

CALGARY PROPNET BIBLE INSTITUTE

APOLOGETICS "A"

General Information

A. The General Outline of the Course

1. The infallibility of the Bible
 - a. External evidence
 - b. Internal evidence
2. The Method of Divine Communication
 - a. Introduction
 - b. Theories of Inspiration
3. The Critics Attack on the First Five Books of the Old Testament (Pentateuch)
4. The Books of the Bible
 - a. General Outline
 - b. The canon of Scripture
5. The plan of Scripture
 - a. General
 - b. Particular

B. The Sphere and Scope of the Subject

1. Not a study of Bible interpretations and doctrine.
2. It embraces the entire plan of Bible construction.
3. It involves an investigation of the evidence and proofs establishing Divine inspiration of the Bible.

C. The Purpose

1. To acquire a comprehensive knowledge of the great evidences and proofs of Christian faith and the absolute infallibility and Divine inspiration of the Bible.
2. To co-relate and systematically arrange the accumulated evidences and proofs so that the required information may be readily selected and rapidly applied.

General Information

D. The importance (of Apologetics)

1. The magnitude of the issues at stake.
 - a. The eternal destinies of millions of souls
 - b. The present faith and hope of living believers
2. The present-day tendency to question and dispute the infallibility of the Bible.
3. The divine injunctions of the Word of God. (2 Tim. 2:15; I Peter 3:15; 2 Tim. 2:1,2)

APOLOGETICS "A"

I. The Infallibility of the Bible

A. Outlining the situation

1. The importance of infallibility
2. The proposition
3. Facing the facts
 - a. External evidences
 - (1) Historical
 - (a) Longevity
 - 1) The Old Testament
 - 2) The New Testament
 - 3) Facts concerning human literature and fiction
 - 4) Contrasts
 - 5) Accounting for the differences
 - (b) Pertinacity
 - (c) Experimental effect
 - (2) The Testimony of Science
 - (a) Archeology (Job 12:8)
 - 1) Treasure city of Pithom (Exodus 1:11)
 - 2) Assyrian records (II Kings 18:14)
 - 3) Historical accuracy of Daniel 5:1
 - 4) The plentifulness of gold and silver in Egypt
 - (b) Biology
 - 1) Biology is a "science"
 - a) Classification of all living things into family groups, orders and species
 - b) In its general classification, it includes all specific sciences dealing with the life of living creatures
 - c) It embraces all the known facts of the known forms of life
 - 2) General information
 - 3) Some established facts from biology
 - 4) Conclusion (Gen. 2:4-7) Specific creation of every existing species by a self-existent life -- imparting creation is the only logical explanation of the mystery of living creatures
 - b. Internal evidences
 - (1) Literary style and diction
 - (a) Four chief literary forms
 - 1) Historical
 - 2) Poetical
 - 3) The Gospels
 - 4) The Epistles
 - (b) Evidence and effect
 - (c) One logical conclusion

THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE BIBLE

A. Outlining the Situation

1. The Importance of Infallibility

- a. Christianity stands or falls with the reliability of the Bible.
- b. The Bible claims to be the Word of God.
- c. Millions have, and are, resting their eternal destinies on its integrity.
- d. It is therefore of vital importance that these claims be carefully investigated and tested.

2. The Proposition

- a. One of three positions must be taken.
 - (1) The Bible is the Word of God.
 - (2) The Bible contains the Word of God.
 - (3) The Bible is entirely the work of man.
- b. If the Bible is the Word of God then it must be absolutely infallible, even in its minutest detail and every word demands our strictest attention.
- c. If the Bible only contains the Word of God, then some parts of it are unauthoritative and may be discarded or ignored. Three questions at once arise.
 - (1) Which parts are to be accepted as authoritative?
 - (2) Which portions are to be discredited?
 - (3) Who is the judge?
- d. If the Bible is entirely a human product then it is of no more value as a basis of infallibility than any other book written by man.

3. Facing the Facts.

As an honest investigator the student should face these propositions and examine each carefully in the light of all accumulated evidence and then decide which is correct.

Note -- It should be remembered that when the investigator is fully persuaded, his convictions will be of little value unless acted upon.

4. External Evidences - Two sources

a. Historical

- (1) Longevity
- (2) Pertinacity
- (3) Experimental effect

THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE BIBLE

- b. Scientific
 - (1) Archeology
 - (2) Biology

- 5. Internal Evidences - Five Sources
 - a. Literary style and diction
 - b. Testimony of Writers
 - c. Testimony of Christ
 - d. Literal exactitude of fulfilled prophecy
 - e. Unity and Harmony

I. Historical

A. Longevity

1. The Old Testament

{a} The writing of the Old Testament was commenced about 3500 years ago. Ex. 24:4; John 5:46; Rom. 3:2;

{b} The entire Old Testament was canonized and in its present form before the days of Christ. Proofs:

(1) i. The Lord inferred that it was canonized. Heb. 10:7

(2) ii. The Jewish historian Josephus writing in the first Century A.D. referred to the Old Testament as being already canonized.

(3) iii. The historian Cyril, of Jerusalem, referred to it in a similar manner in the fourth Century.

(4) iv. The date of completion is usually set at about 300 B.C. (the entire Old Testament is about 2200 years old)

2. The New Testament.

{a} Present canon of New Testament was finished by Third Century, A.D.

Proof:

(1) i. Council of Carthage 397 A.D., published a list of books just as they are now.

(2) ii. The writing of the originals was completed by the end of the First Century.

3. Facts Concerning Human Literature and Fiction.

{a} The life of the common books of fiction seldom exceed ten years and frequently less.

{b} The Books on technical and scientific subjects rapidly lose their value in the face of material advancement and the acquirement of more accurate information.

{c} Only the very best books and works of literature are able to retain their prominence and recognition even for one Century.

4. Contrasts:

{a} The writings of men rise to recognition and sent into obscurity in a few short years and the demand for their publication ceases.

{b} The Bible today, thirty five hundred years after its first portions were written is the largest selling Book in the world, and the demand is constantly increasing.

5. Accounting for the Difference.

{a} The Bible is a supernatural book.

{b} It meets the basic need of a fallen race.

{c} Its Divine Author has decreed that it shall never pass away. (Matt 24:35) (1 Peter 1:25)

B. Pertinacity - The quality of enduring and persisting despite adverse circumstances and unfavorable conditions and aggressive opposition.

1. Proposition. The continually increasing demand for the Bible and the fact of its Longevity cannot be attributed to favourable circumstances.

{a} The literary works of men have seldom been opposed but rather recommended and encouraged.

{b} The Bible has outlived and outnumbered them all, despite bitter opposition and united efforts on the part of men to destroy it.

{c} Past and Present Attacks.

(1) i. Past. Roman Catholic persecution, 15th Century

2. Present - Modernism, Higher Criticism, Atheism
Scepticism.

{d} Conclusion

(1) The Bible's continued existence and constant increase, despite all attempts to destroy it is an indisputable testimony to its supernatural character and Divine Inspiration.

(2) No book of human origin could have thus endured and multiplied in the face of such bitter opposition.

Experimental Effect - The marvelous transformation produced in the life of an individual or a nation that reads and believes the Bible is a conclusive proof of its supernatural character and Divine Inspiration.
(Not Religion)

1. The Old Testament

{a} The nation of Israel- purpose of the Nation itself.

(1) To witness to God's unity in the midst of universal idolatry.

(2) To rescue and preserve the Divine Revelation

(3) To produce the Messiah (Juda - David) The necessary transformation to enable them to serve their purpose was accomplished through the Divine Revelation committed unto them.
(Rom. 3:12)

{b} The National revival (2 Kings 22:8)(2 Cronic. 34: 14-21)

2. The New Testament.

{a} The testimony of the Apostle Paul, Acts 9:1-20
conversion Rom. 1:16

{b} The people of Thessalonica, 1 Thes.1:9,10.
Thes. 2:13,

{c} The Ethiopian Enoch - Acts 8:27-39

{d} The people of Calosse- Col.1:21-23

3. Later Transformation

{a} Dispelling of the dark ages.

{b} Transformation in the lives of millions of individuals: John Bunyan - Jerry McCuley - John Newton

4. Conclusion.

{a} The Bible's experimental effect, distinguishes it from all other literature.

{b} The only logical explanation of its supernatural transforming power is an acknowledgment of it's Divine Inspiration and Authorship.

Start Tues
C.S.
~~/// The Vestments of Science.~~

2. The Testimony of Science.

Archeology (Job 12:8)

- (1) It is an established fact that recent archeological discoveries in Egypt and other Bible lands unite to establish the literal accuracy of the Bible.

(2) Examples:

- Start here*
- (a) Treasure city of Pithom (Exodus 1:11)
Recently unearthed near Tel-el-Kebis, established the literal accuracy of Exodus 5:7. (See book "All About the Bible", by Sidney Callett; pages 86,87)
- (b) (2 Kings 18:14) Assyrian records stated amount was 800 talents of silver and 30 talents of gold. Tables of money recoining were unearthed showing that 800 Assyrian talents of silver equalled 300 Hebrew talents of silver.
- (c) The Historical Accuracy of Daniel 5:1.
Complete historical list of Babylonian kings gave the name of Nabonidus as reigning at the time the Bible said Belshazzar was reigning. Solution. In 1854 Sir Henry Rawlinson unearthed in Ur of the Chaldees some terra cotta cylinders containing an inscription by Nabonidus in which he mentioned Belshazzar as his eldest son. In 1876 Rawlinson unearthed in Ancient Babylonia a number of jars containing over 2000 cuneiform tablets including an official account of the Invasion of Babylon, written by Cyrus the Persian. The account declared that Mahonedus fled but was later taken prisoner and adds that on a certain night the king died. Since Nabonidus lived for a considerable length of time after the fall of Babylon the reference could not have been to him. Further inscription established the fact that Belshazzar was reigning as regent in his fathers stead at the time of the Invasion. Daniel ~~5:16~~ 5:29,30 confirms this. Nabonidus was away on archeological expedition. (See DAN. 5:16 - the third ruler.)
- (d) The Plentifulness of Gold and Silver in Egypt
At the time of the 10th dynasty, (the Exodus) (Exodus -going out of Egypt) - In 1905 Mr. Theodore M. Davis, conducting excavation in Egypt unearthed a royal Egyptian tomb of the 10th dynasty, the contents of which revealed the plentifulness of gold in Egypt at that time. Ex. 12:35

ln Biology:

- (1) Biology is "A science" consisting of a known, proved, verified and demonstrated facts concerning life.
"A science is a co-related body of absolute knowledge gained by trained observation, proven by demonstration, refined by experience." Biology includes:
- (a) The classification of all living things into family groups, orders and species.
- (b) In it's general classification it includes all specific sciences dealing with the life of living creatures.
- (c) It embraces all the known facts of the known forms of life.
- (2) General Information:
- (a) Science has never found an explanation for the fact of life. (John 1:11)
- (b) Science cannot deal with the origin of life as its knowledge is only acquired by trained observation of Existing evidences.

- (c) Man is recognized as the last living creature to appear on the earth.
- (d) If life came by direct and specific creation it is reasonable to expect that the creator would declare such a stupendous act by revelation.
- (e) Philosophical reasoning attempts to explain the fact and origin of life by granting the existence of one single cell, and suggesting the theory of evolution and transmutations.

(3) Some Established Facts From Biology:

- (a) No examples of transmutation have ever been discovered by scientific research even among single celled forms of life. (Gen.1:21,22)
- (b) There is no life without antecedent life of that kind (Gen.1: 21-25)
- (c) There is radical difference between the blood, the protoplasm and the cells of each species. (1Cor. 15:39)
 - §1) A difference even exists between the cells of the different organs in the same species.
 - §2) The red cells of the blood alone lose their vitality through the process of the breaking up and reconstruction of the cells finally resulting in death. (Lev. 17:11 - the life is in the blood)

(4) Conclusion: (Gen 2: 4-7) - Specific creation of every existing species by a self-existent - life imparting Creator. is the only logical explanation of the mystery of living creatures.

Internal Evidences -

Five Sources:

- I. Literary style and diction
- II. Testimony of Writers
- III. Testimony of Christ
- IV. Literal enactment of fulfilled prophecy
- V. Unity and Harmony

B.I. Internal Evidences

a. Literary Style and Diction.

a.1. There are four chief literary forms:

- (1) Historical - Narrative with exemplary impart. (Cor 10:11)
- (2) Poetical - Imaginary and Ideal, with inspirational effect.
- (3) The Gospels - Illustrative with doctrinal impart - Inductive with some doctrine illustrated within.
- (4) The Epistles - Logical with doctrinal impart - Deductive.

b.2. Evidence and Effect.

- (1) The Bible has set the highest standard of literary style in whatever language it has been translated.
- (2) The greatest of writers and poets have caught their inspiration from its contents.
- (3) Facts of Importance
 - (a) writers of the Bible (humanly speaking) were incapable of proclaiming the profound truths expressed by its statements. (2 Peter 3:16)
 - (b) even if their ~~ideas~~ ^{ideas} were imparted to them, they were of themselves incapable of expressing them in the matchless literary style characteristic of the Bible. (2 Sam: 17-27) (Col. 1)

c.3. The One Logical Conclusion.

- (i) The truths expressed together with the words and forms of expression, must have been of Divine origin, and the writers only wrote as they were moved, supernaturally, by the Holy Ghost. (2 Peter 2: 1-4)

A. Testimony of The Writers.

a. Three points of Importance.

- (1) The critics charge the Bible writers merely expressed in their own words their personal opinions of the events and circumstances with which they dealt. This charge, if true, accomplishes two things.
 - (a) Discredits the doctrine of Divine Inspiration.
 - (b) Classifies the Bible content as mere human philosophy.
- (2) The Writers reference. - Two things must be omitted.
 - (a) The writers in question have the right to give evidence.
 - (b) The reliability of his writings stands or falls with the integrity of his own testimony.
- (3) The Students Task. - to examine carefully ~~the~~ ^{the} personal testimony of the writers and bearing on the question under discussion, and drew a conclusion from personal investigations of the evidence thus supplied.

b.2. Examine the Following Statements Carefully

(1) Old Testament

- (a) Moses - Exodus 4:10-12; Ex. 34:27
- (b) Joshua - Josh. 24:26-27
- (c) David - 2 Sam. 23:1,2
- (d) Solomen - 2 Prov:30:5,6
- (e) Isaiah - Isa. 59:21
- (f) Jeremiah - Jer.1:9
- (g) Ezekiel - Ez.2:7; 3:4
- (h) Zechariah - Zech.7:7-9

2) New Testament:

- (a) Mathew - Matt. 2:15
- (b) Mark - Mark 12:36
- (c) Luke - Acts 1:16
- (d) Paul - 1 Cor. 2:13
- (e) Peter - 2 Peter 1:21
- (f) Jude - Jude 17
- (g) John - Rev. 22:18,19

c.g. Three Things are Evident

- (1) The writers declare that they are not the authors of the statements which they recorded.
- (2) They attributed the content of the writings to the fact of Divine Inspiration and declared them to be the revaluation of God and from God.
- (3) They declared that not only the content and ideas expressed but the very words and forms of expression were imparted to them by the Holy Ghost. (2 Peter 1:21)

3. The Testimony of Christ.

a. Reliability of Christ's testimony is established by two things.

(1) His Omniscience

- (a) He knew whether the Scripture were inspired or not.
- (b) He knew the content and the process of their inspiration.
- (c) He knew everything about the writers and the integrity of their statements.

(2) His Character

- (a) Truth is an element of God's very essence. (John 14:6)
(John 1:14,17)
- (b) Christ was the faithful and true witness. (Rev. 3:14; John 14:2)

b. Some Facts of Importance.

- (1) The expounding of the Old Testament was a prominent feature of Christ's Ministry
 - (a) He never once mentioned or suggests the existence of any alleged errors and inaccuracy.
 - (b) He readily and faithfully exposed the errors of His day, even amongst His own people (Matt. 22:29,30; Luke 9:55)
 - (c) He chagges His disciples with folly and slowness of heart to believe all that the Prophets had said. (Luke 24:25)
 - (d) Without exception His references to the Scripture tended to inspire absolute confidence in every word. (Matt. 5:18; Matt 24:35; Luke 21:22; John 5:39)
- (2) He declared the genuine authenticity of the Mosaic Writings. (Matt. 22:24-32; Mark 7:9-13; Luke 24:44)
- (3) He accepted the Miraculous Events of the Old Testament As True.
 - (a) Creator of man - Matt/ 19:4
 - (b) Flood - Luke 17-27
 - (c) Lot's Wife - Luke 17#32
 - (d) Destruction of Sodom - Luke 17-29
 - (e) Jonah in the Whale - Matt. 12-40
 - (f) Naamin the Leper - Luke 4-27
- (4) He declared the Psalms and Prophetical books to be inspired.
 - (a) Psalms - Mark 12-36
 - (b) Prophetical Books - Isa. Luke 4:17-21 Dan. Luke 24:44; Matt. 24:15

- (5) Regarding the New Testament
- (2) Christ declared He would leave the revelation of Truth unfinished. (John 16:12-15)
 - (4) He promised that the revelation would be completed after His departure. John 15:26; 27 14:26; 16:13 Acts 26:16
 - (2) Knowing beforehand what they would write He gave their Words authority the same as His own. John 13:20; 17:20
 - (6) He declared the method of their inspiration John 6:63; 8:47; 12:48; 14:10; 17:8

c. Conclusion:

Three things should be noted carefully:

- (1) Christ accepted and declared the full doctrine of verbal inspiration.
- (2) He guaranteed the accuracy of the smallest detail. Matt. 5:18
- (3) He demonstrated the significance of every shade of meaning by establishing a fundamental doctrine from the tense used. Matt. 22:31-32

4.3. Literal Exactitude and Fulfilled Prophecy:

a. Hypothesis - The Bible contains numerous predictions of future events and foretells the circumstances relative to their fulfillment. These must be one of two things:

- (1) Human speculation
 - (2) Divine knowledge supernaturally imparted to man.
- N.B. - Bible supports the latter position. (2Pet. 1:21)

b. Must be decided by two things:

- (1) Their nature, specific, elaborate, and detailed.
 - (a) Human speculation is limited to generalities
 - (b) Minuteness of detail gives every opportunity to check up error.
- (2) Fulfillment improbable if not humanly impossible. (Gen 3:15; Isa.7:14)? Frequently necessitated the operation of supernatural power or elements beyond human control.

c. Fulfillment of Predictions: - Length of Time

- (1) Gen.3:15 cf. Gal 4:4 (4000 years)
- Gen. 15:13,14 cf. Ex. 12:27-41 (400 Years)
- Psalms 22:16-18 cf. Mat.27:35 (700 years)
- Micah 5:2 cf. Luke 2:4-7 (700 years)
- (2) Circumstances

- (a) A scientific impossibility - Isa.7:14 cf. Mat. 1:21-23
- (b) An act contrary to custom - Psa. 34:20 cf. John 19:33-36
- (c) An act of barbarism - Jer.31:15 cf. Mat.2:16-18
- (d) Fulfilled by elements - Gen 3:17,18 cf. Luke 21:25
- (e) Fulfilled by men ignorant of predictions (Herod and decree of taxation brought Christ to Bethlehem.)

d. Accuracy:

Date	Subject	Prediction	Fulfillment
4004 B.C.	Virgin Birth	Gen 3:15	Luke 1; Gal 4:4
911 B.C.	Seed of Abram	Gen 22:18; & 17:7	Gal 3:16
740 B.C.	Vir. Br. & Childs Name	Isa. 7:14	Matl:18,23 Luke 2:7
710 B.C.	Place of Birth	Micah 5:2	Luke 2:4-6, Mat.2:1

Date	Subject	Prediction	Fulfillment
1. 606 B.C.	Slaying of Child	Jer. 31:15	Matt. 2:16-18
6. 740 B.C.	Flight into Egypt	Hosea 11:1	Matt. 2:15
7. 712 B.C. 397 B.C.	Preceded by John the B.	Mal 3:1; Isa 40:3	Luke 1:17
8. 714 B.C.	Anointed by Spirit	Isa. 11:2; 61:1; Psa. 45:7	Matt. 3:16
9. 712 B.C.	Betrayed by Judas	Psalm 41:9; 55:12-14	John 18:2-5
10. 487 B.C.	Sold for 30 pcs. of silver	Zech. 11:12	Matt. 26:15

Christs Suffering and Death: - 700 Years	Prediction	Fulfillment
1. Patient and silent under suffering	Isa. 53:7-	Matt. 26:63; 27:12-14
2. Smitten and abused.	Micah 5:1	Matt. 27:30
3. His Visage marred.	Isa. 52:14; 53:3	Matt. 27:27-30; John 19:5
4. Spit upon and scourged.	Isa. 50:6-	-Mark 14:65; -John 19:1
5. Hands and feet pierced.	Psalm 22:16-	-John 19:18; 20:25-
6. Forsaken by God.	Psalm 22:1-	-Matt. 27:46
7. Mocked.	Psalm 22:7, 8-	-Matt. 27:39-44
8. Gall and vinegar to drink	Psalm 69:21-	- Matt. 27:34
9. Garments parted & lots cast for His vesture	Psalm 22:18-	- Matt. 27:35
10. Numbered with transgressors.	Isa. 53:12-	- Mark 15:28
11. No bones broken.	Psa. 34:20; Ex. 12:46	John 19:33, 36
12. Side Pierced.	Zech. 12:10-	- John 19:34, 37
13. Buried with the rich.	Isa. 53:9-	-Matt. 27:57-60
14. His flesh saw no corruption.	Psalm 16:10	Acts 2:31, 32

- ~~2. 14~~ Corroborated by History. (Dan. 2:31-45)
- (1) Head of gold - Babylon (pure)
 - (2) Shoulders of silver - Meado-Persia (part alloy)
 - (3) Thighs of brass - Greece (all alloy)
 - (4) Legs of iron - Rome
- (a) N.B. Those have been fulfilled literary in their stated order, and with historical accuracy.
- (5) Feet - part iron & part clay - declared to be a still future world empire the Anti-Christ
- (a) N.B. Probability of fulfillment of fifth kingdom evidenced by two things.
- 1) Simple deduction from history
 - 2) Present day world tendencies and developments.

Conclusion:

The Ommiscience of God is the only source of knowledge to which these predictions can be logically attributed. Divine Inspiration the only logical explanation of the manner in which such foreknowledge could be imparted to man.

Daniel

5. The Bible Unity and Harmony:

A. Causes of Apparent Mistakes and Contradictions:

- (1) Adopting the opinions of others without personal investigation.
 - (a) Fostered by the use of comentaries
 - (b) Private interpretations are unreliable
2 Peter 1:20; 1 Cor. 2:13 (context)
- (2) Careless investigation.
 - (a) Matthew supposed error.- Matt 27:9 cf. Zech. 11:12-13
1:4
 - (b) Pauls alleged mistakes.
1 Cor. 10:8 cf. Num. 25: 1-9 (one day)
 - (c) Length of Egyptain Bondage - Gen. 15:13 cf. Ex. 12:40-41
- (3) Putting figurative interpretation on truth intended to be taken literally.
 - (a) Examples: 1) Mt. of Olives - Zech 14:4
- human heart
 - 2) Euphrates River - Rev. 16:12
- Turkish notion
 - 3) Lions of Dan. 6:16
- difficulties or troubles
 - (b) Groundless speculation leads to disagreement and confusion.
John 2: 19-21
 - 1) N.B. One safe rule of Bible Interpretation - accept every Bible statement as literal truth unless the Word reveals that a figurative meaning is intended.
- (4) Failure to Recognize the Dispensational Truths - 2 Tim. 2:15
 - (a) Seven divisions of time are the dispensations
 - (b) Three divisions of the Human Race. 1 Cor. 10:32
 - (c) Examples for Dispensations (food Questions)
 - 1) Gen 1:29 - Innocence - (No meat)
 - 2) Gen 3:17-19 - Conscience (No meat)
 - 3) Gen 9:3,4- Human Govt. and Promise.
 - 4) Lev. 11:2,7,8 - Law - Not those that chew cud etc.
 - 5) Col. 2:16 - Grace - anything blest.
 - (d) Examples for Human Race - 2 Cron. 7:14
1) Matt. 6:4-15 cf Eph. 4:32 - Col 3:13

B. Recognition of These Principles Revealed Harmony that is Supernatural

- (1) Void of contradiction
- (2) Humanly impossible under the circumstances of the case.
- (3) 35 different writers spread over a period of 1600 yrs. §

End of Section I.

Section II

I. The Method of Divine Communication:

A. Introduction

1. Before there was a Bible.
 - a. From creation of man to time of Moses
 - b. Communication was oral. (Gen 3:8,9; 7:1; 8:15; 12:1-4; 18:33) (2500 years)
2. Preparation of man to receive the written revelation
 - a. Call of Abraham (Gen 12:1)
 - b. Founding of Jewish nation (Deut. 14:2)
 - c. Training in Egypt
 - d. Moses chosen as first writer after special preparation
 - (1) Pharoah's house - 40 years; desert - 40 years
 - (2) Leading children of Israel - 40 years
 - (a) Two thirds of his life spent in preparation.

B. Method of Inspiration

1. Three Common theories
 - a. The potential or ordinary "theory" - this theory places the Bible on the same plain as any other book of literature.
 - b. The substantial or concept "theory" - this theory means the God was able to inspire the thoughts of the writers but as far as expression was concerned, they were allowed to express it in their own words.
 - c. The plenary or verbal "theory" - this theory means that God gave the writers the very words to put down.
 - (1) N.B. Method of verbal inspiration is not one of mechanical dictation.
 - (a) The words were not dictated into the ear but were placed in the mouth. (Acts 1:16; Luke 1:70; John 1:9) The writers were then moved by the Holy Spirit to exact words given (2 Peter 1:21)
2. Facts of Importance in Deciding the Question
 - a. Regarding the first theory
 - (1) The Bible towers above all other literature in its lofty forms of literary expression.
 - (2) The lack of literary ability on the part of many Bible writers renders this theory impossible.
 - (3) It offers no explanation of the peculiar harmony existing between their writings, nor does it reveal a logical source for this supernatural information.
 - b. Regarding the second theory
 - (1) The writers did not understand the content of their writings. (1 Peter 1:10; Dan 12:8,9)
 - (2) The writers revealed an incapability of understanding all they wrote similar to that of those who study their writings today. (2 Peter 3:15-16)
 - (3) This theory offers no theory of the literary style and diction.
 - (4) It contradicts the testimonies of the writers themselves, also the testimony of Christ.
 - c. Regarding the third theory
 - (1) The writers themselves declared that their inspiration was verbal.
 - (2) The Lord Jesus declared the theory of verbal inspiration to be correct. (John 6:63; 8:47; 12:48; 14:10; 17:8)
 - (3) The circumstances of the case make this method of inspiration the only logical explanation of the finished product.

3. Conclusion:

- a. The fact of plenary or verbal inspiration is established not only by the testimony of the writers, supported by the testimony of Christ, but is proven beyond all question by the very nature of the Bible content.
- b. It is evident that since the Bible is verbally inspired the exact word or form of expression must be most important. (Matt. 22:32; Gal. 3:16; 1 Peter 4:6)

Section III

- I. The Critics Attack on The First Five Books of the Old Testament (Pentateuch)
 - A. The Two-Fold Attack on the Pentateuch:
 1. First Charge:
 - a. Some inspired writings existed before the days of Moses and formed the basis of the pentateuch.
 - b. Statements which make this charge untrue
 - (1) There is no record of it (Matt. 24:35)
 - (a) There is a definite record of the writings comprising the Bible. (Ex. 24:4; 2 Sam. 23:1,2; Luke 1:104; Rev. 1:1,2)
 - (b) There is no record that the early patriarchs were inspired to put God's verbal communication into record.
 - (2) There is no reference to them in the Bible
 - (a) Frequent and numerous references are made to writings from the time of Moses on, but none to the writings prior to that time.
 - 1) None by the patriarchs living at the time these writings are supposed to have existed.
 - 2) None made by Moses himself.
 - 3) None by Jesus or New Testament writers.
 - (b) Christ made 263 direct quotation and 378 references to Old Testament writings, but none to those "supposed" to have existed before the time of Moses.
 - (3) There are no remains of them.

The fact of their disappearance discredits any claim to Divine inspiration. 1 Peter 1:25; Matt. 24:35
 2. Second Charge
 - a. Moses compiled the Pentateuch from standard documents existing in his age.
 - (1) Two divisions of the pentateuch
 - (a) Historical
 - (b) Laws
 - (2) The alleged historical basis is the Chaldean legends.
 - (a) Inscriptions written on clay tablets and discovered by Mr. Layard among the ancient ruins of Nineveh and other cities of Babylonia
 - 1) They contain a story of the creation, while the Gilgamesh series contained the story of the flood. These are suggested as the basis of Moses' historical information.
 - (b) The alleged historical basis
 - 1) Their nature and content as compared with the pentateuch makes the suggestion absurd.
 - 2) Professor Sayce states, "The Chaldean legends were mere traditions before being committed to writing, and they were so full of legendary nonsense that it would have been a practical impossibility for Moses or any other man to evolve from such mythical legends the sober, reverent and scientific records comprising the Pentateuch."

(3) The Alleged Bases of the Laws is the "Laws of Hammurahi"

(a) Laws of Hammurahi

Written in cuniform writing in a pillar of black stone discovered at Susa in Persia in 1901. These date back some 500 years before Moses, and are suggested as the basis of Moses law,

(b) The alleged basis of the Law of Moses

1) Two points of distinction

a) The Laws of Hammurahi consist of merely moral laws as between individuals with no reference to the question of man's obligation to God.

b) The laws of Hammurahi contain no provisions for the poor or the afflicted. cf. Ex. 23:11; Lev. 14:21; 19:10
(land week - every 7th year to the poor)

2) Hammurahi himself was an idolator - Laws contain reference to Sun Worship.

Section IV

I. The Books of the Bible

Canon of Scripture

(Volume of Scripture together)

A. The Completed Work

1. Must be considered in its entirety.
2. Written by over 35 men covering a period of 1600 years, but one Divine Author of all.
3. Perfect unity and harmony.
 - a. Each book contributes to the others, and to the whole.
 - b. There is neither lack nor superfluity.
 - c. It includes all that is essential and excludes all that is unnecessary

B. Books not Included

1. Apocrypha.

Consists of 14 books found in the Roman Catholic Bible. They contain some truth, much legendary nonsense and some gross historical errors.

- a. They were not in the Bible at the end of the 1st century. (Josephus in his book, "Against Appian" - Book 1, Sec. 8, says, "We have not an enumerable book amongst us, disagreeing with and contradicting one another, but only 22 books which contain the record of all past time and which are justly believed to be Divine.") Jewish grouping of Minor Prophets made 22 books in O.T.
- b. The Historian, Cyril, born about 315 A.D., in referring to the Septuagint (Greek version of O.T.) translated said, "Read the Divine Scripture viz. the 22 books of the O.T. which the 72 translators translated."
- c. The Greek church in 363 A.D. at the Council of Laodicea, denied that the apocrypha was inspired. They must have been inserted into the O.T. between 350 and 363 A.D.
- d. At the Council of Trent, April 8, 1546, the Pope issued a decree that tradition or the unwritten word, and the apocrypha were to be canonical and authoritative. In 1646 the Protestant Westminster Confession of Truth had this clause added, "They (apocrypha) are of no authority, nor are they to be otherwise approved or made use of than any other writings.
- e. There are no references in the Bible to any of the books of the apocrypha.
- f. The nature of their content discredits any claim to Divine Inspiration
 - (1) Construction
 - (2) Style

2. The Last Books

a. Names

- (1) The Book of the Wars of the Lord. (Num. 21:14)
- (2) The Book of Jasher the Upright (Josh. 10:13; 2 Sam. 1:18)
- (3) The Book of Gad, the Seer (1 Cron. 29:29)
- (4) The Prophecy of Thijah, the Shilonite (2 Cron. 9:29)
- (5) The Book of Nathan the Prophet (1 Cron. 29:29)
- (6) The Visions of Iddo, the Seer (2 Cron. 9:29)

b. Nature and Content

- (1) It is self-evident that there would be many uninspired written records of the events of Jewish history.

- (2) Of value only as human records and separate from the divine summary of Israel's history.
 - (3) The fact of mention in Scripture is not an argument for their inspiration (Acts 17:28)
 - (4) The fact that there are no remains discredits any claim to inspiration. (1 Peter 1:25)
3. The Logical Sayings of Our Lord
- a. History and Content
 - (1) Unearthed in Egypt in 1897 and others in 1903.
 - (2) Strips of reed paper containing what are claimed to be some of the sayings of Christ.
 - b. Explanation
 - (1) Similar in nature to the lost Books.
 - (2) The fact that they are not in full agreement with the Gospel record would indicate that they were written from memory and this discredits inspiration.
- C. Recognition of Inspired Writings
1. Not decided by decree of council
 2. The fact of inspiration is established by the nature and content of the writings themselves.
 3. Supported by the testimony of the writers themselves, sealed by the witness of Christ.
 4. Their supremacy over all other writings leaves no doubt as to which can justly claim Divine Inspiration.
 5. Their genuine value and finality combined with the permanency of true continuancy adds further evidence to their Divine Inspiration.
- D. The Completion of the Canon.
1. The Old Testament was canonized before the time of Christ.
 2. The New Testament was canonized by the third Century A.D. (200)

Section V

I. The Plan of Scripture

A. An Organic Unity (ego, human body, living)

The Bible's organic unity distinguishes it from all other books.

1. Each and every part is essential to the whole.
2. Each part is related to and corresponds to all the other parts.
3. Each and every part is pervaded by the Spirit of Life.

B. General Outline

1. Personalities Involved - 5 Groups

- a. The Triune God - The eternal, existent Creator - supreme, absolute.
- b. Man - The creature lost in sin.
- c. Christ - The redeemer - involves Atonement
- d. Satan - and his angels - enemy of God and Man.
- e. The Angels of God - Ministering Spirits

2. The Central Theme - The Person and Work of Christ

- a. His pre-existence
- b. His incarnation
- c. The final outcome

3. The Purpose

a. To reveal to man 4 things:

- (1) Origin
- (2) Fall of man
- (3) Present Position
- (4) Future Destiny

b. To acquaint man with his creator, his redeemer, and the eternal plan of redemption.

4. Time Element.

a. Past

- (1) Preceding creation
- (2) Origin of earth, and the Fall of Lucifer
- (3) Period of Chaos

b. Present

- (1) Man's probationary period
- (2) From creation of man to the end of Millenium

c. Future

- (1) New heaven and new earth
- (2) Eternal conditions

C. Outstanding Features

1. Trinity

a. Personalitis

- (1) Divine - God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost
- (2) Human - Body, Soul and Spirit
- (3) Satanic - Satan, Anti-christ, and False Prophet

b. Abstract

- (1) Good - Faith, Hope and Charity
- (2) Evil - Lust of flesh, Lust of eyes, and the Pride of life

c. Progressive Revelation

- (1) Old Testament deals with God the Father
- (2) Gospels - God the Son
- (3) Epistles - God the Holy Ghost

d. Types

- (1) Feast of Tabernacles commemorates God the Father
- (2) Feast of Passover associating God the Son
- (3) Feast of Penticost associating God the Holy Spirit

2. Blood Atonement (Heb. 9:22)
 - a. First blood ever shed was for atonement (Gen. 3:21)
 - b. Basis of remission under all dispensations (Lev. 17:11)
 - c. Redemption song of Eternity (Rev. 5:9)
3. Striking Comparison
 - a. In the beginning - Creation of heaven and earth
In the end - New heaven and earth
 - b. In the beginning - Satan enters to deceive
In the end - Satan cast out, no more deception
 - c. In the Beginning - Sin, pain, sorrow and death
In the end - No more death, sorrow, or crying
 - d. Beginning - Earth cursed
End - No more curse
 - e. Beginning - Tree of life with man driven away
End - Tree of life with man invited to eat
 - f. Beginning - Man hiding from God
End - God dwelling among men
 - g. Beginning - Paradise lost
End - Paradise regained
 - h. Beginning - Adam's marriage to bride, taken from his open side
End - Marriage of 2nd Adams to his Bride, the Church formed through the piercing of His side.

D. Progressive Development of Revelation

1. Old Testament
 - a. Pentateuch
 - (1) Genesis - Book of Origin
 - (2) Exodus - Redemption
 - (3) Leviticus - Atonement and Worship
 - (4) Numbers - Wonderings
 - (5) Deuteronomy - Service and Walk
2. New Testament
 - a. Gospels
 - (1) Matthew - Laws of future Kingdom
 - (2) Mark - Conditions of the Subjects
 - (3) Luke - Prince who is to be crowned King
 - (4) John - Cause of delay and necessary preparation
 - b. Epistles
 - (1) Paul - Theme - Faith
 - (2) James - Theme - works eternal evidence of faith
 - (3) Peter - Theme - hope, natural outcome of faith
 - (4) John - Theme - Love, Basis essential
 - (5) Jude - Theme - Growth of ungodliness and its effect
 - (6) Revelation - Consumation, or final finishing up

II. General Summary

- A. Introduction
 1. Sphere and Scope
 2. Two-fold purpose
 3. Importance
- B. Question of the Bible's Infallibility
 1. Common Attitudes (3)
 2. External Evidences (5)
 3. Internal Evidences (5)
 4. Conclusion
- C. Inspiration
 1. Common Theories (3)
 2. Tests and Checks

D. General

1. Attacks on the Pentateuch (2)
2. Canon of the Scripture
3. Recognition of Inspired Writings
4. Plan of Scripture