## **KNOW THE TRUTH**

## Lesson 1 - Authority & Revelation

Outline is drawn from pages 13-15 & 21-33 of Know the Truth - A Handbook of Christian Belief by Bruce Milne.

ΚE	Y C	ONCEPTS FROM THE INTRODUCTION					
l.	Introduction						
	Α.	Why is the study of doctrine so vital?					
		1. "Every Christian is a!					
		a) "Theology literally means 'the of God', or	'thought and				
		speech which issue from a of God' (1 Co	r. 1:5).'' (p. 13)				
		2. "Getting right is the key to getting everything	else right."				
		a) "Of course correct doctrine in itself is not enough; it is tragically	y possible to fail to				
		work God's truth out in obedience." (p. 1	4)				
		3. "Study of doctrine is an expression of the Lord	d with our minds.				
		(Matt.22:37)." (p. 14)					
		4. "Doctrine is vital because it is impossible finally to	Christ from the				
		truth which Scripture reveals concerning him." (p. 14)					
	В.	"Doctrine 'Do your best to present yourself to Go	od as one who				
		approved, a workmen who correctly handles the word of truth. "" (p	o. 14)				
KE	Y CC	ONCEPTS CONCERNING AUTHORITY					
l.	Authority						
	to be largely						
		by a prior decision, taken consciously or unconsc	ciously, about the				
		seat of religious" (p. 21)					
ΙΙ.		e Meaning of Authority					
	Α.	"Authority is the right or power to require" (p. 22	)				
	В.	"From the perspective of Christian faith, God has the	right and				
		power to require obedience because he is the Creator and Lord of ev	veryone." (p. 22)				
III.	The	e Source of Authority					
	A.	List the five inadequate sources of authority to which people often ap	peal (pg. 22-23):				
		1					
		2					
		3					
		4					
		5					
	В.	"The ultimate source of authority, however, is the	God himself, as he				
		is made known to us through the words of the Bible." (p. 24)					
	C.	The previous statement is based upon three essential truths (p. 24):					
		1. God has taken the					
		2. God has come to us himself, in person, in,	the God-man.				

3. Our knowledge of God comes through the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

## **KEY CONCEPTS CONCERNING REVELATION** (pg. 25-33)

l.	The	e Signifi	cance of Revelation				
	Α.	"Reve	lation means	something hidden, sc	that it may be seen and		
		knowr	n for what it is." (p. 25)				
	В.	"Biblic	al religion is a religion of	, a faith ba	sed on the claim that God		
			ome to us and has				
	C.			n is indispensable for two rea	sons":		
		1. "W	Ve are	." (p. 25)			
		a)	"The distinction is not	'' (p. 26)			
		b)	"The distinction in being in	volves a distinction in	"(p. 26)		
		2. We	e are	(p. 26)			
		a)	"Our need of revelation is	immeasurably	by our		
			sinfulness." (p. 26)				
		b)		ry aspect of our being, not le			
				reality.''	(p. 26)		
II.			ood of Revelation				
	Α.			n some form is overwhelming	·		
	_		•	that God made us for a pur			
	В.			o, even vaguely, that the Cre	_		
	<u> </u>			becomes overwhelming"	(p. 27)		
III.			Revelation royalation in	s the revolution of Cod made			
	A. " revelation is the revelation of God made to all people						
everywhere." (p. 27)  B. Forms of general revelation:							
	υ.		(p. 27)				
			(p. 27)	(p. 28)			
					(p.29)		
	C.			ot detached and objective I			
				and ongoing reality; God			
		himsel	f, humankind repeatedly	, obscuring	g and misusing the		
		revalu	ation (Rom. 1:21-28).'' (p. 29	?)			
	D.	The ef	fects of general revelation:				
		1. "It		podness of God." (p. 29)			
		2. It '	'renders us	before God." (p. 30)			
		a)		by God and therefor	re carries responsibility for		
			the lack of a true relations				
		b)		the end by the light and			
				of the same for everyone (Mo	att. 13:11, Luke 10:13)." (p.		
			30)				
		c)		nes that clearly that	_		
	_	<i></i>		all therefore incur guilt for the	-		
	E.			clearly that God has not left	nimselt without a		
			'' (p. 30)				

IV. Sp	ecial Revelation			
A.	"revelation denotes the ways God makes himself known with a			
	clarity and fulness which far surpasses general revelation."			
В.	Two forms of special revelation:			
	1. "The supreme form of God's self-disclosure was his becoming incarnate in the person			
	of (John 1:1, 14)." (p. 31)			
	2. The claim to record God's words to his creatures (John 10:35; Rom. 3:2; 2 Tim. 3:16)." (p. 31)			
C.	. "These forms cannot be" (p. 31)			
	"Even special revelation in Christ and scripture is not to bring us full and satisfactory knowledge of God, because of the moral limitations of humankind." (p. 32)			
E.	•			
	revelation and turn away from knowing him." (p. 32)			
F.	"To summarize, God's revelation has two major parts, a general revelation to all, chiefly			
	through nature and conscience, and special revelation in Jesus Christ and scripture.			
	Special revelation, however, needs a further subdivision; by some it is rejected, while			
	others receive it through the ministry of the Holy Spirit enabling them to believing Christ. In			
	this final case we may confidently speak of a true revelation, leading to a true			
	knowledge of God." (p. 32.)			
	κησωιοάθο οι σοά. (β. 02.)			
Notes	iscussion questions on page 24 and 33 of Know the Truth :			