



Lecture #2, Part 3

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

4-Inspiration

2 Tim. 3:16

Explanation: This refers to the supernatural guidance of the writers of Scripture by the Spirit of God, so that what they wrote was the divine Word of God, transcribed **accurately**, **reliably**, and **without error** in the original manuscripts (“autographs”). The word inspiration itself pictures God breathing out His Word to men.

Illustration: Not everything written by an apostle or a prophet was necessarily inspired. Paul wrote at least three epistles to the Corinthians, but apparently only two were inspired record (**1 Cor. 5:9**). **Samuel**, **Nathan**, and **Gad** each wrote accounts of David’s life; only one of these prophets produced an inspired record (**1 Chron. 29:29**). In reference to **1 Chron. 29:29** you will note that these are non-canonical source materials, which the author of Chronicles was, under divine inspiration, led to consult. Many other such Hebrew writings are mentioned by the Old Testament authors (e.g., **Josh. 10:13**; **2 Sam. 1:18**; **1 Kings 11:41**; **1 Kings 14:29**; **2 Chron. 9:29**; **2 Chron. 12:15**; **2 Chron. 13:22**; **2 Chron. 24:27**; **2 Chron. 26:22**; **2 Chron. 33:19**) and, doubtless, others existed and were circulated as well. However, no claim can be made for the inspiration of all



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these now **lost books**, inspiration being the Holy Spirit's particular work in recording God's revealed truth solely as contained in the canonical Scriptures.

Application: Since the Scriptures are given to help Christians grow in maturity, they should rely upon them for doctrine, reproof, correction, and instruction in righteousness (right living).

5-Holy Spirit Inspiration

2 Pet. 1:21

Explanation: The Scriptures were written by holy men of God (about 40 in all) "as they were moved by the Holy Spirit." While in no way denying the personalities of the human writers or rejecting the distinctiveness of their particular styles, the Holy Spirit controlled the process of bringing things to the writers' memories ([John 16:13](#)) and ensuring what they recorded was the very Word of God.

Illustration: **Jeremiah** once became so frustrated that he wanted to quit, but God's Spirit compelled him to go on ([Jer. 20:9](#)). Likewise, **Jonah** at first refused to take God's message to Nineveh, but later obeyed God's second call ([Jonah 3:1](#)).

Application: As Christians read the Bible, they can be confident that it is the very Word of God.

6-Authority of the Scriptures

John 10:35

Explanation: The Scriptures (both Old and New Testaments) were recognized by the early church as the final authority on all matters of faith and practice. Jesus spoke of the letters ([Matt. 5:18](#)) and verb tenses ([Matt. 22:31-32](#)) as being significant and authoritative. Part of Paul's argument against the legalism in Galatia was based upon a simple noun that the apostle held as authoritative ([Gal. 3:16](#)). Jesus said the Scripture could not be broken, that is, treated as though it does not exist ([John 10:35](#)).

Illustration: A brief reading of Matthew shows how authoritative the Old Testament was to early Christians. That this authority applied also to the New Testament is illustrated by Paul in [1 Timothy 5:18](#). There Paul quotes from Old and New Testaments ([Deut. 25:4](#); [Luke 10:7](#)) in biblical support of his argument.

Application: As we study the Scriptures, we must be careful to be doers of the Word and not hearers only.