also mathematical induction.

3: a preface, prologue, or introductory scene especially of an early English play.

4 a: the act of bringing forward or adducing (adding as facts or particulars). b : the act of causing or bringing on or about (forced coercion). c : the process by which an electrical conductor becomes electrified when near a charged body, by which a magnetizable body becomes magnetized when in a magnetic field or in the magnetic flux set up by a magnetomotive force, or by which an electromotive force is produced in a circuit by varying the magnetic field linked with the circuit. d : the inspiration of the fuel-air charge from the carburetor into the combustion chamber of an internal combustion engine e : the sum of the processes by which the fate of embryonic cells is determined and morphogenetic differentiation brought about.

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**Deductive:** Pronunciation: (de-), di-'duk-tiv

Function: adjective

1: of, relating to, or provable by deduction or the the logic dividing things that do NOT belong together while keeping the ones that do.

2: employing deduction in reasoning - de·duc·tive·ly adverb

**Deduct:** Deduce: something brought about by ALLOWANCE. Allowing things to fit together that obviously belong together.

**Deduction:** Pronunciation: (de-), di-'duk-shun

Function: noun

1 a: an act of taking away <deduction of legitimate business expenses> b : something that is or may be subtracted <deductions from his taxable income>

2 a: the deriving of a conclusion by reasoning; specifically : inference in which the conclusion about particulars follows necessarily from general or universal premises -- compare INDUCTION b : a conclusion reached by logical deduction.

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Hypothetico-Deductive:

Pronunciation: "hi-po-'the-ti-"ko-di-'duk-tiv Function: adjective: relating to, being, or making use of the method of proposing hypotheses and testing their acceptability or falsity by determining whether their logical consequences are consistent with observed data.

Inductive Reasoning (Logic)

In logic, a type of non-valid inference or argument in which the premises provide some reason for believing that the conclusion is true.

Typical forms of inductive argument include reasoning from a part to a whole, from the particular to the general, and from a sample to an entire population. Induction is traditionally contrasted with deduction. Many of the problems of inductive logic, including what is known as the problem of induction, have been treated in studies of the methodology of the natural sciences.

Deductive Reasoning (Logic)

In logic, a type of inference or argument that purports to be valid, where a valid argument is one whose conclusion must be true if its premises are true (see validity).

Deduction is thus distinguished from induction, where there is no such presumption. Valid deductive arguments may have false premises, as demonstrated by the example: "All men are mortal; Cleopatra is a man; therefore, Cleopatra is mortal." Invalid deductive arguments sometimes embody formal fallacies (i.e., errors of reasoning based on the structure of the propositions in the argument); an example is "affirming the consequent": "If A then B; B; therefore, A" (see fallacy; formal and informal).

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### **Conclusion:**

**Inductive** = Logic that adds as it reasons what should come next. Starting with a premises and adding to it, until you prove your assumed premises then reaching a conclusion. (the process of trial and error) This starts with an hypothesis, and working at proving it's correctness by adding an assumed "next logical step" then testing this to see if the hypothesis proves correct, if it does then the process is continued till the end of the process where if finally can no longer be proved.

**Inductive** reasoning may prove a false conclusion because it allows for an inducing of information from the very beginning from all sources and not from an absolute authority.

In the Bible Study realm, this logic will eventually lead to the questioning of the Bible's authority and seek understanding from its source i.e. original autographs, instead of the author.

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Deductive = Logic that subtracts as it reasons what should come next. (The process of elimination) This starts with the "big picture" and subtracts till the truth is presented. This assumes there are many possible conclusions to a given problem, and eliminates the obvious assumptions that might be ruled out, and retesting to prove this hypothesis, and repeating this procedure till one element is left which should be the truth.

Deductive reasoning starts with a verse or a passage of the Bible, and reasons it's understanding, then when the next passage about this is crossed the understanding is added to the previous verse, but the understanding of the meaning of the first passage is clarified further, and something's that you may have

assumed at first you must subtract from the understanding. This logic will eventually lead to trusting in what God said, in the Scriptures given to us, and not attempting to over through the Bible's authority by appealing to its source. Instead, we would seek from the Lord the truth of the words of God.

Inductive or Deductive Bible Study

Inductive is to add or multiply by force, while **Deductive** is to subtract or divide by allowance. This does not imply that inductive reasoning never subtracts nor does deductive never add. Both logical reasoning seeks new information whereby the reasoning may add the data to the existing data to better understand and reason the doctrinal, geographical, and spiritual application of Scripture. It is how the new information applies to the old that is the substance of the issue when dealing with reasoning. The process of reasoning Biblical truths and doctrinal beliefs and understanding the perspective of the Bible as a whole.

Inductive Bible Study will add to the understanding until a conclusion is reached. This type of reasoning would not limit the authority to God, or the Bible, but would expand and breach the boundaries of Biblical authority to include extra-Biblical data. The process starts with a passage and looks to interpret this passage in light of present knowledge, or adding more knowledge from any particular source forcing it all to work together to bring about a conclusion. Example of Inductive Bible Study would be interpreting a Bible passage in light of the Book of Mormon, or the writings of any Pope. The typical appealing to the Original Greek or Hebrew as any kind of authority is ridiculous because they actually do **not** exist. The Reconstructionism of the Reconstructionist Biblical Critics all use Inductive Reasoning as they apply the rules of Textual Criticism like: "the oldest is the best" claiming that it is closer to the "original autographs" therefore favoring the Alexandrian Manuscripts and in particular the Sinaitic Manuscript which has Apocryphal Books as part of the Old Testament Text as well as Pseudepigrapha (false writings) in the Old and New Testaments as part of the accepted cannon. Yet no one translates the complete documents else the deception would be discovered. Calvinism, Mormonism, many cults use this form of logic, because it caters to their form of deception. Inductive logic is not deceptive, but can be used to make a deceptive claim look logically true. Sound logic, no matter what kind of logic is employed is only as good as the original premises. If the premise is false, no matter how sound your logic is, your outcome will be as false.

Deductive Bible Study would start with the Bible as a whole, and complete and perfect words of God, and deduce from the parts of the Bible that are about a particular doctrine or not. One such way in doing this would be to run a word through the Bible using a concordance, and deduce whether the passage has to do with the subject matter, or if the word is used in a different way. This would retain a Bible Believing view of the scriptures at the same time help the serious Bible student understand the Bible comparing Scripture with Scripture.

2 Timothy 2:15, "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." and with 1 Corinthians 2:6-16, "Howbeit we speak wisdom among them that are perfect: yet not the wisdom of this world, nor of the princes of this world, that come to nought: But we speak the wisdom of God in a mystery, even the hidden wisdom, which God ordained before the world unto our glory: Which none of the princes of this world knew: for had they known it, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory. But as it is written, Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard,

neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit: for the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God. For what man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of man which is in him? even so the things of God knoweth no man, but the Spirit of God. Now we have received, not the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of God; that we might know the things that are freely given to us of God. Which things also we speak, not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth; comparing spiritual things with spiritual. But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned. But he that is spiritual judgeth all things, yet he himself is judged of no man. For who hath known the mind of the Lord, that he may instruct him? But we have the mind of Christ." As an example of the very type of deductive Bible Study that we are talking about. To rightly DIVIDE is the mode of deductive reasoning and logic.

This logic produces faith in what God said: 1 Thessalonians 2:13, "For this cause also thank we God without ceasing, because, when ye received the word of God which ye heard of us, ye received it not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the word of God, which effectually worketh also in you that believe."

Inductive is Destructive and Deductive is Instructive!

