

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

The form of God's specific, progressive revelation we have today is the historical set of writings we call the Bible

I believe the Scriptures are God's words of revelation; the words are God's words

- do not simply “contain” God's word**
- not merely a record of God's acts in history written by insightful men**

How can we substantiate the claim that the Scriptures are God's Word?

Irrefutable Fact:

- **The Scriptures are a historical set of writings by historical authors about historical events**

Divine Origin of Scripture

Self-Claims

1. Old Testament

A. Direct Statements

- Statements phrased as quotations – “the Lord said”, “thus says the Lord”
- Statements claiming to be “the word of the Lord”
- **Jeremiah 1:7-9** – paradigm of the prophetic task
- Implication for the entire Old Testament (**Deuteronomy 18:18-22**)

Divine Origin of Scripture

Self-Claims

1. Old Testament

B. New Testament's View of OT

- Assumed the authority of the OT—quoted hundreds of times
- **Acts 1:16; 3:18-21**
- **Romans 3:2** – “the oracles of God”
- **2 Timothy 3:15-16; 2 Peter 1:20-21** – very comprehensive statements
- **Hebrews 1:1ff** – “God spoke” refers to the whole written OT

Divine Origin of Scripture

Self-Claims

1. Old Testament

C. Jesus' View of the OT

- Asserted the authority of the written text of the OT (**Matthew 5:17-18**)
- Viewed OT prophecies about Himself as His Father's word/will
- **John 10:34-35** – “the Law”, “Scripture” equals “the word of God”
- **Mark 12:35-36** – “by the Holy Spirit”

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➤ These combine to overwhelmingly *claim* that the written words of the Old Testament are the words of God