

SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY



TYPES OF REVELATION

- General Revelation
- Special Revelation

GENERAL REVELATION

- Generally Available
- General Information

SPECIAL REVELATION

- God making Himself known with a clarity and fullness that surpasses general revelation.

INTRO TO SPECIAL REVELATION

- Jesus
- Scripture (The Bible)
- Particular Revelation

THE BIBLE

- 66 Books
- Over 40 Different Authors
- Written Over 1500 Years
- Originally Written in Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek

TRANSLATIONS AND INSPIRATION

“If we say that the Bible is verbally inspired, then does it mean that English translations of the Bible aren’t really the Word of God because their words aren’t verbally inspired? Is it only the Greek and Hebrew words that are inspired? I think this is right!”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

- None of The English Translations Are Inspired.
- There Can Be Bad Translations (ARE!)

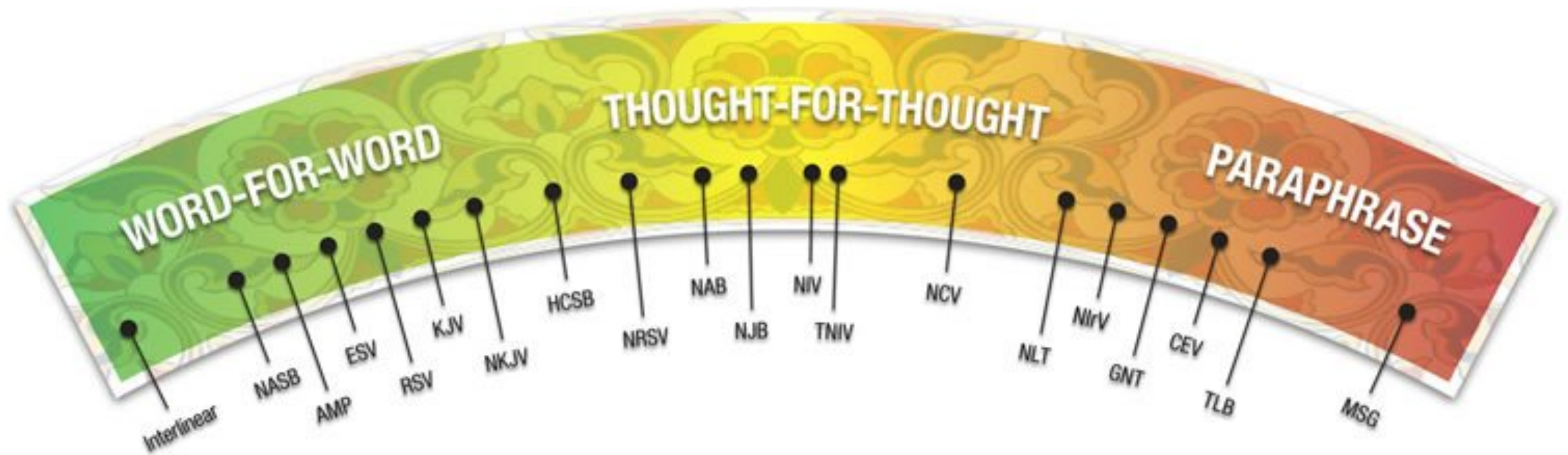
TRANSLATIONS?

- Just Because A Word or Passage Can Be Translated Does Not Mean The Full Meaning Is Being Conveyed.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION TYPES

- Interlinear
- Formal Equivalence (Word For Word)
- Intermediate
- Functional Equivalence
- Paraphrase
- Other

Types of Bible Translations



NASB - New American Standard Bible
AMP - Amplified Bible
ESV - English Standard Version
RSV - Revised Standard Version
KJV - King James Version
NKJV - New King James Version

HCSB - Holman Christian Standard Bible
NRSV - New Revised Standard Version
NAB - New American Bible
NJB - New Jerusalem Bible
NIV - New International Version
TNIV - Today's New International Version
NCV - New Century Version
NLT - New Living Translation

NirV - New International Reader's Version
GNT - Good News Translation
(also Good News Bible)
CEV - Contemporary English Version
TLB - The Living Bible
MSG - The Message

TRANSLATION-KJV

- King James Bible- Authorized Version
- 1611
- Originally included the Apocrypha
- Unicorns- Deuteronomy 33:17 (9 Instances)
- Translated from the Hebrew, Aramaic, & Greek manuscripts of the time.

“But we will not boast of things without our measure,
but according to the measure of the rule which God
hath distributed to us, a measure to reach even unto
you.”

2 CORINTHIANS 10:13

KJV

TRANSLATION- NIV

- New International Version- 1978, 2011
- Verbal equivalence with dynamic balance
- Biblica Hebraica and mix of NT manuscripts

“We, however, will not boast beyond proper limits, but will confine our boasting to the field God has assigned to us, a field that reaches even to you.”

2 CORINTHIANS 10:13

NIV

TRANSLATION-ESV

- English Standard Version- 1951, 2002
- Verbal Equivalence
- Revision of RSV

“But we will not boast beyond limits, but will boast only with regard to the area of influence God assigned to us, to reach even to you.”

2 CORINTHIANS 10:13

ESV

TRANSLATION- CSB

- Christian Standard Bible- 2004 (HCSB), 2016
- Verbal equivalence with dynamic balance
- Biblia Hebraica and Nestle Aland

“We, however, will not boast beyond measure but according to the measure of the area of ministry that God has assigned to us, which reaches even to you.”

2 CORINTHIANS 10:13

CSB

TRANSLATION- NLT

- New Living Translation- 1996; 2007
- Dynamic equivalence
- Biblia Hebraica, Nestle Aland, UBS Greek

“But we will not boast of authority we do not have. Our goal is to stay within the boundaries of God’s plan for us, and this plan includes our working there with you.”

2 CORINTHIANS 10:13

NLT

TRANSLATION- NASB

- New American Standard Bible- 1971;1995
- Scholarly Version
- Verbal Equivalence
- Biblia Hebraica, Nestle-Aland, Nestle Greek

“But we will not boast beyond our measure, but within the measure of the sphere which God apportioned to us as a measure, to reach even as far as you.”

2 CORINTHIANS 10:13

NASB

TRANSLATION- MESSAGE

- 1993;2001
- Written by Eugene Peterson
- Paraphrase
- Original Languages

“We aren’t making outrageous claims here. We’re sticking to the limits of what God has set for us. But there can be no question that those limits reach to and include you.”

2 CORINTHIANS 10:13

MSG

INERRANCY

- Just Because It Is Inspired, Does Not Mean It Is True.
- Inspired Words Could Be Composed Into False Statements.
- Words Are Not True or False, Sentences Are.

INERRANCY DEFINED

- Inerrancy Is A Function of The Authority of Scripture
- God Is Truthful, Faithful, and Can Be Trusted
- Therefore, God's Word Must Be To

CHICAGO STATEMENT DEFINES

“Holy Scripture, being God’s own Word, written by men prepared and superintended by His Spirit, is of infallible divine authority in all matters upon which it touches: it is to be believed, as God’s instruction, in all that it affirms: obeyed, as God’s command, in all that it requires: embraced, as God’s pledge, in all that it promises.”

CSBI DEFINES

“‘Infallible’ signifies the quality of neither misleading nor being misled and so safeguards in categorical terms the truth that Holy Scriptures are a sure, safe, and reliable rule and guide in all matters. Similarly, ‘inerrant’ signifies the quality of being free from all falsehood or mistake and so safeguards the truth that Holy Scripture is entirely true and trustworthy in all its assertions.”

SAYS VS TEACHES

- Difference Between Simple Words and Teachings
- It Is Not Inerrant In All It Says, But In All It Teaches
 - Ex. Mustard Seeds- Not Teaching Botany
- Inerrant In What It Means To Affirm, Assert, or Teach

LITERARY GENRES

- History
- Poetry
- Ancient Biography- Gospels
- Apocalyptic

SUMMARY

“We do want to affirm the biblical doctrine of inerrancy, but it is important that we understand it accurately or we may be pushed in the position of defending things and claiming things that the Scripture doesn't claim or doesn't force us to.”

CHICAGO STATEMENT SHORT STATEMENT

1. God, who is Himself Truth and speaks truth only, has inspired Holy Scripture in order thereby to reveal Himself to lost mankind through Jesus Christ as Creator and Lord, Redeemer and Judge. Holy Scripture is God's witness to Himself.

CHICAGO STATEMENT SHORT STATEMENT

2. Holy Scripture, being God's own Word, written by men prepared and superintended by His Spirit, is of infallible divine authority in all matters upon which it touches: it is to be believed, as God's instruction, in all that it affirms; obeyed, as God's command, in all that it requires; embraced, as God's pledge, in all that it promises.

CHICAGO STATEMENT SHORT STATEMENT

3. The Holy Spirit, Scripture's divine Author, both authenticates it to us by his inward witness and opens our minds to understand its meaning.

CHICAGO STATEMENT SHORT STATEMENT

4. Being wholly and verbally God-given, Scripture is without error or fault in all its teaching, no less in what it states about God's acts in creation, about the events of world history, and about its own literary origins under God, than in its witness to God's saving grace in individual lives.

CHICAGO STATEMENT SHORT STATEMENT

5. The authority of Scripture is inescapably impaired if this total divine inerrancy is in any way limited or disregarded, or made relative to a view of truth contrary to the Bible's own; and such lapses bring serious loss to both the individual and the Church.

INFALLIBILITY, INERRANCY, INTERPRETATION

Holy Scripture, as the inspired Word of God witnessing authoritatively to Jesus Christ, may properly be called infallible and inerrant. These negative terms have a special value, for they explicitly safeguard crucial positive truths.

INFALLIBILITY, INERRANCY, INTERPRETATION

Infallible signifies the quality of neither misleading nor being misled and so safeguards in categorical terms the truth that Holy Scripture is a sure, safe, and reliable rule and guide in all matters.

INFALLIBILITY, INERRANCY, INTERPRETATION

Similarly, inerrant signifies the quality of being free from all falsehood or mistake and so safeguards the truth that Holy Scripture is entirely true and trustworthy in all its assertions.

INFALLIBILITY, INERRANCY, INTERPRETATION

We affirm that canonical Scripture should always be interpreted on the basis that it is infallible and inerrant. However, in determining what the God-taught writer is asserting in each passage, we must pay the most careful attention to its claims and character as a human production. In inspiration, God utilized the culture and conventions of His penman's milieu, a milieu that God controls in His sovereign providence; it is misinterpretation to imagine otherwise.

CSBI ON GENRE

So history must be treated as history, poetry as poetry, hyperbole and metaphor as hyperbole and metaphor, generalization and approximation as what they are, and so forth. Differences between literary conventions in Bible times and in ours must also be observed: since, for instance, non-chronological narration and imprecise citation were conventional and acceptable and violated no expectations in those days.

CSBI ON GENRE

We must not regard these things as faults when we find them in Bible writers. When total precision of a particular kind was not expected nor aimed at, it is no error not to have achieved it. Scripture is inerrant, not in the sense of being absolutely precise by modern standards, but in the sense of making good its claims and achieving that measure of focused truth at which its authors aimed.

EXAMPLES

- Heaven and Hell
- Jude 9- Moses Body
- Geo-Centric?

CONCLUSIONS

“Scripture is authoritative and infallible and inerrant in all that it means to assert and to affirm and to teach. It is up to us to determine exactly what those affirmations and assertions are.”

NEXT WEEK

- Read:
 - Defenders 2-2- 7 & 8: Doctrine of Revelation, pg. 47-58 (Difficulties and Defense, Canonicity)

QUESTIONS?

