

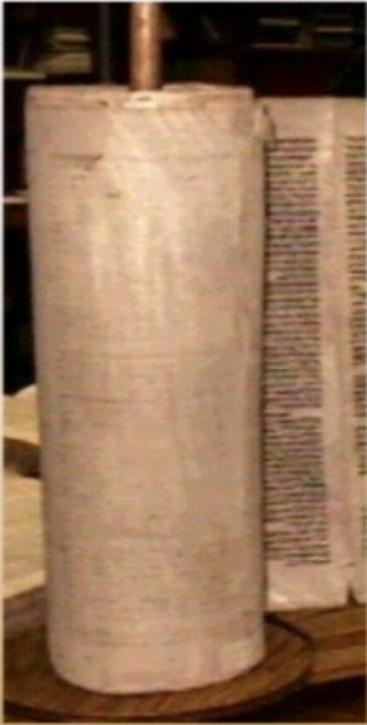


Revelation

Definition:

disclosed to others what was before unknown to them. Simply means “unveiling.”

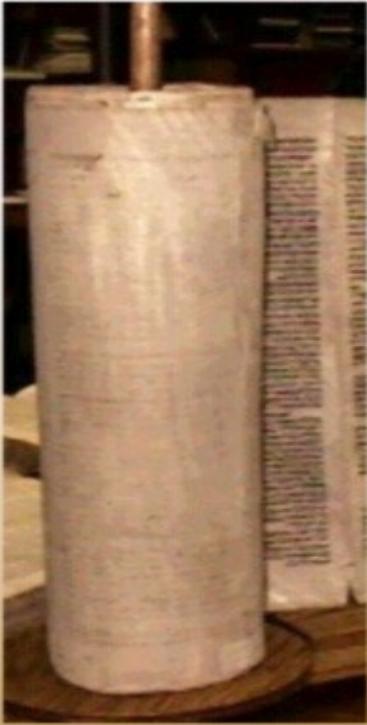
Ryrie



Divisions of revelation

- **General revelation**

- Nature (Rom 1:20; Ps 19:1,2)
- Conscience (Rom 2:14,15)
- Providence (Gen 50:20; 1 Sam 2:6-10; Acts 2:22-23)
- Preservation of the universe (Col 1:17)
- Moral nature of mankind (Gen 1:26; Acts 17:29)



Special revelation

- Nation of Israel
- Christ (John 1:14,18)
- The Church (Eph 3:3-6)
- Bible (Rom 15:4)

Definition:

“God’s superintendence of the human authors so that using their own individual personalities, they composed and recorded without error His revelation to man in the words of the original autographs.”

Ryrie

Special features

- God superintended.
- God used human authors.
- The product was, in its original manuscripts, without error.

EXTENT OF INSPIRATION

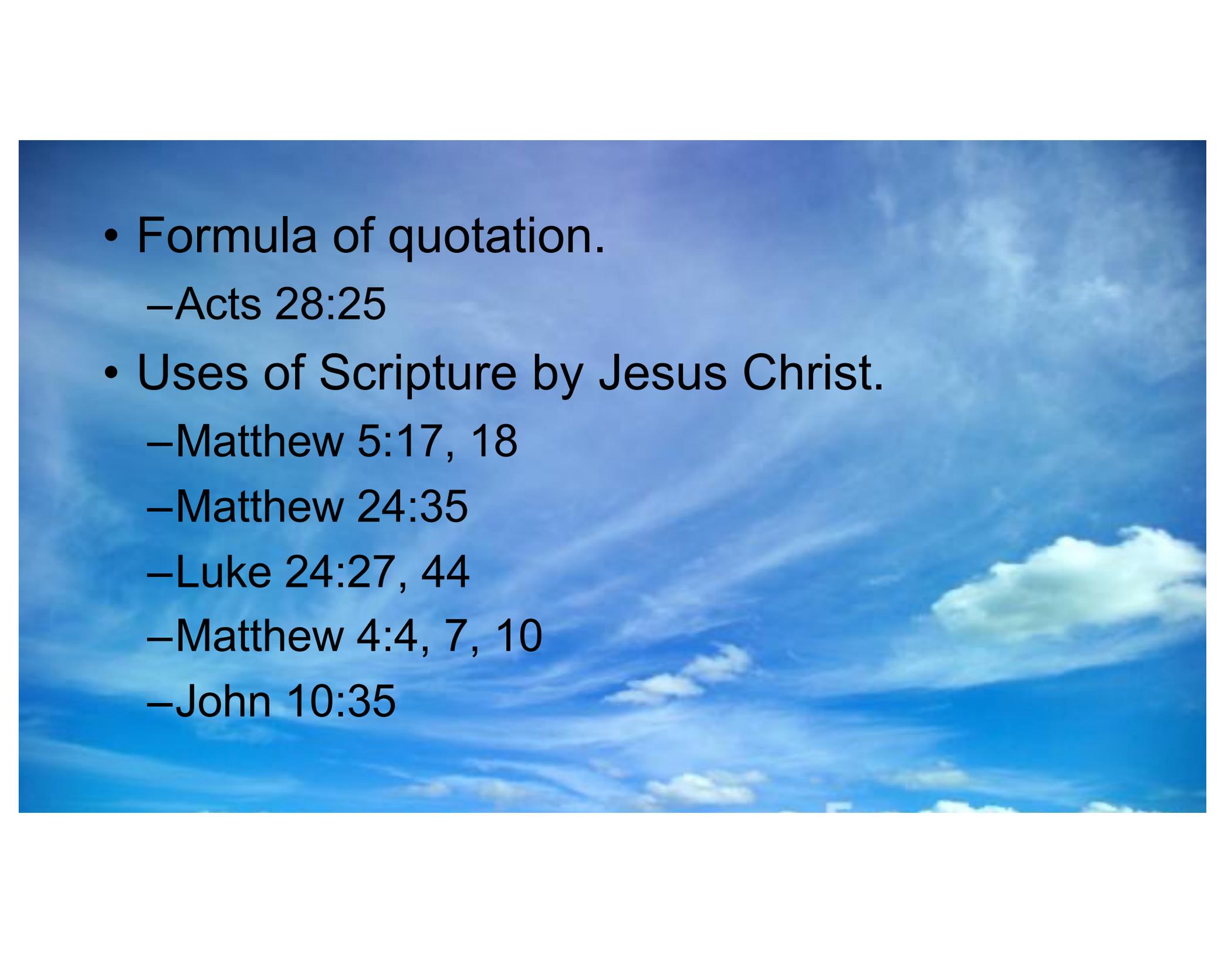
- To the very words of Scripture.
- To every part of the Scripture.
 - Matthew 5:18
- To the original autographs.
- No error in the original.
- Guarantees the accuracy.

NATURE OF INSPIRATION

- A dual authorship.
- The Divine element in complete control, yet unconscious to the human author.
- Portions dictated by God.

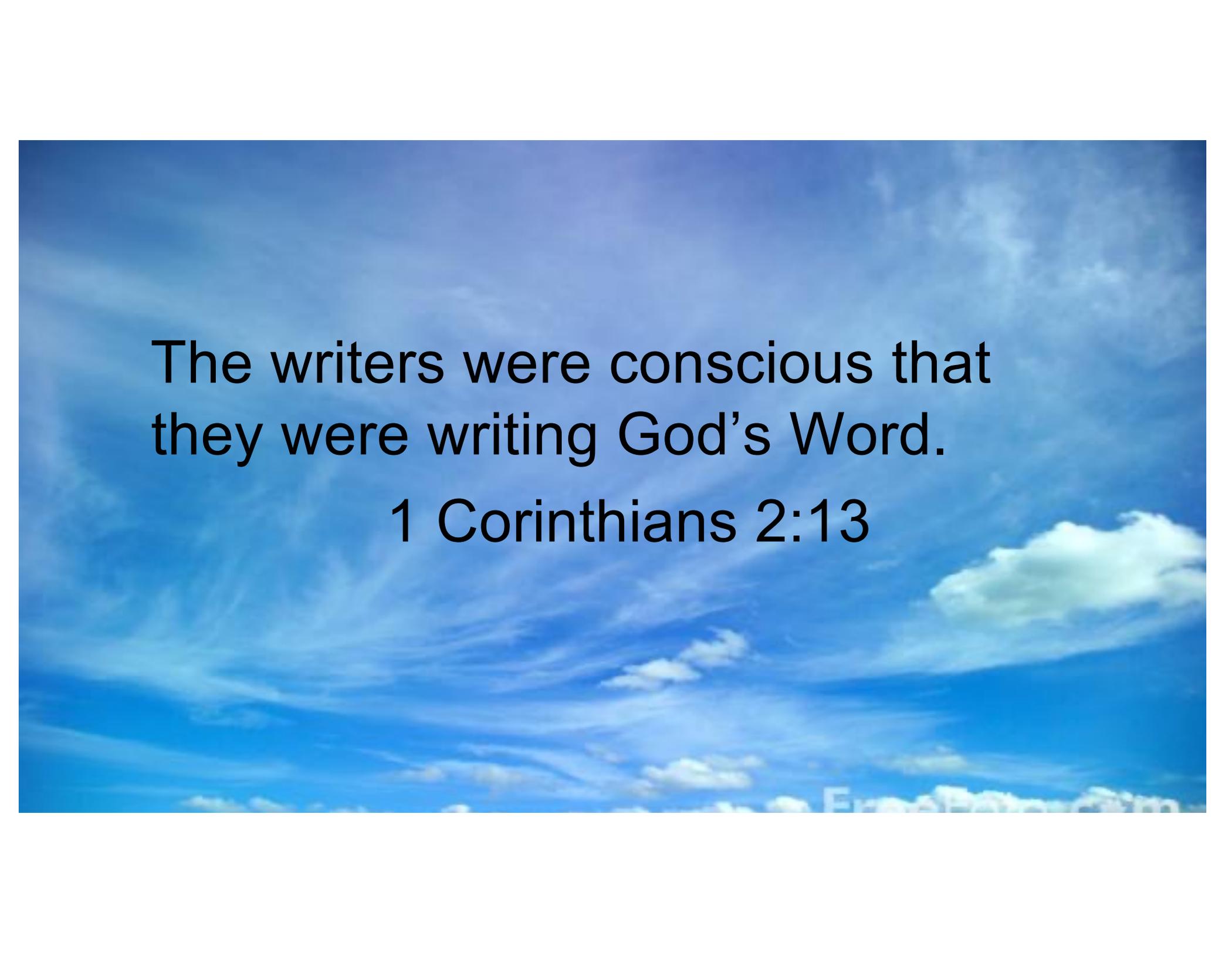
Scriptural evidence for verbal, plenary (complete) inspiration

- Source
 - 2 Tim 3:16
- Method
 - 2 Pet 1:20-21
 - Men were directed by the Holy Spirit but men spoke and wrote.
- Specific commands to write the Word of the Lord:
 - Ex 17:14; 34:27; Jere 30:2; 36:2, 28; 1 Cor 14:37;
Rev 1:11

- 
- Formula of quotation.
 - Acts 28:25
 - Uses of Scripture by Jesus Christ.
 - Matthew 5:17, 18
 - Matthew 24:35
 - Luke 24:27, 44
 - Matthew 4:4, 7, 10
 - John 10:35

Writers of Scripture recognized other men's writings as Scripture:

- Daniel 9:2, 11, 13
- Zechariah 7:12
- Matthew 2:15
- 1 Timothy 5:18
- 2 Peter 3:15, 16

A photograph of a bright blue sky filled with soft, wispy white clouds. The clouds are scattered across the frame, with a larger, more distinct cloud on the right side. The overall tone is serene and open.

The writers were conscious that
they were writing God's Word.

1 Corinthians 2:13

Inerrancy & Infallibility

Difference between:

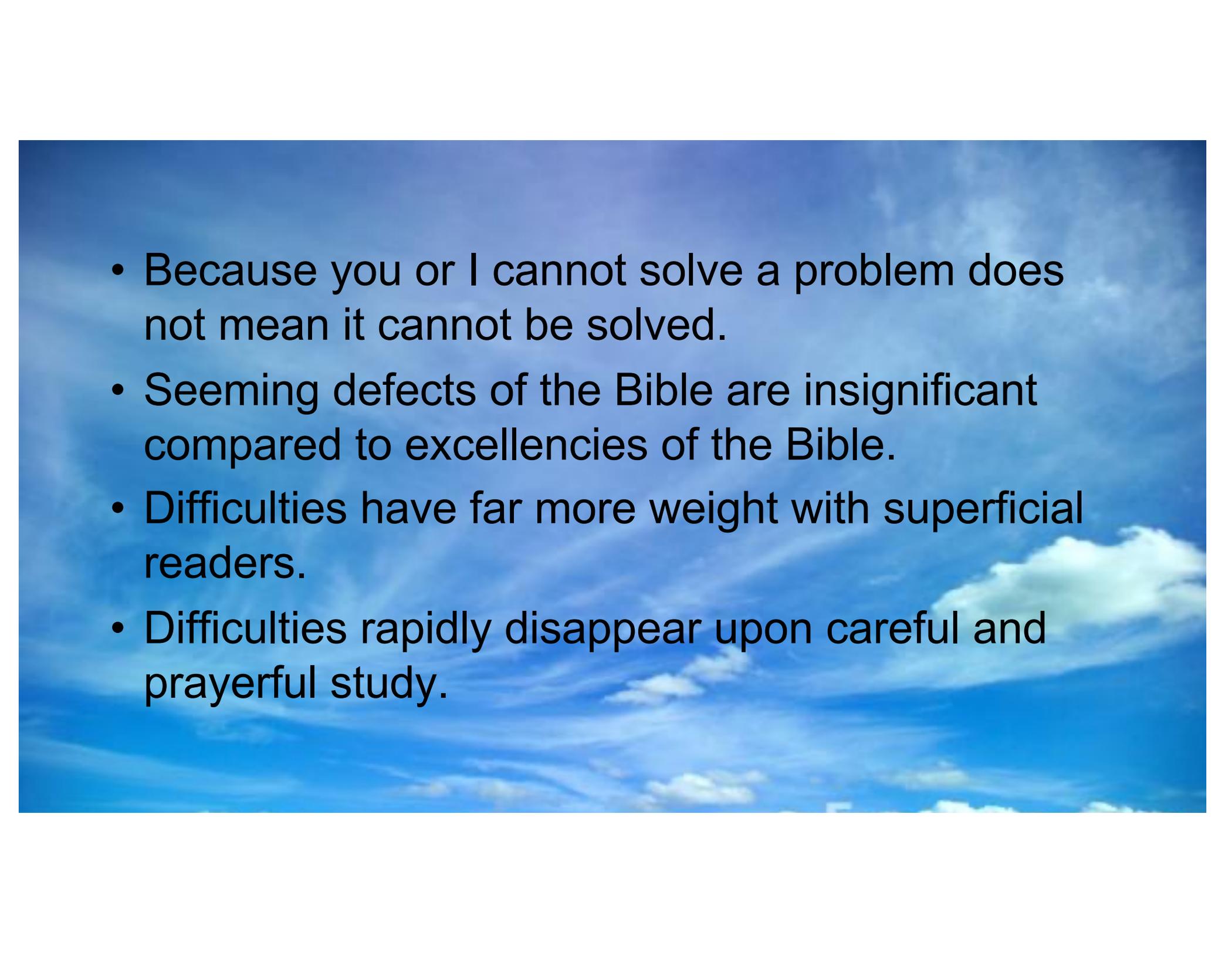
- Infallible includes the idea of trustworthiness.
- Inerrant means truthfulness.

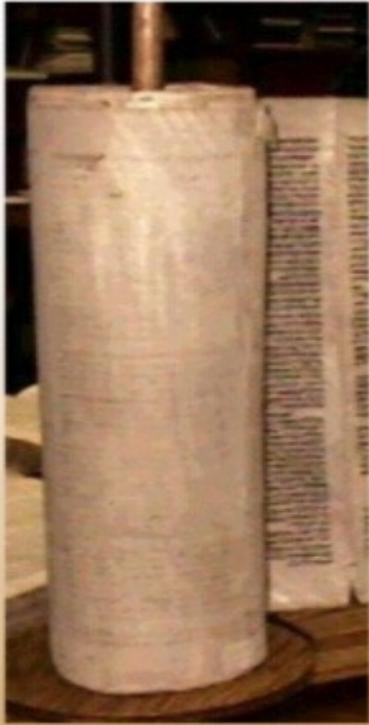
THE PROOF OF THE DOCTRINE

- The witness of the Scripture.
 - Scripture that affirms the truthfulness of God.
 - John 3:33; 17:3, 8, 17; Rom 3:4; 1 Thess 1:9
 - Emphasize the abiding character of God.
 - Matt 5:17-19; John 10:33-36
 - Scripture in which the argument of the text is based upon a word or form of a word.
 - Matt 22:32; 22:43-45; John 8:58; Gal 3
- It involves faith.

Attitude Toward Difficulties in the Text

- We should expect problems.
- Difficulty in a doctrine does not prove that the doctrine is untrue.
- There are more problems in a strictly human authorship.

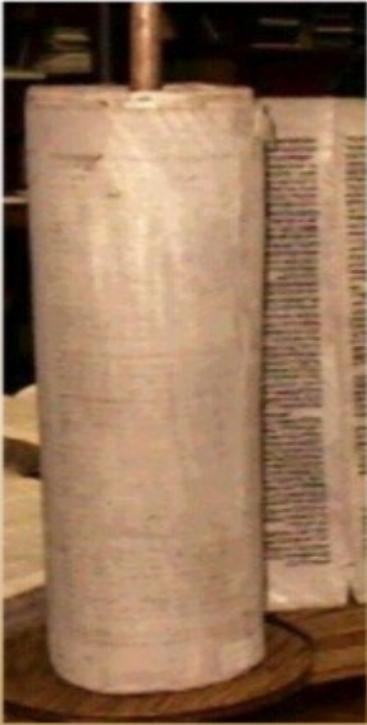
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- Because you or I cannot solve a problem does not mean it cannot be solved.
 - Seeming defects of the Bible are insignificant compared to excellencies of the Bible.
 - Difficulties have far more weight with superficial readers.
 - Difficulties rapidly disappear upon careful and prayerful study.



SUFFICIENCY OF SCRIPTURE

Three possible sources of truth.

- Humans
 - Rationalism
 - Empiricism
 - Mysticism
- Religion
- Revelation



Liberalism's view of Scripture.

- Schleiermacher (1768-1834)
- Old Liberalism
- New Liberalism: The Emergent Church