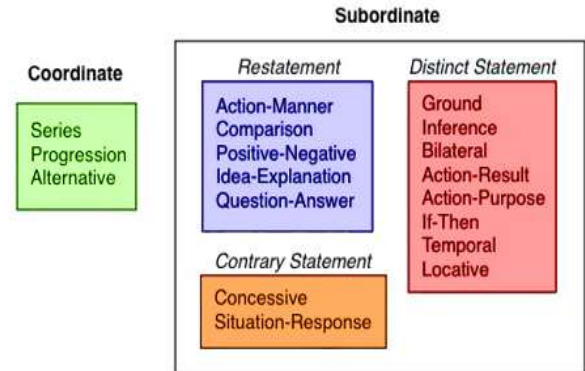


Arcing Crib Sheet (<http://biblearc.com>)

Arcing	arcing involves dividing the text into its propositions and then noting the logical relationship between the propositions. Arcing is a graphical tool used to determine, document, and discuss the flow of thought in the Biblical text. The point... to rightly handle the word of truth. (2 Timothy 2:15)
Proposition	an assertion, or statement, that affirms or denies something. (As a general rule; prepositional phrases or relative clauses should not be split-off into separate propositions.)

Coordinate	connect two independent propositions--that is, each proposition makes its own independent contribution to the whole. The negative way to say this is that neither proposition supports the other.
Subordinate	Subordinate logical relationships connect two or three dependent propositions--that is, one proposition is supporting the other(s).

		Relationship	Symbol	Definition	Conjunction	Example
Coordinate	Coordinate	Alternative		Each proposition expresses a different possibility arising from a situation. (main clauses contrasting)	or, but, while, on the other hand, (ἀλλά, δε, ἢ, μέν,,δε)	Acts 28:24
		Progression		Like series, but each proposition is a further step toward a climax. (main clauses climaxing)	then, and, moreover, furthermore, (καί, δε, τε, οὔτε, οἶδε, μήτε, μτ,δέ)	Romans 8:30
		Series		Each proposition makes its own independent contribution to a whole. (main clauses coexisting)	and, moreover, furthermore, likewise, neither, nor, (καί, δε, τε, οὔτε, οὐδέ, μήτε, μηδε)	Matt 24:29
Subordinate	Contrary Statement	Concessive		The relationship between a main clause and a contrary statement.	although...yet, although, yet, nevertheless, but, however, (καί πτερ, εἰ, καί, εἰν καί)	Heb 5:8
		Situation-Response		The relationship between a situation in one clause and a response in another.	and,	Matt 23:37
	Distinct Statement	Action-Purpose		The relationship between an action and the one that is intended to come as a result.	in order that, so that, that, with a view to, to the end that, lest (ἵνα, ὅπως, ἵνα...μή)	1 Peter 5:6
		Action-Result		The relationship between an action and a consequence or result which accompanies that action.	so that, that, with the result that, (ὥστε)	Matt 8:24
		Bilateral		A bilateral proposition supports two other propositions, one preceding and one following.	for, because, therefore, so, (see ground/inference)	Psalms 67:4-5
		Conditional		This is like Action-Result except that the existence of the action is only potential.	if...then, provided that, except, (εἰ, εἰν)	Gal 5:18
		Ground		The relationship between a statement and the argument or reason for the statement (supporting proposition follows).	for, because, since, (γάρ, cm, εἰτεἰ, εἰαι.δη,)	Matt 5:3
		Inference		The relationship between a statement and the argument or reason for the statement (supporting proposition precedes).	therefore, wherefore, consequently, accordingly, (οὖν, διό, ὥστε)	1 Peter 4:7
		Locative		The relationship between a proposition and the place where it can be true.	where, wherever, (οπου, ου)	Matt 18:20
		Temporal		The relationship between the main proposition and the occasion when it can occur.	when, whenever, after, before,	Matt 6:16
	Restatement	Action-Manner		The statement of an action, followed by a more precise statement that indicates the way or manner in which the action is carried out.	in that, by,	Acts 14:17
		Comparison		The relationship between two statements expressing an action more clearly by showing what it is like.	even as, as...so, like, just as, (csvn καβώ?, οἴτω?, ὥστερ)	John 20:21
		Idea-Explanation		The relationship between an original statement and one clarifying its meaning. The clarifying proposition may define only one word of the previous proposition.	that is, (τοῦτ' ἐστίν)	Gen 27:36 Matt 5:17
		Positive-Negative		The relationship between two alternatives, one of which is denied so that the other is enforced. It is also the relationship implicit in contrasting statements.	not...but, (οΟ, μή, ἀλλά, δε)	Eph 5:17
Question-Answer			The statement of a question and the answer to that question.	(question mark) ?	Romans 4:3	



Examples

		Passage	1 Peter 3:8-9
Vrs	Proposition		
8	Now to sum up, all of you be like-minded, sympathetic, brotherly, tender-hearted, and humble in spirit;	Ac	
9a	not returning evil for evil or reviling for reviling,	-	
9b	but giving a blessing instead,	+	
9c	for you were called for the very purpose	G	
9d	that you might inherit a blessing.	Pur	
		Passage	1 Corinthians 10:7
Vrs	Proposition		
7a	Do not be idolaters		
7b	as some of them were.	Id	
7c	As it is written, "The people set down to eat and drink,	S	
7d	and stood up to play."	Exp	

* relationships with an asterisk can be reversed.

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Passage

Vrs Proposition

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