

The Doctrine of the Word of God

Of all the forms of the Word of God, the focus of our study in systematic theology is God's Word in written form, that is, the Bible, which tells us about and points us to the Word of God as a person, namely Jesus Christ, whom we do not now have present in bodily form on earth.

The five characteristics of Scripture we will be studying are as follows:

1. Authority
2. Inerrancy
3. Clarity
4. Necessity
5. Sufficiency

The Authority of the Scriptures

The authority of the Scriptures means that all the words in Scripture are God's words in such a way that to disbelieve or disobey any word of Scripture is to disbelieve or disobey God.¹

A. All the Words in Scripture are God's Words

1. This is what the Bible claims for itself

There are frequent claims in the Bible that all the words of Scripture are God's words. In the OT, this is frequently seen in the introductory phrase, "Thus says the LORD."

- In the world of the OT, this phrase would have been recognized as the identical to the phrase, "Thus says king...," which used to preface the edict of a king to his subjects, an edict that could not be challenged or questioned but that simply had to be obeyed.

¹ Grudem, *Systematic Theology*, 73.

- Thus, when the prophets say, “Thus says the LORD,” they are claiming to be messengers from the sovereign King, and that their words are thus the authoritative words of God Himself.
 - Therefore, to disbelieve or disobey anything a prophet says is to disbelieve or disobey God Himself.
 - ➔ Deut. 18:19; 1 Sam. 10:8; 13:13-14; 15:3, 23, etc.

In the NT, a number of passages indicate that all of the OT writings are declared to be God’s words.

- 2 Tim. 3:16-17 – “All Scripture is breathed out by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, equipped for every good work.”
 - The Greek word *graphē* (γραφή) most likely refers to the OT canon, for this is what it refers to in *every one* of its 51 uses in the NT.
 - ➔ This verse thus states in brief form what was evident in many passages in the OT: the OT Scriptures are regarded as God’s own Word in written form. For every² word of the OT, God is the one who spoke it (although He used human agents to write these words down).
- 2 Pet. 1:21 – speaking of the prophecies of Scripture (v.20), which means at least the OT Scriptures to which Peter encourages his readers to give careful attention (v.19), Peter says that none of these prophecies ever came by the “will” of man, but that “men carried along by the Holy Spirit spoke from God.”

²² Some liberals who deny the orthodox, evangelical understanding of the Scriptures try to translate the verse as follows: “Every word that God breathed out is profitable...” The problem, however, is that this leaves them in the driver’s seat to determine *which* Scriptures indeed God has breathed out, and which He hasn’t. Conveniently, this allows them to deny any text that doesn’t fit into their theology. Without getting into messy Greek syntax, their translation is a *very* unlikely rendering of the Greek. The simplest and best translation is what all evangelical translations render it: “All Scripture is breathed out by God...”

- It is not Peter's intention to deny completely human volition or personality in the writing of Scripture, but rather to say that the ultimate source of every prophecy was never a man's decision about what he wanted to write, but rather the Holy Spirit's action in the prophet's life, carried out in ways unspecified here.
 - ➔ With Paul, the apostle Peter affirms that all the prophecies of the OT (and in light of vv.19-20, probably including all the Scripture) are spoken from God. That is, they are God's words.
- In Matt. 19:5, Jesus attributes the words in Gen. 2:24 not to Moses or any other human author, but simply and clearly to God Himself.
- In Acts 1:16, the words of Psalms 69 and 109 are said to be words which "the Holy Spirit spoke" beforehand by the mouth of David.
- In Acts 2:16-17, in quoting "what was spoken by the prophet Joel" in Joel 2:28-32, Peter inserts "God declares," thus attributing Joel's words ultimately to God Himself.
- Many other passages could be cited³, but the pattern of attributing to God the words of OT Scripture should be very clear.

But if Paul meant only the OT writings when he spoke of "Scripture" in 2 Tim. 3:16, how can this verse apply to the NT writings as well?

- i. The apostles regarded their own writings as authoritative
 - 1 Cor. 14:37-38 – "If anyone thinks he is a prophet, or spiritual, he should acknowledge that the things I am writing to you *are a commandment of the Lord*. If anyone does not recognize this, he is not recognized."

³ E.g. Luke 1:70; 24:25; John 5:45-47; Acts 3:18, 21; 4:25; 13:47; 28:25; Rom. 1:2; 3:2; 9:17; 1 Cor. 9:8-10; Heb. 1:1-2, 6-7, etc.

- Despite what some liberals assert, 1 Cor. 7:12 also conveys Paul's understanding that his words were indeed inspired and thus authoritative.
 - "To the rest I say, not the Lord" simply means that the command Paul is giving the Corinthians is not a direct quotation from the teachings of Jesus Himself. Since Jesus did not explicitly teach about this in the Scriptures, the Spirit inspired Paul to give instruction for the church here.
 - Referring back to 1 Pet. 1:21, Peter declares that the "prophetic word" they have "more fully confirmed" is not merely a suggestion from an apostle, but rather a commandment from God, to which his readers "will do well to pay attention to as a lamp shining in a dark place" (v.19).
- ii. The apostles regarded the writings of other apostles as authoritative.
- In 2 Pet. 3:16, Peter shows not only an awareness of the existence of written letters from Paul, but also a clear willingness to classify "all of his [Paul's] letters with "other Scriptures."
 - When we recall that *graphē* (γραφῆ) always refers to "God-breathed Scriptures" in the OT, this is a powerful argument that all of Paul's letters were just as God-breathed – and thus authoritative – as the OT Scriptures.
 - In 1 Tim. 5:18, Paul quotes Jesus' words as found in Luke 10:7 and calls them "Scripture" (*graphē* [γραφῆ]).
 - Cf. John 2:22 – the "word" that Jesus had spoken is just as authoritative as the OT text of Psa. 69:9.

- Cf. John 20:9 – this can refer just as much to Jesus’ words as to a specific OT quotation (another one of John’s *double entendres*).
- Finally, indications of a similar view of the NT writings are found in John 14:26 and 16:13, where Jesus promised that the Holy Spirit would bring all the He had said to the disciples’ remembrance and would guide them into all the truth.
 - This indicates that a special superintending work of the Holy Spirit whereby the disciples would be able to remember and record without error all that Jesus had said.
 - ➔ Similar indications are also found in 2 Pet. 3:2; 1 Cor. 2:13; 1 Thes. 4:15; Rev. 22:18-19.

2. The Spirit convinces God’s people that the Scriptures are God’s Word

3. The Words of Scripture are self-attesting

B. Therefore to Disbelieve or Disobey Any Word of Scripture is to Disbelieve or Disobey God