

How We Got the Bible – Lesson 2: Inspiration

Benefits of the Written Word:

1. _____ of God's words for _____
_____ (Deut. 31:11-13)
2. Opportunity for repeated, careful _____ (Acts 17:11)
3. _____ to many more people – the written word has
_____, _____, and _____ (Isa. 30:8-9)

Claims of Inspiration:

1. 2 Peter 1:20-21
2. Exodus 24:4, 7
3. Amos 3:1
4. 2 Samuel 23:2
5. Jeremiah 36:4
6. Revelation 1:10-11
7. 2 Timothy 3:16-17
8. Ephesians 3:3-5

Theories of Inspiration:

1. Merely _____ and _____.
2. Only the _____ or _____ are inspired, but not
the words themselves.
3. Mystical experience – the Bible is just a _____ to make the “Word
of God” experientially real
4. Verbal, plenary inspiration – Every _____ and _____ is
divinely directed, and is exactly what God _____

Key Word: “Scripture”

- The word, “Scripture” (Greek: *graphe*)
- Greek = “Graphe” (2 Pet. 1:20) = Revelation from God that has been
written down
- Every time the Bible uses the noun, “_____,” it is quoting an
inspired work

Key Word: “Scripture” (continued)

1 Timothy 5:18 – “The _____ says...”

Deuteronomy 25:4

Luke 10:7

Never is a non-canonical book referred to as “_____”

More Examples:

Romans 4:3 = _____ is Scripture

Romans 9:17 = _____ is Scripture

Acts 8:32-35 = _____ is Scripture

James 2:8 = _____ is Scripture

Luke 24:27, 45 = Moses and Prophets

2 Peter 3:15-16 = What Paul wrote is Scripture