

Bibliology: The Doctrine of Scriptures

I. Revelation

A. Definition: *"Revelation is that act of God by which He communicates to man the truth about Himself which would otherwise be unknown."*

B. The Necessity of Revelation

1. Because of the _____ of God: We cannot know God unless He reveals Himself to us on our _____. Isa. 55:8 & 9.
2. Because of the nature of _____: (Sinful and _____) We cannot find God by ourselves. I Cor. 2:14, II Cor. 4:4, Eph. 2:3

C. There are _____ types of Revelation

1. General (_____) Revelation

- a. The manifestation of God to man through _____ and _____.
- b. There are _____ basic areas of general revelation. Rom. 1:18-21
 - 1) _____ or _____. Psa. 19:1-3
 - 2) _____ of the universe. Heb. 1:3, Col. 1:17
 - 3) God _____. Rom. 2:12-15
- c. General Revelation is insufficient to bring man to _____.
 - 1) Doesn't give a full _____ of God's will and nature.
 - 2) Doesn't give _____ for personal salvation.

2. Special Revelation

- a. God stepping into human history to communicate truth to man through _____ means.
- b. Means of Special Revelation
 - 1) Communication of God to man
 - a) _____ Communication -- God talking to man
 - b) Indirect Communication - _____ & _____.
 - 2) _____ or _____. Gen. 22:24-30, 16:9 & 13, Ex. 3:2-5
 - 3) _____. John 2:11
 - 4) _____ of Jesus Christ. Heb. 1:1-3, John 1:18
 - 5) _____. John 17:17, 16:13

Ohana Baptist Church Doctrine

c. Means of Special Revelation in Scripture

1) His _____.

2) His _____.

3. Revelation distinguished from other Bibliological terms

a. Revelation, Inspiration, and Illumination

1) Revelation - _____ or communicating truth.

2) Inspiration - _____ of truth for Scripture.

3) Preservation - _____ over truth.

4) Illumination - _____ truth.

b. There may be Revelation _____ Inspiration. Rev. 1:19, I Pet. 1:11

c. There may be Revelation _____ Inspiration. Rev. 10:4. II Cor. 12:1-4

d. There may be Inspiration without _____ revelation. Luke 1:3

e. There may be Revelation and Inspiration without _____ I Pet. 1:10-12

f. There must be Preservation of all _____. Ps. 12:6-7, 119:89, Is. 40:8

II. Inspiration

A. Various _____ theories of Inspiration

1. Natural Inspiration: The Bible is inspired like _____ or any other book might be.

2. Illumination Inspiration: Biblical writers had an intensified _____ perception.

3. Concept Inspiration: _____ and concepts of the Bible are inspired, but not the words.

4. Partial Inspiration: Only the portions of Scripture that are _____ to doctrine are inspired and inerrant.

5. Neo-orthodoxy Theory:

a. The Bible _____ contain the Word of God.

b. The Bible itself is _____ the Word of God.

c. Whatever revelation in the Bible that speaks to you and raises a religious experience is God's Word.

d. "_____ " of Scripture may be inaccurate and are often mere superstition.

6. Dictation Theory (_____ Theory): Writers were passive _____ in God's hand, like a typewriter, with which He wrote the Scriptures.

B. The Biblical doctrine of Inspiration

1. Definition - *Theopneustos*: God _____.

- a. God so directed the human authors that without destroying the individuality in the personal inherent literary styles His complete thought toward man was recorded in the words of the original manuscripts. He guided the authors in the employment of the words they used to avoid any error and any omission.
 - b. Warfield, Inspiration and Authority of the Bible, p. 420 *"Inspiration is that extraordinary, supernatural influence exerted by the Holy Ghost on the writers of our Sacred Books, by which their words were rendered also the word of God, and, therefore, perfectly infallible."*
 - c. Lindsell, Battle for the Bible, p. 30: *"Inspiration may be defined as the inward work of the Holy Spirit in the hearts and minds of chosen men who then wrote the Scriptures so that God got written what He wanted."*
 - d. Young, Thy Word is Truth, p. 277 *"Inspiration is a superintendence of God the Holy Spirit over the writers of the Scriptures, as a result of which these Scriptures possess Divine authority and trustworthiness and, possessing such divine authority and trustworthiness, are free from error."*
 - e. Gaussen: *"Inspiration is that inexplicable power which the divine Spirit put forth of old on the authors of Holy Scripture, in order to give them guidance even in the employment of the words they used and to preserve them alike from all error and from all omission."*
 - 1) It is an _____ process
 - 2) It limits inspiration to the _____ of Scripture.
 - 3) It represents the operation of the Holy Spirit as a supernatural _____ of content and words.
 - 4) Authors were kept, not only from all _____, but also from all _____.
 - 5) No one specific _____ of inspiration (like _____) is taught.
 - 6) These definitions indicate the extent of inspiration. - _____
- C. Theological spectrum today
1. Liberalism or Modernism would say Bible may _____ the Word of God.

Ohana Baptist Church Doctrine

2. Neo-Orthodoxy - those _____ of Bible that speak to your heart _____ the Word of God.
3. New Evangelicalism - Bible is the inspired Word of God, BUT _____ is the most important thing.
4. Fundamentalism - Bible is the authoritative, infallible, _____ Word of God. Plenary (_____) Verbal (_____) inspiration (_____)

D. Basis of our acceptance of the plenary, verbal inspiration of the Bible

1. External evidences

- a. _____ and archeology - Modern archeological discoveries constantly strengthen belief in an infallible record.
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. Cause and Effect
 - 1) Every _____ must have an adequate _____
 - 2) When we consider the vastness of Christendom with its many buildings, publications, missions, and world-wide beneficence of Bible believers, we must postulate an adequate cause.
 - 3) To base the immensity of all Christian service upon a book of man's own phrasing is impossible.
- e. Psychology
 - 1) Since _____ is a supernatural event, it must have a supernatural cause. We know that the words of Scripture, as applied by the Holy Spirit, have converted millions of hard hearts, and that no other literature has ever done so.
 - 2) The deep insight into human nature as revealed in the Psalms, Gospels, and Epistles show a knowledge of psychology far beyond the human ability of Scripture writers.
- f. Philosophy - The Bible presents a philosophy of life far beyond the ability of the writers knowledge and experiences.
- g. Universality of the Bible's _____.

2. Internal evidences

- a. Testimony of _____
 - 1) Christ says that His Words are absolute _____. Matt. 24:35

- 2) Christ _____ the Words of Scripture. Matt. 5:18
- 3) The O.T. is authoritative about _____. Luke 24:44
- 4) Christ says that Scripture cannot be _____. John 10:34-36
- b. Testimony of the _____
 - 1) God could and did give men the _____ words. II Sa. 23:2, Jer. 1:9, Ezk. 3:4
 - 2) Some words were commanded to be _____ recorded. Ex. 34:27
 - 3) God's Words are to be neither _____ to nor diminished. Dt. 4:2
 - 4) "Thus saith the Lord" or its equivalent occurs _____ of times in the O.T.
- c. Testimony of the _____
 - 1) The New Testament validates the Old Testament.
 - a) To the Jews were entrusted the "_____ of God" Rom. 3:1-2
 - b) Because the Bible says no _____ came by the will of man. II Pt. 1:20-21
 - c) O T is specifically said to be given by _____ II Ti. 3:15, 16
 - 2) NT claims _____ with OT. II Pet. 3:1, 2, 15-16
 - 3) NT makes _____ statements about itself. I Pt. 1:25, I Th. 2:13, I Co. 14:37
3. Some key passages concerning inspiration
 - a. II Tim. 3:16 (Plenary - *plenas* "_____, completely")
 - 1) "all" - no _____ of inspiration
 - 2) "given by inspiration of God." *theopneustos* - _____
 - b. II Peter 1:20-21
 - 1) "No prophecy of the Scripture"
 - 2) "is of any private interpretation" - "_____"
 - 3) "For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man"
 - 4) "Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." -
 - c. Mark 7:13 - Neo-orthodox quote "*Probably nothing has contributed more to misinterpretation of the Biblical doctrine of the Word that the identification of the Word with the Bible.*"

E. Objections and answers to the plenary, verbal inspiration of the Bible

Ohana Baptist Church Doctrine

1. In science and history
 - a. Though the Bible is not a textbook in Science or history, it must speak _____ on these subjects whenever it teaches on them.
 - b. Some so called errors in science are simply truths presented in _____ or _____ language. ex. *Sun rising or setting*
 - c. Archeology discoveries have done much to _____ the historical record and accuracy of Scriptures.
2. In quoting and interpreting the Old Testament
 - a. They had to _____ O.T. quotation
 - b. They had no quotation marks, brackets, etc. in which to set off quotations.
 - c. They did not use footnotes. No way of knowing when they were quoting.
 - d. NT writers had the privilege both to allude and quote
3. In morals and religion
 - a. The _____ acts of men may be recorded but they are never _____.
 - b. Some evil acts appear to be sanctioned but it is really the good _____ or the accompanying _____ that is recognized, and not the evil act itself.
 - c. Some things were permitted in pre-Christian times as **relatively** (although not absolutely) right.

F. The _____ of the Bible

1. The Bible as a God-breathed book is consequently _____
2. Lindsell, Battle, p. 39: *"The Bible is authoritative. By this I mean that we are to believe what it teaches and to practice what it commands. It is the Christian's only rule of faith and life, and all the opinions of men and women are to be tested against it. What contradicts it we need not believe. For the problem areas for which we have no clear answer at the moment, we are to be content to wait until all the evidence is in."*
3. Thus, the Bible is our _____ rule of _____ and _____
4. Result - authority of the Bible demands the full **obedience** of the Christian.
5. Is every single statement itself in the Bible authoritative?

G. The Infallibility and Inerrancy of the Bible

1. Definitions of infallible and inerrant
 - a. Infallible

- 1) The Scriptures possess an unfailing _____.
 - 2) Scripture can never fail in its _____ and statements.
 - 3) Young, p. 113: *"Scripture is unfailing, incapable of proving false, erroneous, or mistaken."*
- b. Inerrant
- 1) The Scriptures possess the quality of _____ from error.
 - 2) The Scriptures are _____ from error.
 - 3) In all its teaching, Scripture is in perfect _____ with the _____.
2. The problem of inerrancy
- a. Neo-orthodox, liberals, neo-liberals believe there are _____ in the Bible.
 - b. Left wing of new evangelicalism says the Bible is _____, but the Bible is not necessarily _____.
 - c. _____ - Scripture does not _____ to be scientifically and historically correct however matters of _____ are without error.
3. The importance of inerrancy
- a. In relation to the _____ of God.
 - 1) We believe God's Word to be _____ because God is _____.
 - 2) God is _____ (Jn. 3:33, Rom. 3:4, I Thess. 1:9) and this _____ God speaks in the _____ Scriptures.
 - b. In relation to inspiration
 - 1) _____ and _____ are incompatible.
 - 2) Young, pp. 108-109: *"The reason why men oppose the doctrine of an infallible Scripture is that they are not willing to embrace the Biblical doctrine of inspiration. There is no such thing as inspiration which does not carry with it the correlate of infallibility. A Bible that is not inspired is fallible, a Bible that is inspired is a Bible that is infallible. There is no middle ground."*
 - 3) The problem of errancy in non-doctrinal areas (Science and history)
 - a) If Scripture comes from the very creative breath of God, how can any of it have error?

Ohana Baptist Church Doctrine

- b) Christ totally trusted in the Scriptures _____ Jn. 10:35, 17:17
- c) If Scripture is errant where it can be _____, inerrancy where it cannot be _____ is meaningless.
- c. In relation to the Bible's witness concerning itself.
 - 1) The Bible clearly teaches its own _____.
 - 2) If it is not inerrant, it bears false witness and can not be _____ in any of the matters on which it speaks.
- 4. The proof of inerrancy
 - a. It involves the _____ of Scripture to its own inerrancy.
 - 1) There are many verses that affirm the _____ of God.
 - 2) Other verses teach the abiding character of Scripture to its very _____ Matt. 5:18, Jn. 10:33-36
 - 3) The message of the Bible is often dependent on a _____ or form of a _____.
 - b. It involves _____.
 - 1) No one who holds inerrancy denies that there are some _____.
 - 2) No errors have ever been _____ in the Bible.
 - 3) Ryrie, *"By accepting the witness of Scripture to its own inerrancy, he meets a problem for which he presently has no solution, he places his trust in the Scriptures rather than his fallible mind."*

III. Illumination

A. Definitions

- 1. "The _____ quickening of the human mind in virtue of which it is enabled to _____ truth already revealed."
- 2. The ministry of the _____ _____ in aiding our understanding of Scripture.

B. Different types of Illumination

- 1. Illumination of the _____ with respect to sin, righteousness, and judgment (_____). Jn 16:8-12
- 2. Illumination of the _____.
 - a. Illumination causes believers to _____ a growing relationship with Christ. Luke 24:27-32
 - b. The Holy Spirit is our _____ in Divine truth. Jn. 6:63, 16:13-15, 1 Co. 2:9-16
- 3. The ministry of the _____ _____ in aiding our understanding of Scripture.

C. Different types of Illumination

1. Illumination of the _____ with respect to sin, righteousness, and judgment (_____). Jn 16:8-12
2. Illumination of the _____.
 - a. Illumination causes believers to _____ a growing relationship with Christ. Luke 24:27-32
 - b. The Holy Spirit is our _____ in Divine truth Jn. 6:63, 16:13-15, I Co. 2:9-16

D. Necessity of Illumination: Basic necessity is _____ (*depravity of mind*)

1. _____ blindness Isa. 6:9-10, Rom. 11:7-10
2. _____ blindness II Cor. 4:3 & 4
3. _____ blindness I Cor. 3:1 & 2

E. The Relationship of the Biblical writers to Illumination

1. The words of the Biblical writers were often the results of careful _____
Luke 1:1-4
2. Writers both _____ and were frequently _____ of their divinely Inspired words, recognizing them as coming from God's wisdom and not man's.

I Thess.2:13; I Cor. 2:13

3. Sometimes the men did not _____ the importance of their own words, _____ them as divine, but not understanding them. I Pet. 1:10-11, Dan. 12:8-9
4. Occasionally the human source of inspired words neither _____ them nor fully _____ them as divine.
5. All four of the above are by _____. It is the _____ and not primarily the _____ that are inspired.
6. Further, men have _____ of illumination, but the Biblical words do not have _____ of inspired truthfulness. Jn. 14:26

IV. Canon

A. Definition

1. The word, *canon*, means _____ thus we measure or judge by the canon.

Ohana Baptist Church Doctrine

2. Applied to the Bible, "canon" means those books which have been measured, found _____ or _____ as inspired of God, and considered to be the rule of faith and practice for the church.

B. Why a canon?

1. _____ - *What books would you give up?*
2. _____ true doctrine.
3. Consistent _____ (teaching) free from contradiction.
4. Settle disputes with _____.
5. Know which books to _____ in services
6. Example of O.T. canon

C. When do books become canonical?

1. Books for the Bible were canonical when they were _____ as far as God is concerned.
2. After the writing of a group of books, there was of course, the _____ and grouping of these books into One.
 - a. Decalogue was inscribed on stone. Dt. 10:4-6
 - b. Moses' laws were written in a book. Dt. 31:24-26
 - c. Copies were made. Dt. 17:18
 - d. Samuel wrote in a book. I Sam. 10:25
 - e. The prophets wrote their messages. Jer. 36:32, Zech. 1:46
 - f. Ezra read the law publicly. Neh. 8:3
 - g. Josiah discovered a Book of the Law. II Kings 22:8
3. O.T. canon was completed by time of _____ in the 5th century BC.
4. Some books were rejected from the O.T. canon for the following reasons:
 - a. _____ content is inconsistent with Scripture.
 - b. _____ does not conform to Scripture.
 - c. They were written after _____ and the Hebrews recognized the O.T. closed by then.
 - d. Josephus and other early Jewish historians never recognized them as canonical.
5. These rejected books are known as the _____ books and include the following:
 - a. I Esdras
 - b. II Esdras
 - i. Prayer of Manasses
 - j. I Maccabees

- c. Tobit
 - d. Judith
 - e. Remainder of Esther
 - f. Wisdom of Solomon
 - g. Ecclesiasticus
 - h. Bel and the Dragon
 - k. II Maccabees
 - l. Baruch
 - m. Song of the Three Holy Children
 - n. Suzanna
 - o. Epistle of Jeremiah
6. The N. T. canon went through a similar process.
- a. Eusebius (265-340), an advisor to Constantine, was asked to prepare some Bibles for the church. He _____ four classes of books:
 - 1) _____ accepted books
 - 2) _____ books (5)
 - 3) _____ books - not to be included because the content didn't measure up.
 - 4) Forgery of _____
 - b. In 367, Athanasius established a canon of 27 books, the exact books that we have in our N.T. today.
 - c. Shortly afterwards, Jerome and Augustine followed example.
 - d. By 397, the 27 books of the NT were firmly established by church council decrees.
- D. The essential task of early Christians was not the _____ of the canon, but the _____ of the canon.
- 1. F.F. Bruce, The New Testament Documents: Are They Reliable?, p. 27: *"One thing must be emphatically stated. The New Testament books did not become authoritative for the Church because they were formally included in a canonical list; on the contrary, the Church included them in her canon because she already regarded them as divinely inspired, recognizing their innate worth and generally apostolic authority, direct or indirect."*
 - 2. Pinnoct, Biblical Revelation, p. 105: *"Scientists do not create facts of nature, and the church does not invent Scripture; they are both divine gifts to be recognized. The church did not authorize Scripture; she searched it out according to certain principles and submitted to what she found. She is the minister, not the master,*

Ohana Baptist Church Doctrine

of the canon and does not constitute this or that Holy Writ.... The Spirit was active in the process of recognizing the canon in pursuance of the divine purpose."

- E. Rules for determining canonicity
1. Apostolicity Jn 16:13
 - a. Was it written by an _____
 - b. Was it written by someone _____ with an apostle?
 2. Content - are the contents on _____ par with apostolic books?
 3. Universality - was the book consistently and universally _____ by the churches?]
 4. _____ - (ultimate test)
 - a. Does this book give unmistakable _____ of being God-breathed?
 - b. Does it _____ saints, _____ God, & teach a message of _____
- F. Some New Testament Apocalyptic writings which have been rejected include the following:
1. Didache
 2. I, II Clement
 3. Epistle of Barnabus
 4. Shepherd of Hermes
 5. Acts of Paul
 6. Apocalypse of Peter
 7. Enoch, etc
- G. Belief in the _____ and _____ of God in the process of canonization is also important. Psa. 12:6-7
- Bruce, N.T. Documents, p. 21: *"The historic Christian belief is that the Holy Spirit, who controlled the writing of the individual books, also controlled their selection and collection, thus continuing to fulfill our Lord's promise that He would guide His disciples into all truth."*
- V. Preservation Psa. 12:6-7, Mt. 24:35, Ps.105:8, Jn.10:35, I Pt.1:23-25
- A. We do not have the original "_____ " manuscripts.
1. We do have about _____ copies of the original.
 2. The _____ or them are from the Byzantine text families.

3. The Alexandrian (*Sinaiticus and Vaiticanus*) manuscript (*Wescott and Hort*) was found later but is dated _____.
 4. The Textus Receptus (_____ text) is a compilation of the known Greek texts in the 1500's (*primarily of the Byzantine group*) and was used to translate the King James Version.
 5. Later versions use the _____ text.
- B. Ancient Translations
1. Septuagint (LXX)
 - a. Hebrew O.T. translated into _____
 - b. Translated by _____ Greek and Hebrew scholars
 2. Vulgate
 - a. Translation of the entire Bible into _____
 - b. Translated by Jerome in _____ AD
 - c. Standard Bible of the _____ church for 1000 years.
- C. English Translations
1. Early translations
 - a. Wycliffe - translated in 1382 from the _____. Not widely circulated, but used by God to open the door for later translations.
 - b. Tyndale - translated in 1526 from the Greek. The first _____ Bible circulated in English
 - c. Great Bible - printed in 1539. The first _____ printed Bible.
 - d. Geneva Bible - produced in 1559. This was the _____ Bible.
 2. King James or _____ Version
 - a. First published in _____.
 - b. King James I authorized _____ proven, Biblical scholars to translate an official version of the Scriptures.

“These revisers were divided into six groups, working on various assigned sections of the biblical text. Each man made his own translations, presented it to the other members of his team and then sent copies to the other groups. Then, the entire text, as corrected, was reviewed by a final

Ohana Baptist Church Doctrine

committee which worked out the problems and polished the translation for publication.” How We Got Our Bible by Herbert H. Ehrenstein

- c. Translated from the Textus Receptus. *The Alexandrian manuscripts were not yet discovered at this time.*
- d. The KJV is an accurate translation put into beautiful English that has stood as the standard English text, for over 300 years, by which all other translations are judged.