

historical books. Then, on the other hand, there were various forms of organic inspiration, whereby the inspiring action of God coalesced with the mental processes -- inquiring, analytical, reflective, interpretative, applicatory -- of the teacher, seeking to distil and pass on knowledge of facts and right thoughts about them. This type of inspiration produced the historical books of both Testaments, the apostolic letters, and, in the Old Testament, the books of Proverbs and Ecclesiastes. There was, of course, nothing to prevent the same man being the medium at different times of different forms of divine inspiration, and it seems clear that all three were combined in the highest degree in the inspiration of our lord Himself. The importance of these observations lies in the fact that to recognize what form of inspiration each biblical passage displays is always the first essential for interpreting it soundly.

- (4) By L. Gaussen, F. L. Patton, and A. A. MacRae, mediated through the filter of the author of these Class Notes. (This is our working definition)

Inspiration is a supernatural act of the Holy Spirit by which He guided the writers of the books of sacred Scripture, so that their words should convey the thoughts He wished conveyed, should bear a proper relationship to the thoughts of the other books of Scripture, and should be kept free from error in thought, fact, doctrine, and judgment.

b. The Mode of Inspiration

- (1) The five basic modes of Inspiration that have been proposed are:
- (a) The Intuition Mode -- this view holds that Inspiration is simply that natural insight into religious things that is common to all human beings
  - (b) The Illumination Mode -- this view holds that Inspiration is spiritual exaltation of and insight common to all Christians