

Lecture 5 – What is Revelation? (cont.); The Doctrine of Scripture

“All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness.” 2 Timothy 3:16

“The whole counsel of God concerning all things necessary for His own glory, man's salvation, faith and life, is either expressly set down in Scripture, or by good and necessary consequence may be deduced from Scripture: unto which nothing at any time is to be added, whether by new revelations of the Spirit or traditions of men.” WCF 1.6

Key Terms

The marks of Scripture: necessity, sufficiency, perspicuity (clarity), authority, sola Scriptura, inspiration, plenary inspiration, verbal inspiration, continualism, cessationism

Objectives

- *List and describe the marks of Scripture.
- *Discuss the relationship between Scripture and revelation.
- *Analyze the term ‘inspiration’ and discuss its importance in regard to Scripture.
- *Discuss the consequences of the assertion that the Bible is a divine revelation.
- *Understand the assertions and uses of the terms “authority” and “inerrancy” in discussion of Scripture.

What is Revelation? (cont.)

XI. Word and Spirit

- D. The primacy of the Holy Spirit. John 14-16
 1. The Holy Spirit witnesses to Christ.
 2. The same Spirit guides God’s people into all truth.
 3. The same Spirit convicts the world of sin.

XII. Relationships within a 3-fold Word

(Creation, Scripture, Christ)

- A. Scripture is the key to revelation.
- B. Sola Scriptura
 1. Scripture is the norm of norms.
 2. The marks of Scripture
 - a. Necessity
 - b. Sufficiency
 - c. Perspicuity (clarity)
 - d. Authority
- C. General revelation and Scripture in dynamic relation
 1. Both are authoritative and equally true.
 2. Creation and Scripture inform one another.
 3. A matter of interpretation

The Doctrine of Scripture

I. Inspiration: The Authority of Scripture

Importance and place of confessions, creeds, but they are NOT Scripture, and are NOT inspired

- A. Defining inspiration
 1. Primary biblical references

- a. 2 Timothy 3:16-17
- b. 2 Peter 1:21
- 2. Does the term 'inspiration' refer to mode of production or product? What is the mechanism?
- 3. What is the point of the doctrine of inspiration?
 - a. God is the source of Scripture.
 - b. Scripture is a verbal extension of God's character.
- B. The extent of inspiration
 - 1. Plenary inspiration
 - 2. Verbal inspiration
- C. The view of inspiration in modern theology
- II. The Marks of Scripture
 - A. Necessity
 - B. Infallibility
 - Two related but somewhat different uses of the term:
 - 1. Truthfulness
 - 2. Faithfulness
 - C. Sufficiency
 - 1. Sufficient knowledge of God and His saving work
 - 2. Sufficient knowledge of His will
 - [Note: The sufficiency of Scripture does not mean:
 - 1. That the believer does not need other sources of knowledge in various areas of his life,
or
 - 2. That all true theological propositions are necessarily predicated upon some biblical text.]
 - D. Perspicuity (clarity)
 - E. Finality
 - 1. Cessationism
 - 2. Continualism