

---

# Rightly Dividing The Word Of Truth Scofield

---

*Rightly Dividing The Word Of Truth Scofield*  
Downloaded from [template-dev.mobaptist.org](http://template-dev.mobaptist.org)  
by Pratt & Chambers

---

## INTRODUCTION: THE MAN BEHIND THE METHOD

---

For millions of Christians around the world, the phrase **Rightly Dividing The Word Of Truth Scofield** is far more than a simple reference to a Bible study technique. It invokes a specific interpretive system, a landmark study Bible, and a theological legacy that has

shaped modern evangelicalism for over a century. At the heart of this phrase stands the figure of Cyrus Ingerson Scofield (1843–1921), an American theologian, pastor, and writer whose work on biblical interpretation continues to influence how countless believers approach Scripture today.

Understanding Scofield's approach begins with his interpretation of a single verse from the Apostle Paul's second letter to Timothy. In 2 Timothy 2:15, Paul

writes: "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, **rightly dividing the word of truth.**" For Scofield, this verse was not merely a call to diligent study but a hermeneutical key—a method for unlocking the distinct messages God has given to humanity across different eras of redemptive history. This article explores Scofield's life, his seminal work, the theological system he championed, and the enduring impact of his approach to Scripture.

---

### **THE ORIGINS OF SCOFIELD'S THEOLOGICAL VISION**

---

## C. I. Scofield: From Soldier to Scholar

Cyrus Ingerson Scofield was born in Lenawee County, Michigan, in 1843. His early life was marked by turbulence and tragedy. After serving in the Confederate Army during the American Civil War, Scofield struggled with alcoholism and personal instability. However, a dramatic conversion experience in the 1870s redirected his life entirely. He was influenced by the teachings of prominent evangelists of the day, including Dwight L. Moody, and soon felt called to pastoral ministry.

Scofield's rise as a Bible teacher was swift. He pastored Congregational churches in Massachusetts and Texas, founded the Central American Mission, and became a sought-after speaker at Bible conferences. It was during this period that he developed his distinctive approach to Scripture, heavily influenced by the Plymouth Brethren tradition and the works of John Nelson Darby. Scofield took Darby's system of **dispensationalism** and adapted it into a comprehensive, accessible framework for the average Christian reader.

## The Birth of the

# Scofield Reference Bible

The publication of the *Scofield Reference Bible* in 1909 was a watershed moment in the history of American Christianity. This was not simply a new translation of the Bible; it was a complete study system. Scofield and his team of editors provided verse-by-verse notes, cross-references, book introductions, and a comprehensive system of headings that guided the reader through Scripture according to Scofield's interpretive grid. The centerpiece of this system was the concept of **rightly dividing the word of truth**.

By embedding his notes directly into the

biblical text, Scofield achieved something revolutionary. For millions of readers, the notes became as authoritative as the Scripture itself. The Scofield Reference Bible went through numerous revisions, most notably the 1917 edition, and remains in print today through Oxford University Press.

### **WHAT DOES "RIGHTLY DIVIDING" MEAN IN SCOFIELD'S SYSTEM?**

## Dispensations: The Framework

## of Redemptive History

For Scofield, **rightly dividing the word of truth** meant recognizing that God has dealt with humanity in different ways during different periods, which he called dispensations. A dispensation, in Scofield's definition, is "a period of time during which man is tested in respect to obedience to some specific revelation of the will of God." Scofield identified seven distinct dispensations in the Bible:

1. **Innocency** (before the Fall)
2. **Conscience** (from the Fall to the Flood)
3. **Human Government** (from Noah

to the Tower of Babel)

4. **Promise** (from Abraham to Moses)
5. **Law** (from Moses to Christ)
6. **Grace** (the present Church Age)
7. **Kingdom** (the future Millennial reign of Christ)

Each dispensation, according to Scofield, represents a distinct way God relates to humanity. The key is to interpret a given passage of Scripture within the context of its specific dispensation. Failure to do so—applying, for example, the laws of the Mosaic dispensation directly to the Church Age—would be a failure to "rightly divide" the Word.

## The Church and Israel: A Fundamental Distinction

Perhaps the most consequential aspect of Scofield's interpretive system is the sharp distinction he draws between Israel and the Church. Scofield taught that God has two distinct peoples with two distinct destinies: an earthly people (Israel) and a heavenly people (the Church). This distinction forms the backbone of **dispensational premillennialism**. Prophecies

concerning Israel in the Old Testament are to be interpreted literally and fulfilled by ethnic Israel, not allegorized or transferred to the Church. The Church Age, in Scofield's view, is a "parenthesis" in God's plan, a temporary era of grace that will conclude with the rapture, after which God will resume His dealings with Israel during the Tribulation and Millennial Kingdom.

---

### THE PRACTICAL IMPACT OF SCOFIELD'S METHOD

---

## How "Rightly

# Dividing" Changed Bible Study

Scofield's system provided a simple, memorable, and highly teachable method for understanding the Bible. For the average churchgoer in the early twentieth century, the Bible often seemed like an overwhelming collection of ancient documents. Scofield's notes offered clarity and a sense of coherence. By instructing readers to **rightly divide the word of truth**, he gave them a tool to resolve apparent contradictions. For example, the commands of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount (blessed are the

meek, turn the other cheek) could be explained as the ethics of the future Kingdom, not necessarily binding on the Church Age, which operates under grace.

This approach also fueled a surge of interest in biblical prophecy. Scofield's system made the book of Revelation and Daniel accessible and relevant. With its focus on a literal seven-year tribulation, a pre-tribulation rapture, and a literal thousand-year reign of Christ, dispensationalism became the dominant prophetic framework for American fundamentalism and evangelicalism.

## Influence on Modern Evangelicalism

The influence of **Rightly Dividing The Word Of Truth Scofield** can hardly be overstated. His Reference Bible shaped the theology of institutions like Dallas Theological Seminary, Moody Bible Institute, and numerous Bible colleges. It influenced the teachings of figures such as Lewis Sperry Chafer, Charles C. Ryrie, and later, Hal Lindsey and Tim LaHaye. The *Left Behind* series, which sold tens of millions of copies, is a direct literary descendant of Scofield's interpretive system.

Beyond prophecy, Scofield's method also shaped the modern "Bible study" movement. The division of Scripture into distinct categories—law, grace, prophecy, instruction—encouraged a verse-by-verse, analytical approach that remains popular in small groups and Bible study materials today.

---

## CRITICISMS AND CONTESTED INTERPRETATIONS

---

# Theological Challenges

Despite its popularity, Scofield's system has faced substantial criticism from various theological traditions. **Covenant theology**, which has historically been

the dominant framework for Reformed and Presbyterian churches, rejects Scofield's sharp division between Israel and the Church. Covenant theologians argue that the Church is the spiritual continuation of Israel—the "one people of God" throughout history. From this perspective, Scofield's dispensational system fractures the unity of Scripture and undermines the continuity of God's redemptive plan.

Other critics point out that Scofield's system can lead to antinomianism—the idea that moral law has no place in the life of a believer. If the Sermon on the Mount belongs to a different dispensation, it becomes easy to dismiss its ethical demands. Similarly, if the Church Age is characterized solely by grace, the role of obedience and

discipleship can become diminished.

## Historical and Textual Issues

Scofield's notes have also been scrutinized for historical inaccuracies and questionable interpretations. For example, his dating of the creation of the world to 4004 BC (following Bishop Ussher) has been widely abandoned. Some of his typological interpretations—finding symbolic meanings in Old Testament events—have been criticized as arbitrary. Furthermore, his reliance on the King James Version, with its 1611 textual basis, has led to some notes that are simply not supported by more

modern translations based on superior Greek and Hebrew manuscripts.

## The Danger of Over-Systematization

A more subtle criticism is that Scofield's method, for all its benefits, can turn Bible reading into a kind of puzzle-solving exercise. When readers approach Scripture primarily looking to "divide" it into dispensational categories, they may miss the overarching narrative of God's love and redemption that runs through every book. The Bible becomes a theological textbook rather than a living

Word. Critics argue that **rightly dividing** can become a means of controlling the text rather than being transformed by it.

---

### THE ENDURING LEGACY OF SCOFIELD'S APPROACH

---

## A Tool for the Common Reader

Despite these criticisms, the Scofield Reference Bible remains one of the most influential study Bibles ever published. Its strength lies in its accessibility. Scofield democratized biblical theology, giving lay readers a framework that seminary professors and pastors had previously monopolized. The concept of

**rightly dividing the word of truth** empowered ordinary Christians to engage with complex prophetic and doctrinal passages with confidence.

## Continued Relevance in the 21st Century

Today, the language of "rightly dividing" has entered the broader Christian lexicon, even among those who may not fully embrace the dispensational system. The call to study Scripture carefully, to understand its original context, and to apply its truths appropriately remains central to sound hermeneutics.

Scofield's legacy lives on in the many study Bibles that have followed his model, the countless Bible colleges that teach his method, and the millions of believers who continue to read Scripture through a dispensational lens.

Modern readers who encounter the phrase **Rightly Dividing The Word Of Truth Scofield** are tapping into a rich tradition of Bible study that has shaped global Christianity. While few scholars today would endorse every detail of Scofield's system, his emphasis on careful, contextual interpretation remains a valuable corrective to proof-texting and careless reading.

---

### **PRACTICAL STEPS FOR "RIGHTLY DIVIDING" TODAY**

---

Whether or not one adopts Scofield's

dispensational framework, the principle of **rightly dividing the word of truth** offers practical guidance for any serious student of Scripture:

- **Context is king.** Always ask: Who is speaking? To whom are they speaking? Under what covenant? What is the historical and cultural setting?
- **Compare Scripture with Scripture.** Let clear passages interpret unclear ones. Scofield's extensive cross-reference system remains a model for this practice.
- **Recognize progressive revelation.** God did not reveal everything at once. Later revelation builds upon earlier revelation, and sometimes

supersedes it.

- **Distinguish between descriptive and prescriptive passages.** Not everything the Bible describes is something it commands. Scofield's method helps readers separate narrative from instruction.
- **Be humble.** The goal of Bible study is not to master the text but to be mastered by the Author. "Rightly dividing" should lead to worship, not arrogance.

---

## CONCLUSION: A LEGACY OF CAREFUL STUDY

---

The phrase **Rightly Dividing The Word Of Truth Scofield** represents one of the most ambitious attempts in Christian history to provide a coherent, systematic

method for understanding the Bible. C. I. Scofield was not the first to organize Scripture into dispensations, nor was he the last to revise his own system. But his genius lay in making complex theology accessible to millions. His Scofield Reference Bible brought the tools of academic theology into the hands of the common reader, transforming how generations of Christians read their Bibles.

Today, the call to "rightly divide" the Word remains as relevant as ever. In an age of information overload, simplistic proof-texting, and theological confusion, Scofield's insistence on careful, contextual, and consistent interpretation is a needed corrective. While his specific system may be debated, his core conviction endures: God's Word

deserves our best study, our deepest reverence, and our honest attempt to