



Lecture #2, Part 4

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

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.



Lecture #2, Part 4

7-Inerrancy

John 17:17

Explanation: When applied to Scripture, the term inerrancy means that what God revealed and inspired is accurate, reliable, authoritative, and without error. Since all Scripture is inspired, every Word of God is true. Just as a book often reflects the character of its writer, so the Scripture is without error because God is without fault.

Illustration: Jesus upheld the principle of inerrancy when He preached in Nazareth. He carefully stopped reading in the middle of a verse before announcing the fulfillment of Scripture that day ([Isaiah 61:1-2](#); [Luke 4:18](#)). The rest of the Isaiah passage will be fulfilled at His second coming.

Application: As we read the Scriptures, we can have total confidence in their reliability and accuracy.

8-Preservation of Scriptures

Jer. 36:27

Explanation: God, who inspired the Scripture, has throughout the years protected His Word from the attacks of evil men so as to preserve its content and existence. While the autographs (the original manuscripts) have long since disappeared, ancient copies and quotations from early Christian leaders demonstrate the preservation of Scripture. If there were no manuscripts, a complete copy of the Scriptures could be reproduced simply from the many quotations found in the writings of the church fathers.

Illustration: God's preservation of Scriptures was demonstrated in the ministry of Jeremiah. When the king destroyed the first scroll of his prophecy, God had it reproduced to ensure its preservation ([Jer. 36:27](#)).

Application: As we read the Scriptures, the fact that God has preserved them for us over the years should emphasize their importance.