Systematic Theology

Doctrine of Scripture, Part 2

2.3. The Doctrine of the Authority of Scriptur
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such a	,	*	ll the words in Scripture are God's words in any word of Scripture is to disbelieve or
•	cripture: <u>Deut 30:15-18</u> ; <u>N</u> 3:15-16	Matt 5:17-18; <u>1 Cor 2</u>	2:10-13; 1 Thess 2:13; 4:2; 2 Thess 2:15; 3:14;
Script	ure is authoritative becaus	se it is	. 2 Tim 3:16-17; 2 Pet 1:21
	13:4 "You shall walk after bey his voice, and you sha		and fear him and keep his commandments d fast to him."
<u>Possible E</u>	Errors:		
1. Re	ejection of the	of Script	ure.
2. Th	e neglect or denial of		
Defin		ripture means that th	ne Bible is essential for knowing the way of _, and for discerning God's will.
	cripture: Matt 4:4; Rom 10	_	
	Sible is necessary for know		
then v	vill they call on him in wh	om they have not be	name of the Lord will be saved." 14 How elieved? And how are they to believe in him nes from hearing, and hearing through the
The B	Sible is necessary for grow	ing in	<u>_</u> .
Matt 4 God.'		by bread alone, but b	by every word that comes from the mouth of
The B	sible is necessary for certain	in knowledge of Goo	d's will.
			ard our God, but the things that are revealed ay do all the words of this law."

2.5. The Doctrine of the Sufficiency of Scripture

(Definition: The sufficiency of Scripture means that the Scripture contained all the words of God he intended his people to have at each stage of redemptive history, and that it now contains all the words of God we need for salvation, for him perfectly, and for obeying him perfectly.
]	Key Scripture: <u>Deut 4:2</u> ; <u>Psalm 19:7-11</u> ; <u>Pro 30:6</u> ; <u>2 Tim 3:15-17</u> ; <u>Rev 22:18-19</u>
	At any given time in redemptive history, Scripture contained all the words HeHis people to have.
	God has not spoken any words which He requires His people to or obey other than those we have in the Bible.
	2 Tim 3:15 " the sacred writings, which are able to make you wise for salvation through faith in Christ Jesus"
f	2 Tim 3:16-17 "16 All Scripture is breathed out by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness, 17 that the man of God may be complete, equipped for every good work."
Poss	ible Errors:
	1. Emphasis on the Spirit of God to the neglect or dismissal of the of God.
2	2. Emphasis on the Word of God to the neglect or dismissal of the of God.
(3. Other sources usurping the supreme of Scripture.
2.6.	The Doctrine of the Clarity of Scripture
]	Definition: Scripture is written in such a way that it can be by God's people.
	Key Scripture: <u>Deut 29:29</u> ; <u>30:11-14</u> ; <u>31:9-13</u> ; <u>Neh 8</u> ; <u>Acts 17:10-12</u> ; <u>Rom 4:22-24</u> ; <u>10:6-10</u> ; <u>15:4</u> ; <u>1 Cor 2:14-16</u> ; <u>10:6-11</u> ; <u>1 Tim 4:13</u> ; <u>1 Pet 2:1-3</u>
	The only prerequisite to understand the Bible is the ability to read or understand communication.
1	Deut 31:9-12 " "At the end of every seven yearsyou shall read this law before all Israel in their nearing. Assemble the people, men, women, and little ones, and the sojourner within your towns, that they may hear and learn to fear the Lord your God, and be careful to do all the words of this law"
4	'Clarity' does not equal " to understand."
4	2 Peter 3:16 "There are some things in them that are hard to understand"
	We are helped by the of the Holy Spirit, whereby He renders the Word more fully understandable.

1 Cor 2:12-13 "12 Now we have received not the spirit of the world, but the Spirit who is from God, that we might understand the things freely given us by God. 13 And we impart this in words not taught by human wisdom but taught by the Spirit, interpreting spiritual truths to those who are spiritual."

Possi	<u>ible Errors</u> :
1	. Leaving of the Bible to the "professionals."
2	Laziness or discouragement in personal Bible
2.7.	The Doctrine of the Canonicity of Scripture
Ε	Definition: The canon of Scripture, or list of which writings belong in the inspired Word of God, consists of books.
K	Key Scripture: <u>Luke 24:44</u> ; <u>2 Tim 3:14-17</u> ; <u>2 Pet 3:15-16</u> ; <u>Rev 22:18</u>
(Canon originally meant "measuring rod," and later came to mean "norm" or
2.7.1.	. The Old Testament Canon
W	cuke 24:44 "44 Then he said to them, "These are my words that I spoke to you while I was still with you, that everything written about me in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms must be fulfilled.""
T	The Law (): Genesis, Exodus, Number, Leviticus, Deuteronomy
	The Prophets: Joshua, Judges/Ruth, Samuel, Kings, Jeremiah/Lamentations, Ezekiel, Isaiah, he Minor Prophets ("The Twelve"), Job, Daniel, Ezra/Nehemiah, Chronicles, Esther
ľ	The Writings: Psalms (four books), Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs
2.7.2.	. The New Testament Canon
_	: written by or tied closely to an apostle
_	: widely, if not universally, recognized as authoritative by the churches
_	: not contradicting any other canonical book or doctrine
R	Rough timeline of Canonization:
•	NT books written 45-100 AD.
•	Collected and read in churches 90-200 AD.

Examined and compared with spurious writings 200-300 AD.

Complete agreement obtained 300-400 AD.

2.7.3. Catholicism and the Canon

Two major points of difference between the Protestant churches and the Roman Catholic Church regarding canonicity:
1. Source of
2 of the canon itself.
a. The consists of books written by the Jews during the intertestamental period (430 BC - 40AD)
b. The Jews themselves never included these writings in their canon.
c. The Roman Catholic Church did not officially recognize the Apocryphal books as canonical until the Council of in 1546.
How should we live? Authority
Necessity
Sufficiency
Clarity
Canonicity