Biblical inspiration.
II. Internal Evidence of Biblical Inspiration
A of the Bible
Despite being written over centuries by various authors, the Bible demonstrates an extraordinary coherence in message and theme. How many authors? How many languages? How many Countries? How many subjects?
B. Fulfilled Prophecy
The Bible contains numerous prophecies that were fulfilled with remarkable (e.g., prophecies regarding Israel, the Messiah). Is 7:14 / Matt 1:22-23 and Is 53:3-5 and Matt 27:27-31
C. Self-Authentication of Scripture
The Bible bears witness to its own divine origin through its profound and internal See verses in Chapter 1 of the textbook
D. The Testimony of Jesus Christ
Jesus affirmed the divine authority and inspiration of the Scriptures (e.g., Matthew 5:17-18, John 10:35). Luke 24:44 He quotes the OT several time
III. External Evidence of Biblical Inspiration
A. Historical Accuracy
findings support the historical narratives of the Bible, lending credibility to its claims.
B. Manuscript Evidence
The abundance of ancient manuscripts and early copies of the Bible demonstrate its
preservation over time.

The textual consistency across	of manuscripts supports the	
C. The Influence of the Bible		
The lasting impact of the Bible onto its divine nature.	, culture, ethics, and points	
D. Testimony of Church History		
The early church's in the divine inspiration of Scripture provides external confirmation.		
Historical <u>writings</u> and the unanimous the recognition of the Bible as the inspired Word of G		
Theories Theories of Bible Inspiration		
Natural Inspiration		
Summary: This theory suggests that the Bible was inspired in the same way that any great literary work is inspired, by human, or The Bible is seen as a product of human effort, with no divine influence beyond the natural abilities of the authors.		
Why It's Incorrect:		
Mechanical Inspiration		
Summary: The theory holds that God directlyhuman authors, essentially bypassing their personality writers were mere scribes who wrote down God's example.	ties, reasoning, and intellect. The	
Why It's Incorrect:		

Dynamic Inspiration
Summary: This theory suggests that God inspired the <a allowed="" and="" and,="" bible="" but="" by="" controlled="" conveys="" directly="" exact="" express="" god's="" god.<="" href="authors" ideas="" in="" is="" not="" own="" style.="" th="" the="" their="" them="" these="" to="" truth,="" wording="" words="">
Why It's Incorrect
Partial Inspiration
Summary: According to this theory, only of the Bible are inspired, usually the spiritual or sections, while other parts (such as historical or scientific details) are considered fallible and not inspired.
Why It's Incorrect:
Conceptual Inspiration
Summary: This theory holds that the or ideas in the Bible are inspired, but the actual words are the result of the human authors' choice. The emphasis is on the divine inspiration of the message rather than the precise wording.
Why It's Incorrect:

Verbal Plenary Inspiration (Correct View)

Summary: Verbal plenary inspiration teaches that <u>every</u> word of the Bible is <u>inspired</u> by God (verbal) and that all parts of Scripture are equally inspired (plenary). It asserts that God worked through human authors, using their individual personalities and writing styles, while fully preserving the truth and authority of the message. Both the ideas and the words are inspired, ensuring that Scripture is without error in its original manuscripts.

Why It's Correct:

This view maintains that the Bible is fully trustworthy and authoritative, providing a firm foundation for doctrine, teaching, and practice. It also aligns with the Bible's own claims to divine inspiration (e.g., 2 Timothy 3:16, 2 Peter 1:20-21).

Jn 10:35

1 Pet 1:10-12

Is 55:10-11