

Doctrine of Scripture 2

June 13, 2018

SRBC Belief Concerning Scripture

We believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the verbally inspired Word of God, wholly inerrant in the original writing, infallible and God-breathed, the final authority for faith and life. (2 Tim. 3:16, 17; Matt. 5:18; 2 Pet. 1:20; John 16:12, 13)

1. What does Verbally inspired mean?
 - i. _____ are inspired – use of grammar
 1. 2 Sam. 23:2; - His words were on my _____
 2. Jer. 1:9 The Lord put forth His hand and touched my _____
 3. 1 Cor. 2:10-13 God has _____ them to us through His Spirit
2. What does plenary inspiration mean?
 - a. Plenary inspiration – _____ are inspired (not just some)
 - i. Matt. 5:18 – says, _____ will by no means pass from the law till all is fulfilled
3. ALL THE WORDS _____ HEBREW AND GREEK AUTOGRAPHS ARE GIVEN TO US BY GOD
4. What are some of the erroneous views some have of scripture?
 - a. A view is held the _____ view of the Bible.
 - i. while the Bible contains factual _____ and _____ in its content, it does have “doctrinal integrity” and thus accomplishes perfectly God’s purpose for it.
 - b. Another view is _____ INSPIRATION that views certain _____ of the Bible as supernaturally inspired
 - c. Then we have the HIGHER CRITICISM / THEOLOGICAL _____
 - i. Some would say, the words weren’t inspired but the thoughts were
 - d. Then we have NEO-ORTHODOXY
 - i. Claims that the Bible _____ the Word of God”
5. What does it mean to be WHOLLY INERRANT IN THE ORIGINAL WRITING?
 - i. When applied to Scripture, it means that the Bible is _____ in the original copies.
6. Do we have accurate copies and where are the originals?
 - a. First, we have to ask, do we have the originals? **NO**
 - i. Why Not? They were made with materials that deteriorate.
 1. _____ (Jer. 17:13; Ezek 4:1),
 2. _____ (Ex. 24:12; 31:18; 32:15-16; 34:1,28; Deut. 5:22; 27:2-3; Josh 8:31-32),
 3. _____ (2 Tim. 4:13),

4. _____ (2 John 12; Rev. 5:1), etc.
7. If we don't have the originals what about the copies?
 - a. By the time of the Maccabean revolt (168BC), the _____ had destroyed most of the existing manuscripts of the Old Testament.
 - i. The same was true of the New Testament.
 - b. _____ laws required that any manuscript that contained a mistake or error, or that was worn or aged beyond use MUST BE _____.
8. Why the discovery of THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS so important?
 - a. The current edition of the Hebrew Bible is based on a manuscript that is dated at _____ (some 1500-2500 years later than the originals).
 - b. The Dead Sea Scrolls have been dated to a period between _____ and the _____ century AD.
 - c. The discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls provided scholars with _____ of manuscripts including almost every book of the Old Testament, which predated the existing manuscripts by _____ years.
9. AFTER YEARS OF SCHOLARLY COMPARISON IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THOSE MANUSCRIPTS ARE "SUBSTANTIALLY _____" TO THE MANUSCRIPTS FROM WHICH OUR OLD TESTAMENT WAS TRANSLATED.
10. What about the New Testament?
 - a. We have _____ Greek Manuscripts,
 - b. We have over _____ Latin translations,
 - c. And we have at least _____ other early versions
11. How are we to view all of these manuscripts?
 - a. the texts that we have ALMOST _____ AGREEMENT.
12. What do we conclude from all of this?
 - a. That the Bible that we have _____ REFLECTS the original writings and we are right to base our faith and Christian doctrine on its teachings.
13. What is the definition of INFALLIBILITY?
 - a. A brief definition of INFALLIBILITY is that the Bible is unable to _____ or _____ in accomplishing the divinely intended purpose.
 - b. The Bible records the _____ of God's interaction with mankind.