

Sources of Revelation



Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition



Current Old Testament



- ✧ Genesis,
- ✧ Exodus,
- ✧ Leviticus,
- ✧ Numbers,
- ✧ Deuteronomy,
- ✧ Joshua,
- ✧ Judges,
- ✧ Ruth,
- ✧ 1 and 2 Samuel,
- ✧ 1 and 2 Kings,
- ✧ 1 and 2 Chronicles,
- ✧ Ezra and Nehemiah,
- ✧ Tobit,
- ✧ Judith, Esther,

- ✧ 1 and 2 Maccabees,
- ✧ Job,
- ✧ Psalms,
- ✧ Proverbs,
- ✧ Ecclesiastes,
- ✧ the Song of Songs,
- ✧ the Wisdom of Solomon,
- ✧ Sirach (Ecclesiasticus),
- ✧ Isaiah,
- ✧ Jeremiah,
- ✧ Lamentations,
- ✧ Baruch,
- ✧ Ezekiel,
- ✧ Daniel,

- ✧ Hosea,
- ✧ Joel,
- ✧ Amos,
- ✧ Obadiah,
- ✧ Jonah,
- ✧ Micah,
- ✧ Nahum,
- ✧ Habakkuk,
- ✧ Zephaniah,
- ✧ Haggai,
- ✧ Zachariah
- ✧ Malachi.



Unique to Roman Catholic and Orthodox Bibles



- ✧ Tobit
- ✧ Judith
- ✧ Additions to the Book of Esther
- ✧ Wisdom of Solomon
- ✧ Ecclesiasticus (or the Wisdom of Sirach)
- ✧ Baruch (including the Letter of Jeremiah)
- ✧ The Additions to the Book of Daniel: The Prayer of Azariah,
Song of the Three Jews, Susanna, Bel and the Dragon
- ✧ 1 Maccabees
- ✧ 2 Maccabees



✧ **These are the Deuterocanonical Books**

Unique to Orthodox but not Roman Catholic Bibles



- ✠ 1 Esdras
- ✠ Prayer of Manasseh
- ✠ Psalm 151
- ✠ 3 Maccabees
- ✠ 4 Maccabees (in the Appendix)



Sources of Revelation



The New Testament:
Jesus and the Early Church



New Testament Dates and Authorship

New Testament Books						
History	Letters					Prophecy
Matthew	Paul's				General	Revelation
	Early during missionary journeys	Later after arrest at Jerusalem			James	
Mark					Hebrews	
Luke	Galatians	First imprisonment	Release	Second imprisonment	Jude	
John	1 Thess. 2 Thess.	Colossians	1 Timothy Titus	2 Timothy	1 Peter 2 Peter	
	1 Cor. 2 Cor.	Ephesians			1 John 2 John 3 John	
Acts	Romans	Philippians				



New Testament Dates and Authorship

The Gospels	Range of Dates for Authorship
St. Mark	60 to 65 A.D.
St. Matthew	65 to 70 A.D.
St. Luke	65 to 75 A.D.
St. John	85 to 90 A.D.

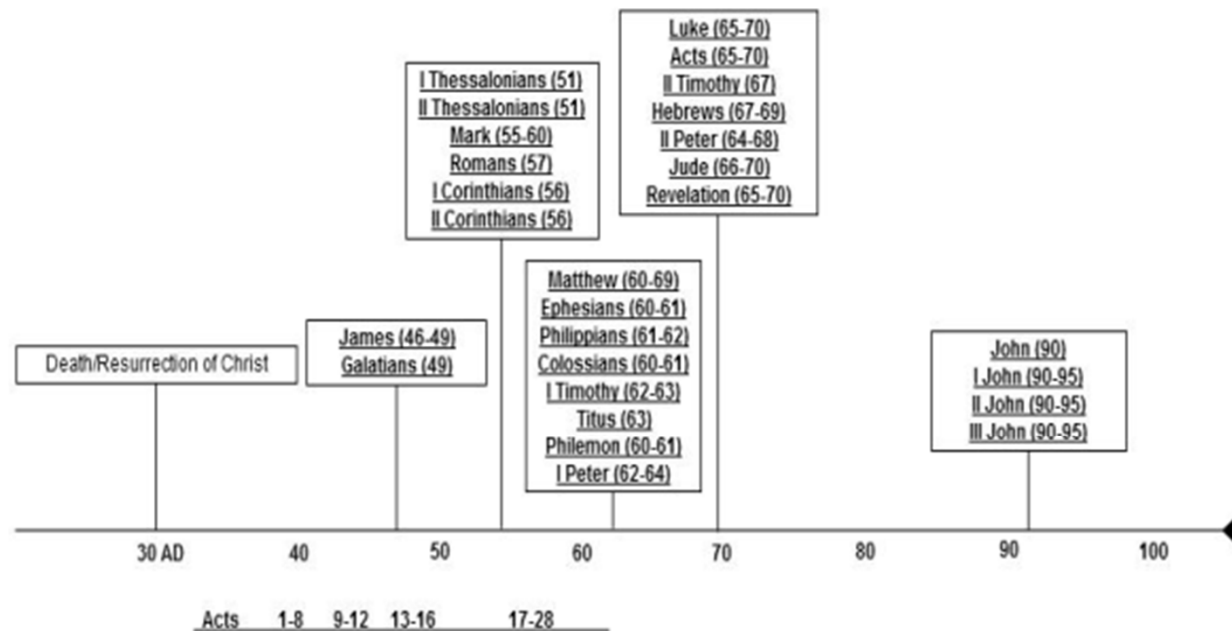


New Testament Dates and Authorship

Some of the Epistles	Range of Dates for Authorship
I Thessalonians (earliest)	50 to 51 A.D.
Galatians	51 to 53 A.D.
I Corinthians	55 A.D.
Romans	56 to 57 A.D.
I Timothy	63 to 65 A.D.
I Peter	63 to 65 A.D.
I John	85 to 93 A.D.
Revelation	90 to 95 A.D.



New Testament Dates and Authorship



New Testament Books Timeline
*Placement on timeline approximate

New Testament Dates and Authorship

The Gospels and Epistles were written:

- ✧ For a specific reason
- ✧ At a particular time
- ✧ To a specific group
- ✧ To perpetuate the teaching office of the apostles beyond their lifetime...



Canon of the Scripture



☞ Canon of Scripture

- ☞ ...is a list of texts (or “books”) which is regarded as authoritative **scripture** by the Church.
- ☞ The word "**canon**" comes from the Greek κανών, meaning “rule” or ‘measuring stick’
- ☞ There is no fixed Canon of the Old Testament.



Canon of the New Testament



∞ Measure for Canonicity

∞ Apostolicity

∞ Apostle

∞ Authentic Encounter with Jesus Christ

∞ Authenticity

∞ Doctrinal continuity



Canon of the New Testament



- ❧ First Canon - from days of the last Apostles
- ❧ Two well-defined bodies of sacred writings emerged
 - ❧ Evangelium
 - ❧ the firm, irreducible, universal minimum, and the nucleus of the first Canon
 - ❧ Gospel Accounts
 - ❧ Apostolicum
 - ❧ the Four Gospels
 - ❧ Thirteen Epistles of St. Paul



Canon of the New Testament



✧ Before 397 A.D.

✧ 140 A.D. – Heretic Marcion adopted his own canon

✧ Ten Epistles

✧ Gospel of Luke missing first two chapters

✧ Churches in the East reading disputed books

✧ Epistles of Clement and Barnabas

✧ Shepherd of Hermas

✧ 303 A.D. – Emperor Diocletian ordered the destruction of all Christian writings



Canon of the New Testament



- ❧ Before 397 A.D. - Three distinct classes of writings
 - ❧ The books “acknowledged” as Canonical
 - ❧ The books “disputed” or “controverted”
 - ❧ Epistle to the Hebrews
 - ❧ Epistles of St James, St Jude
 - ❧ 2nd Epistle of St Peter
 - ❧ 2nd and 3rd of St John
 - ❧ Apocalypse of St John
 - ❧ Books that were “forged” or “false”



Canon of the New Testament



- ❧ For over 300 years no single volume of New Testament writings
- ❧ Emperor Constantine – Collection in 332 A.D.
- ❧ Other Collections from St Athanasius, St Jerome, St Augustine, and many other great authorities
- ❧ Council of Carthage – 397 A.D.
 - ❧ Promoted by St. Augustine
 - ❧ First Clear and Undisputed Catalog of N.T. Books



Canon of the New Testament



✧ Gospels

✧ Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Acts

✧ Pauline Epistles

✧ Romans, 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 Thessalonians, 2 Thessalonians, 1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon

✧ Catholic Epistles

✧ Hebrews, James, 1 Peter, 2 Peter, 1 John, 2 John, 3 John, Jude,

✧ Revelation



New Testament Apocrypha



Apocryphal Acts

- ✠ The Acts of Andrew
- ✠ The Acts and Martyrdom of Andrew
- ✠ The Acts of Andrew and Matthew
- ✠ The Acts of Barnabas
- ✠ Martyrdom of Bartholomew
- ✠ The Acts of John
- ✠ The Mystery of the Cross-Excerpt from the Acts of John
- ✠ The Acts of John the Theologian
- ✠ The History of Joseph the Carpenter
- ✠ The Book of John Concerning the Death of Mary
- ✠ The Passing of Mary
- ✠ The Acts and Martyrdom of Matthew
- ✠ The Martyrdom of Matthew
- ✠ The Acts of Paul
- ✠ The Acts of Paul and Thecla
- ✠ The Acts of Peter
- ✠ The Acts of Peter and Andrew
- ✠ The Acts of Peter and Paul
- ✠ The Acts of Peter and the Twelve Apostles
- ✠ The Acts of Philip
- ✠ The Report of Pontius Pilate to

- ✠ Tiberius
- ✠ The Giving Up of Pontius Pilate
- ✠ The Death of Pilate
- ✠ The Acts of Thaddaeus
- ✠ The Acts of Thomas
- ✠ The Book of Thomas the Contender
- ✠ The Consummation of Thomas

Apocryphal Apocalypse

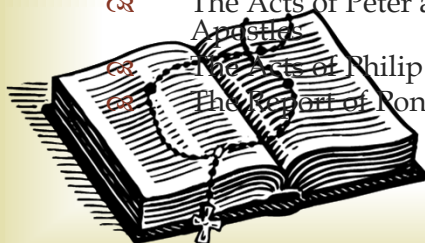
- ✠ The Apocalypse of Adam
- ✠ The Revelation of Esdras
- ✠ The First Apocalypse of James
- ✠ The Second Apocalypse of James
- ✠ The Revelation of John the Theologian
- ✠ The Revelation of Moses
- ✠ The Apocalypse of Paul
- ✠ Fragments-The Apocalypse of Paul
- ✠ The Revelation of Paul
- ✠ The Apocalypse of Peter
- ✠ The Vision of Paul
- ✠ The Revelation of Peter
- ✠ Fragments-The Apocalypse of Peter
- ✠ The Infancy Gospel of Thomas [Greek Text A]
- ✠ The Infancy Gospel of Thomas [Greek

Text B]

- ✠ The Infancy Gospel of Thomas [Latin Text]
- ✠ A 5th Century Compilation of the Thomas Texts

Apocryphal Gospels

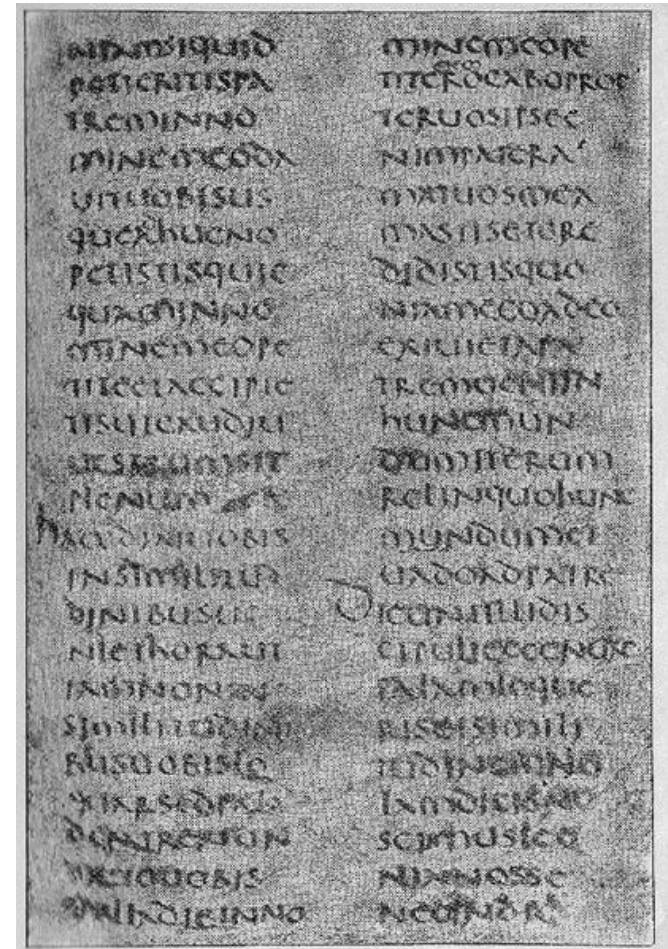
- ✠ An Arabic Infancy Gospel
- ✠ The Gospel of James
- ✠ The Gospel of the Nativity of Mary
- ✠ The Gospel of Mary
- ✠ The Gospel of Pseudo-Matthew
- ✠ The Gospel of Nicodemus
- ✠ The Gospel of Bartholomew
- ✠ The Gospel of Peter
- ✠ The Gospel of Thomas
- ✠ The Gospel of Philip
- ✠ The Gospel of the Lord [by Marcion]
- ✠ The Gospel of Judas



Vetus Latina (Old Latin)



- ✧ Latin Biblical texts before Jerome
- ✧ Standard Bible for Western Christians before the Vulgate
- ✧ No single Vetus Latina Bible
- ✧ Not written in “Old Latin”



Early Manuscripts



Papyrus 46

Ro 5-6,8-16; 1 Co; 2 Co; Gal; Eph; Php; Col; 1 Th; Heb

Latin Vulgate



- ☞ Mostly the work of St. Jerome
- ☞ 382-405 AD
- ☞ The Council of Trent in 1545: Vulgate was the only acceptable version of the had to be used by translators as the key source.



Early Vernacular Translations



- ❧ The Catholic Church did not officially oppose vernacular translations.
- ❧ What the Church did oppose is corruption of the text
- ❧ Popular translations of the Bible and Gospels

- Spanish
- Italian
- Danish
- French
- Norwegian

- Polish
- Bohemian
- Hungarian

for the Catholics before the
days of printing



Early Anglo-Saxon Translations



- ❧ Caedmon, a monk of Whitby,
- ❧ Venerable Bede, a monk of Jarrow, Eighth Century
- ❧ Eadhelm, Bishop of Sherborne; of Guthlac, a hermit near Peterborough;
- ❧ Egbert, Bishop of Holy Island
- ❧ King Alfred the Great
- ❧ Aelfric, Archbishop of Canterbury
- ❧ Book of Durham
- ❧ Rushworth Gloss and others



Early Anglo-Saxon Translations



- ❧ John Trevisa translated them into English
 - ❧ C. 1360 A.D.
 - ❧ During the reign of Richard II
- ❧ Many other English Bibles also in written hand
- ❧ John Foxe, English Historian and Martyrologist (Protestant)
 - ❧ “If histories be well examined, we shall find, both before the Conquest and after, as well before John Wycliff was born as since, the whole body of Scripture by sundry men translated into our country tongue.”



Early Anglo-Saxon Translations



✠ Mr. Karl Pearson (*Academy*, August, 1885), who says:
“...in the 15th century it Catholic Church certainly did not hold back the Bible from the folk: and it gave them in the vernacular a long series of devotional works which for language and religious sentiment have never been surpassed. Indeed, we are inclined to think it made a mistake in allowing the masses such ready access to the Bible.”



Early Anglo-Saxon Translations



- ❧ 104 editions of the Bible in Latin
- ❧ 9 before the birth of Luther in the German language
- ❧ 27 in German before Luther's Bible
- ❧ 40 editions of the Bible in Italian before the first Protestant version appeared,
 - ❧ 25 of these were in the Italian language before 1500
- ❧ 18 editions in French before 1547
- ❧ Spain began to publish editions in the same year, and issued Bibles with the full approval of the Spanish Inquisition (of course one can hardly expect Protestants to believe this). In
- ❧ Hungary by the year 1456
- ❧ Bohemia by the year 1478
- ❧ Flanders before 1500, and
- ❧ In other lands we know that editions of the Sacred Scriptures had been given to the people.



Early Anglo-Saxon Translations



✠ In all, 626 editions of the Bible, in which 198 were in the language of the laity, had issued from the press, with the sanction and at the instance of the Church, in the countries where she reigned supreme, before the first Protestant version of the Scriptures was sent forth into the world!



John Wycliffe



- ❧ Born 1320
- ❧ Priest, Theologian, Lecturer at Oxford
- ❧ Began to oppose the Church not only in matters of policy
- ❧ Accused of preaching novel and uncommon doctrines
 - ❧ Predestination (Calvinism)
 - ❧ Disputed transubstantiation
- ❧ Held strong beliefs not endorsed by the Church
 - ❧ Secularization of Ecclesiastical Properties
 - ❧ Attacked Religious Orders
- ❧ Wycliffe's Bible – conformed to his personal teaching



First Printed Bible



❧ First Printed Bible

- ❧ 1450 the art of printing was discovered
- ❧ John Gooseflesh, (a German)
- ❧ In 1456 the first book ever printed
 - ❧ A Bible
 - ❧ Known as the Mazarin Bible, after Cardinal Mazarin.



William Tyndale



- ❧ Born 1484
- ❧ Graduated from Oxford and ordained a priest
- ❧ Became fixated with having the Bible printed in England
- ❧ Like Wycliffe, stood against Church teachings
 - ❧ Condemned the invocation of the saints
 - ❧ Advocated justification by faith alone
 - ❧ Taught “soul sleep” between death and resurrection of the body



William Tyndale



Three additional reasons his Bible project was condemned:

1. He possessed no qualifications for the task.
2. This initiative was being on without authorization.
3. There was no pressing need for this English Bible



English Bibles Galore



- ❧ Under Henry VIII, multiple versions were printed.
 - ❧ Coverdale Bible - 1535
 - ❧ Matthew's or Roger's Bible - 1537
 - ❧ Taverner Bible - 1539
 - ❧ Great Bible - 1539
 - ❧ Whittingham's Bible - 1557
 - ❧ The Geneva Bible - 1560
 - ❧ The King James Bible (Authorized Version) - 1611



English Bibles - Catholic



- ❧ Development of Catholic Bibles in English
 - ❧ Catholic New Testament – 1582 (at Rheims, France)
 - ❧ Old Testament added – 1609 (at Douai, France)
Called “The Douai Bible”
- ❧ Douai-Rheims Bible – 1609/1610 (2 Volumes)
- ❧ Knox Bible – 1945
 - ❧ From old Vulgate not Greek and Hebrew
 - ❧ Many translation problems



English Bibles - Catholic



- ✠ Revised Standard Version/Catholic Edition - 1966
- ✠ Jerusalem Bible 1966
- ✠ New American Bible - 1970



English Bibles – Protestant

(only a partial list)



- ❧ American Standard – 1901
- ❧ The Living Bible - 1971
- ❧ New American Standard – 1971, 1995
- ❧ New International Version – 1978, 1984, 2011
- ❧ New King James Version - 1982
- ❧ Good News for Modern Man – 1976, 1992
- ❧ The English Standard Version - 2001



Three Types of Translations



∞ Formal Equivalence

∞ Goal: Preserve exact meaning of words and phrases

∞ Translations can sound wordy or sometimes obscure

∞ Dynamic Equivalence

∞ Goal: Preserve meaning of the original text

∞ More readable but can lose importance of key words

∞ Paraphrase

∞ Thoughts expressed in modern terms

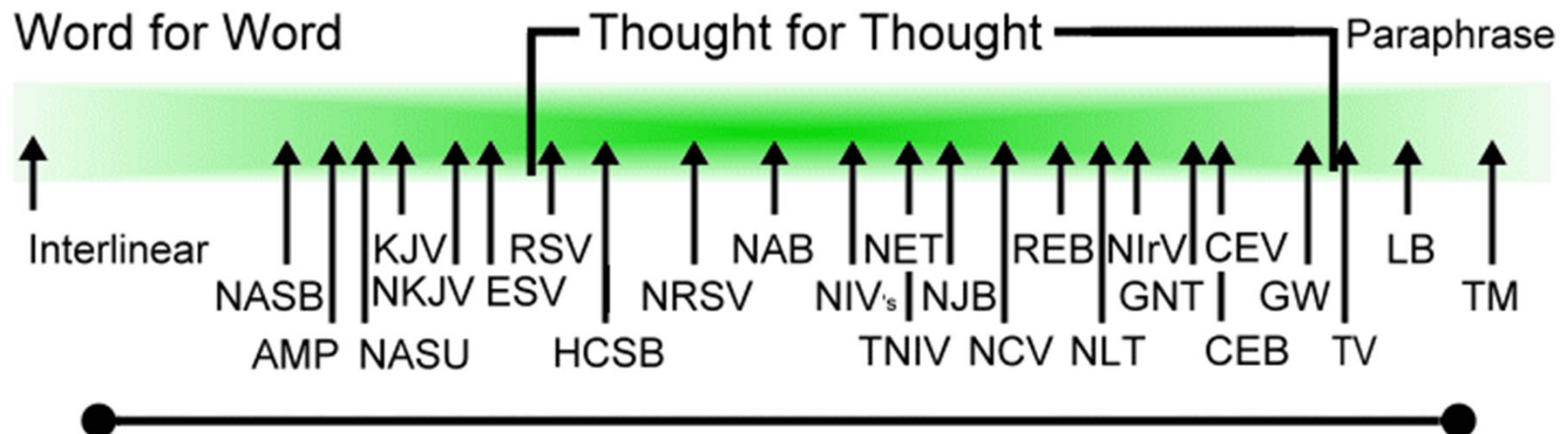


Three Types of Translations



Most translations fall somewhere in between two extremes

English Bible Translation Comparison



Sources of Revelation



Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition

