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Everyday Bible Study

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Question One

God wrote the Bible. His authorship was through the power of the Holy Spirit (Gutierrez, Hulshof & Cartwright, 2016). God used human beings to record the divine authorship of the Holy Scriptures through enabling them to have direct eye witness accounts of important events such as the transfiguration of Jesus. God inspired the Bible through directing men to write the actual Biblical text through the guidance of the Holy Spirit (Gutierrez, Hulshof & Cartwright, 2016). This implies that every word written in the Bible was as a result of divine inspiration from the Creator. For instance, in the case of Matthew, he was able to write each word directly from God since the Holy Spirit was moving in him. When one declares that the Bible is inerrant, they mean that it is free from errors (Gutierrez, Hulshof & Cartwright, 2016). The inerrant nature of the Bible is attributable to the inspiration from God. It is true that God's character is free from all sorts of errors. Since God speaks the truth, it is justifiable to articulate that the Bible is free from errors due to the holiness it manifests in all the books of the scriptures. One can say that the Bible is inerrant because every word written in the Bible is a genuine reflection of truth. It acts as a medium for correcting, rebuking, and teaching people what they are supposed to do in light with God's holiness and inerrant character. It is also possible to articulate that the Holy Scriptures is inerrant because of its sacred nature. The sanctity of the Bible is reflected in nothing short of the truth in it. According to Gutierrez, Hulshof, and Cartwright (2016), in Psalms 19:7-10, the psalmist encapsulates the Bible as trustworthy, perfect, radiant, more desirable than golden items, reliable, pure, full of divine wisdom, and sweeter than honey that emanates directly from the honey combs.

Question Three

Christians understand that the modern Bible came from the Septuagint, a Greek adaptation of the Old Testament at around 300 B.C (Gutierrez, Hulshof & Cartwright, 2016). New Testament authors then started translating the Bible from the Greek language to the Jewish as well as the languages of the Gentiles. During the 4th Century, Jerome led an expansive translation of the Bible into Latin which was referred to as the Latin Vulgate (Gutierrez, Hulshof & Cartwright, 2016). Christians can proudly declare that they have the only word of God that reflects God's inspiration when the human authors recorded the accounts God gave them through the Holy Spirit's guidance. This is because despite the presence of numerous Biblical translations, the content is the same. The aim of the translations was to increase the readership of the Bible. If the Bible did not undergo several translations it could have been impossible for all the different ethnic speakers in the globe to understand the invaluable information. In 1382, John Wycliffe made a crucial move that advanced readership of the Bible when he led a group of Protestants to translate the Bible into English (Gutierrez, Hulshof & Cartwright, 2016). Wycliffe's translation utilized the Latin Vulgate. This acted as a trailblazer to other translations that followed many years after Wycliffe's pioneering English translation of the Bible. In 1611, Biblical scholars in England liaised with Cambridge and Oxford universities to publish the King James Version (KJV). The initial KJV has undergone numerous revisions which paved way for other translations such as the New International Version and the Revised Standards Version. Other versions involved extensive paraphrases with the aim of increasing the readability of the Bible.

References

Gutierrez, B., Hulshof, C. & Cartwright, J. (2016). *Everyday Bible Study*. NY: B&H Publishing

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