Christ’s View Of The Scriptures

Intro: There have been many attacks against the Bible both by friend and foe alike. One of the most insidious attacks is the attack on the inspiration of the Scriptures. In Christianity we are to look to Christ as our example in all that we do. (John 13:15 “For I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you”; 1 Pet. 2:21 “For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps”). He should be our example in our view of the Scriptures. In view of this I want us to go through the New Testament and notice several passages concerning Christ view of the Scriptures.

I. Scriptures

A. Mat. 5:17-18 “Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. 18For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.”
   1. Some translations mistranslate abolish as destroy.
      a. Destroy embraces the idea of a lack of respect or disrespect.
      b. Jesus had complete respect for the law.
      c. Abolish carries the idea that it is no longer authoritative, while destroy would not necessarily carry that idea.
   2. In regard to inspiration, Jesus says the jot and tittle will not pass till all be fulfilled.
      a. These are the smallest markings in the Hebrew language, equivalent to our accent marks, or dots.
      b. Jesus believed in an inspiration of even the smallest letters of the Bible.
      c. Notice also the respect that Jesus viewed the Old Testament with.

B. Mat. 22:31-32 “But as touching the resurrection of the dead, have ye not read that which was spoken unto you by God, saying, 32I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob? God is not the God of the dead, but of the living.”
   1. Moses wrote this but God said it.
   2. Jesus whole argument rests on the tense of one verb in the Old Testament, and whether it is present tense or past tense.
   3. If every word of the Scriptures are not inspired, and the tense of every word, then Jesus argument is worthless.

C. John 10:34-35 “Jesus answered them, Is it not written in your law, I said, Ye are gods? 35If he called them gods, unto whom the word of God came, and the scripture cannot be broken;”
   1. Notice the progression of thoughts.
      a. That written in law (vs. 34)
      b. Is the word of God (vs. 35)
      c. Is the Scripture (vs. 35)
      d. It cannot be broken (vs. 35)
   2. The Scripture or writings are the Word of God.
   3. The Word of God is immutable (unchanging)
   4. The Word of God is infallible (has no mistakes).

D. John 12:48-50 “He that rejecteth me, and receiveth not my words, hath one that judgeth him: the word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day. 49For I have not spoken of myself; but the Father which
sent me, he gave me a commandment, what I should say, and what I should speak. And I know that his commandment is life everlasting; whatsoever I speak therefore, even as the Father said unto me, so I speak.”

1. The source of the word.
   a. Christ uses the Greek word ἐκ (ἐκ) meaning out from within, does not use ἀπό (ἀπό) meaning from the edge of.
   b. He shows the source of departure and thus, the one who originated the word is not himself but the Father.

2. Say and Speak (spoken).
   a. While in English they are the same they come from two Greek words.
      (1) Say comes from λέγω (λέγω, actually it is in the aorist form εἶπον εἶπον) and refers to the substance or contents of what is said.
      (2) Speak (spoken) comes from λαλέω (λαλέω) and refers to the sounds, pronunciation, inflection of the words—the form of what is uttered.
   b. Jesus says that the Father gave him the substance of what is said and the way in which to say it.

II. LET US LEARN:

A. Inspiration
   1. Jesus view embraces:
      a. Substance, contents, the doctrine or teaching (this is where the liberal stops)
      b. Individual words (to the words the accent marks, and tense used)
      c. The utterance itself (the pronunciation, inflection, the way the words are said, etc.)
   2. Our view should be like Christ, that not only the substance but also the individual words come from God.

B. Respect
   1. Jesus held a respect for the Scriptures.
   2. Do we respect them as we should?

C. Authoritative
   1. Jesus realized that the authority for anything we teach and do comes from the word of God.
   2. We must learn the lesson that our only authority is God’s word.

D. Immutable
   1. Jesus knew that God’s word could not be changed.
   2. We are living under the final revelation of God.
   3. Many times man tries to change God’s laws and word.

E. Inerrant
   1. Jesus also recognized that God’s word was correct in all that it said.
   2. We need that same realization.
   3. We often look to something else (philosophy, man made laws, etc.) for our guide.

F. Obedience
   1. Jesus saw the need to do all the law, to fulfill it.
   2. We must be obedient to His law.
G. **Eternal**
   1. Jesus said His words would not pass away.
   2. We will meet the Scriptures, even if we have rejected them.

H. **The standard of judgment**
   1. Jesus said the words that He spoke would judge us in the last day.
   2. We will be judged by what we do in this life, the standard will be the Scriptures.

**Conclusion:** While I am sure there are many other lessons that could be gleaned from the life of Jesus, we must realize that we will face the words of Christ in judgment and prepare now for that day.