

THE DOCTRINE OF SCRIPTURE

Part One: A theology of Scripture

*The authorship, character, and
authority of the Bible*

Adult Sunday School

9:30 am

Teacher: Mark Lincoln

Inerrancy

Inerrant – without error; wholly true (free from falsehood, fraud, or deceit)

Infallible – not capable of error; not liable to mislead or deceive (accomplishes its purpose)

Definition:

“The Scriptures in their original autographs and properly interpreted are wholly true in everything they affirm.”

-- Paul Feinberg

Inerrancy

Why is this Essential?

1. The Character of God/His Word

- Necessary implication of verbal inspiration
 - If every word is God's word, then every word must necessarily be true
 - Why? Impossible for God to be untrue; His word is truth (**Titus 1:2; Heb. 6:18; John 17:17**)
 - A denial of inerrancy results from a faulty view of inspiration

➤ *God uses fallible spokesmen to deliver His word*

- The Bible is not a conduit that delivers God's word, it *is* God's word!

Inerrancy

Why is this Essential?

2. The Reliability of the Bible

- Allowance for errors in the text undermines the trustworthiness and authority of the Bible
 - Factual errors in one place call into question its truthfulness in every place
 - False distinction – to separate historical and scientific fact from theological truth
- Slippery-Slope
 - Often leads to widespread doctrinal deviation
 - Subjective standard placed over Scripture