

Biblical Notes — 2 Timothy 3:16

16 – All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness;
(16. πᾶσα γραφὴ θεόπνευστος καὶ ὡφέλιμος πρὸς διδασκαλίαν, πρὸς ἐλεγμόν, πρὸς ἐπανόρθωσιν, πρὸς παιδείαν τὴν ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ)

“As applied to 2 Tim 3:16, this principle indicates that a predicate is certainly a valid—and perhaps the only—option. Hence, we translate the passage, “All/every scripture is inspired and profitable. . .”³⁷ In the least, our study suggests that the REB’s rendering “Every inspired scripture has its use” should probably be relegated (in our present state of knowledge) to the margin.” I would encourage you to read this article by Dan Wallace a textual critic....
https://bible.org/article/relation-font-facegreekqeovpneusto-grafhv-font-2-timothy-316#_ftn37

“One thing must be emphatically stated. The New Testament books did not become authoritative for the Church because they were formally included in a canonical list; on the contrary, the Church included them in her canon because she already regarded them as divinely inspired, recognizing their innate worth and generally apostolic authority, direct or indirect. The first ecclesiastical councils to classify the canonical books were both held in North Africa—at Hippo Regius in 393 and at Carthage in 397—but what these councils did was not to impose something new upon the Christian communities but to codify what was already the general practice of these communities.”

— F. F. Bruce, *The New Testament Documents: Are They Reliable?* Grand Rapids, Eerdmans, 1960, 27.

Test of Authorship:

1. Prophetic Authorship - For a book to be considered canonical, it must have been written by a prophet or apostle or by one who had a special relationship to such (Mark to Peter, Luke to Paul). Only those who had witnessed the events or had recorded eyewitness testimony could have their writings considered as Holy Scripture.
2. Witness of the Spirit - The appeal to the inner witness of the Holy Spirit was also made to aid the people in understanding which books belonged in the canon and which did not. Clark Pinnock writes: The Spirit did not reveal a list of inspired books, but left their recognition to a historical process in which He was active, God’s people learned to distinguish wheat from chaff, and gold from gravel, as He worked in their hearts (Clark Pinnock, *Biblical Revelation*, Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1973, p. 104).
3. Acceptance - The final test is the acceptance of the people of God. Jesus told His disciples: But the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in My name, He will teach you all things, and bring to your remembrance all things Which I said to you (John 14:26). We have the promise of Jesus that His disciples would be given total recall by the Holy Spirit of the things He said and did. These same disciples either wrote the New Testament books or had input into which works were accepted as Scripture. Any book that claimed canonical status, yet diverted from the truth of the life of Christ, would have been rejected by Jesus’ own disciples who were, eyewitnesses to the New Testament events. Thus the acceptance of God’s people is an important criterion for book to be considered canonical.

Website Reference: <https://www.blueletterbible.org/faq/canon.cfm>