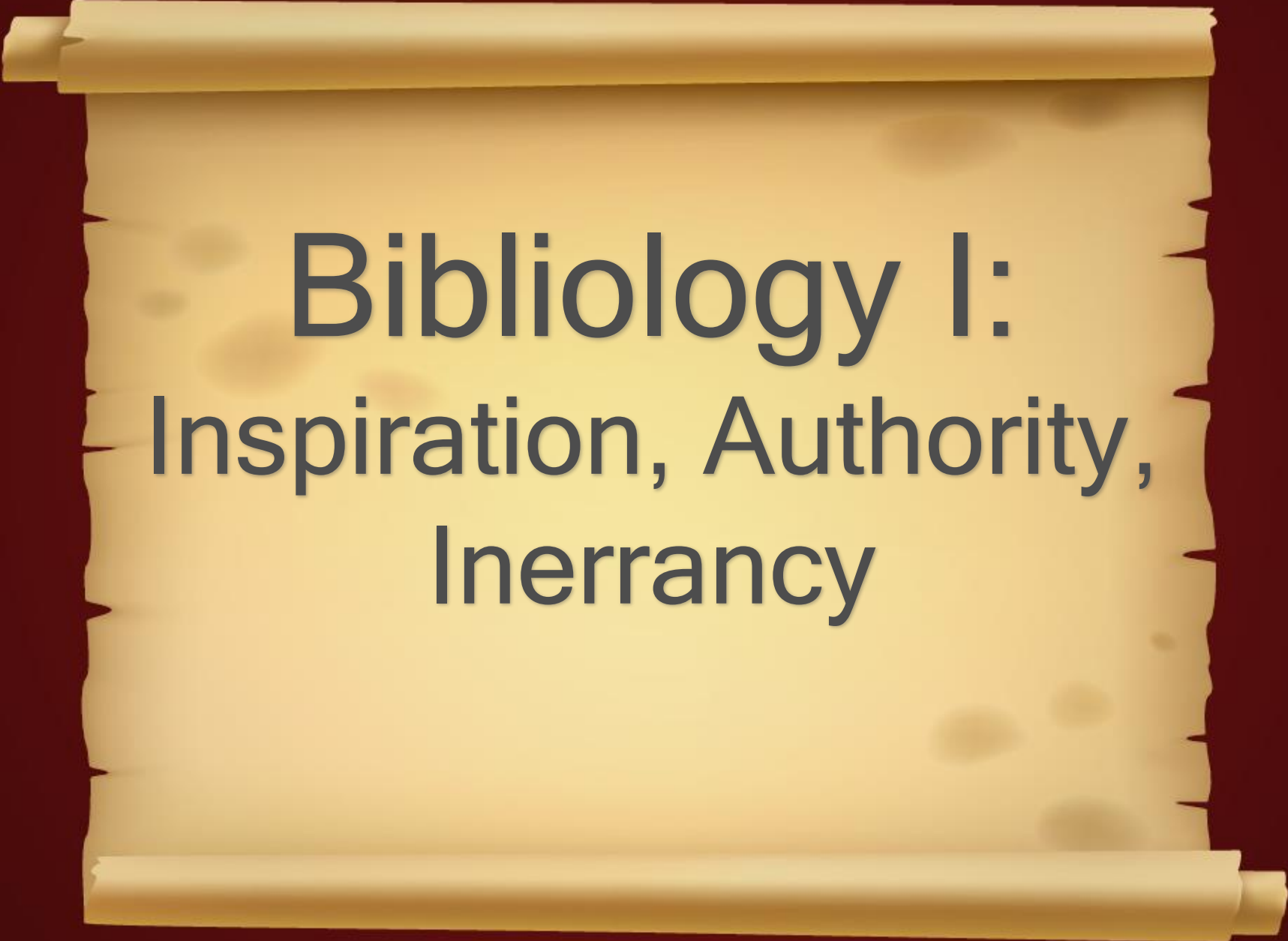


Bible Training Institute

To proactively accelerate the spiritual growth of Grace Bible Church for the purpose of knowing God more intimately and becoming more effective servants of God in the world



**Bibliology I:
Inspiration, Authority,
Inerrancy**

Inspiration of Scripture

- Preparation of the Biblical Writers
 - Characteristics of all people
 - Relational, linguistic beings
 - Unique perspectives prepared by divine providence
 - Had a personal perspective: time, place, education, etc.
 - Human author's research/writing supernaturally supervised (e.g., Luke 1:1-4)

Inspiration of Scripture

- Superintendence of the Biblical Writers
 - 2 Peter 1:19-21
 - Primacy of the prophetic word
 - Origin of Scripture = Holy Spirit
 - “Carried along by the Holy Spirit” = to bear or carry

Inspiration of Scripture

- Inspiration of the Documents
 - “God superintended the human authors of the Bible so that they composed and recorded without error His message to mankind in the words of their original writings.” *(C. Ryrie, Basic Theology, 81)*
 - Verbal plenary inspiration—all the words together are inspired

Inspiration of Scripture

- Inspiration of the Documents
 - Meaning of Inspiration—2 Tim 3:16--“All Scripture is breathed out by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness.”
 - “Scripture” (*graphe*)—OT as a whole plus upcoming NT
 - “*graphe*”—writings, not writers

Inspiration of Scripture

- “Breathed out” or “Inspired”
 - *theopneustos*—“God-breathed”
- The product of the breath of God
- Gen 2:7, Job 33:4 as examples

Inspiration of Scripture

- Biblical Theme of Inspiration—Old Testament
 - Direct speech from God (Ex 20:14; Gen 12:1-3; Ex 3:1-4:23)
 - Prophetic Speech (God's words spoken by human beings)--e.g., 1 Kings 20:13
 - Written words from God—Ex 17:14; Jer 30:2

Inspiration of Scripture

- NT Perspectives on OT
 - OT writings thought of as God's speech (Matt 1:22)
 - Individual words and letters of OT relied upon (Matt 22:44-45)
 - Minor details from OT prophecies seen to be fulfilled in Christ (Matt 2:5 from Micah 5:2–Bethlehem)
 - All the OT said to worthy of belief (Luke 24:25)

Inspiration of Scripture

- NT as words of God
 - Direct speech from God--baptism of Christ, transfiguration, conversion of Saul (Acts 9), Peter's vision (Acts 10)
 - NT records God's speech through Christ and the apostles

Inspiration of Scripture

- The Bible's claims are the greatest authority of inspiration
 - Extra-biblical evidence has value but never "proves" the Bible true
 - Bible is the ultimate authority about itself
 - Holy Spirit is the ultimate witness to the inspiration of Scripture

Authority of Scripture

- If God is all-powerful and all-knowing, then all that He says is authoritative. If what He says is revealed in Scripture, then Scripture is authoritative.
- Objective vs. Subjective authority
 - Subj = acceptance by community of faith
 - Obj = authoritative without my acceptance
- Authority confirmed ONLY by HS (internal testimony) -- 1 Cor 2:4-14; 1 Thes 1:5

Authority of Scripture

- Implications for Objective Authority
 - Be hearers of the Word
 - Be doers of the Word (James 1)
 - Scripture is the referee, the divine umpire on all matters
 - Only the biblical gospel is authoritative and powerful (Rom 1:16)
 - The wishes of the Head of the Church are expressed in Scripture
 - The local church is compelled to examine its own functioning in light of Scripture.

Inerrancy of Scripture

- Broad Definitions
 - Inerrant = without error
 - Infallible = cannot fail
- Chicago Statement on Biblical Inerrancy, (1978) XI: “We affirm that Scripture, having been given by divine inspiration, is infallible, so that, far from misleading us, it is true and reliable in all the matters it addresses.”

Inerrancy of Scripture

- Inerrancy Further Defined
 - “The inerrancy of Scripture means that Scripture in the original manuscripts does not affirm anything that is contrary to fact.” (*Grudem, Systematic Theology, 90*)

Inerrancy of Scripture

- Biblical Basis for Inerrancy
 - The Bible's teaching on inspiration(2 Tim 3:16)
 - The Bible's teaching concerning its own authority (Matt 5:17-18)
 - Scripture's use of Scripture
 - Whole arguments on one word ("Lord" in Matt 22:43-44)
 - Tense of a verb— "I AM" to demonstrate resurrection (Matt 22:32)

Inerrancy of Scripture

- Biblical Basis for Inerrancy
 - The Bible's teaching concerning the character of God
 - God cannot lie (Titus 1:2)
 - God is truth (John 14:6)
 - God's Word is said to be truth (John 17:17)
 - "Thus says the Lord" brings an atmosphere that assumes inerrancy
 - No demonstrated errors in Scripture

Inerrancy of Scripture

- Other Issues Related to Inerrancy
 - Applies to all parts of Scripture as originally written
 - Derived inspiration of copies
 - Doesn't mean everyday speech cannot be used
 - Free quotations do not imply error
 - Doesn't guarantee an exhaustive account of any single account or episode