



Lecture #2, Part 2

Course Information

1. Course Description

A study of the persons of The Father, The Son and The Holy Spirit and their unified teaching of the doctrines of the Bible.

Survey of the Doctrines of the Bible

I-The Doctrine of the Bible

1-Revelation

Deut. 29:29

2-Means of revelation

Heb. 1:1

3-Mystery

Eph. 3:3

4-Inspiration

2 Tim. 3:16

5-Holy Spirit in Inspiration

2 Pet. 1:21

6-Authority of the Scriptures

John 10:35

7-Inerrancy

John 17:17

8-Preservation of Scriptures

Jer. 36:27

9-Lost Books

2 Chr. 33:19

10-Canonicity

Gal. 6:16

11-Illumination

Psalms 119:18

Introduction to Doctrinal Footnotes

These theological footnotes are divided into three sections **(1) explanation**, **(2) illustration**, and **(3) application**. When you have absorbed all the notes within one topic area, you will have completed a total survey of that doctrine.

1-The Doctrine of the Bible

1-Revelation

Deut. 29:29

Explanation: Revelation is the act by which God gave men knowledge about Himself and His Creation, which man could not otherwise have known. The Scriptures speak of God's self-revelation in a general way in nature ([Psalm 19:1](#); [Rom. 1:18](#)), but especially in the Scriptures ([Deut. 29:29](#); [Heb. 1:1](#)). While the Scriptures do not reveal everything, they do reveal all we need to know about God.

Illustration: The relationship between God's revelation in nature and in the Scriptures is best seen in the visit of the Magi. God used the star to show them the King of the Jews had been born, but they were directed to Bethlehem by the revealed Word of God. When they arrived they saw the complete revelation of Jesus Christ ([Matt. 2:1-11](#)).

Application: While we can appreciate God's Creation and be impressed by what it reveals concerning Him, our most complete record of what God is like is the Bible.



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2-Means of Revelation

Heb. 1:1

Explanation: God has revealed Himself through various means, such as visions (Isaiah 6), dreams (Dan. 2), poetry (Psalm 139), biography (especially the Gospels), sermons (Matt. 5-7), face-to-face conversations (Deut. 5:4), tablets of stone (Deut. 10:4), miracles (John 6), parables (Luke 15), inner compulsion (Acts 21:10-13), history (1 and 2 Chronicles), angels (Luke 1:26-38), historical research (Luke 1:1-4), and the person of Christ (John 1:14). **His means of self-revelation today is the Bible.**

Illustration: When God wanted Peter to preach the gospel to the Gentiles, He imparted this through a vision (Acts 10). Even then, Peter appears to have been somewhat reluctant to obey God completely.

Application: Today we do not depend on dreams and visions to learn about God and His will for our lives, but rather on God's revelation in the Scriptures. God did not impart the gospel to Cornelius in a vision, but commanded a man to go and preach the Word of God to him.

3-Mystery

Eph. 3:3

Explanation: The word mystery in the New Testament identifies truth that was previously hidden from common knowledge, but is now revealed, discernible only by the aid of the Holy Spirit (Rom. 16:25-26; 1 Cor. 2:7-10). There are seven aspects of "the mystery" that period known as "the times of the Gentiles." These are:

1. the **mystery of the incarnation** (1 Cor. 2:7; Col. 2:2, 9);
2. the **mystery of the gospel** (Eph. 6:19);
3. the **mystery of Christ and His church** (Eph. 5:32);
4. the **mystery of the indwelling of Christ** (Col. 1:27);
5. the **mystery of both Jews and Gentiles in one body** (Eph. 3:1-12);
6. the **mystery of the kingdom of heaven** (Matt. 13);
7. the **mystery of the Rapture** (1 Cor. 15:51).

Illustration: Because the mystery of the gospel was not revealed clearly until after the church was established, the Devil and his demonic servants were the unwitting servants of God. Had they understood what they were doing, they would not have crucified the Lord (1 Cor. 2:8).

Application: The Christian however, who understands the plan of God for this world, should be eager to do his part.