

Sources of Revelation



Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition



Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition



∞ Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition together form
the Word of God for the Church



Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition



✠ Catechism of the Catholic Church – para. 80

✠ "Sacred Tradition and Sacred Scripture, then, are bound closely together, and communicate one with the other. For both of them, flowing out from the same divine well-spring, come together in some fashion to form one thing, and move towards the same goal."⁴⁰ Each of them makes present and fruitful in the Church the mystery of Christ, who promised to remain with his own "always, to the close of the age."



Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition



✧ Catechism of the Catholic Church – para. 81

✧ "Sacred Scripture is the speech of God as it is put down in writing under the breath of the Holy Spirit."

✧ "And [Holy] Tradition transmits in its entirety the Word of God which has been entrusted to the apostles by Christ the Lord and the Holy Spirit. It transmits it to the successors of the apostles so that, enlightened by the Spirit of truth, they may faithfully preserve, expound and spread it abroad by their preaching."



Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition

- ✠ Tradition: Communion in Time – Pope Benedict XVI
 - ✠ *The Church's apostolic Tradition consists in this transmission of the good of salvation, which makes of the Christian community the permanent actualization, with the force of the Spirit, of the original communion.*
 - ✠ *It is called thus because it was born from the testimony of the apostles and of the community of the disciples in the early years...*



Dei Verbum

Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation



✠ In His goodness and wisdom God chose to reveal Himself and to make known to us the hidden purpose of His will by which through Christ, the Word made flesh, man might in the Holy Spirit have access to the Father and come to share in the divine nature. (¶2)



Dei Verbum

Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation



- ✠ Sacred theology rests on the written word of God, together with sacred tradition, as its primary and perpetual foundation...
- ✠ By the same word of Scripture the ministry of the word also, that is, pastoral preaching, catechetics and all Christian instruction, in which the liturgical homily must hold the foremost place, is nourished in a healthy way and flourishes in a holy way. (¶24)



Dei Verbum

Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation



✠ For this reason Jesus perfected revelation by fulfilling it through his whole work of making Himself present and manifesting Himself: through His words and deeds, His signs and wonders, but especially through His death and glorious resurrection from the dead and final sending of the Spirit of truth. (¶4)



Dei Verbum

Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation



✠ Through divine revelation, God chose to show forth and communicate Himself and the eternal decisions of His will regarding the salvation of men. That is to say, He chose to share with them those divine treasures which totally transcend the understanding of the human mind. (¶6)



Dei Verbum

Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation



✠ For in the sacred books, the Father who is in heaven meets His children with great love and speaks with them; and the force and power in the word of God is so great that it stands as the support and energy of the Church, the strength of faith for her sons, the food of the soul, the pure and everlasting source of spiritual life. (¶21)



St. Jerome

Comment on Sacred Scripture



*Ignorance of the Scriptures
is ignorance of Christ.*



The Early Church



- ❧ In the beginning the Church was One
 - ❧ It was the Universal Church
 - ❧ Word “Catholic” = “According to the Whole”
 - ❧ St. Vincent of Lerins
 - ❧ *quod ubique, quod semper, quod ab omnibus:*
 - ❧ that which has been believed in the Church "everywhere, always, by everyone."
 - ❧ Creed –
 - ❧ One,
 - ❧ Holy,
 - ❧ Catholic,
 - ❧ Apostolic



Portrait of the Early Church



Acts 2:42 – “And they continued steadfastly in the
✧ apostles’ doctrine and
✧ (the apostles’)fellowship,
✧ in the breaking of bread,
✧ and in prayers.”

Acts 2:43–47 – The Church in Action



Oral Tradition in the Early Church

❧ Example – I Corinthians 11:23f

❧ For I received from the Lord that which I also delivered to you:

❧ *that the Lord Jesus on the same night in which He was betrayed took bread;*

❧ *and when He had given thanks, He broke it and said, "Take, eat; this is My body which is broken for you; do this in remembrance of Me."*

❧ *In the same manner He also took the cup after supper, saying, "This cup is the new covenant in My blood."*

❧ *This do, as often as you drink it, in remembrance of Me."*



Early Manuscripts



- ❧ Original manuscripts written on Papyrus
 - ❧ Made from pith of the papyrus plant
 - ❧ Very frail and brittle
 - ❧ Not made to last to any great age
- ❧ 300 years of persecution
 - ❧ All sacred objects and writings were burned
- ❧ Multiple copies in existence, no need for originals



Early Manuscripts



✧ Writing Utensils

- ✧ Hollow reed sharpened to a point
- ✧ Ink - soot or lampblack or burnt shavings of ivory, mixed with gum or winelees (residue) or alum

✧ Papyrus was rolled on two wooden dowels



Early Manuscripts



Copying

- ✧ All copying was done by hand
- ✧ Papyrus was replaced by parchment and vellum
- ✧ Some minor errors can be found in some copies
- ✧ Later – copying was done by Monks and clergy
 - ✧ Great care was taken in copying and proofing
 - ✧ Copies were used until they fell apart



Early Manuscripts



- ✧ Often written in three or four columns
- ✧ Two styles of writing
 - ✧ Uncial
 - ✧ All capital letters
 - ✧ No spaces between words
 - ✧ Cursive
 - ✧ Much different from today
 - ✧ No chapter or verse numbers
 - ✧ No headings for sections



Greek Texts



- ✧ Main Greek Translation Texts (Today)
 - ✧ Textus Receptus – early Reformation, KJV
 - ✧ Majority text – more modern translations
 - ✧ Novum Testamentum Graece – critical text (eclectic)



Muratorian Canon Fragment



- ✧ Oldest list of the Books of the New Testament
- ✧ 85 lines
- ✧ 7th Century Latin Manuscript



Sources of Revelation



The Old Testament:
The Hebrew Bible



Canon of the Old Testament



- ❧ The Hebrew Canon

- ❧ The Septuagint

 - ❧ LXX – Stands for 70 Translators

 - ❧ Begun in 280 – 250 B.C.

 - ❧ Written in Greek instead of Hebrew

 - ❧ Added additional books

 - ❧ Bible of the Jews dispersed into other countries

 - ❧ Greek became standard language

 - ❧ Bible for Christians of the 1st Century



Layout of the Old Testament



⌘ Penteteuch (The Torah)

⌘ Genesis

⌘ Exodus

⌘ Leviticus

⌘ Numbers

⌘ Deuteronomy



Layout of the Old Testament



❧ Historical Books

❧ 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



Layout of the Old Testament



Wisdom Books

Job

Psalms

Proverbs

Ecclesiastes

The Song of Songs

the Wisdom of
Solomon

Sirach
(Ecclesiasticus)



Layout of the Old Testament



❧ Prophetic Books

❧ Isaiah

❧ Jeremiah

❧ Lamentations

❧ Baruch

❧ Ezekiel

❧ Daniel

❧ Hosea

❧ Joel

❧ Amos

❧ Obadiah

❧ Jonah

❧ Micah

❧ Nahum

❧ Habakkuk

❧ Zephaniah

❧ Haggai

❧ Zachariah

❧ Malachi



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.



Hebrew Scripture



Hebrew Scripture

 The Israel Museum, Jerusalem, The Great Isaiah Scroll

[Terms of use](#) 



Col IV - Is.3:24-5:14

Col III - Is.2:21-3:24

Col II - Is.1:26-2:21

Col I - Is.1:1-26

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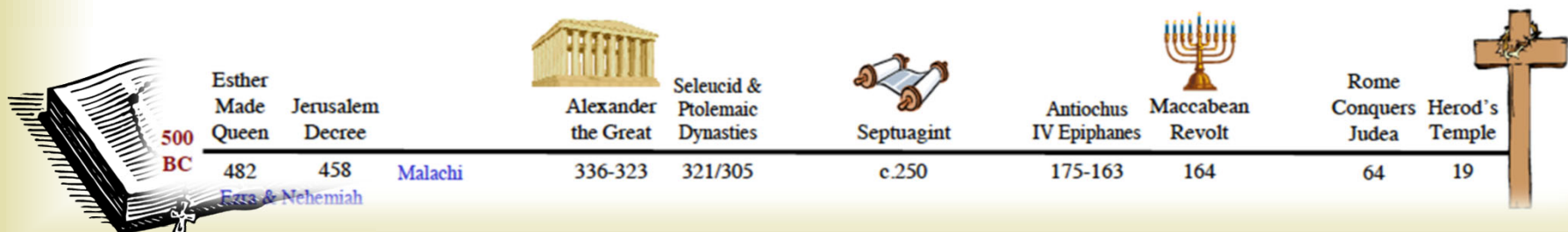
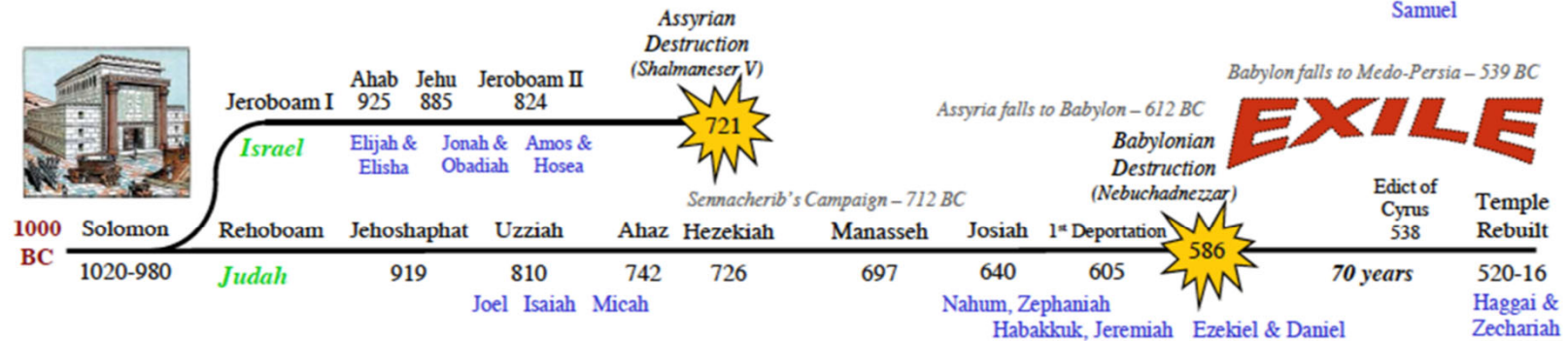
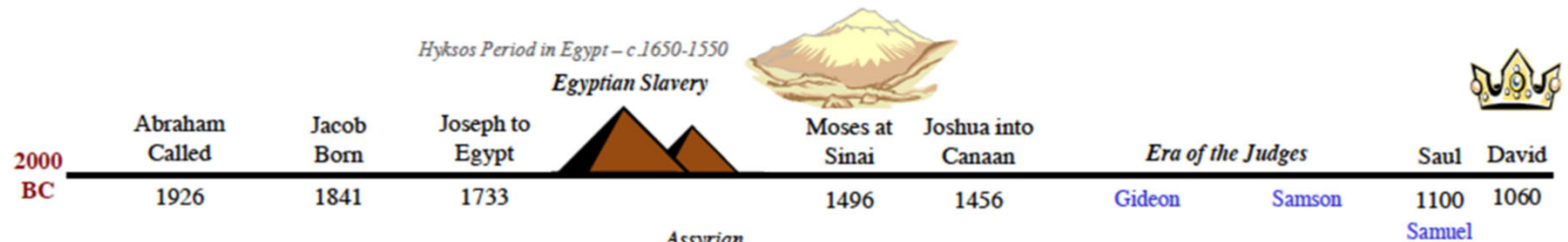
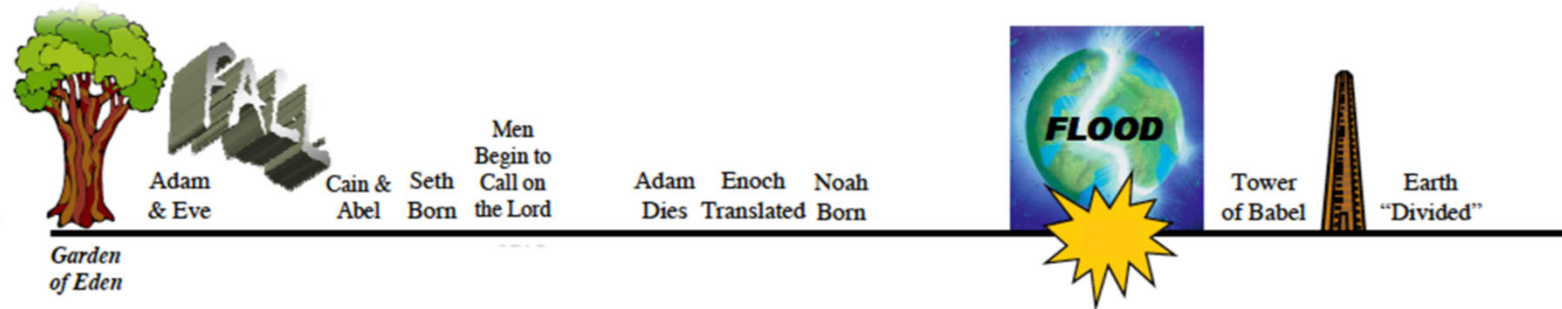
Hebrew Scripture

כז-כח
ישעיה
צוהה על-הנין בחוצות ערב כל-שמה נלה
נשאר בעיר שמה ושמה יכתשער: כי כה יהיה
בתוך העמים בנקף וית כעיללת אם-כלה בציר
קולם ירנו בגאון יהיה צהלו מים: על-כן בארי
באני הים שם יהיה אלהי ישראל:
הארץ ומרת שמוענו צבי לצדיק ואמר רוי-לי
בגדים בגדו ובגד בגדים בגדו: פחד ופחת ופ
הארץ: והיה הים מקול הפחד יפל אל-הפחת
הפחת ילכד בפח כיי-ארבות ממרום גפתחו
ארץ: רעה התרעעה הארץ פור התפוררה ארץ
ארץ: נוע תנוע ארץ בשכור והתנוודה במלונ
בשעה ונפלה ולא-תסוף קום:
ההוא יפקד יהיה על-צבא המרום במרום ועל
על-האדמה: ואספו אספה אסיר על-בור ו
ומרב ימים יפקדו: וחפרה הלבנה ובושה החמד
צבאות בחר ציון ובירושלם ונגד וקניו כבוד:
יהיה אלהי אתה ארוממך אודה שמה די

כז-כח
ישעיה
אמר ים מעוז הים לאמר לא-תלתי ולא-ילדתי
ונרים רוממתי בתולות: כאשר-שמע למצרים
ר: עברו פרשישה הילילו ישבי אי: הונאת
י-קדם קדמתה וכליה רגליה מרחוק לגור: מי
המעטרה אשר סחריה שרים בנעניה נכבדי-
ויעצה לחלל גאון כל-צבי להקל כל-נכבדי-
ה כואר בת-תרשיש אין מוח עוד: ידו נטה
מלכות יהיה צנה אל-בנען לשמר מעניה:
עוד לעלו המעשקה בתולת בת-צידון כתיים
לא-יגות לד: הן ארץ בשדים זה העם לא
ציים הקימו בחיניו עוררו ארמנותיה שמה
זית תרשיש כי שדר מעובד:
ונשבת צל שבעים שנה בימי מלך אחד
זה לצר בשירת חוניה: קחי כנור סבי עיר
נגן תרבי-שיר למען תזכרי: והיה מקץ ו
זה את-ציר ושבה לאתנה ונתה את-כל-
עני האדמה: והיה סחרה ואתנה קדש



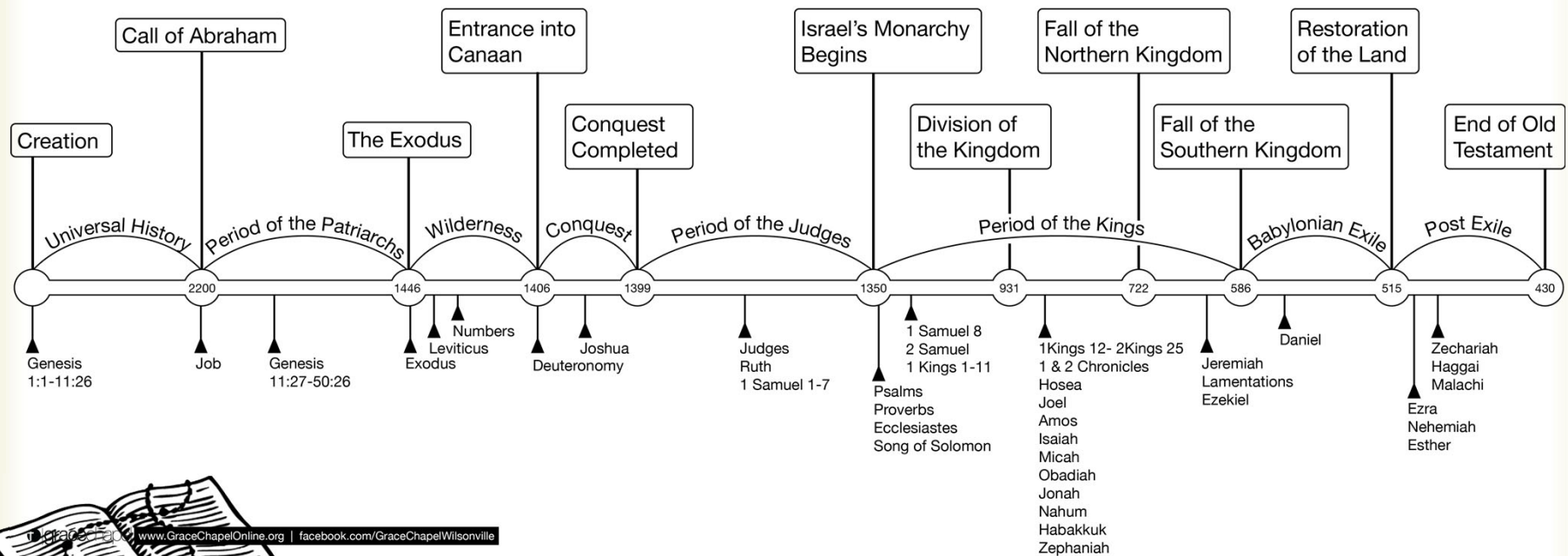
Timeline of the Old Testament



Timeline of the Old Testament



OLD TESTAMENT TIMELINE



Sources of Revelation



Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition

