

Study Guide and Discussion Questions for "How We Got the Bible" #1 - By Mike Wilson

Words for fill-in sentences are on the back page.

1. What fundamental messages of the Bible are of interest to mankind?
 - It claims to be the _____ of _____ with authority in the lives of _____ people.
 - It tells the origin of mankind, and gives _____ to life on earth, offering a happy, future _____ that is forever.
 - It instructs all people to _____ its teachings.

2. Why do people want to know where we got the Bible?
 - To see if they can _____ its message.
 - To gather _____ for its claims.
 - To disprove its _____.

3. Name two Bible scholars who risked their lives to translate the Bible into the languages of common people. _____

4. Name the popular English translation that pilgrims brought to America on the Mayflower? _____

5. What fundamental message of the Bible is either absolutely ridiculous or absolutely true? _____

6. Explain how God's communication through prophets and the written word can be likened to a parent stooping down to talk to a two-year-old child?

7. According to Hebrews 1:1-2, through whom did God deliver His message to people? Name two. _____

8. If God is the _____ and originator of a message, He can also be the _____ of the integrity of the completed message in book form.
9. If we believe God's will was to deliver a message in book form and that He had the power to oversee the process, then we have no problem looking for _____ to give evidence for the _____ of the process.
10. The message of the Bible is _____, a multi-volume work, bigger than a singular _____, and bigger than a unique _____ of any particular time and place.
11. The Bible's message is _____ because it applies to all people in spite of different centuries, continents, and personalities.
12. The Bible is composed of 27 _____ Testament books and 39 _____ Testament books.
13. The Bible was co- _____ by God and human messengers living on three different _____, over a time period of at least _____ years.
14. The Bible's unifying theme is _____. He is its central _____ point. He is the _____. Galatians 4:4
15. God prepared the world incrementally, to receive His message _____ by _____ until it was complete.
16. According to 2 Peter 1:3, God is the One we "go-to" for **everything** that _____.
17. God commissioned His _____ to die for our sins and be raised from the dead so that He could receive a kingdom and send the _____ _____ to the _____.

18. The apostles and _____ of the New Testament delivered God's word orally and in the written _____, so those writings became God's "go-to" source for **everything** that _____
_____. 2 Peter 1:3

19. What do these scriptures teach about **God's delivery system** for His message?

- John 14:26 _____
- Ephesians 3:4-5 _____
- 2 Timothy 3:16-17 _____

- Jude 3 _____

20. When God commissioned prophets to speak for Him, He didn't expect people to believe on _____ faith. He always provided _____.

21. Evidence to prove the claims of God's word came in the form of:

- Signs, wonders, _____, and _____ of the Holy Spirit (Hebrews 2:4)
- Predictive _____
- _____ testimony

22. Evidence was not to be evaluated based on _____, but by _____ standards of appraisal.

23. Find clues in the text of these Bible books that help us understand how careful the prophets were with God's word.

- Luke 1:1-4 _____
- Jeremiah 26:32 _____
- Isaiah 8:16 _____

24. Based on the theme of this lesson, if God has the power to create the world and sustain life on the earth throughout time, what else can He do?

25. Tests of Inclusion for any message that claims to be from God.

- It was written by a _____ of God.
- It was confirmed by an _____ of God.
- It harmonizes with prior _____ of God.
- It has the _____ of God.
- It is formally accepted by the _____ of God.

26. In Acts 26:22-26, Paul explained to King Agrippa the gospel of the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. What did he mean when he said this had "not been done in a corner"? _____

27. There is powerful evidence for the integrity of the Bible message as it has been _____ down through the ages to us today.

Words for fill-in the blank sentences:

Spirit	culmination	bit	Word
Word	feelings	gifts	eyewitness
miracles	transmitted	God	all
trust	purpose	life	obey
Son	Holy	prophet	revelations
claims	act	prophets	apostles
prophecy	evidence	blind	source
culture	evidence	guarantor	integrity
Old	clues	event	universal
authored	power	continents	bit
objective	cumulative	people	Jesus
fifteen hundred	New	focus	