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

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

- Fact: The Scriptures are a historical set of writings by historical authors about historical events
- Starting Point: What do the authors of this historical document claim about its authorship?

- 1. Old Testament
 - A. Direct Statements
 - B. New Testament's view of the OT
 - Summary Hebrews 1:1; "God spoke" refers to the entire written OT

- 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"

- 1. Old Testament
 - A. Direct Statements
 - B. New Testament's view of the OT
 - C. Jesus' View of the OT
 - These combine to overwhelmingly claim that the written words of the Old Testament are the words of God

- 2. New Testament
 - A. Words of Jesus
 - The Gospels claim to quote Jesus His words are viewed as God's words (He spoke from God – John 12:49-50)
 - John 14:25-26 These words are to be brought to remembrance by the activity of the Holy Spirit

- 2. New Testament
 - B. Direct Claims of Divine Origin
 - 1 Corinthians 2:1-13; 14:37
 - Galatians 1:11-12
 - Ephesians 3:1-5
 - 1 Thessalonians 2:13
 - Hebrews 1:1-2; 2:1-4
 - 2 Peter 3:2
 - the apostles, like the prophets in the OT, were viewed as God's spokesmen

- 2. New Testament
 - C. Equated with Scripture (OT)
 - Hebrews 2:1-3 compares the unalterable word of the OT with the gospel; greater judgment for neglecting this revelation
 - 2 Peter 3:14-16 equates all of Paul's letters with Scripture
 - 2 Timothy 3:15-16 the gospel entrusted to Timothy is equated with the "sacred writings/Scripture"