

Inspiration

1. **2Tim 3:16** - What does “inspiration” mean ...

- a. In common usage today?
- b. In **2Tim 3:16**?

Note: Some object to the term “inspired men.” While that term does not occur in Scripture, if “inspired” is correctly defined (see definitions above), it is a scriptural concept.

- c. What four things are these Scriptures are profitable for?
- d. Based on **v17**, what summary result (“so that”) for “the man of God” (teacher of God’s Word)?

2. **2Pt 1:21; 1Co 2:10; Jn 16:13** - What enabled men, some “uneducated and untrained” in religious schools (**Ac 4:13**), and some who were from firmly entrenched in error even into their manhood (**Ac 26:9; Gal 1:13**), from different walks of life, different countries, and different times in history, to write (“Scriptures”) accurately things about God, His plan and purposes for man?

3. **1Co 2:13** (read **vv6-16**) - While God may have revealed His thoughts to these men, how can we have confidence they chose the right words to express them? (This is what is called “verbal inspiration.”)

Divine inspiration does not mean that the writer must forfeit his own style and vocabulary. They were not like puppets on the end of a string, or machines programmed like a computer. Luke, a physician used medical terms and mentioned particular things a physician would note; Mark used Latinisms, indicating he may have written for the Roman reader; Matthew chose to focus on things that would serve to convict the Jewish reader. Look for the characteristics of the writer as you study their letters.

4. **1Pt 1:10-12; 1Co 1:16** - What in these texts show that being “inspired” did not make the men themselves omniscient?

5. **Gal 2:11-14; 1Co 9:27** - How do these texts show inspiration did not make the writers above sin?

6. **Gen 3:4; 1Ki 13:18** - Is every statement you read in the Bible true?