

INSPIRATION OF SCRIPTURE

II Tim. 4:2-4; I Tim. 4:1; II Tim. 3:16

1. TAKE HEED THAT NO MAN DECEIVE YOU.
 1. Deny Jesus come in the flesh.
 2. Discredit word of God.

2. PURPOSE OF DOCTRINE.
 1. Luke 1:1-4.
 1. To set forth.
 2. In order.
 3. A declaration.
 4. Those things which are most surely believed among us.
 2. In age of relativism, need for absolutes.
 1. God.
 2. His Word, His truth, His laws.
 3. Doctrines determine:
 1. Character - what we are.
 2. Behavior - what we do.
 3. Destiny - where we go.
 1. Doctrine determines character. What a person believes greatly affects what he is. Believing affects being, and being affects doing.
 4. Classification of doctrine - Mt. 16:13-23.
 1. Thought of God -revealed by Father.
 2. Thought of man - some say Elijah, etc.
 3. Thought of Satan - get behind me Satan.

3. ALL SCRIPTURE GIVEN BY INSPIRATION (II TIM. 3:16).

1. Place of inspiration.
 1. Revelation - communication of truth which could not be discovered by natural reason.
 1. --reception of truth.
 2. Inspiration - process by which revelation recorded.
 1. Recording of truth.
 3. Illumination - process of Holy Spirit enlightening man's understanding to be able to receive God's revelation.
 1. perception of truth.
2. False Theories of Inspiration.
 1. Natural Theory - written by human genius.
 2. Illumination Theory - heightening of man's religious perception.
 3. Mechanical Theory - God dictated scriptures (destroys personality of writer).
 4. Trance Theory - caught up on trance; wrote word for word.
 5. Partial theory - contains Word of God; Who is final authority to tell which is inspired?
 6. thought Theory - God gave thought, but allowed them to express in their own words.
3. Plenary-Verbal Inspiration.
 1. Writers fully inspired even as to their choice of words.
 2. Bible is completely the Word of God.
4. PROOFS OF INSPIRATION.
 1. Miracles.
 2. Prophecy and fulfillment.
 1. Must be uttered before events come to pass.
 2. Must be explicit and specific in predictions.
 3. Those who utter prophecies should have no part in fulfillment.
 4. Events of fulfillment should correspond exactly or accurately with

details of the prophecy in all points.

5. RESULTS OF INSPIRATION.

1. Genuineness.

1. Something is really what it claims it is.
2. Genuine if written by person whose name it bears at the time it claims to have been written.

2. Credibility.

1. Entirely truthful on the matter it treats.
 1. Jesus confirmed writings of OT.
 2. Apostles endorsed OT.
 3. historical records.
 4. Archeology.
2. Writers of NT witnesses to write and bear testimony of the Christ.

3. Canonicity - measuring rod.

1. Ezra gathered OT books into accepted canon.
2. Four broad principles by which NT books tested.
 1. As to apostolicity.
 - (1) Written by apostle.
 - (2) Or someone in close relation to an apostle.
 2. Contents.
 3. Universality - accepted by church in that time.
 4. Inspiration.

4. Infallibility - incapable of error.

6. THE APOCRYPHA (veiled, secret, or closed).

1. Never had place in Hebrew Canon.
2. Written in 400 years between Malachi and John Baptist when there was no inspired prophetic utterances.
3. Never quoted in NT by Jesus or Apostles.

4. Not found in catalogue of Canonical Books during first 4 centuries of the church.
5. Divine inspiration and authority is claimed by none of the writers.
6. None of writers speak with a message from Jehovah.
7. many books contain many historical, geographical, and chronological errors.
8. Teach doctrines and uphold practices which are contrary to canonical scriptures.
9. Lying sanctioned.
10. Suicide and assassination justified.
11. Magical incantations and prayers for dead are taught and approved.