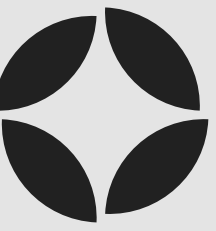




SESSION THREE

DOCTRINE OF SCRIPTURE: REVELATION & INSPIRATION



03

Doctrine of Scripture: Revelation and Inspiration

- 1600 Years
- 40 writers
- 3 languages – Hebrew, Greek and Aramaic
(Genesis 31:47, Jeremiah 10:11, Daniel 2:4b–7:28,
and Ezra 4:8–6:28, 7:12–26 and Matthew 27:46)
- Multiple types of literature



03

Doctrine of Scripture: Revelation and Inspiration

Every part is understood in the context of the whole because the whole reveals the complete story of salvation.



03

Doctrine of Scripture: Revelation and Inspiration

Colossians 2:8

See to it that no-one takes you captive through hollow and deceptive philosophy which depends on human tradition and the basic principles of this world rather than of Christ.



03

Doctrine of Scripture: Revelation and Inspiration

Inspiration of the Old Testament

- The ten commandments
- Writers aware that God was speaking to and through them
- The ‘law of Moses’ recognised as the word of God
- Jesus quoted the Old Testament extensively
- Other New Testament writers quote the Old Testament
- Paul instructed the public reading of scripture (Old Testament)



03

Doctrine of Scripture: Revelation and Inspiration

Inspiration of the New Testament

- Jesus commissioned the 11 disciples/apostles to go and teach, having received the Holy Spirit.
(Matthew 28:19 and 20. John 14:16 and 17. John 15:26 and 27. John 16:13-15)
- The apostles knew that they had received the promised Holy Spirit for this task.
(1 Corinthians 7:40; Ephesians 3:4 and 5; 1 John 4:6; Revelation 22:18-19)



03

Doctrine of Scripture: Revelation and Inspiration

The Apocrypha ('hidden things')

The Apocrypha also known as 'deuterocanonicals', (second canon), which were written before Christ, were included in the Septuagint. The Septuagint, sometimes referred to as the Greek Old Testament or 'The Translation of the Seventy', and often abbreviated as LXX, contains the earliest extant Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible from the original Hebrew.

However, the Jews did not see them as canonical.



03

Doctrine of Scripture: Revelation and Inspiration

The Hebrew/Aramaic canon of scripture that was set before the Apocryphal books were written, led to them being rejected certainly by protestants. Even in the Catholic church some bishops and a Pope did not accept some of them as canonical until the Council of Trent in 1546 that was responding to the challenge of the reformation. Martin Luther rejected them as they were used to support Catholic doctrine that he did not accept as biblical.

The Eastern Orthodox church does view them as canonical books.



03

Doctrine of Scripture: Revelation and Inspiration

Inspiration of the New Testament

- Historically, many Protestant traditions, such as the Anglican Communion and Lutheran Church, have regarded the Apocrypha as useful for "instruction in manners," but not for establishing church doctrine.
- For centuries, Protestant Bibles like the King James Version included a separate section for the Apocrypha between the Old and New Testaments. However, many modern Protestant Bibles have omitted it entirely.