





The Doctrines of the Bible

Foreword	ii
Worldview Tree Introduction	4
I. THE INSPIRATION OF SCRIPTURE	6
Different Views of Inspiration	6
Scriptural Support for Plenary Inspiration	9
II. THE ATTRIBUTES OF GOD	16
God's Natural Attributes	16
God's Moral Attributes	19
III. THE AUTHORITY OF GOD'S WORD	24
The Inerrancy of Scripture	24
The Infallibility of Scripture	25
The Authority and Sufficiency of Scripture	28
The Illumination of the Holy Spirit	34
GLOSSARY	40
RECOMMENDED RESOURCES	42



Foreword

Foundations for Living is a ten-unit elective for high school students, providing the biblical basis and historical development of the Christian worldview. Fundamental truths and principles from the Bible are used to apply the Christian worldview to a range of contemporary issues from family life to art, music, and politics.

Gathering all of a student's education into a unified whole, this course assists contemporary teenagers in recognizing the value of Christian truth. As teenagers discern the differences between Christian and non-Christian worldviews, they will be better equipped for their new adventures in life beyond high school.

Foundations for Living contains the following units. The specific unit you will be studying next is highlighted below.

Unit 1 – What Is a Biblical Worldview?

Unit 2 – Presuppositions

Unit 3 – The Doctrines of the Bible

Unit 4 – God's Creation

Unit 5 – The Family

Unit 6 – The Bible and Marriage

Unit 7 – Dating to Matrimony

Unit 8 – Christian Education

Unit 9 – Art, Music, and Politics

Unit 10 – Putting It All Together

NOTE: All vocabulary words appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used in the text. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given in the Glossary.

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The Doctrines of the Bible

Having determined that moral standards are intelligently communicated to us by an objective source (God Himself), we will now learn about the predominant **means** He uses to do this. “Means” refers to the agent or the instrument God uses to communicate to us. God has certainly used a variety of means to communicate with His people.

For example, beginning in Genesis 1:28, God spoke directly to Adam. In Exodus chapter three, God spoke to Moses from a burning bush. As you learned in your previous unit, God used the Ten Commandments, written on tablets of stone, to speak to His people. Scripture also tells us that God has communicated with His people through dreams and visions. The Bible has many accounts of God speaking to His people through prophets. Romans 1:18–20 tells us that God has communicated with mankind through His creation, and people are without excuse for suppressing the truth because He has made Himself known through His creation.

These are but a few of the many examples of means God has used to communicate with us. The greatest means God has ever used to communicate with man is His Son, Jesus Christ. “God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, Hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds” (Hebrews 1:1–2).

Consider how we know that God has used these means to communicate with people. We know these things because God inspired writers to record them in the Bible. The Bible is the primary means God uses to communicate with us. What we know about God has been revealed to us by Him in the Bible. To **reveal** is to make known or disclose something previously unknown or unseen; to give knowledge of; to divulge. The reason we know about God is that He has revealed Himself to us. God made Himself known to man by revelation. The Bible is the record of God’s revelation to man.

You have learned that moral standards are objective standards that God has intelligently communicated to us. As you know, two parties are necessary in order for communication to take place. God is the sender and we are the receivers. In any communication, certain means are used, such as the voice, letters, and telephones. A common way we communicate today is via e-mail. We can open a letter or an e-mail and read what someone is revealing to us. Until we open that mail, we do not know what the sender has communicated.

As we open our Bibles, we find what God has revealed to us. Scripture reveals what we know about the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Scripture reveals what we know about the **attributes** and character of God. Scripture reveals what we know about Jesus Christ and the grace God has shown us through Him. Scripture reveals what we know concerning how we are to live our lives on this earth. Therefore, we can justifiably say that our primary source of God’s revelation is the Bible.

From the time of Adam and Eve's creation, God has always had a people wholly sanctified to Himself. In that regard, the people of God existed much longer than the Bible; that is, they existed long before God gave His written Word to men. God's Word was orally passed from generation to generation until He commanded His prophets to put His Word in writing. From that time on, God's faithful people have committed themselves to God's written Word. It was forbidden that any human add or take away from God's written Word.

Deuteronomy 4:2: "Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish ought from it, that ye may keep the commandments of the LORD your God which I command you."

Deuteronomy 12:32: "What thing soever I command you, observe to do it: thou shalt not add thereto, nor diminish from it."

Joshua 1:7: "Only be thou strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest prosper whithersoever thou goest."

Joshua 23:6: "Be ye therefore very courageous to keep and to do all that is written in the book of the law of Moses, that ye turn not aside therefrom to the right hand or to the left."

God's people of the Old Testament believed their Scriptures to be a fixed canon. Canon is an established rule or standard of faith and practice. The Old Testament Israelites believed their Scripture (our Old Testament) to be an established rule or standard for their faith as well as all their actions. Since God communicated these books to them, it followed that only God Himself could make additions to it.

In the time of the New Testament, God added to those existing books and revealed that the New Testament (written by the apostles and other godly men), together with the books of the Old Testament, formed the foundation upon which He built His Church. With the revelations of Christ and His apostles, the Scriptural canon is now complete.

Ephesians 2:20: "And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone."

1 Peter 1:10–12: "Of which salvation the prophets have inquired and searched diligently, who prophesied of the grace that should come unto you: Searching what, or what manner of time the Spirit of Christ which was in them did signify, when it testi-

fied beforehand the sufferings of Christ, and the glory that should follow. Unto whom it was revealed, that not unto themselves, but unto us they did minister the things, which are now reported unto you by them that have preached the gospel unto you with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven; which things the angels desire to look into.”

The Worldviews Presented in this Unit



Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you should be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC®.

When you have completed this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

- Explain that Scripture is the primary means of communication used by God.
- Demonstrate that Scripture is inspired by God.
- Identify God's natural and moral attributes.
- Recognize Scripture as inerrant, infallible, authoritative, and all-sufficient.
- Discover the need for illumination in order to better understand the Bible.

The Worldview Tree

Before you read your first section, we would like to introduce you to the “Worldview Tree,” a recurring visual metaphor that will unify and explain the entire curriculum. It teaches that our actions do not occur randomly; rather, they are the natural results of our beliefs and presuppositions. Therefore, what we believe and think truly does make a difference! This is how it works (see the opposite page for the chart).

The Worldview Tree illustrates how a **culture** develops within a particular **civilization**. This process begins in the soil with **presuppositions**, which move up a root system into the trunk of the tree. Once above ground, the **worldview** affects one’s perspectives on life and directs one’s choices. These choices manifest themselves in a variety of activities, which are repeated over time as an ongoing **heritage**, passed from one generation to the next.

There are four successive steps that lead to a developed culture. The first step is **believing**, followed by **thinking** (or, in the case of Postmodernism, **feeling**). The process moves to **seeing**, and this leads through choices to **doing**. These steps of human progress illustrate how internal ideas lead to external actions.

Each time a Worldview Tree is displayed, its structure remains essentially the same, while its content follows the information in each unit and is represented by the **roots** (boxes in the lower portion of the ground) and the **fruit** (which are located on or near the tree). This content demonstrates how a variety of topics all follow a similar path of development from foundational beliefs (roots) to behavior (fruit).

There are two basic worldviews, God’s and Man’s. **God’s Worldview** is depicted with bright green leaves and healthy red fruit. **Man’s Worldview** is depicted with dull brown leaves and decaying purple fruit. Within **Man’s Worldview**, there are two variations: a single tree represents a single worldview and multiple trees represent a plurality of sub-worldviews (as with Postmodernism, which will begin in Unit 4). Each Worldview Tree asks a thought-provoking question and provides space for your answer.

Historically, these two worldviews (God’s and Man’s) developed over four periods of time as depicted in the pullout chart and provide a picture of the ongoing differences between the Christian and non-Christian perspectives on the origin, history and destiny of humanity.

WORLDVIEW TREE LOCATIONS

Protestant Christianity	38
Modernism.	39

Believing ► **Thinking**

Civilization: Locations that display worldviews

Fruit: Resulting behavior



Culture: Activities that express a worldview

Roots: Foundational beliefs

Worldview: A comprehensive view of life

Presuppositions: Beliefs that develop a worldview

▶ **Seeing = Doing**

I. THE INSPIRATION OF SCRIPTURE

As we have stated, God revealed His Word (including morality) to humanity by way of intelligent communication. **Inspiration** is the means by which God communicated His Word to those who recorded it. Inspiration literally means *God-breathed*. This means that God directly revealed truth, previously unknown, to the minds of the people who wrote Scripture. When we say that Scripture was “given by inspiration,” we mean that the writings of the Bible are the result of a direct influence exerted by God upon the authors.

2 Timothy 3:16–17: “All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in **righteousness**: That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.”

The meaning of the word *inspiration* (literally, “God-breathed” from the Greek word *theopneustos*) is a very forceful word in comparison to two other words used for breathe in the Bible. One word is the Greek word *psuchein*, which means to breathe gently, while the word in 2 Timothy denotes a forceful breath. The other is the Hebrew word *ah-Agra*, which means to breathe unconsciously, while the word in 2 Timothy denotes a conscious breathing.

Inspiration, as defined by Paul in 2 Timothy 3:16, is the strong, conscious breathing of God into men, causing them to know and record His truth. It is God speaking through the words recorded by these writers. The Bible is therefore just as much the Word of God as though He spoke every single word of it with His own lips. The Scriptures are the result of a divine breathing just as humans accomplish speech by the breathing through a person’s mouth.

2 Peter 1:21: “For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.”

When we consider this verse in light of what we have learned about the word inspiration, we learn that men of God wrote the Scriptures both according to what He breathed into them and when the Holy Spirit moved them to do so. The Holy Spirit was especially and miraculously present with and in the writers of Scripture, revealing truths they did not previously know and guiding them in the recording of these truths. Inspiration, therefore, enabled them to present God’s revelation with accuracy. There is no part of the Bible that God did not inspire.

Different Views of Inspiration

It is one thing to say we agree that God inspired the Bible, but we must also be careful that we have a clear understanding of **inspiration** as it refers to the Bible. Not all people have the same understanding of this word, nor do all agree upon what we mean when we say, “the Bible is inspired.” What follows are some of the views held by people.

Natural Inspiration. This theory maintains that nothing supernatural takes place in the process of inspiration, but rather those who wrote the Bible were simply more intelligent or of a higher order than most people. Those who hold to this view believe the writers of the Bible were inspired in much the same way as famous writers of literature, religion, or philosophy.

Adherents to natural inspiration believe that God indeed gifted biblical writers, or gave them special insight that not all others possessed, but they did not receive revelation directly from God.

We disagree with this view because to accept it would be to believe that the Bible contains the same mistakes and uncertainties as other literature. When the prophets of Scripture said, “Thus saith the Lord,” God assures us that He did indeed say what followed. As we read in Scripture about the past, present, or future, we do not doubt that what we read is factual. Although we cannot deny the gifts and apparent genius of writers such as William Shakespeare, we do not place our very lives in their hands by relying on what they have written.

Faithful students of the Bible quickly become aware that the difference between Scripture and other admirable literature is not only in degree of inspiration but also in kind.

Universal Inspiration. According to this view, all Christians are inspired in the same way as the writers of the Bible. Adherents of universal inspiration claim that all Christians of every age are inspired just as much as Moses, the prophets, the apostles, or any other writers of Scripture.

If this were so, every age would have a new Bible, not merely a new translation of the inspired Bible but a completely new one. In fact, if this theory was correct, would we need a Bible at all? With all Christians equally inspired, we could write our own Bibles or simply live, minute-by-minute, by the inspiration of the moment.

Mechanical/Dynamic Inspiration. According to this theory, human involvement had nothing at all to do with the writing of the Bible. The writers of the Bible were no more than “robots” used by God, who may have been completely imperceptive of what they were writing. God simply controlled their minds and bodies and had them write the words He wanted written, much as one would operate a remote-controlled toy.

We reject this theory because it denies all the clear differences in portions of Scripture written by different authors. In the Bible, we see differences in personalities, grammar, writing styles, and many other characteristics.

Such differences would not exist if the authors were no more than “writing machines” used by God.

Concept/Idea Inspiration. This theory claims that general thoughts or concepts were inspired but not specific details or language.

We reject this theory because it would leave us wondering how much of the material in the Bible is inspired and how much is not. To accept this theory would make it necessary for the reader to “fill in the blanks.” According to this theory, a general story or concept may be inspired, and therefore correct; however, details surrounding it may be untrue, contain errors, or be nothing more than the human impressions of the author.

Partial Inspiration. The phrase, “the Bible contains the Word of God” best expresses this theory.

The implication of this theory is that the Bible must therefore contain much that is not the Word of God. Again, this theory raises several crucial questions. Which parts are inspired and which are not? Who decides what is inspired? Can anyone tell the difference?

Plenary Inspiration. The word *plenary* means full in all respects or requirements; entire; absolute; complete. This is the opposite of partial inspiration. The claim of this theory is that the entire Bible is indeed the very Word of God, that all of Scripture is of divine origin. However, God used the individual personalities, grammar, and styles of the authors.



Answer the following questions.

1.1 If you decided to go to the shopping mall after school, what are some means you might use to get there? _____

1.2 What are some of the means God used to communicate with His people? (Include Scriptural references.) _____

- 1.3 According to Hebrews 1:1–2, what was the greatest means God used to communicate with people?

- 1.4 In your own words, what does it mean to reveal something? _____

- 1.5 In what ways is the Bible the primary source of God’s revelation? _____

- 1.6 Since when has God had a people set apart for Himself? _____
- 1.7 Which has existed longer, the Bible or the people of God? _____
- 1.8 Canon is the established _____ or _____ of
_____ and _____ .
- 1.9 Why does it make sense that only God could make additions to Scripture? _____

- 1.10 Upon what foundation did God build His Church? _____

- 1.11 What is the literal meaning of *inspiration*? _____
- 1.12 2 Timothy 3:16–17: “All scripture is given by _____ of
_____, and is profitable for _____, for
_____, for _____, for _____
in _____ : That the man of God may be _____,
throughly _____ unto all good _____ .”
- 1.13 In your own words, explain how the writers of Scripture knew what to write.

- 1.14 What does natural inspiration mean? _____

- 1.15 What does universal inspiration mean? _____

- 1.16 What is one reason we reject the theory of mechanical or dynamic inspiration? _____

- 1.17 What does concept or idea inspiration mean? _____

- 1.18 Which theory would say, “The Bible contains the Word of God”? _____

- 1.19 What does *plenary* mean? _____

Scriptural Support for Plenary Inspiration

Scripture itself supports plenary inspiration. In 2 Timothy 3:16, the apostle Paul states, “*All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.*”

The Holy Spirit is the agent of inspiration. In 2 Peter 1:21 we are told, “*For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.*” The word *moved* means to be carried or drawn along. God used human beings to write down His Word. The Holy Spirit literally carried them along in this process. In other words, it was not the authors’ own wills that originated Scripture.

All humans make mistakes. In the process of recording God’s Word, the Holy Spirit did not permit the authors to deter, misdirect, or make mistakes.

The word translated “moved” in 2 Peter is the same word found in Acts 27:13–17. In this passage, we read of a sea voyage taken by Paul. During this voyage, the wind became so strong that the sailors had difficulty navigating the ship. The wind was in control, moving and carrying the ship. This is very similar to the powerful action of the Holy Spirit in directing the writing of the Bible. The sailors on the ship were hard at work, but the strong wind was the controlling force. In the same way, human authors were active in writing Scripture, but they did so under the compelling force of the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit inspired both the Old and New Testaments. In 2 Samuel 23:2, King David is quoted as saying, “*The Spirit*

of the LORD spake by me, and his word was in my tongue.” In the Old Testament, we read of prophets speaking certain words. However, many passages in the New Testament tell us that the Holy Spirit gave them the words they spoke. Look at the following examples:

Mark 12:36: “*For David himself said by the Holy Ghost, The Lord said to my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine enemies thy footstool.*”

Acts 1:16: “*Men and brethren, this scripture must needs have been fulfilled, which the Holy Ghost by the mouth of David spake before concerning Judas, which was guide to them that took Jesus.*”

Acts 28:25: “*And when they agreed not among themselves, they departed, after that Paul had spoken one word, Well spake the Holy Ghost by Esaias the prophet unto our fathers.*”

Hebrews 3:7: “*Wherefore (as the Holy Ghost saith, To day if ye will hear his voice...)*”

Hebrews 10:15–16: “*Whereof the Holy Ghost also is a witness to us: for after that he had said before, This is the covenant that I will make with them after those days, saith the Lord, I will put my laws into their hearts, and in their minds will I write them...*”

Compare the following Old Testament verses with the New Testament verses:

Psalms 95:7, Hebrews 3:7 (the Psalmist said/the Holy Spirit said)

Psalms 45:6, Hebrews 1:8 (the Psalmist said/God said)

Psalms 102:25–27, Hebrews 1:10–12 (The Psalmist said/ God said)

Isaiah 7:14, Matthew 1:22–23 (Isaiah said/the Lord spoke by the prophet)

Hosea 11:1, Matthew 2:1 (Hosea said/the Lord spoke by the prophet)

Job 5:13, 1 Corinthians 3:19 (Eliphaz's words/ God's Word)

These are but a few of the many examples where the New Testament claims that the Holy Spirit inspired the words of the Old Testament. Perhaps one of the most significant examples is a verse we have already mentioned—2 Timothy 3:16: *“All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.”* At first glance, one may think this is referring to the entire Bible. While we certainly believe God inspires the entire Bible, we must also consider the time when the writer wrote this verse.

This verse is part of a letter written to Timothy by the apostle Paul no later than A.D. 67. We know this because Paul died in A.D. 68. Paul most likely wrote the letter while he was in prison in Rome. Timothy was in a town called Ephesus, serving the church that Paul had founded during one of his missionary journeys. This means that Paul wrote 2 Timothy before the New Testament was completed. Paul, therefore, could not have been speaking of the entire Bible, because the entire Bible (both Old and New Testaments) was not yet finished. At the time he wrote these words, only the Old Testament existed.

“In the process of recording God’s Word, the Holy Spirit did not permit the authors to deter, misdirect, or make mistakes.”



From this we learn that the apostle Paul considered the Old Testament to be the inspired Word of God. We also see that he expected Timothy to hold the same belief. Timothy, as a new pastor of a young Christian church, needed the advice of Paul. The best advice Paul could have given him was that, in all his dealings, he should refer to the inspired Word of God.

The New Testament is also inspired by God. In 2 Timothy 3:16, Paul may very well have included some of the New Testament writings that others had already completed at the time he wrote Timothy. By the time Paul wrote this letter, much of the New Testament was already written. In 1 Timothy 5:18, Paul refers to the Gospel of Luke as Scripture: *“For the scripture saith, Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. And, The labourer is worthy of his reward.”* He then refers to both an Old Testament reference and the Gospel of Luke (Deut. 25:4; Luke 10:7).

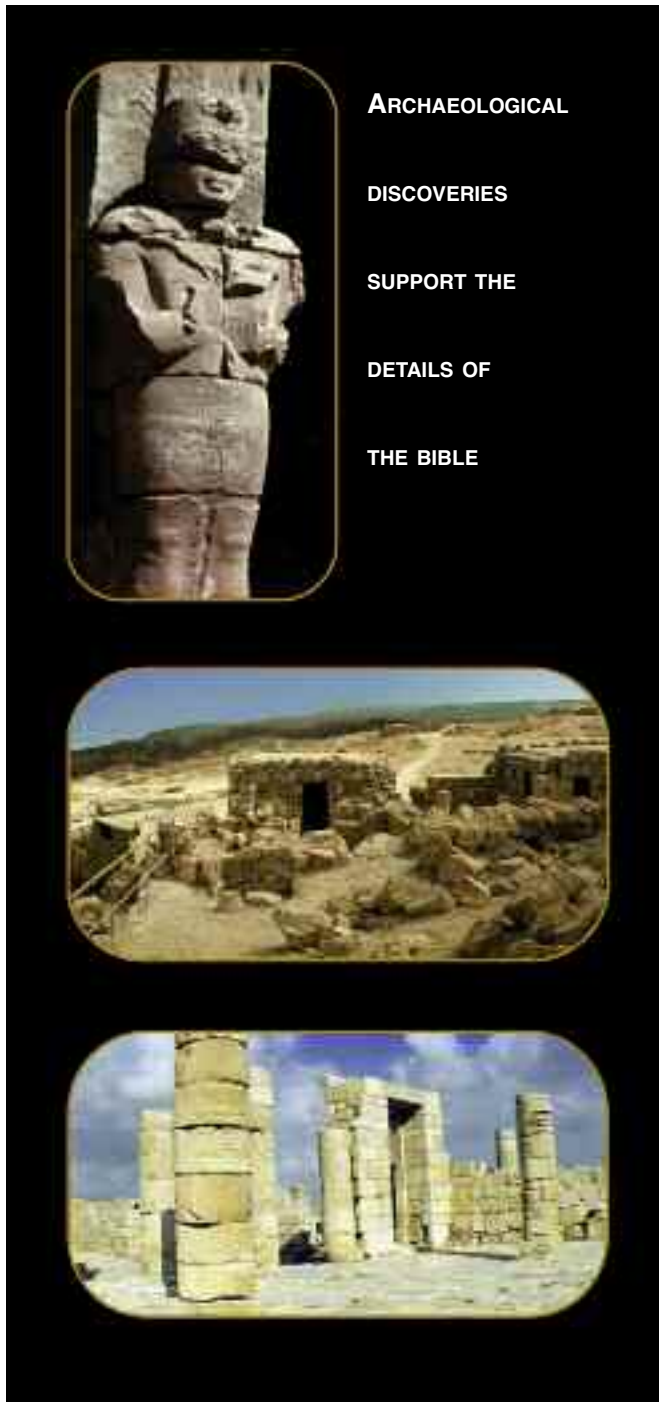
Although only three to six years had passed between the writing of the Gospel of Luke (around A.D. 60) and the writing of 1 Timothy (around A.D. 63), Paul does not hesitate to place the Gospel of Luke in the same category as the book of Deuteronomy. Obviously, Paul considers both of these writings to be Scripture inspired by God.

In 2 Peter 3:15b–16, we find that Peter describes the writings of the apostle Paul as Scripture:

...even as our beloved brother Paul also according to the wisdom given unto him hath written unto you; As also in all his epistles, speaking in them of these things; in which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction.

Notice first that Peter refers to Paul's writing as *“the wisdom given unto him”* (emphasis added). In other words, the wisdom of Paul's writings was not his own wisdom but rather the wisdom that God gave to him. Peter considers Paul's writings to be inspired.

Secondly, in the final portion of verse 16 Peter uses the phrase, *“the other scriptures.”* This demonstrates that Peter considered Paul's writings as part of Scripture. We learn from this that Paul, in his statement, *“all Scripture is inspired,”* includes all the books of the New Testament which had been written by that time. We also see that Peter includes Paul's writings as part of Scripture. This leaves only the books of 2 Peter, Hebrews,



before their fulfillment. God fulfilled each of these prophecies in the life of Christ as recorded in the New Testament.

The writers of the Bible wrote each of these prophecies hundreds of years before God fulfilled them. The writers of these passages could not have predicted these things about Christ without the direct inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

Since the Bible is divinely inspired, it must be completely reliable. Writers must correctly present details about events, people, and places. Sources outside of Scripture also verify the Bible’s authenticity. Among these sources are archaeological finds of both Christian and non-Christian scholars and scientists. Repeatedly, archaeological discoveries have supported the accuracy of details presented in the Bible. Of the 25,000 archaeological sites discovered in the regions where writers wrote the Bible, not one discovery has ever disproved a biblical reference.

Many ancient documents written during biblical times still exist today. Among them are several written by non-Christians who also support the existence of Christ as a historical figure. One of the best-known sources is the Jewish historian Flavius Josephus (born A.D. 37), who wrote of “Jesus, the so-called Christ.” Other sources include the historian Cornelius Tacitus (born A.D. 52) who wrote of “Christus” who was “put to death by Pontius Pilate,” Pliny the Younger (A.D. 112) who mentioned the “troublesome sect of Christians,” and Suetonius (A.D. 120) who spoke of disturbances over “Chrestus” (Christ). These are but a few of the extra-biblical sources that support the accuracy of the Bible. Evidence for the accuracy of Scripture that is found outside of the Bible is called **external evidence**. Such evidence is overwhelming.

Jude, and the writings of the apostle John. It is logical then that these books which were later added to the canon of Scripture would also be inspired by God.

Another proof of the divine inspiration of Scripture is in its record of fulfilled prophecy. From Genesis (Gen. 3:15) to the last book of the Old Testament (Malachi), we read of prophecies concerning the coming of Christ. The Old Testament predicted virtually every aspect of Christ’s birth, life, death, and resurrection many years



Use your Bible to match the following Messianic prophecies with their Old Testament references.

- | | | |
|------|---|-----------------------|
| 1.20 | _____ the seed of woman | a. Isaiah 53:12 |
| 1.21 | _____ the virgin birth | b. Zechariah 11:12 |
| 1.22 | _____ the birth in Bethlehem | c. Isaiah 7:14 |
| 1.23 | _____ John as the forerunner | d. Psalm 16:10; 22:22 |
| 1.24 | _____ Christ's miracles | e. Malachi 3:1 |
| 1.25 | _____ Christ betrayed for thirty pieces of silver | f. Psalm 22:16 |
| 1.26 | _____ Christ's hands and feet pierced | g. Genesis 3:15 |
| 1.27 | _____ Christ crucified with thieves | h. Psalm 22:17 |
| 1.28 | _____ none of Christ's bones were broken | i. Isaiah 35:5-6 |
| 1.29 | _____ Christ was thirsty on the cross | j. Micah 5:2 |
| 1.30 | _____ Christ's resurrection | k. Psalm 69:21 |



Answer the following questions.

- 1.31 How could the Old Testament prophets, hundreds of years before Christ's birth, have written details about His birth, life, and death? _____

- 1.32 What are some external sources verifying the accuracy of Scripture? _____

- 1.33 How many archeological sites in biblical lands have archaeologists discovered? _____

- 1.34 How many of these have contradicted facts presented in Scripture? _____
- 1.35 Who is the famous Jewish historian who wrote about Jesus? _____



Review the material in this section to prepare for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your understanding of this section. Any items you miss on this test will show you what areas you need to restudy.

SELF TEST 1

Answer true or false for each of the following statements (each answer, 1 point).

- I.01 _____ God has used a variety of means to communicate with His people.
- I.02 _____ The greatest means God has used to communicate with us are His prophets.
- I.03 _____ Our greatest source of God's revelation is the Bible.
- I.04 _____ Only God Himself could make additions to the Bible.
- I.05 _____ Inspiration is a strong, conscious breathing of God into men.
- I.06 _____ According to the theory of mechanical/dynamic inspiration, the writers of the Bible were no more than robots.
- I.07 _____ The Holy Spirit permitted human mistakes to be included in the writing of Scripture.
- I.08 _____ God inspired the New Testament only.
- I.09 _____ When Paul wrote, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God" he was probably referring to the Old Testament as well as the completed books of the New Testament.

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the vocabulary list (each answer, 2 points).

Vocabulary

canon
inspiration

means
plenary

reveal
universal inspiration

- I.010 An established rule or standard of faith and practice is known as a _____ .
- I.011 _____ means full in all respects or requirements.
- I.012 God used various _____ to communicate with His people.
- I.013 According to _____ , all Christians are inspired in the same way as the writers of the Bible.
- I.014 To _____ is to make known something previously unknown.
- I.015 _____ literally means God-breathed.

Match the Old Testament verses with their corresponding New Testament verses (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| I.016 | _____ Psalm 45:6 | a. Hebrews 1:10–12 |
| I.017 | _____ Isaiah 7:14 | b. Matthew 2:1 |
| I.018 | _____ Psalm 95:7 | c. Hebrews 3:7 |
| I.019 | _____ Psalm 102:25–27 | d. I Corinthians 3:19 |
| I.020 | _____ Job 5:13 | e. Matthew 1:22–23 |
| I.021 | _____ Hosea 11:1 | f. Hebrews 1:8 |

Answer the following questions (each answer, 2 points).

- I.022 Where was Timothy when Paul wrote to him? _____
- I.023 At the time that Paul wrote to Timothy, which books of the Bible were considered to be inspired Scripture? _____
- I.024 How do we know Paul considered some New Testament writings to be inspired by God?

- I.025 How do the Old Testament prophets prove the inspiration of Scripture? _____
- I.026 What are some non-biblical sources that support the accuracy of the Bible? _____
- I.027 What are some of the means God used to communicate with His people? _____
- I.028 Prior to the writing of Scripture, how did people pass God's Word from generation to generation?

- I.029 Why does it make sense to say that only God could add to Scripture? _____

Underline the correct answer (each answer, 2 points).

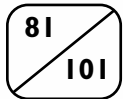
- I.030 By (**means, apostles, consensus**) we mean the agent or instrument God uses to communicate to us.
- I.031 To (**foretell, reveal, prophesy**) is to make known or disclose something previously unknown.
- I.032 (**Law, Creed, Canon**) is an established rule or standard of faith and practice.
- I.033 (**Israel, Inspiration, Bible**) literally means God-breathed.
- I.034 (**Plenary, Mechanical, Natural**) inspiration is the theory that does not believe anything supernatural takes place in the process of inspiration.
- I.035 "The Bible contains the word of God" is said by those who hold to the theory of (**partial, verbal, idea**) inspiration.
- I.036 The (**apostles, prophets, Holy Spirit**) is/are the agent(s) of inspiration.
- I.037 Second Timothy is a letter written by (**Paul, Timothy, Peter**).
- I.038 (**John, Peter, Isaiah**) described the writings of the apostle Paul as Scripture.

- 1.039 God fulfilled all of the Old Testament (**histories, prophecies, epistles**) about Christ in the New Testament.
- 1.040 No (**archaeological, mechanical, solar**) discovery has ever disproved a biblical reference.
- 1.041 Evidence for the accuracy of Scripture that is found outside the Bible is called (**bodily, inspired, external**) evidence.

Fill in the blanks (each answer, 2 points).

1.042–1.054:

2 Timothy 3:16–17: “All _____ is given by _____ of _____, and is _____ for _____, for _____, for _____, for _____ in _____: That the _____ of _____ may be _____, throughly _____ unto all good _____.”



Adult Check

_____ **Score**

_____ **Initial**

_____ **Date**