

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **Relationship between the Old and New Testaments.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Relationship between the Old and New Testaments

- **Old Testament:**

- **The old covenant relationship between God and man.**
- **It foretold of the coming of Jesus Christ and paved the way for the atoning sacrifice on the cross.**

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## Relationship between the Old and New Testaments

- **New Testament:**
  - **The fulfillment of this covenant that God had made.**
  - **Jesus came into the world to fulfill the promises that were previously made.**

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## Relationship between the Old and New Testaments

- **The New Testament does not replace or make null the Old.**
- **They are both authoritative Scripture of God's Word to mankind.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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- Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament
- **For the early Christians the Old Testament was of course already finished.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- For the early Christians the Old Testament was of course already finished.
- **The time of the prophets had ended around 430 B.C. with Malachi being the last prophet called by God.**





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Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- **The Jewish scribes compiled the various writings of Moses and the Prophets together into what was called the Hebrew Bible or the Tanakh.**



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## Tanakh

**This word was formed by the first Hebrew letter for the 3 divisions of the Old Testament.**

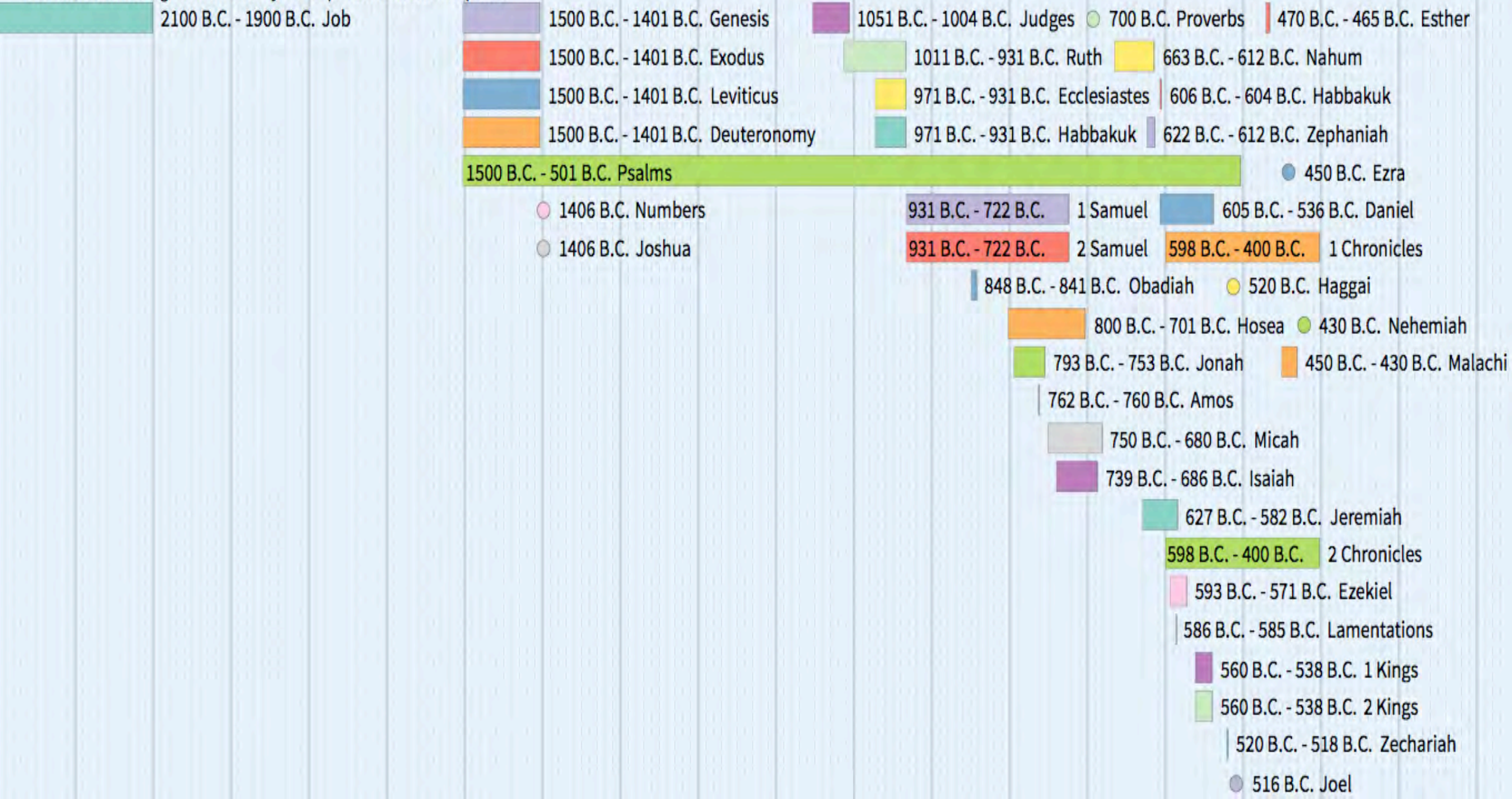
- **Torah – First 5 books of the Bible (Gen-Deut)**
- **Nevi'im – Prophets (Isaiah, Jeremiah, Amos...)**
- **Ketuvim – Writings (Proverbs, Job, Psalms...)**

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Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- **Old Testament Books timeline:**



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Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- **The Greek speaking Hellenistic Jews called them “ta biblia” or “the books”.**

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Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- **It was divided into 3 Sections: Torah – Prophets (Nev'im) – Writings (Ketuvim)**

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Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- **The early Christians began calling it the “Old Testament” in the first couple of centuries A.D.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- The early Christians began calling it the “Old Testament” in the first couple of centuries A.D.
- **There is not an exact date but the early Christian writers like Origen (who lived in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century) referred to it in his writings.**



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Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- **The Jews and the early Christians did not question the authority or the canonization of the Hebrew Old Testament.**

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## Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- The Jews and the early Christians did not question the authority or the canonization of the Hebrew Old Testament.
- **Neither did they question what books were considered inspired. They accepted all 39 books as we do today however they counted them differently and reported 24.**

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## Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- **In the Tanakh (Old Testament) they combined several of them together.**
- **Samuel, Kings and Chronicles were not separated into 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>.**
- **Ezra & Nehemiah were one.**
- **The minor prophets were combined and known as “The twelve”.**

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Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- **The Apocrypha (more on this later) were never part of the Hebrew Old Testament. They were introduced later in the Greek translation called the Septuagint.**

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Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- **They did not question the original Hebrew writings because they had complete faith and confidence in God. They were witnesses to all that God had done and they had the prophets who God used as a proxy to convey His Word.**

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Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- **They early Christians in the Ante-Nicene (AD 70-312) era also had no trouble accepting the Old Testament.**
- **It was vouched for by the apostles and Jesus Christ.**

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## Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- **Luke 24:44**

- **“Then He told them, “These are My words that I spoke to you while I was still with you—that everything written about Me in the Law of Moses, and the Prophets, and the Psalms must be fulfilled.”**

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***“...that everything written about Me in the Law of Moses, and the Prophets, and the Psalms...”***

- **We see Jesus referring to the three sections of the Tanakh**
  - **Law of Moses = Torah**
  - **Prophets = Prophets**
  - **Psalms = Writings**



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Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- **The Apostles quoted the Old Testament in numerous passages all throughout their letters.**
- **They did generally quote from the Greek (Septuagint)**

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Early Christian perspective of the Old Testament

- **For the early Christian they were confident that the Old Testament was the authoritative and inspired Word of God.**

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## **The origins of the Old Testament**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## The origins of the Old Testament

- **The Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew.**
- **It was the language of the ancient Israelites.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## The origins of the Old Testament

- **While 99.9% Hebrew a few passages were written in Aramaic (Genesis 31:47; Ezra 4:8-6:18; 7:12-26; Jeremiah 10:11)**

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The origins of the Old Testament

- **The Hebrew alphabet in its ancient form consists of 22 characters which were ALL consonants written from right to left.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## The origins of the Old Testament

- The Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew.
- The Hebrew alphabet in its ancient form consists of 22 characters which were ALL consonants written from right to left.
- **Vowels were later added but not until 500 A.D.**

# Ancient Semitic/Hebrew

Early	Middle	Late	Name	Picture	Meaning	Sound
			El	Ox head	Strong, Power, Leader	ah, eh
			Bet	Tent floorplan	Family, House, In	b, bh(v)
			Gam	Foot	Gather, Walk	g
			Dal	Door	Move, Hang, Entrance	d
			Hey	Man with arms raised	Look, Reveal, Breath	h, ah
			Waw	Tent peg	Add, Secure, Hook	w, o, u
			Zan	Mattock	Food, Cut, Nourish	z
			Hhet	Tent wall	Outside, Divide, Half	hh
			Tet	Basket	Surround, Contain, Mud	t
			Yad	Arm and closed hand	Work, Throw, Worship	y, ee
			Kaph	Open palm	Bend, Open, Allow, Tame	k, kh



וְהָיָה אַחֲרַי מוֹת מִשָּׁח עֵבֶר

וְהָיָה אַחֲרַי מוֹת מִשָּׁח אֶל הַיָּם

בְּיַד מִשָּׁח מִשָּׁח לְאַמֵּר:

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The origins of the Old Testament

- **However, after the return of the Jews from the Babylonian exile in 538 B.C. they began to forget their native Hebrew and they adopted Aramaic.**

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The origins of the Old Testament

- **Aramaic in fact was a very common language that was spoken during the time of Jesus.**

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The origins of the Old Testament

- **The learned scribes and scholars would have to interpret the Scripture for a majority of the Jews because they could not read ancient Hebrew.**

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## The origins of the Old Testament

- **This introduced what is known as the Aramaic Targum's.**
- **These were interpretations of the Hebrew Scriptures in Aramaic paraphrased from the original Hebrew text.**
- **This was an oral tradition until it was written down in the Talmud in A.D. 200.**

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The origins of the Old Testament

- **The Hebrew language continued its decline as a spoken language and it never recovered.**
- **It was still studied and spoken however by those responsible for teaching and reading of the Scriptures.**



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**Timeline of the preservation of the Old Testament (Hebrew Bible) through the Jewish scholars.**



# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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**Timeline of the preservation of the Old Testament (Hebrew Bible) through the Jewish scholars.**

- **2000\* B.C – 450\* B.C - Levites**
- **400 B.C – 200 A.D. - The Sopherim period**
- **100 A.D. – 500 A.D. - The Talmudic period**
- **500 A.D. – 950 A.D. - Masoretic period**



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**2000\* B.C – 450\* B.C – Levites**

- **God used the Levites to preserve the Scriptures from the very beginning.**
- **Deuteronomy 31:24-26**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **2000\* B.C – 450\* B.C – Levites**

- God used the Levites to preserve the Scriptures from the very beginning.
- Deuteronomy 31:24-26
- **It was their responsibility to be sure that the Scriptures were maintained for hundreds of years.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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**400 B.C – 200 A.D. - The Sopherim period**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **400 B.C – 200 A.D. - The Sopherim period**

- Beginning with the great scribe of the Bible Ezra, there has been an order of scribes who were essentially Bible-text custodians.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **400 B.C – 200 A.D. - The Sopherim period**

- Beginning with the great scribe of the Bible Ezra, there has been an order of scribes who were essentially Bible-text custodians.
- **In 458 B.C Ezra (the scribe-priest) took the lead in the preservation of Scripture. This is according to the Bible and Jewish tradition.**
- **Ezra 7:6,10 and Nehemiah 8:1-9**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **400 B.C – 200 A.D. - The Sopherim period**

- **Their job was to standardize a pure text from the Hebrew Scriptures that were taken from the available manuscripts.**
- **They did this with excruciating care to be sure that the copies (hand written) were accurate.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **400 B.C – 200 A.D. - The Sopherim period**

- To aid in the integrity of their copying process, they began counting all the words and letters of each book and appending the figures at the end.**
- This way they could quickly determine if there were any errors in the transmission process.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **400 B.C – 200 A.D. - The Sopherim period**

- They only worked with the consonantal text (no vowels), as the vowel points were not added until A.D. 500 by the Masoretes.**
- The vowels were maintained in a oral tradition known as the masorah.**
- It was a set of traditions of how the Old Testament should be copied and read.**



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**100 A.D. – 500 A.D. - The Talmudic period**

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## **100 A.D. – 500 A.D. - The Talmudic period**

- **The line of scholars continued to keep the Scriptures (as copied by the Sopherim) intact.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **100 A.D. – 500 A.D. - The Talmudic period**

- **The line of scholars continued to keep the Scriptures (as copied by the Sopherim) intact.**
- **During this time period is when the oral tradition of the Jews was committed to writing in the Talmud.**
- **This is NOT Scripture however. It is in separate writings outside of the Bible.**

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**500 A.D. – 950 A.D. - Masoretic period**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **500 A.D. – 950 A.D. - Masoretic period**

- This is the last group of Jewish scholars that were responsible for the preservation up until 950 A.D.**
- We enjoy the fruits of their work today as the source for our translations of the Old Testament Scriptures.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **500 A.D. – 950 A.D. - Masoretic period**

- In addition to preservation of the written text they took the oral preservation of the vowels and accents (masora), then created vowel points on the original Hebrew consonantal text.**



וְהָיָה אַחֲרַי מוֹת מִשְׁחָ עֶבֶד  
וְהָיָה אַחֲרַי מוֹת מִשְׁחָ עֶבֶד

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# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **500 A.D. – 950 A.D. - Masoretic period**

- **This provided the exact pronunciation and grammatical form.**



# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **500 A.D. – 950 A.D. - Masoretic period**

- They also provided a moderate level of textual criticism. However, they did not change any of the original consonants but put them in the margin and put the vowel point into the original text.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **Masoretic Text**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Masoretic Text

- **The results of the work of the Masoretes has been preserved in the work of the Ben Asher family.**
- **There were multiple family's of scholars.**
- **They were the most accomplished group from the Masoretes and their work is is the most complete and accurate.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Masoretic Text

- Today the Hebrew Old Testament is commonly referred to as the Masoretic Text or MT.
- Original Hebrew NOT the Greek Septuagint.
- This is the source text for most modern day translations used within the protestant church.

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Masoretic Text

- Today the Hebrew Old Testament is commonly referred to as the Masoretic Text or MT.
- This is the source text for most modern day translations used within the protestant church.
- **The Greek Septuagint is used in some Catholic bibles, and various Orthodox churches (Eastern, Russian and Oriental)**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **Masoretic Text**

- **One thing we know for sure, is that God was involved with the preservation of His Scriptures.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Masoretic Text

- **We can take comfort knowing that the Hebrew text we have available today is the same as when God commanded it to be written.**
- **Proof to this is given in the Qumran evidence (Dead Sea Scrolls) which show how the text from 200 BC is the same that we have today!**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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**Sources and order for modern day translations of the Old Testament.**



# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **Sources and order for modern day translations of the Old Testament.**

- **While the Hebrew manuscripts are used first, scholars will also consult the later Aramaic, Greek and Latin translations.**
- **And since 1947 the Dead Sea scrolls are also used.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **Masoretic Text sources used for translations**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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**Aleppo Codex - 950 A.D.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Aleppo Codex – 950 A.D.

- The Aleppo Codex is the oldest INCOMPLETE manuscript of the Masoretic/Ben Asher Text presently available.
- It is called a “codex” because it is a handwritten book.

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Aleppo Codex – 950 A.D.

- The Aleppo Codex is the oldest INCOMPLETE manuscript of the Masoretic/Ben Asher Text presently available.
- It is called a “codex” because it is a handwritten book.
- **It is mostly intact but some of its contents have been lost/damaged.**

# Aleppo Codex



# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **Aleppo Codex – 950 A.D.**

- Can view it online - <http://www.aleppocodex.org/>

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## **Leningrad Codex – 1008 A.D.**



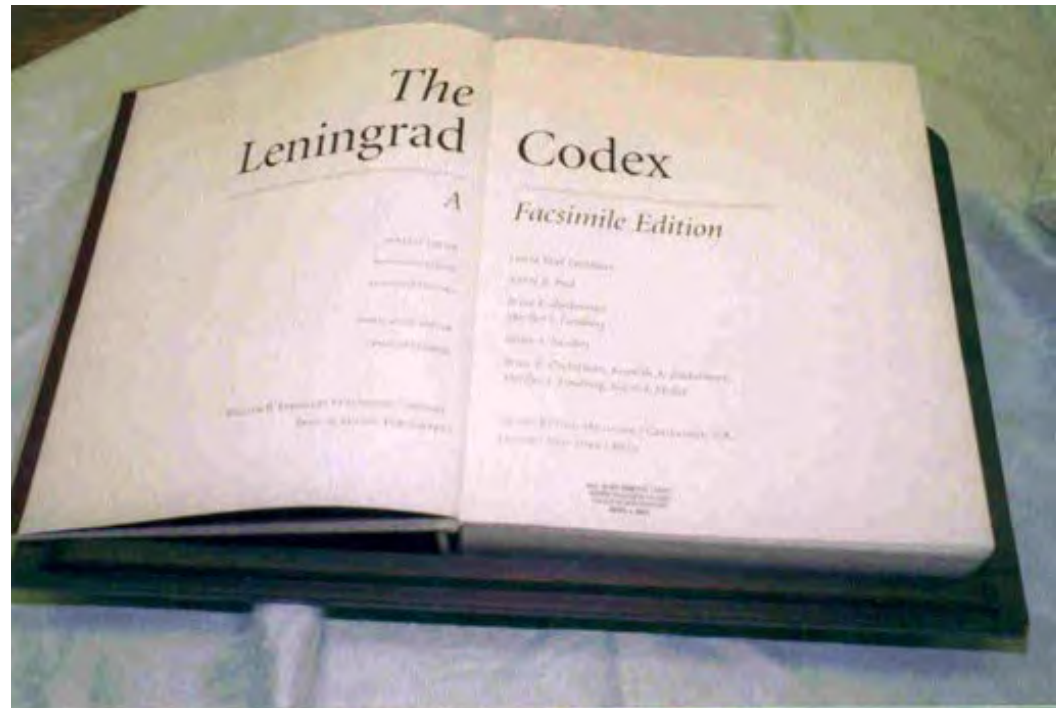
# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **Leningrad Codex – 1008 A.D.**

- **The Leningrad Codex is the oldest COMPLETE manuscript of the Masoretic/Ben Asher Text presently available.**
- **Currently located in the National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg.**

# Leningrad Codex



# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **Leningrad Codex – 1008 A.D.**

- **This is the standard text for Hebrew scholarship today that is used for translating the Old Testament.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia**

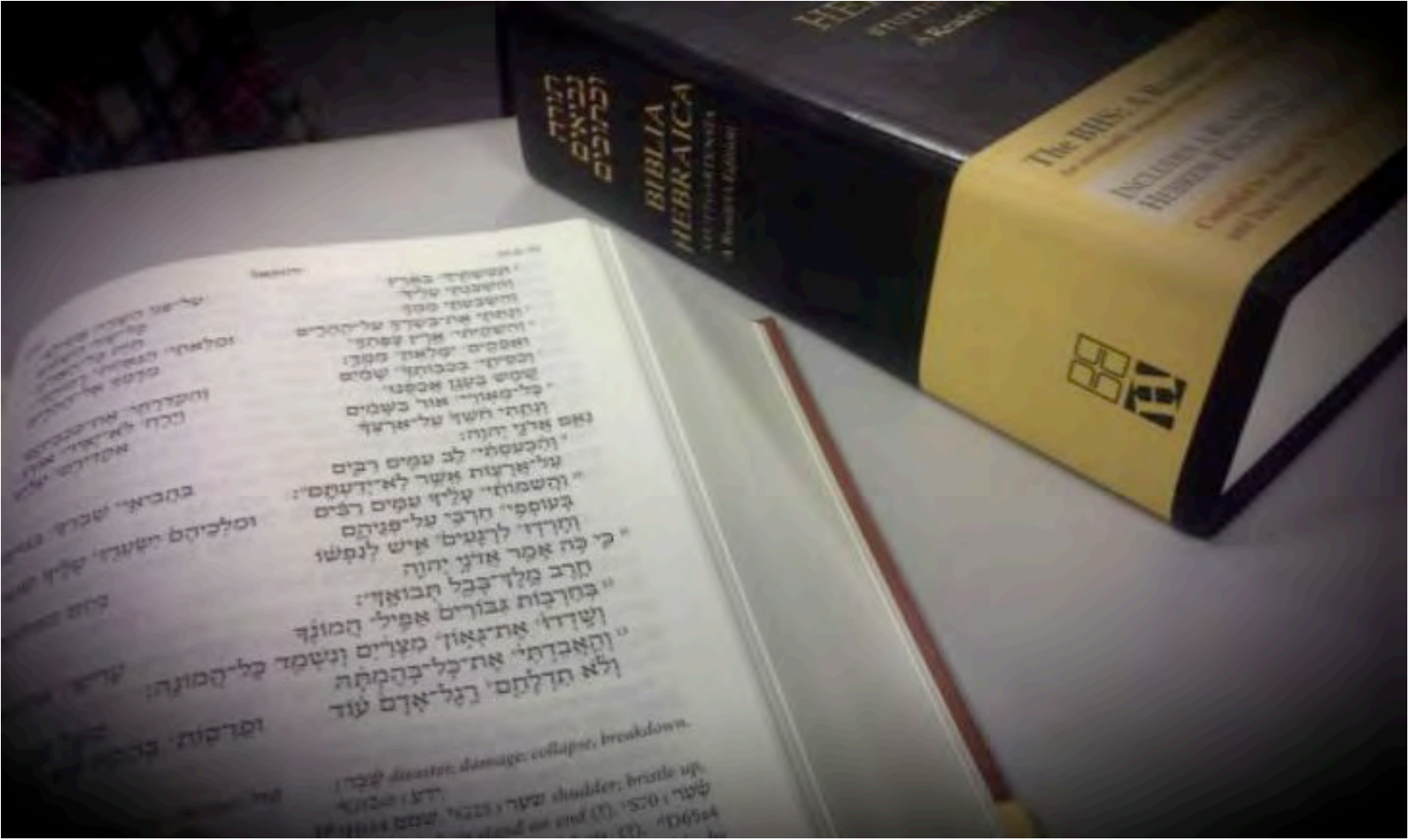
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## **Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia**

- **This is a copy of the Leningrad Codex made for mass production and scholarly research.**
- **This is what you will commonly find in the front of your Bibles as a source text.**

# Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia



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## **Summary of the preservation of the Hebrew Old Testament Scriptures.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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- **Original writings given by God.**
- **Preservation by the Levites.**
- **The Sopherim period - Ezra and his scribes**
- **The Talmudic period – Continued preservation by scholars**
- **Masoretic period – Ben Asher Text/Masoretic Text**
- **Aleppo/Leningrad Codex -> Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia**
- **Modern day translations – NKJV and HCSB etc.,**



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## **Dead Sea Scrolls**

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## Dead Sea Scrolls

- **The Dead Sea scrolls are ancient copies of biblical texts, hymn, prayers, rules, laws and also commentaries.**
- **They date from 300 B.C. to 135 A.D.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Dead Sea Scrolls

- **The Dead Sea scrolls are ancient copies of biblical texts, hymn, prayers, rules and laws and also commentaries.**
- **The biblical texts date from 300 B.C. to 135 A.D.**
- **Which for the first time gave us a view into ancient Hebrew text 1000 years prior to the Aleppo Codex (950 A.D.).**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **Dead Sea Scrolls**

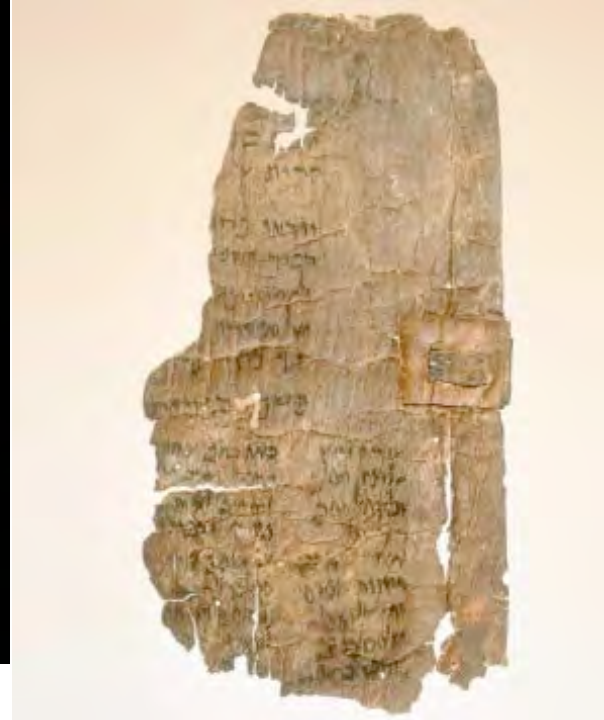
- **These scrolls were discovered in the year 1947.**
- **They were found by a group of Bedouin shepherds within a cave East of Jerusalem near the Dead Sea identified today as Qumran.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Dead Sea Scrolls

- **The story goes that a shepherd left his flock of sheep to look for a stray and stumbled upon the cave. He threw a rock inside to hear the sound of breaking clay pots.**
- **These events set in motion the greatest discovery of ancient biblical texts.**







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## Dead Sea Scrolls

- **Over 200 Biblical manuscripts containing texts from all books of the Hebrew Bible (except Esther) were found in the caves varying from fragments to nearly complete Books.**



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## Dead Sea Scrolls

- **Perhaps the most significant find of the Biblical texts, was a nearly complete copy of the book of Isaiah from 125 B.C.**
- **This makes it the only known intact biblical book to have survived over two millennia.**

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## Dead Sea Scrolls

- **This scroll was found wrapped in a linen cloth and stored inside a jar. The scroll was 24 feet long containing 54 columns of text over 17 pieces of sheepskin sewn together to make a single scroll.**

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## Dead Sea Scrolls

- **Upon scholars having examined the various Biblical texts, they found that the existing Aleppo and Leningrad codices were ACCURATE.**
- **There were some minor textual differences but nothing that “changed” the Scriptures.**

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## Dead Sea Scrolls

- **The work of the Jewish scholars in preserving the Hebrew Scriptures proved to be a success.**
- **The hand of God was at work to make sure that His Word was preserved FOREVER.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Dead Sea Scrolls

- The work of the Jewish scholars in preserving the Hebrew Scriptures proved to be a success.
- The hand of God was at work to make sure that His Word was preserved FOREVER.
- **Isaiah 40:8**
  - **“The grass withers, the flowers fade, but the word of our God remains forever”**

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## Dead Sea Scrolls

- **We can be confident in knowing that the integrity of the Scriptures has been maintained.**

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## En-Gedi Scroll

- **In 1970 a parchment of the Book of Leviticus was found in Ein Gedi Israel within a Torah Ark (storage for scrolls) within a ancient synagogue.**
- **This has been carbon dated to the third or fourth century CE/AD.**

# En-Gedi Scroll of Leviticus





# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## En-Gedi Scroll

- **What is really interesting about this, is that they found the text to be IDENTICAL to the Masoretic Text that we have dated nearly 600 years later.**
- **Again this is further evidence that the Scriptures have been well preserved.**

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## **The Greek Septuagint**

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## The Greek Septuagint.

- **The Septuagint was a Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible translated by 70 Jewish scholars in Alexandria of Egypt in 200 B.C.**
- **It is also known as the LXX attributing the Jewish scholars.**

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## The Greek Septuagint.

- **The Septuagint was absolutely necessary and was used by Jesus and the apostles to reach the audience of their day.**
- **When the Old Testament is quoted in the New Testament it was from the Septuagint.**

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The Greek Septuagint.

- **The Septuagint also included the Apocrypha which were additional books that were not included in the original Hebrew Bible.**

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## **Use of the Masoretic text over the Septuagint**

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Use of the Masoretic text over the Septuagint

- **Translators and scholars of protestant Bibles, use the Hebrew Bible as their source text.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Use of the Masoretic text over the Septuagint

- Translators and scholars of protestant Bibles, use the Hebrew Bible as their source text.
- **If we base our translation from the Greek, then we are making a translation of a translation which would be prone to error. It is best to use the original source.**



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Use of the Masoretic text over the Septuagint

- **Inadequate preservation of the Septuagint**

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Use of the Masoretic text over the Septuagint

- Inadequate preservation of the Septuagint
- **Unlike the Jewish scribes the Greek scribes did not have the same set of stringent rules of literal and meticulous accuracy that the Jewish scribes maintained.**

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## **The Apocrypha**

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## The Apocrypha

- **The Apocrypha are 12-15 books (depending on grouping) that Christians today disagree on whether or not they were “inspired” Scripture.**

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## The Apocrypha

- **For example, the Roman Catholic and various Orthodox church's accept a portion of them as inspired, while protestants reject them.**

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## The Apocrypha

- **These books were not part of the Hebrew canon but were introduced in the Septuagint.**

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## The Apocrypha

- **They were written after the closing of the Hebrew Canon and before Jesus in 400-200 B.C.**
- **This was during a time period the Protestants refer to this as the “intertestamental period” (400 silent years) from Malachi to the Gospels.**

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## The Apocrypha

- This was during a time period the Protestants refer to this as the “intertestamental period” (400 silent years) from Malachi to the Gospels.
- **There were no prophets or apostles to write God’s inspired Scripture.**



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## The Apocrypha

- **However Roman Catholic and Orthodox Christians refer to it as the deuterocanonical period.**
- **This is the terminology they give the Apocrypha.**
- **Deuterocanonical means literally “of the second canon”. They see it as the second canon of Scripture after the Hebrew Bible.**

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## The Apocrypha

- However Roman Catholic and Orthodox Christians refer to it as the deuterocanonical period.
- **Deuterocanonical was first used in 1566 by the Catholic theologian Sixtus of Siena**

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## The Apocrypha

- **This larger canon including both Hebrew and the Apocrypha is called the “Alexandrian Canon”**
- **This is because of the location of the translation done on the Septuagint being in Alexandria Egypt.**
- **In comparison the Hebrew Text is referred to as the Palestine Canon.**

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## **Books of the Apocrypha**

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## **Books of the Apocrypha**

- **1 and 2 Esdras, Tobit, Judith, additions to Esther, Wisdom of Solomon, Sirach (Ecclesiasticus), Baruch, Letter of Jeremiah, Prayer of Azariah, Susanna, Bel and the Dragon, Prayer of Manasseh, 1 and 2 Maccabees.**

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## **Books of the Apocrypha accepted by the Roman Catholic church in 1546**

- **Tobit, Judith, Wisdom of Solomon, Sirach (Ecclesiasticus), Baruch, 1 and 2 Maccabees, additions to Esther and Daniel (Prayer of Azariah, Susanna, Bel and the Dragon) .**

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## **Reasoning used to accept the Apocrypha**

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Reasoning used to accept the Apocrypha

- **Jesus and the apostles referred to the Septuagint in their teachings.**



# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Reasoning used to accept the Apocrypha

- Jesus and the apostles referred to the Septuagint in their teachings.
- **However, neither Jesus or the apostles never quoted or directly alluded to the Apocrypha.**
- **While the Hebrew Scriptures are called out – “the Scriptures say”, “as it is written” or “thus says the Lord”.**

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Reasoning used to accept the Apocrypha

- **It was accepted by some of the early Christian writers.**

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## Reasoning used to accept the Apocrypha

- It was accepted by some of the early Christian writers.
- **While some did voice support, very few put them on the same level as the rest of the Scriptures.**

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## Reasoning used to accept the Apocrypha

- It was accepted by some of the early Christian writers.
- **Augustine vouched for them but put greater importance on the Hebrew Canon and would not commit to them being canonical as the Hebrew Scriptures.**



# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Reasoning used to accept the Apocrypha

- It was accepted by some of the early Christian writers.
- **Jerome (who translated the Latin Vulgate) included the Apocrypha but he did not recognize them as having equal authority.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **Problems with the Apocrypha**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **Problems with the Apocrypha**

- **When you compare the Apocrypha with the rest of Scripture you see many discrepancies and contradictions. They just don't "fit".**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

---

## Problems with the Apocrypha

- **Time of writing**
- **They were written 400-200 B.C. between the closing of the Jewish canon and the beginning of the New Testament. There were no prophets called by God during this time.**



# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Problems with the Apocrypha

- Time of writing
  - **In fact, a passage from 1 Maccabees even states this! Giving further proof that they were not written by a prophet which discredits their acceptance as God's Word.**
  - **1 Maccabees 9:27 (NRSB)**
    - **“So there was great distress in Israel, such as had not been since the time that the prophets ceased to appear among them.”**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Problems with the Apocrypha

- **Condonates the use of magic**
  - **Tobit 6:5-7 speaks to burning the heart of a fish to ward off evil spirits.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

---

## Problems with the Apocrypha

- **Salvation by works**

- **Tobit 4:11**

- **“For alms deliver from all sin, and from death, and will not suffer the soul to go into darkness.”**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

---

## Problems with the Apocrypha

- **Salvation by works**
- **Tobit 12:9**
- **“For alms delivereth from death, and the same is that which purgeth away sins, and maketh to find mercy and life everlasting.”**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## Problems with the Apocrypha

- **Money for a sin offering**
- **2 maccabees 12:43**
- **“He also took up a collection, man by man, to the amount of two thousand drachmas of silver, and sent it to Jerusalem to provide for a sin-offering...**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

---

- **Problems with the Apocrypha**
- **A source of purgatory and atonement for the sins of the dead.**
- **2 maccabees 12:44-45**
- **“But if he was looking to the splendid reward that is laid up for those who fall asleep in godliness,...**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

---

## Problems with the Apocrypha

- **A source of purgatory and atonement for the sins of the dead.**
- **2 maccabees 12:44-45**
- **“...it was a holy and pious thought. Therefore he made atonement for the dead, so that they might be delivered from their sin.**

# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **Rejection of the Apocrypha**



# The Holy Bible – Old Testament

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## **Rejection of the Apocrypha**

- **Because of these errors and inconsistencies most protestant church's reject the Apocrypha.**
- **They choose to solely use the original Hebrew Bible.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## **Language of the New Testament**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## Language of the New Testament

- **The New Testament was written in Greek.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

## Language of the New Testament

- The New Testament was written in Greek.
- **It was “common” Greek in that it could be understood by almost anyone regardless of their level of education**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

## Language of the New Testament

- **This was important so that the inspired message of God could be read and understood by anyone regardless of social class.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## **New Testament Authorship**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## New Testament Authorship

- **The New Testament (like the Old) has 1 author and that is God.**



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

## New Testament Authorship

- The New Testament (like the Old) has 1 author and that is God.
- **While man was used to actually scribe His truths, God was the inspiration behind it.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## New Testament Authorship

- **Man however was not a robot but God inspired the Scripture to be written through the Holy Spirit.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## New Testament Authorship

- **God has always used His messengers to deliver His Word.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## New Testament Authorship

- God has always used His messengers to deliver His Word.
- **In the Old Testament it was through prophets and priests that He called to receive and proclaim His inspired Word.**



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

## New Testament Authorship

- **In the New Testament it was through the apostles, those who had direct contact with Jesus and those who worked directly with the apostles.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## **The canonization of the New Testament**

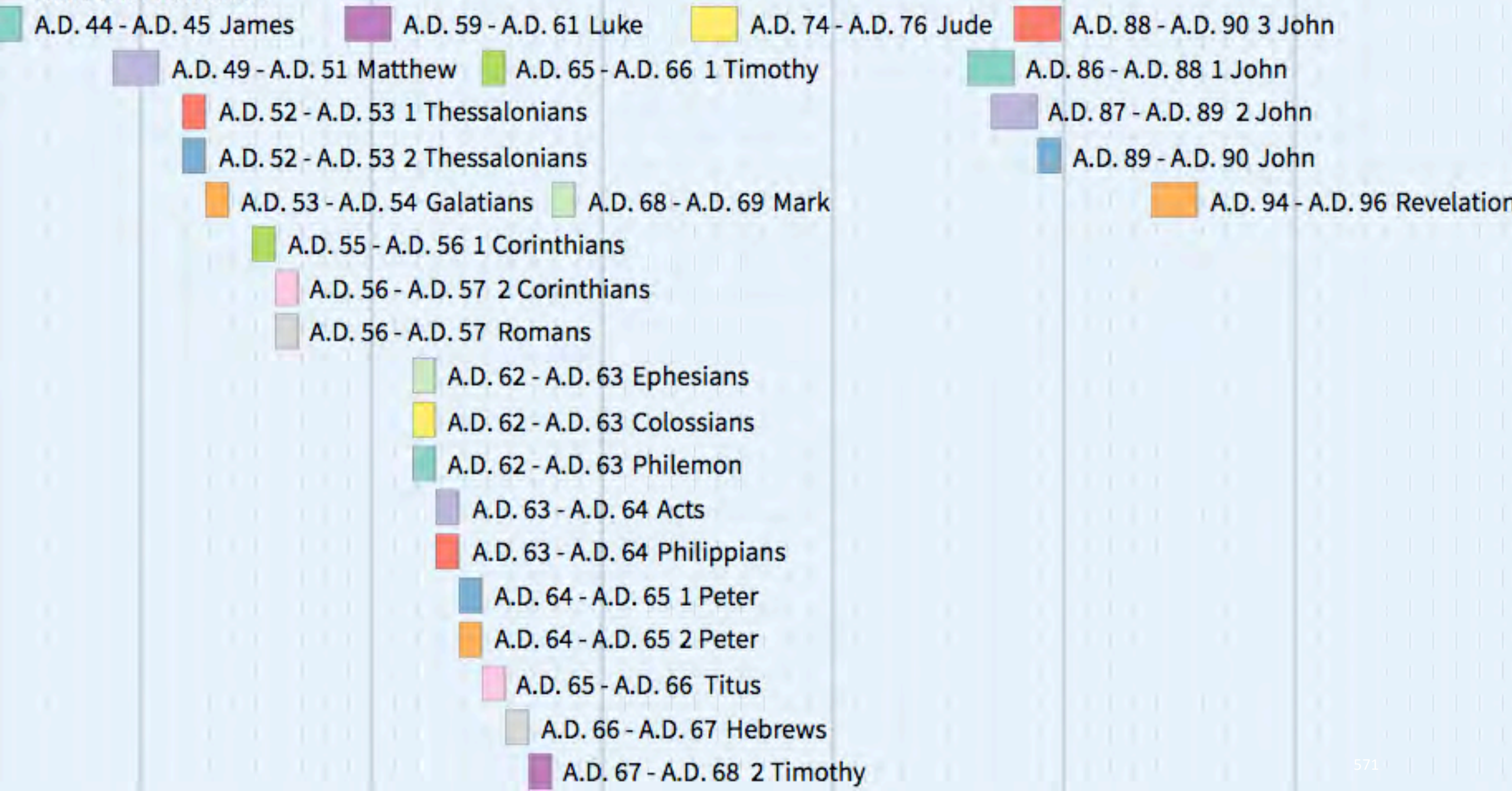
# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

## The canonization of the New Testament

- **The books of the New Testament were written in the first century however they were not collected and canonized in the 27 books we know today until 363 AD.**

Bible Overview Chart





# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## The canonization of the New Testament

- **Terms:**

- **Canonical-**

- **To state that a book is canonical means that it is inspired by God's Holy Spirit as he worked through the men who wrote it. If canonical it is authoritative.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## **The canonization of the New Testament**

- **Terms:**

- **Canonization-**

- **A process where the people of God are recognizing and collecting the books that God inspired. The search to find God's completed work.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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The canonization of the New Testament

- **Timeline for general canonization and acceptance in the church and the councils.**

Different parts of our New Testament were written by this time, but not collected and defined as "Scripture." Early Christian writers (for example Polycarp and Ignatius) quote from the Gospels and Paul's letters, as well as from other Christian writing and oral sources.

Paul's letters were collected late in the first century. Matthew, Mark, and Luke were brought together by 150.

### New Testament used in the church at Rome (the "Muratorian Canon")

Four Gospels  
Acts  
Paul's letters:  
Romans  
1 & 2 Corinthians  
Galatians  
Ephesians  
Philippians  
Colossians  
1 & 2 Thessalonians  
1 & 2 Timothy  
Titus  
Philemon

James

1 & 2 John  
Jude  
Revelation of John  
Revelation of Peter  
Wisdom of Solomon

**To be used in private, but not public, worship**  
The Shepherd of Hermas

### New Testament used by Origen

Four Gospels  
Acts  
Paul's letters:  
Romans  
1 & 2 Corinthians  
Galatians  
Ephesians  
Philippians  
Colossians  
1 & 2 Thessalonians  
1 & 2 Timothy  
Titus  
Philemon

1 Peter  
1 John

Revelation of John

**Disputed**  
Hebrews  
James  
2 Peter  
2 & 3 John  
Jude  
The Shepherd of Hermas  
Letter of Barnabas  
Teaching of Twelve Apostles  
Gospel of the Hebrews

### New Testament used by Eusebius

Four Gospels  
Acts  
Paul's letters:  
Romans  
1 & 2 Corinthians  
Galatians  
Ephesians  
Philippians  
Colossians  
1 & 2 Thessalonians  
1 & 2 Timothy  
Titus  
Philemon

1 Peter  
1 John

Revelation of John  
(authorship in doubt)

**Disputed but well known**  
James  
2 Peter  
2 & 3 John  
Jude

### New Testament fixed for the West by the Council of Carthage

Four Gospels  
Acts  
Paul's letters:  
Romans  
1 & 2 Corinthians  
Galatians  
Ephesians  
Philippians  
Colossians  
1 & 2 Thessalonians  
1 & 2 Timothy  
Titus  
Philemon

Hebrews  
James  
1 & 2 Peter  
1, 2, & 3 John  
Jude  
Revelation of John

**To be excluded**  
The Shepherd of Hermas  
Letter of Barnabas  
Gospel of the Hebrews  
Revelation of Peter  
Acts of Peter  
Didache

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

The canonization of the New Testament

- **Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- **Check the source**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Check the source
- **Determine if the human author of the book was written by an apostle.**
- **If the author was written by an apostle (or prophet) then the book had a high probability of being considered canonical.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Check the source
  - **This is because the apostles were different from any other man or Christian author.**



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Check the source
  - This is because the apostles were different from any other man or Christian author.
  - **They had a direct relationship with Jesus Christ.**
  - **2 Peter 1:16**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Check the source
  - This is because the apostles were different from any other man or Christian author.
  - **They took part in the earthly ministry of Jesus and witnessed the resurrection.**
  - **Acts 1:22-23 and Acts 10:41-42**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Check the source
- This is because the apostles were different from any other man or Christian author.
- **They had a heightened relationship with the Holy Spirit as they could perform miracles.**
- **Acts 5:12, 3:6-8**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Check the source
- This is because the apostles were different from any other man or Christian author.
- **Paul made it clear that his writings were divine revelation from God.**
- **Ephesians 3:1-5**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Check the source
- This is because the apostles were different from any other man or Christian author.
- **Peter's statement of God's revelation through the Holy Spirit**
- **2 Peter 1:18-21**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Check the source
- This is because the apostles were different from any other man or Christian author.
- **Peter considered Paul's letters to be Scripture**
- **2 Peter 3:15-16**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- **The early church leaned upon the teaching of the Holy Spirit inspired apostles.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- The early church leaned upon the teaching of the Holy Spirit inspired apostles.
- **Ephesians 2:20**
  - **“built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, with Christ Jesus Himself as the cornerstone”**



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- The early church leaned upon the teaching of the Holy Spirit inspired apostles.
- **Acts 2:42a**
  - **“And they devoted themselves to the apostles’ teachings...”**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- The early church leaned upon the teaching of the Holy Spirit inspired apostles.
- **The early Christians treasured the teachings of the apostles because their teacher was Jesus Christ.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

## **Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.**

- **Check the source**
  - **If the author was someone who had direct contact with Jesus or His apostles, then they were given a thorough review.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

## **Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.**

- **Check the source**
  - **If the author was someone who had direct contact with Jesus or His apostles then they were given a thorough review.**
  - **James and Jude were brothers of Jesus.**
  - **Mark was an associate of Peter and Luke was an associate of Paul.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- **Circulation and reading of the apostle's letters and their use in Christian worship.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Circulation and reading of the apostle's letters and their use in Christian worship.
- **The letters of the apostles were circulated among the early church's long before they were officially brought together and canonized.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Circulation and reading of the apostle's letters and their use in Christian worship.
- **They were used in daily Christian worship and were read along with the Old Testament Scripture.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Circulation and reading of the apostle's letters and their use in Christian worship.
- **Colossians 4:16**
  - **“When this letter has been read among you, have it read also in the church of the Laodiceans; and see that you also read the letter from Laodicea.**



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Circulation and reading of the apostle's letters and their use in Christian worship.
- **1 Thessalonians 5:27**
  - **“I charge you by the Lord that this letter be read to all the brothers.”**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Circulation and reading of the apostle's letters and their use in Christian worship.
- **Revelation 1:10-11**
  - **“I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, and I heard a loud voice behind me like a trumpet saying, “write on a scroll what you see...**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Circulation and reading of the apostle's letters and their use in Christian worship.
- **Revelation 1:10-11**
- **...and send it to the seven churches: Ephesus, Symrna, Pergamum, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea."**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- **Circulation and collection procedures.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Circulation and collection procedures.
- **The writings that were read as authoritative to the churches were circulated and collected.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Circulation and collection procedures.
- The writings that were read as authoritative to the churches were circulated and collected.
- **In this way all the churches would have a copy of the various letters from the apostles.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- **Quotation of the letters by other apostles.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Quotation of the letters by other apostles.
- **Many of the writers of the New Testament are quoted by other New Testament authors.**



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Quotation of the letters by other apostles.
- Many of the writers of the New Testament are quoted by other New Testament authors.
- **Jude quoted Peter, Peter verified Paul and Paul quoted Luke as examples.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Quotation of the letters by other apostles.
- **While not all the New Testament Scripture can be verified this way the portions we do have given us the big picture perspective to see how they overall works fit together.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- **Summary of the primary tests to determine if a book is canonical**



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Summary of the primary tests to determine if a book is canonical
- **Apostolic authority** – They saw the resurrected Jesus
- **Source had direct contact with Jesus or was an associate of one of His apostles.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Methodology to determine if a book was canonical.

- Summary of the primary tests to determine if a book is canonical
- **Writings circulated, collected and quoted as part of the canon of the Scriptures in the early church.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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**The perspective of the apostolic fathers and various early theologians on the New Testament.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

The perspective of the apostolic fathers and various early theologians on the New Testament.

- **If we examine the writings of the early apostolic fathers and theologians, we can see very clearly their perspective on the authority of the New Testament.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

The perspective of the apostolic fathers and various early theologians on the New Testament.

- **Augustine (354-430) – Theologian**



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

## **Augustine (354-430) – Theologian**

- **“When they write that He has taught and said, it should not be asserted that he did not write it, since the members only put down what they had come to know at the dictation of the Head. Therefore, whatever He wanted us to read concerning His words and deeds, He commanded...**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## **Augustine (354-430) – Theologian**

- **“...His disciples, His hands, to write. Hence, one cannot but receive what he reads in the Gospels, though written by the disciples, as though it were written by the very hand of the Lord Himself”**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

The perspective of the apostolic fathers and various early theologians on the New Testament.

- **Irenaeus (130-202)**
- **Bishop of Lyons (France)**
- **Figure in the development of Christian doctrine in the west.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

## **Irenaeus (130-202)**

- **“For the Lord of all gave the power of the Gospel to His apostles, through whom we have come to know the truth, that is, the teaching of the Son of God...**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

## Irenaeus (130-202)

- **“...This Gospel they first preached. Afterwards, by the will of God, they handed it down to us in the Scriptures, to be “the pillar and ground” of our faith.”**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

The perspective of the apostolic fathers and various early theologians on the New Testament.

- **Origen (185-254)**
- **Successor of Clement at the Catechetical School in Alexandria.**
- **Scholar and theologian**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## **Origen (185-254)**

- **He held a view that the Scriptures were written by the Spirit of God, and have a meaning...not known to all, but to those only on whom the grace of the Holy Spirit is bestowed in the words of wisdom and knowledge**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

The perspective of the apostolic fathers and various early theologians on the New Testament.

- **Tertullian (160-220)**
- **Known as “The Father of Latin Theology”**



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## **Tertullian (160-220)**

- **He saw that all Christians have the Holy Spirit but not all are apostles.**
- **“Apostles have the Holy Spirit properly, who have Him fully, in the operations of prophecy, and the efficacy of [healing] virtues, and the evidences of tongues; not particularly, as all others have”**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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**Official recognition of the 27 books of the New Testament.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Official recognition of the 27 books of the New Testament.

- **In the 4<sup>th</sup> century the acceptance of the 27 books of the New Testament had gained widespread adoption.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Official recognition of the 27 books of the New Testament.

- In the 4<sup>th</sup> century the acceptance of the 27 books of the New Testament had gained widespread adoption.
- **The questioning of the various books has ended and the New Testament has been canonized.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Official recognition of the 27 books of the New Testament.

- **Significant dates and councils recognizing the 27 books.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Official recognition of the 27 books of the New Testament.

- **Significant dates and councils recognizing the 27 books.**
- **Synod of Laodicea – A.D. 363**
- **Bishop Athanasius of Rome – A.D. 367**
- **\*\*Council of Nicaea (335-340) – Disputed James 2 Peter, 2<sup>nd</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup> John.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Official recognition of the 27 books of the New Testament.

- **Significant dates and councils recognizing the 27 books.**
- **Synod of Hippo (393)**
- **Council of Carthage (397+419)**

Different parts of our New Testament were written by this time, but not collected and defined as "Scripture." Early Christian writers (for example Polycarp and Ignatius) quote from the Gospels and Paul's letters, as well as from other Christian writing and oral sources.

Paul's letters were collected late in the first century. Matthew, Mark, and Luke were brought together by 150.

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1 & 2 Thessalonians  
1 & 2 Timothy  
Titus  
Philemon

James

1 & 2 John  
Jude  
Revelation of John  
Revelation of Peter  
Wisdom of Solomon

**To be used in private, but not public, worship**  
The Shepherd of Hermas

### New Testament used by Origen

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Ephesians  
Philippians  
Colossians  
1 & 2 Thessalonians  
1 & 2 Timothy  
Titus  
Philemon

1 Peter  
1 John

Revelation of John

**Disputed**  
Hebrews  
James  
2 Peter  
2 & 3 John  
Jude  
The Shepherd of Hermas  
Letter of Barnabas  
Teaching of Twelve Apostles  
Gospel of the Hebrews

### New Testament used by Eusebius

Four Gospels  
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Paul's letters:  
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1 & 2 Corinthians  
Galatians  
Ephesians  
Philippians  
Colossians  
1 & 2 Thessalonians  
1 & 2 Timothy  
Titus  
Philemon

1 Peter  
1 John

Revelation of John (authorship in doubt)

**Disputed but well known**  
James  
2 Peter  
2 & 3 John  
Jude

### New Testament fixed for the West by the Council of Carthage

Four Gospels  
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1 & 2 Thessalonians  
1 & 2 Timothy  
Titus  
Philemon

Hebrews  
James  
1 & 2 Peter  
1, 2, & 3 John  
Jude  
Revelation of John

**To be excluded**  
The Shepherd of Hermas  
Letter of Barnabas  
Gospel of the Hebrews  
Revelation of Peter  
Acts of Peter  
Didache



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## **Preservation and fidelity (accuracy)**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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Preservation and fidelity (accuracy)

- **Greek Manuscripts**

- **There are over 5000 manuscripts that contain fragments, partial and whole copies of the New Testament in Greek. No other ancient book even comes close.**

## RELIABILITY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

<b>Author/ Book</b>	<b>Date Written</b>	<b>Earliest Copies</b>	<b>Time Gap</b>	<b>No. of Copies</b>	<b>Percent Accuracy</b>
Hindu <i>Mahābhārata</i>	≈ 13th cent. B.C.				90
Homer, <i>Iliad</i>	≈ 800 B.C.			643	95
Herodotus <i>History</i>	≈ 480-425 B.C.	≈ C. A.D. 900	c. 1,350 yrs	8	?
Thucydides, <i>History</i>	≈ 460-400 B.C.	≈ C. A.D. 900	c. 1,300 yrs	8	?
Plato	≈ 400 B.C.	≈ C. A.D. 900	c. 1,300 yrs	7	?
Demosthenes	≈ 300 B.C.	≈ C. A.D. 1100	c. 1,400 yrs	200	?
Caesar, <i>Gallic Wars</i>	≈ 100-44 B.C.	≈ C. A.D. 900	c. 1,000 yrs	10	?

Livy, <i>History of Rome</i>	⌞ 59 B.C. - ⌞ A.D. 17	⌞ 4th cent. (partial) mostly ⌞ 10th cent.	c. 400 yrs c. 1,000 yrs	1 partial 19 copies	?
Tacitus, <i>Annals</i>	⌞ A.D. 100	⌞ C. A.D. 1100	c. 1,000 yrs	20	?
Pliny Secundus, <i>Natural History</i>	⌞ A.D. 61-113	⌞ c. 850	c. 750 yrs	7	?
New Testament	⌞ A.D. 50-100	⌞ c. 114 (fragment) ⌞ c. 200 (books) ⌞ c. 250 (most of N.T.) ⌞ c. 325 (complete N.T.)	±50 yrs 100 yrs 150 yrs 225 yrs	5366	99+

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

## Preservation and fidelity (accuracy)

- **Greek Manuscripts**

- There are over 5000 manuscripts that contain fragments, partial and whole copies of the New Testament in Greek. No other ancient book even comes close.

- **Homer, Iliad is the closest at 643 copies...while the New Testament has over 5300!**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Preservation and fidelity (accuracy)

- **Greek Manuscript Examples:**

- **The John Ryland's Fragment of John 18:31-33 A.D. 117-138**

- **It is the OLDEST manuscript (fragment)**

- **On display at the John Ryland's University Library  
Manchester, UK**

The John Rylands  
Fragment of  
John 18:31-33



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

---

Preservation and fidelity (accuracy)

- **Greek Manuscript Examples:**
  - **Chester Beatty Papyri A.D.250**
    - **Contains most of the New Testament**
    - **Located in the Beatty Museum near Dublin**





# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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Preservation and fidelity (accuracy)

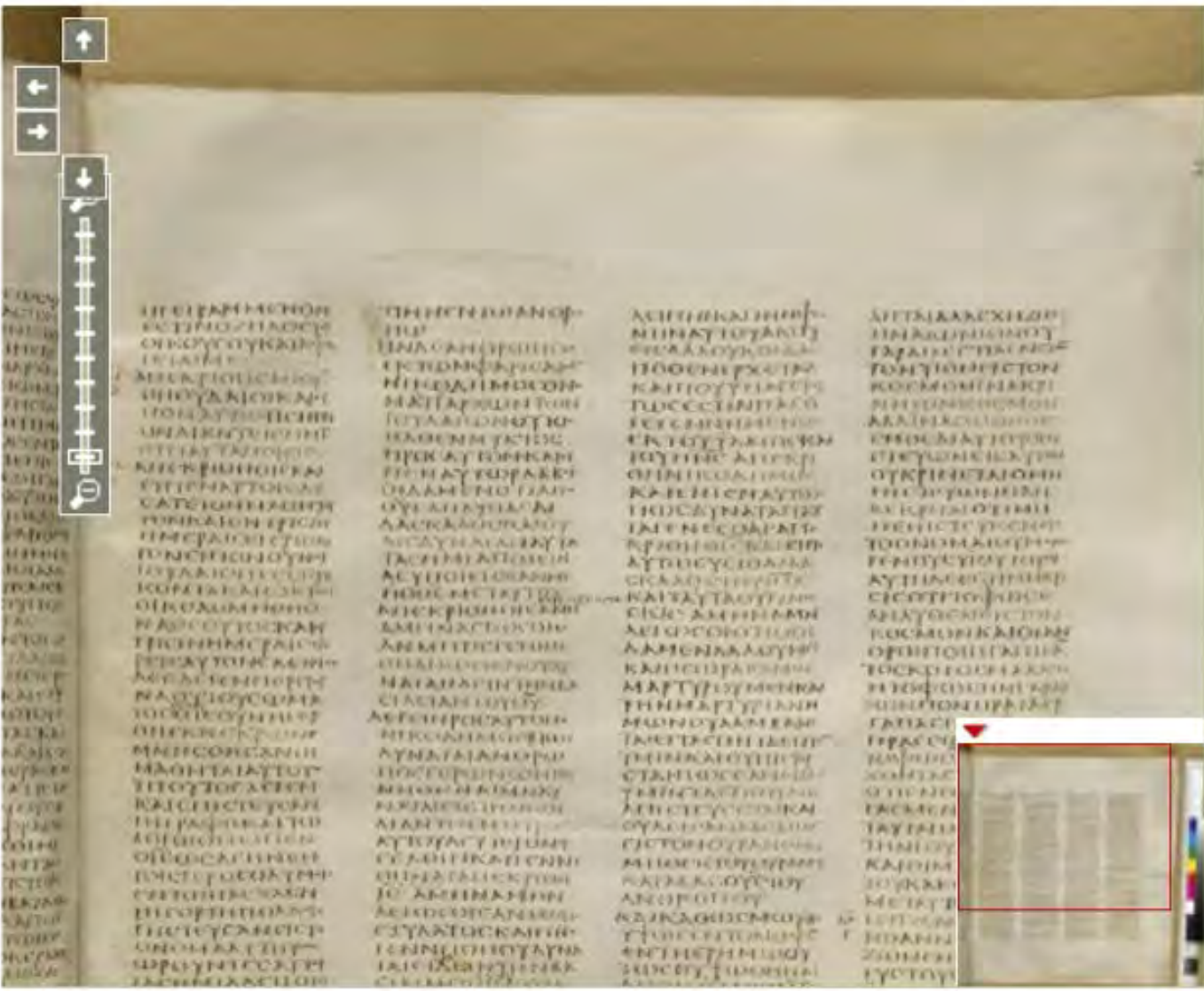
- **Greek Manuscript Examples:**
  - **Codex Sinaiticus A.D. 340**
    - **Oldest complete\* (lacks 2 passages) copy of the New Testament.**
  - **[Codexsinaiticus.org/en/](http://Codexsinaiticus.org/en/)**





John, 2:17 - 3:25 library: BL folio: 248 scribe: A

Image Standard Light Raking Light



Transcription view by verse view by page

18 <sup>κγ</sup> <sub>δ</sub> τι γεγραμμενον  
 εστιν · ο ζηλος του  
 οικου σου καταφα  
 γεται με ·  
 απεκριθησαν ου  
 οι ιουδαιοι και ει  
 πον αυτω · τι σημ  
 ον δικνυεις ημ  
 οτι ταυτα ποιεις :

3:1  
2

Translation Ρυσский Ελληνικά Deutsch English

- 2:17** The disciples remembered that it is written: Zeal for thy house consumes me.
- 18** The Jews then answered and said to him: What sign showest thou to us, that thou doest these things?
- 19** Jesus answered and said to them: Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up.
- 20** The Jews therefore said: Forty and six years was this temple



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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Preservation and fidelity (accuracy)

- **Greek Manuscript Examples:**
  - **Codex Sinaiticus A.D. 340**
    - **In 1933 the British government purchased it for their library for \$500,000 (10.5 Million today)**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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Preservation and fidelity (accuracy)

- **Ancient Versions (translation)**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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Preservation and fidelity (accuracy)

- **Ancient Versions (translation)**
- **The Latin Vulgate A.D. 382**
  - **St. Jerome translated the original Hebrew and Greek into Latin.**
  - **There are over 8000 copies of this work which is very helpful to scholars.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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Preservation and fidelity (accuracy)

- **Ancient Versions (translation)**
- **The Latin Vulgate A.D. 382**
- **While his version is a Latin translation, Jerome would have had access to manuscripts we do not currently possess today.**



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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Preservation and fidelity (accuracy)

- **Our modern day translations use the combination of thousands of manuscripts to ensure an accurate translation.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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Preservation and fidelity (accuracy)

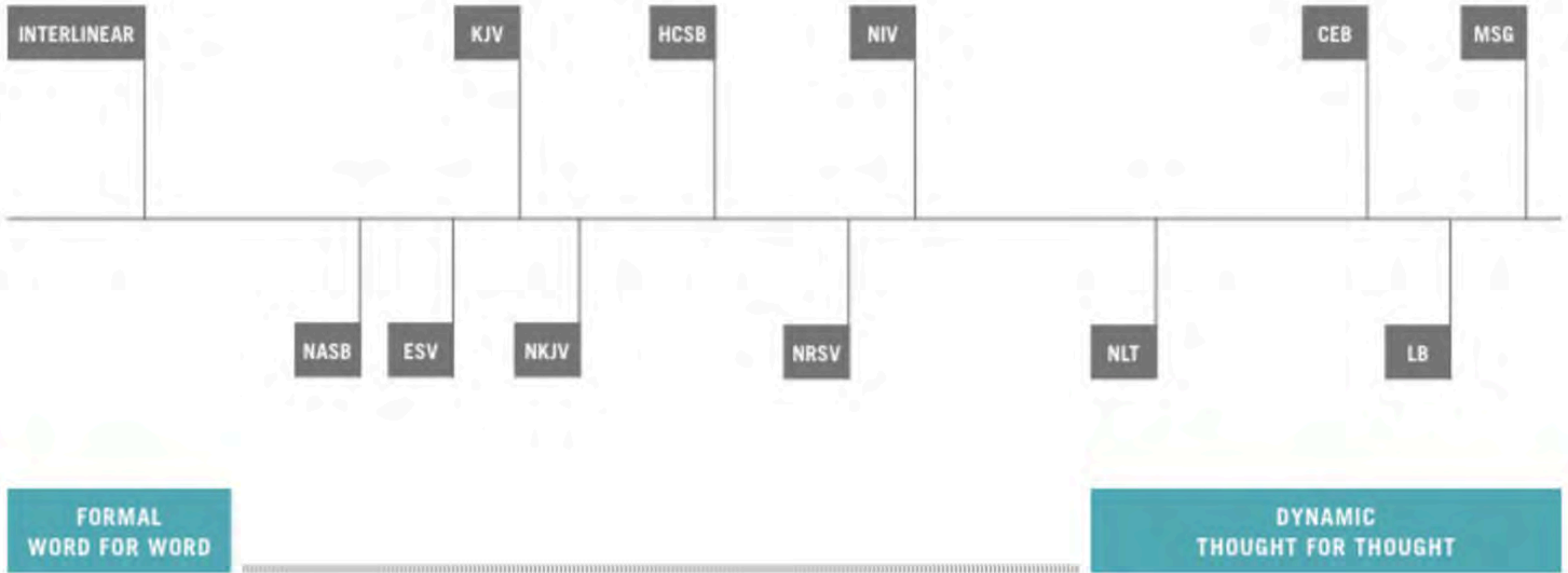
- **The differences we find between modern versions like NKJV, NIV, ESV and NLT are not necessarily because of manuscripts, but of the interpretation of the scholar and methods used to bring clarity to the Scriptures.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## **Philosophies of translation**

# TRANSLATION CONTINUUM



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## Philosophies of translation

- **Formal Equivalence (word-for-word)**
- **Dynamic Equivalence (thought-for-thought)**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## Philosophies of translation

- **Formal Equivalence (word-for-word)**
- **Focus on the exactness of text.**
- **Translators attempt a word-for-word translation (which cannot be done exactly)**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## Philosophies of translation

- **Formal Equivalence (word-for-word)**
- **KJV-King James Version-1962**
- **NKJV-New King James Version-1982**
- **ESV- English Standard Version-2001**
- **NASB-New American Standard Bible-1995**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## Philosophies of translation

- **Dynamic Equivalence (thought-for-thought)**
- **Focus on readability and the accuracy of meaning rather than on the precise form of the original word.**
- **The scholars endeavor to create a translation that gives contemporary readers an experience similar to the way the Bible was heard and understood in its original setting.**



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## Philosophies of translation

- **Dynamic Equivalence (thought-for-thought)**
- **NLT-New Living Translation-1996**
- **CEV-Contemporary English Version-1995**
- **NCV-New Century Version-1991**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## Philosophies of translation

- **Hybrid: word-for word/thought-for-thought**
- **These translations find a balance between formal and dynamic equivalence.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## Philosophies of translation

- **Hybrid: word-for word/thought-for-thought**
- **NIV-New International Version-1978**
- **HCSB-Holman Christian Standard Bible-2000**
- **NET-New English Translation-1989**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## Philosophies of translation

- **Paraphrase**

- **The goal is not translation but to tell the Bible in way that is understandable.**
- **Basically takes thought for thought a bit further.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## Philosophies of translation

- **Paraphrase**
  - **The Message-2002**
  - **LB-Living Bible-1971**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## Philosophies of translation

- **Which translation is best for me?**
- **What are you going to use it for?**
  - **Personal/casual Bible Study**
  - **Careful/detailed Bible Study**
  - **All-around**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## **The closed canon of the Bible**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## **The closed canon of the Bible**

- **Since the canonization of the New Testament it has been considered closed.**



# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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## **The closed canon of the Bible**

- Since the canonization of the New Testament it has been considered closed.
- **It is closed because the inspired apostles have passed away so the canon was closed with them.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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The closed canon of the Bible

- **While good Christian authors who are filled with the Holy Spirit are numerous and have existed since the time of the apostolic fathers, their writings (however true and good to read) are not inspired or the authoritative Word of God.**

# The Holy Bible – New Testament

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The closed canon of the Bible

- **There are religions that call themselves Christians who do not believe in a closed canon and that God calls modern day prophets who He gives inspired Scripture.**
- **Example: Mormons and Jehovah Witnesses**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## Overview:

- **Monasticism is what we know as a monk or nun.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## Overview:

- Monasticism is what we know as a monk or nun.
- **To be a monk was to practice severe self-discipline and to abstain from all forms of indulgences.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## Overview:

- **This perspective held that by rejection of the wants of the flesh that it would free the soul to commune with God.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## Overview:

- This perspective held that by rejection of the wants of the flesh that it would free the soul to commune with God.
- **The early monks were essentially hermits who lived alone in a secluded area and rejected the comforts of society.**



# Beginnings of Monasticism

---

## Overview:

- This perspective held that by rejection of the wants of the flesh that it would free the soul to commune with God.
- The early monks were essentially hermits who lived alone in a secluded area and rejected the comforts of society.
- **“monk” is derived from the Greek word “monachos” which means solitary.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## Overview:

- This perspective held that by rejection of the wants of the flesh that it would free the soul to commune with God.
- The early monks were essentially hermits who lived alone in a secluded area and rejected the comforts of society.
- **They rejected marriage, chose celibacy and poverty.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## Overview:

- **They looked only towards the spiritual rewards of self-discipline.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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**Monasticism - a response to the new Christianity.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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**Monasticism - a response to the new Christianity.**

- **Under the rule of Constantine, Christianity has now become the religion of the empire and Christians no longer feared to publicly identify as one.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Monasticism - a response to the new Christianity.**

- Under the rule of Constantine, Christianity has now become the religion of the empire and Christians no longer feared to publicly identify as one.
- **There were mass conversions and people being baptized.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Monasticism - a response to the new Christianity.**

- Under the rule of Constantine, Christianity has now become the religion of the empire and Christians no longer feared to publicly identify as one.
- There were mass conversions and people being baptized.
- **Most would see this as a good thing, however this wasn't the case.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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**Monasticism - a response to the new Christianity.**

- **Previously true Christians were identified because of their unwavering faith even in the face of death.**



# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Monasticism - a response to the new Christianity.**

- Previously true Christians were identified because of their unwavering faith even in the face of death.
- **Those who truly believed would rather die or face great persecutions than to deny their faith.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Monasticism - a response to the new Christianity.**

- Previously true Christians were identified because of their unwavering faith even in the face of death.
- Those who truly believed would rather die or face great persecutions than to deny their faith.
- **But now it seemed that everyone was a Christian and the narrow gate that Jesus spoke of was wide open, and those entering were not doing it for the right reasons.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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**Monasticism - a response to the new Christianity.**

- **That previously Christianity was for the poor and it was difficult for the rich to believe.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Monasticism - a response to the new Christianity.**

- That previously Christianity was for the poor and it was difficult for the rich to believe.
- **Now the church leaders are living luxuriously, with large homes and expensive church buildings.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Monasticism - a response to the new Christianity.**

- That previously Christianity was for the poor and it was difficult for the rich to believe.
- Now the church leaders are living luxuriously, with large homes and expensive church buildings.
- **Had the church fallen into Satan's trap by embracing this?**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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**Monasticism - a response to the new Christianity.**

- **The response to this was to remove oneself from the amenities of the world and to live a life of solitude.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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**Perceived benefits:**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Perceived benefits:**

- **If one would flee from society, then one would be free from all the temptations of sin.**
- **Examples: Greed and lust.**



# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Perceived benefits:**

- If one would flee from society, then one would be free from all the temptations of sin.
- Examples: Greed and lust.
- **That by living comfortably one would not be able to handle the trials of persecution when they returned.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Perceived benefits:**

- If one would flee from society, then one would be free from all the temptations of sin.
- Examples: Greed and lust.
- That by living comfortably one would not be able to handle the trials of persecution when they returned.
- **One could more resemble our crucified Lord who had no place to lay His head.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Perceived benefits:**

- **This lifestyle was looked upon as a substitute for spiritual heroism that was visible during times of great persecution.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Perceived benefits:**

- **Beginning in the second century there was a perception that there were different levels of morality (right and wrong living)**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Perceived benefits:**

- Beginning in the second century there was a perception that there were different levels of morality (right and wrong living)
- **This is seen in “The Shepherd of Hermas” as it provided advice on how to aspire to more than an ordinary Christian.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Perceived benefits:**

- **One could either be an average Christian who still enjoyed the indulgences of a normal life or one could seek a higher level and live a life of self-denial.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Perceived benefits:**

- **The early Christians including some of the well-known theologians (Tertullian and Origen) believed that by denying oneself that you could achieve a more holy life and that it would provide penance (forgiveness of sins).**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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**Lifestyle:**



# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Lifestyle and Beginnings:**

- **For the first monk\* (Anthony or St. Anthony the Great 251-356 A.D) life began as a hermit in Egypt. He sought to remove himself from the world so that he would not be tempted to sin, he struggled with salvation since he had sinful thoughts.**
- **\*While Anthony is perceived as the first monk this is impossible to know. Perhaps the first well known would be better.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## Lifestyle:

- For the first monk (Anthony) life began as a hermit. He sought to remove himself from the world so that he would not be tempted to sin, he struggled with salvation since he had sinful thoughts.
- **He was inspired by the passage in Scripture about the rich young ruler. Mark 10:17-27**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Lifestyle:**

- **Anthony sold all that he had and retreated to the desert in Egypt to begin his life of solitude.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Lifestyle:**

- **While the monk living in solitude or a monastery may have removed themselves from the worldly temptation, it is impossible to remove oneself from sin.**
- **One could be prideful about how “good” of a monk they were.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## Lifestyle:

- **Their lifestyle slowly changed from individual seclusion to a monastery where they would live with other monks who shared the same perspective.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## Lifestyle:

- **This form of monasticism is called “cenobitic” which means “communal life”.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## Lifestyle:

- **There were various reasons but one was they did realize that Scripture taught them to “love others” and that this was difficult to fulfill living in solitude. So they could now love their fellow monk.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **The Spread of the Monastic Ideal – Martin of Tours**

- **One of the most well-known early monks that spread the ideal of monasticism was a man named Martin, who later became the Bishop of Tours.**



## Beginnings of Monasticism

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### **The Spread of the Monastic Ideal – Martin of Tours**

- **There was a book written about his life called “The Life of Saint Martin” that had a great influence on Christians to peruse the monastic lifestyle especially as a Bishop.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **The Spread of the Monastic Ideal – Martin of Tours**

- Martin was saved as a child against his parents' wishes and was sent to the army.**
- There was a time where he encountered a beggar whom asked for alms, but he had none. It was freezing outside, so Martin took his sword and cut his cape in half and gave it to the man.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **The Spread of the Monastic Ideal – Martin of Tours**

- **That night he had a dream where he saw Jesus who told him “Inasmuch as you did it to one of the least of these by brethren, you did it to me”**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **The Spread of the Monastic Ideal – Martin of Tours**

- This event heavily influenced him to pursue the monastic life after he left the military. It was widely believed that God performed great works through him, but he was extremely humble.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **The Spread of the Monastic Ideal – Martin of Tours**

- He was eventually elected to be the bishop of Tours where the other church leaders believed it was of divine appointment.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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- The Spread of the Monastic Ideal – Martin of Tours**
- **Interesting note – Origin of the word chapel.**

## Beginnings of Monasticism

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### **The Spread of the Monastic Ideal – Martin of Tours**

- **A piece of his cape that he used to share with the beggar was kept as a relic in numerous small temporary churches built to house it.**
- **They called the piece of his cape a “capella” which means “little cloak”**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **The Spread of the Monastic Ideal – Martin of Tours**

- **These little churches soon came to be called a “chapel” and those who served in it, “chaplains”.**
- **Later all small churches took on the name of chapel.**



# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## Impact:

- **The monks did make several contributions to Christianity over the years and helped it spread during the Middle Ages.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## Impact:

- **The monks had a hand in the preservation of Christianity during the middle ages through having a safe place for scholarly work, protection and rest.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Impact:**

- **In fact, many early church leaders came from the monastery.**
- **Augustine, Jerome and even Martin Luther (16<sup>th</sup> Century)**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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## **Monasticism and the protestant church.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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Monasticism and the protestant church.

- **The need for a monk is not accepted by the protestant church.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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Monasticism and the protestant church.

- The need for a monk is not accepted by the protestant church.
- **While there is nothing wrong with being a dedicated Christian, Christ has called us to be active and to be a light into the world.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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Monasticism and the protestant church.

- **Protestants reject the upper and lower levels of Christianity. That there is only one way to Christ and that is by faith alone.**

# Beginnings of Monasticism

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Monasticism and the protestant church.

- **The common life of a monk was seclusion from the world while Christ called us to love and care of others.**



# Beginnings of Monasticism

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Monasticism and the protestant church.

- The common life of a monk was seclusion from the world while Christ called us to love and care of others.
- **While the things of the world can be used for evil they are also God's gift to man that He gave us to enjoy.**

# Ambrose of Milan

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# Ambrose of Milan

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**Ambrose was made the bishop of Milan of the West (in Northern Italy) in 373 B.C.**



## Ambrose of Milan

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**He was born into power from a influential Roman family of Aurelius and was visited by the reigning pope and church dignitaries when he was a child.**

**So before he was even 30 years of age he was made the governor in Italy's northern provinces.**

# Ambrose of Milan

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**His time for appointment to the role of bishop however was unexpected.**

- **When the current bishop had passed away he attended the meeting where church leaders were looking for a replacement just to observe.**
- **However contrary to his wishes he was elected to serve as the bishop.**
- **So unexpected he even ran away for a time from this role.**
- **After being arrested and having his hand forced he accepted this position**

# Ambrose of Milan

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**Ambrose was orthodox which is to say (for this time period) he was not Arian.**

- **Even after the Council of Nicea there were still those who fully supported the Arian perspective.**
- **However, Ambrose would have none of it.**
- **Ambrose wrote several works against the Arians.**
  - **On the Faith, The Mystery of the Lord's Incarnation, and On the Holy Spirit.**

Ambrose of Milan

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## **Accomplishments of Ambrose**

# Ambrose of Milan

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## **Accomplishments of Ambrose**

- **Ambrose is credited to being the primary influence for hymn singing in the West.**
- **Ambrose was also a musician and had studied the Greek language and their culture, so he brought that into the church.**



# Ambrose of Milan

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## **Accomplishments of Ambrose**

- Ambrose is credited to being the primary influence for hymn singing in the West.
- Ambrose was also a musician and had studied the Greek language and their culture, so he brought that into the church.
- **Ambrose baptized a young Augustine**

# Ambrose of Milan

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## **Accomplishments of Ambrose**

- **Ambrose was known as one of the greatest preachers of his time, known for his powerful sermons that would move the listeners.**
- **Especially being able to move people to the life of monasticism and to withdraw from worldly desires.**

# Ambrose of Milan

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## **Accomplishments of Ambrose**

- **His greatest feat though would be his influence upon the emperors.**
- **Three times Ambrose stood up to the emperors and won. His influence as the bishop of the church in the West was unprecedented.**

# Ambrose of Milan

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## Accomplishments of Ambrose

- In 390 local authorities imprisoned a charioteer of Thessalonica for homosexuality. But he was a favorite of the fans and a riot broke out which ended up in the murder of the governor and others.
- Emperor Theodosius had his revenge by locking the gates at the next chariot race and had over 7000 people slain.

# Ambrose of Milan

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## **Accomplishments of Ambrose**

- **Ambrose demanded repentance from Theodosius and he forbade the emperor to attend worship until he would prostrate himself at the altar.**
- **Amazingly Theodosius obeyed marking the first time the church held power of the state.**

# Ambrose of Milan

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## **Accomplishments of Ambrose**

- **This began a precedent for the West, where the bishops of Rome held great power even above the state.**
- **This is in contrast to the East, where the emperors there did not allow that same influence of the church.**
  - **Bishops there were under complete control of the emperor.**

# Jerome

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# Jerome

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**Jerome was a scholar who is known for his translation of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures into Latin known as the Vulgate.**

**He lived from 348-420 in Northern Italy.**



# Jerome

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**His early life was filled with classical learning, which at the time was more of a pagan tradition which he felt was sinful but couldn't turn away.**

# Jerome

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**However, he had dream one evening where he found himself at the final judgment and was asked:**

- Who are You? He replied I am a Christian". But the judge said "You lie! You are a Ciceronian"**
- This implied that he cared for the pagan non-Christian writings more than being a Christian.**

# Jerome

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**After that Jerome devoted himself to the study of Scripture and Christian literature.**

**He soon turned to the life of a monk and lived in seclusion.**

- He had problems controlling his sexual desires so this life assisted him to deal with it.**
- He was very unkempt and felt that since he was washed by Christ there was not reason to even bath.**

# Jerome

---

After that Jerome devoted himself to the study of Scripture and Christian literature.

He soon turned to the life of a monk and lived in seclusion.

- **He soon decided that he should learn the Hebrew language since if the Old Testament was written in it, that it must be divine.**
- **This would prove to be important a few years later.**

# Jerome

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**After a few years of being a monk and deciding it wasn't the life for him, he returned to the world and became a presbyter in Antioch.**

**In 381 he became the private secretary of the Bishop Damasus of Rome who persuaded Jerome to translate the Scriptures into Latin.**

# Jerome

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**Jerome knowing Hebrew was able to translate the original Hebrew Scriptures into Latin, which was a first because all they had at this point was translations from the Septuagint (Greek translation).**

**He also realized that the original Hebrew did not include the Apocrypha, but felt pressured to include it.**

- **He felt that they were good church books but were not inspired Scriptures.**

# Jerome

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**With the finished Vulgate his work was set to be used in the Latin churches for another thousand years.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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# Augustine of Hippo

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**Augustine became the bishop of Hippo (North Africa) just before the year 400.**

**He is one of the most well-known figures for the early church primarily because of his work as a theologian and his writings.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**And there is perhaps no other figure that is revered as much between two different polarized groups of Christians.**

- **He was respected and some of his teachings embraced by the Roman Catholic Church.**
- **Dispensing of grace through the sacraments and baptismal regeneration. (further defined later)**

# Augustine of Hippo

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And there is perhaps no other figure that is revered as much between two different polarized groups of Christians.

- **He is also the favorite theologian of the reformers during the protestant reformation and modern day Calvinistic protestants today.**
- **Predestination and irresistible grace (further defined later)**

# Augustine of Hippo

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And there is perhaps no other figure that is revered as much between two different polarized groups of Christians.

- **His other views are upheld by non-Calvinistic protestants.**
- **Original sin and one cannot become a Christian without God.**
- **Everyone can find common ground with Augustine, but it would be difficult to find someone who agreed with everything he believed.**



# Augustine of Hippo

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**You could say that Augustine was a Christian philosopher.**

**He is embraced today by those who enjoy looking at Christianity from the perspective of philosophy.**

- **Yes you can be a philosopher and also a Christian 😊**

# Augustine of Hippo

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## **Augustine's Early Life**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**Augustine grew up with a pagan father and a devout Christian mother.**

**In his early years he strived to set aside the beliefs that his mother had put in him and he lived a life fulfilling the desires of the flesh.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**He had become a professor of rhetoric which was a discipline that focused on how to speak and to write elegantly and convincingly regardless of truth.**

- **Truth was for the philosophers.**

**However, after studying Cicero (Roman philosopher) he had felt a pull for the truth.**

- **He at first still didn't embrace his Christian upbringing and fell into Manichaeism which didn't see the Bible as Scripture and questioned the origins of evil.**



Augustine of Hippo

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**Augustine Meets Ambrose**



# Augustine of Hippo

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**After various failures and being unsatisfied with finding answers to his questions of life and God he found himself in Milan hearing the sermons of Ambrose.**

**He was shown the writings of the Neoplatonist's which was a study of philosophy with religious overtones, which caught the mind of Augustine.**

- Some of his questions of evil and God were being answered from a philosopher's perspective.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**When he sought Ambrose initially, it wasn't to become a Christian but to hear how he spoke.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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When he sought Ambrose initially, it wasn't to become a Christian but to hear how he spoke.

- **Since Augustine was a rhetorician he sought to hear Ambrose as he was well known for his preaching and speaking.**
- **In time Augustine began to actually listen to what Ambrose was preaching, his message about Christ.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**He also learned from Ambrose that to help with difficult passages from the Old Testament he could look upon them allegorically.**

- This was to look at passages not so much in the literal since but to find the deeper hidden meaning within (spiritual). He defined it as a mode of speech used to define another (similar to a parable).**
- This was of course disputed among other groups of Christians who would accept anything but literal interpretation.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**However he still struggled with giving up his "career" and turning completely to faith.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**Augustine however realized that there were no longer any intellectual difficulties with Christianity.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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Augustine however realized that there were no longer any intellectual difficulties with Christianity.

- **He had early on looked upon Christianity as something that couldn't be rationalized and that someone who was learned could see through.**
- **However, upon closer examination he began to realize the truth of the message of the gospel and that it was quite intellectually edifying.**



# Augustine of Hippo

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## **Augustine's Conversion**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**But his conversion came one day when in despair over what to do he was in the garden where children were playing and he presumably heard one of the kids say "Take up and read. Take up and read". Contemplating this he returned to a manuscript he had previously laid down and immediately cast his eyes upon the words of Paul - Romans 13:13-14**

# Augustine of Hippo

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## **Romans 13:13-14**

- **"Let us walk with decency, as in the daylight: not in carousing and drunkenness; not in sexual impurity and promiscuity; not in quarreling and jealousy. But put on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make no plans to satisfy the fleshly desires."**
- **This passage opened his eyes and he became a Christian.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**He then took the next step of baptism which was done by Ambrose.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**Augustine traveled to Cassiciacum to begin his Christian journey.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**After his conversion, he traveled to Cassiciacum in North Africa.**

**His intention was to spend the rest of his days in a monastic retreat.**

**Upon arrival though he opted instead to lead a life without unnecessary comforts and focus on prayer, study and meditation as opposed to living in the desert as a true monk.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**Here he wrote his first Christian works, though they still bore the mark of the elements in Neoplatonism which had a heavy influence of philosophy.**

**His intention now was to dedicate his life to philosophy, however that soon changed.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**Augustine became the bishop of Hippo**



# Augustine of Hippo

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**In 391 he visited the town of Hippo where he visited a church under the bishop of Valerius.**

**At this time Augustine's reputation and preceded him and the bishop and church were well aware of his writings.**

**The congregation and bishop Valerius, ordained him to serve in the church.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**Then 4 years later he was made a co-bishop with Valerius as he did not want to lose him and hoped he would take his place one day.**

**That day came a short time later with the passing of Valerius and Augustine became the official bishop of Hippo.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**Augustine's new focus on being a pastor and theologian.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**With his new responsibilities, he put his thoughts and efforts into his writings of theology.**

**He eventually became the most influential theologian in the entire Latin-speaking church.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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## **His influence included:**

- **Freedom of the will – That we have a free will to make decisions.**
- **He fought against various heresies like Donatism, Manichaeism and Pelagianism.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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His influence included:

- **The origin of evil**
- **To Augustine he addressed this by stating that man has a free will that is inherently good.**
- **But the free will is capable of making decisions both good and those that produce evil.**
- **So evil is found in the bad decisions made by human and angelic wills.**
- **He confirmed the reality of evil and the good God.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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His influence included:

- **Just War Theory**
  - **That Christians could go to war under the right circumstances.**
- **Irresistible Grace and predestination (Calvinistic doctrine)**
  - **Conversion is divine and not human as God gives it to those He has chosen or predestined.**
  - **The beginning of faith is in God's action rather than in a human decision.**
  - **That one cannot resist God's grace.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**As time went on he wrote many of his books that are still treasured this day among many different denominations of Christians.**



# Augustine of Hippo

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**The City of God being his greatest work, which was written after the fall of Rome in 410 to the Goths.**

- He was responding to allegations from the people that Rome fell because it turned from its pagan gods to Jesus Christ.**
- Augustine made it clear that there are 2 cities, one the heavenly city of God which is truth and will last forever in contrast with the early cities which are temporary. That when an earthly city is built for the love of man it will fall.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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## **Confessions**

- **A spiritual autobiography addressed in a prayer to God.**
- **Shows his long and painful path to becoming a Christian.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**Upon his death Augustine was the last of the great leaders of the Imperial church in the West.**

**He died when the Vandals were at the gates of Hippo announcing a new age.**

# Augustine of Hippo

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**Augustine however became the most influential theologian both in the Roman Catholic church and also to the reformers during the protestant reformation (although for different reasons).**

# The End of an Era

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# The End of an Era

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**In 410 when the Goths took Rome and shortly after the Vandals took Northern Africa, we have the end of an era of the Roman Empire in the West.**



Landscape by  
the end of the  
5<sup>th</sup> century.



## The End of an Era

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**The Roman empire had been split into two sides the West and the East. The West fell but the East stood for another 1000 years.**

**The imperial church (created by Constantine) would continue to stand in the East which was known as the Byzantine Empire.**



## The End of an Era

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**The invaders in the West were pagans which brought a new wave of unbelievers, however amazingly over time the invaders accepted the Christian faith because of thousands of unknown witnesses of the Gospel message.**

**This leads us into the Middle Ages.**

# Beginnings of the papacy

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# Beginnings of the Papacy

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**The papacy is the office or authority of the pope.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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The papacy is the office or authority of the pope.

**The formation of the papacy is a turning point in history as this is what the Roman Catholic Church leans upon for their claim of having the only true church.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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**The actual use of the word “pope” was not used until the 6<sup>th</sup> century, however the implications of that word (which was the authority (primacy) of the office of the Bishop of Rome) began with Leo in the 5<sup>th</sup> century.**

- **He built upon the previous declaration of Damasus**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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The actual use of the word “pope” was not used until the 6<sup>th</sup> century, however the implications of that word (which was the authority (primacy) of the office of the Bishop of Rome) began with Leo in the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

**The word “pope” just means father. It was used early on to refer to any respected or important bishop.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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The actual use of the word “pope” was not used until the 6<sup>th</sup> century, however the implications of that word (which was the authority (primacy) of the office of the Bishop of Rome) began with Leo in the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

**There are different polarized perspectives on this depending on if you are either a Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox or Protestant.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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**According to the official teaching of the Roman Catholic Church (defined in 1870 at the first Vatican Council), Jesus Christ established the papacy with the apostle Peter (first pope). That Peter was the first bishop (pope) of Rome and all of his successors receive the authority over the whole church.**



# Beginnings of the papacy

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According to the official teaching of the Roman Catholic Church (defined in 1870 at the first Vatican Council), Jesus Christ established the papacy with the apostle Peter (first pope). That Peter was the first bishop (pope) of Rome and all of his successors receive the authority over the whole church.

- **This all falls back onto this passage of Scripture:**
- **Matthew 16:18-19**

# Beginnings of the papacy

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**Matthew 16:18-19 (ESV)**

**“And I tell you, you are Peter, and on this rock I will build my church, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it. I will give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatever you bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth shall be loosed on heaven.”**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- **So when the church appoints a new pope this “power of Peter” is passed down to the next pope.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- **The Roman Catholic church sees the pope as the “Vicar of Christ” or a divinely called representative of Jesus Christ who has supreme authority over the church and who is at the head of the only true church.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- The Roman Catholic church sees the pope as the “Vicar of Christ” or a divinely called representative of Jesus Christ who has supreme authority over the church and who is at the head of the only true church.
- **This also implies that a “man” or a specific “church” is required to have a proper relationship with God.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- **Rejection of the authority of the papacy.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Rejection of the authority of the papacy.
  - **This view is rejected by the Eastern Orthodox Church (who believe that they have the true line of succession) and is also rejected by the protestants.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Rejection of the authority of the papacy.
- **Protestants reject this because while the Bible does state that Peter was used by God to establish the church so were all of the other disciples and numerous other Christians.**



# Beginnings of the papacy

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- Rejection of the authority of the papacy.
- Protestants reject this because while the Bible does state that Peter was used by God to establish the church so were all of the other disciples.
- **The Roman Catholic Church assumes that the authority given to Peter was actually upon the office of the Bishop of Rome and not specifically to Peter since the authority could be passed down.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Rejection of the authority of the papacy.
- Protestants reject this because while the Bible does state that Peter was used by God to establish the church so were all of the other disciples.
- **Additionally, the Bible does not state that the authority or special abilities given to Peter could be transferred.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Rejection of the authority of the papacy.
- **Protestants see their relationship to God as being personal and that the physical church and its human leaders are not a requirement to have a relationship with God.**

# Beginnings of the papacy

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- **Honor for the church in Rome**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Honor for the church in Rome
- **Early Christians certainly lifted up the church in Rome and gave it greater honor.**
- **Rome was the imperial capital, and the church was the largest and wealthiest and had a reputation for orthodoxy and charity. It was the greatest of the church's in the West.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Honor for the church in Rome
- **By the middle of the third century its membership approached 30,000.**
- **Early Christian writers referred to Peter and Paul as founders of the church.**
- **So honor was certainly given to the church, but what about jurisdiction and supreme authority?**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- **Church organization and the prestige for the bishops from apostolic founders.**

# Beginnings of the papacy

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- Church organization and the prestige for the bishops from apostolic founders
- **Obviously there was great growth in the church's and there were many leaders.**
- **With this a structure of leadership and positions began to emerge with the bishops from church's who were believed to have been founded by an actual apostle were given greater authority.**



## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Church organization and the prestige for the bishops from apostolic founders
- **With Rome still being the largest of the church's, the idea that it was the head was becoming the general perception.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- **Leo – Bishop/Pope of Rome from 440-461**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Leo – Bishop/Pope of Rome from 440-461
- **Leo would be the first Bishop of Rome to lay claim to the authority of the office and position of the Bishop of Rome over all the other churches.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Leo – Bishop/Pope of Rome from 440-461
- **In his first sermon upon being made bishop he stated: “glory of the blessed Apostle Peter...in whose chair his power lives on and his authority shines forth”.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Leo – Bishop/Pope of Rome from 440-461
- **Leo abandoned the previous perspective that Rome was the first among equals. He now declared that he spoke as Peter:**
- **“Believe that it is he himself, whom in our office we represent, who is speaking.”**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Leo – Bishop/Pope of Rome from 440-461
- **Leo made his entrance into world history as the Supreme Head of all Christendom.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Leo – Bishop/Pope of Rome from 440-461
- **However, it was his intervention with foreign conquerors that gave him the greatest respect and authority among the people.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Leo – Bishop/Pope of Rome from 440-461
- **In 452 Attila and his Huns marched into Rome to take it over. Instead of an army (there wasn't one) Leo and a entourage of church leaders met him at the gates.**



## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Leo – Bishop/Pope of Rome from 440-461
- **The details of this conversation are not known exactly but the result was that Attila withdrew and went North sparing the city.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Leo – Bishop/Pope of Rome from 440-461
- **In 455 the Vandals came to sack the city. Leo once again went out to meet the general of the invaders.**
- **He begged for mercy and asked that the people and homes be spared.**
- **The Vandal general Gaiseric turned his horse and said over his shoulder “14 days looting”.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Leo – Bishop/Pope of Rome from 440-461
- **So the people and the homes were spared from death and destruction.**
- **The Vandals didn't leave much behind however as they looted everything they could find**
- **But at the end when the Vandals left they held a solemn service of thanksgiving.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Leo – Bishop/Pope of Rome from 440-461
- **From here on the Bishop of Rome would be the head of the church and all successors would have that same authority.**
- **He even had the support of Emperor Valentinian III who issued this decree to compel the bishops to attend the papal court.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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**“As the primacy of the Apostolic See is based on the title of the blessed Peter, prince of the episcopal dignity, on the dignity of the city of Rome, and on the decision of the Holy Synod, no illicit steps may be taken against this See to usurp its authority. For the only way to safeguard peace among the churches everywhere is to acknowledge its leadership universally.”**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Leo – Bishop/Pope of Rome from 440-461
- **He even seemed to have support of the other bishops and church leaders at the council of Chalcedon. They looked to his letters, decisions and actions as elevated above all the rest.**

# Beginnings of the papacy

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- Leo – Bishop/Pope of Rome from 440-461
- He even seemed to have support of the other bishops and church leaders at the council of Chalcedon. They looked to his letters, decisions and actions as elevated above all the rest.
- **“That was the faith of the faith of the Fathers, that was the faith of the Apostles...Peter has spoken through Leo.”**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Leo – Bishop/Pope of Rome from 440-461
- **Leo service to Rome did not go unnoticed by anyone. He saved Rome twice, it wasn't the emperor or soldiers.**
- **The office of the Pope holding the keys to the kingdom had come to power.**



# Beginnings of the papacy

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- **Authority given to the East**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Authority given to the East
  - **However, at this same council (Chalcedon in 451) they also gave the bishop of Constantinople authority equal to Leo's regardless of Rome's obvious objections.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Authority given to the East
- **Because of this we now have independent leadership in the East and West. Christianity would now have two heads.**
- **The Roman Church of the Western Empire and the Greek Church of the Eastern Empire.**

## Beginnings of the papacy

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- Authority given to the East
- **Eventually the East would separate and become Greek Orthodox while the West would be known as Roman Catholicism.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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**Gregory the Great was the pope of Rome from A.D. 590-604.**

**He was known as the missionary pope because of his focus on spreading Christianity.**

**Gregory solidified many doctrines that makeup Roman Catholicism.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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**The volatile landscape that affected who controlled Rome.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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**The volatile landscape that affected who controlled Rome.**

- **During the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries control of the land within Italy (which included Rome) changed hands numerous times.**
- **Italy had been ruled by a few different barbarians, the Ostrogoths and even came under control of the Byzantine Empire (Eastern Empire in Constantinople) ruled by Justinian.**



# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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**The volatile landscape that affected who controlled Rome.**

- **This control by the East lead to a time where Rome was now subjected to imperial command of Constantinople, who frequently interfered with the Roman Church.**
- **This control however, only lasted for 6 years before the Lombards invaded Italy.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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**The volatile landscape that affected who controlled Rome.**

- **After Justinian's death in 565, the Byzantine power faded and they were no longer able to keep armies and defenses in Rome.**
- **This responsibility of running the country and taking care of the people was taken up by the pope's.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **The upbringing of Gregory**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **The upbringing of Gregory**

- **Gregory descended from Roman nobles who had a strong legacy of Christian Faith.**
- **He was related to previous popes (Felix III and Agaitus I)**
- **At the age of 33 Emperor Justin made him prefect or “mayor” of Rome. This put him in charge of the economy and looking after the people.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **The upbringing of Gregory**

- **He incurred great wealth during these years and used his money to establish 6-7 different monasteries.**
- **After his father died in 574 he became dissatisfied with his life and stepped down from political office.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **The upbringing of Gregory**

- **He turned his home into a monastery and spent many years studying the Scriptures.**
- **He took monastic life head on especially with fasting. However, he did it so frequently and to such a degree that he ruined his digestive system.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Appointment to the papacy**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Appointment to the papacy**

- **His abilities were noticed by Pope Benedict, and in 579 he was appointed to one of the seven deacons of Rome.**
- **In 589 a flood decimated the granaries which lead to famine and also the plague which took the life of Pope Pelagius II.**
- **Gregory was elected (reluctantly) to be his replacement**



# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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**Gregory became the civil ruler of Italy**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Gregory became the civil ruler of Italy**

- **The office of the pope gained great power and influence in Rome, in 592 the Lombard invaders attacked the city.**
- **However, no imperial representative came to make negotiations so Gregory took this responsibility and opened up political conversations with them.**
- **He secured peace with the invaders which allowed society to return to order.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Gregory became the civil ruler of Italy**

- **Because of his actions he became the unofficial civil ruler of Italy.**
- **He appointed generals, arranged relief and paid the salaries of the soldiers.**
- **He collected the land taxes, fed the needy just as the imperial officers had once done.**
- **He took on many other government roles through the office of the pope.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Gregory became the civil ruler of Italy**

- **His actions of being a pope with government rules didn't end with him.**
- **After Gregory, the pope was seen as not just a Christian leader but a political figure in European politics.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Missionary Impact**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Missionary Impact**

- **Gregory the great is also known as the missionary pope because of his desire to spread Christianity into other areas.**
- **He converted the Visigoths (Goths - nomadic tribes of Germanic peoples) to Nicene Catholicism.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Missionary Impact**

- **His greatest achievement was when he sent a party which included Augustine of Canterbury and 40 monks to England.**
- **This group brought Christianity to the British Isles.**
- **He is a direct link for all Anglo-American Christianity in the early church.**
- **This eventually extended the authority of Rome to the British Isles.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**



# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Doctrine of man**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Doctrine of man**
- **Adam's fall affected all of humanity, weakening but not destroying their freedom of will.**
- **With grace humanity can win merit by performing good works.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Baptism for the forgiveness of original sin**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Baptism for the forgiveness of original sin**
- **Gregory (and numerous other early Christians) believed that baptism was required to remove original sin that we all inherited from Adam.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Baptism for the forgiveness of sins (baptismal regeneration)**
- Gregory (and numerous other early Christians) believed that baptism was required to remove sins previously committed. That without it salvation was not possible.
- **This belief also caused Christians to postpone baptism, hoping to have as many sins forgiven as possible since it was harder to have post-baptismal sins forgiven.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Penance for sins after baptism**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Penance for sins after baptism**
- **Baptism would cleanse all prior sins, however it only worked once and could not be done again.**
- **So there needed to be another way to have post-baptismal sins forgiven. The solution and doctrine for this is called penance.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Penance for sins after baptism**
- **Penance is made up of 4 parts:**
  - **Contrition (repentance from the heart)**
  - **Confession – Sinner confesses sins to a priest.**
  - **Meritorious works – Sacrifice or sufferings imposed by the sinner upon themselves. Consisted of almsgiving, ascetic practices (self-denial), prayers and attending mass.**



# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Penance for all sins after baptism**
- **Penance is made up of 4 parts:**
  - **Without the meritorious works penance (and thus forgiveness) was not complete.**
  - **The greater the sin the greater the works.**
  - **The priest would then pronounce absolution upon the confessor. This is where the priest confirms the forgiveness granted by God.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Intercession of the saints.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Intercession of the saints.**
- **Sinners can also appeal to the saints and ask them to intercede on their behalf, to use their influence with Christ.**
- **This did not originate with Gregory, but he gave intercession great emphasis and made it a key part of piety.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- Intercession of the saints.
- **The belief is that the saints can hear us in Heaven so the Christian can ask them to essentially pray for them.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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Gregory the Great statement:

**“Behold,” he wrote, “the severe judge Jesus is about to come; the terror of that mighty council of angels and archangels is at hand. In that assembly our case will be tried and yet we are not seeking patrons who will then come to our defense. Our holy martyrs are ready to be your advocates; they desire to be asked, indeed if I may say so, they entreat that they may be entreated. Seek them as helpers of your prayer; turn to them that they may protect you in your guilt.”**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Intercession of the saints.**
- **The results of this has led to the intercession of saints for specific needs.**
  - **St. Apollonia cured the toothache**
  - **St. Blaise for sore throats**
  - **St. Anthony for lost items**
  - **St. Peregrine for cancer**
  - **St. Joseph to sell your house (modern perspective).**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Holy Relics**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Holy Relics**
- **Gregory encouraged the collection and veneration of the holy remains of saints and martyrs.**



# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Holy Relics**
  - **Gregory encouraged the collection and veneration of the holy remains of saints and martyrs.**
  - **This included locks of hair, fingernails, bones, pieces of clothing or anything that one of them might have come into contact with.**
  - **Gregory believed that these items possessed great powers.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Purgatory**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Purgatory**
- **Purgatory is a place of purification and suffering for those who die with minor offenses still charged against them.**
- **Those who are perfectly holy go straight to Heaven. But if you died with sins not yet atoned for, you would have to go to purgatory until you were made completely righteous.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Purgatory**
- **To reduce your time in purgatory you would want to have as many of your sins forgiven through penance as possible.**
- **In addition, it was possible for the living to perform acts of penance for those in purgatory. This included holding a mass in their favor.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## Doctrines established by Gregory

- **Purgatory**
- **Later on this became known as “indulgences”, which were different things one could do to remove the temporal punishment.**
- **This also lead to the “treasury of merit” which the church drew from to provide the sinner “merit” earned by saints who had it in abundance.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Holy Eucharist (communion)**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Holy Eucharist (communion)**
- **The Holy Eucharist to Gregory (and the teachings of Catholicism) is that when wine and bread are consecrated by a priest, they actually become the blood and body of Christ.**
- **This process is called transubstantiation.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **Doctrines established by Gregory**

- **Holy Eucharist (communion)**
- **It has the effect of penance, so by taking of communion one sins are forgiven and time in purgatory is reduced.**



# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **The condition of the Roman Church after Gregory**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **The condition of the Roman Church after Gregory**

- **There was a continuous insertion of authority over Rome by the Eastern emperors in Constantinople.**
- **The Eastern emperors demanded the popes support their theological positions.**
- **Until Gregory III (731-741) Constantinople had to approve the appointments of the Roman Bishop (pope).**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **The condition of the Roman Church after Gregory**

- **After the control of Constantinople waned in the 8th century, the popes turned towards the Franks for support to remove the Lombards from Italy.**
- **The Franks provided the assistance and turned over a great number of cities in Italy over to the popes.**
- **So now we have the popes again running the church and also the state in the West.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **The condition of the Roman Church after Gregory**

- **The culmination of this was seen when Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne (ruler of the Franks) emperor of the West on Christmas Day 800 A.D.**

# Gregory the Great and the Doctrines of Roman Catholicism

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## **The condition of the Roman Church after Gregory**

- **Charlemagne was a Christian, and was influenced by the writings of Augustine (City of God).**
- **He believed that the church and state should be allied forces to unify society.**
- **So again we have a Christian emperor.**

# Introduction of Islam

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# Introduction of Islam

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- **The unexpected conquest of the Muslims**
- **In the early 7th century it looked like order and even Christianity was taking hold.**

# Introduction of Islam

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- **The unexpected conquest of the Muslims**
  - In the early 7th century it looked like order and even Christianity was taking hold.
  - **Most of the invaders embraced Christianity (Nicene orthodoxy), the Franks had been converted from the very beginning and remained Christian.**
  - **The British islands were being converted as well due to the missionary work of Gregory.**



# Introduction of Islam

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- **The unexpected conquest of the Muslims**
  - In the early 7th century it looked like order and even Christianity was taking hold.
  - **The Byzantine Empire had made many conquests in Northern Africa and was enjoying the fruit.**

# Introduction of Islam

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- **The unexpected conquest of the Muslims**
  - **While there was order for a period this didn't last long.**
  - **The Roman Empire was so caught up in its own problems, had largely ignored the land and people from Arabia.**



# Introduction of Islam

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- **The unexpected conquest of the Muslims**
  - **A vast army began to move throughout Northern Africa and even took out the Persian Empire.**
  - **The belief at work among these invaders was teachings from a man named Muhammad. This was the conquests and influence of Islam.**

# Introduction of Islam

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- **Living as a Christian under Muslim rulers.**

# Introduction of Islam

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- **Living as a Christian under Muslim rulers.**
- **The conquests of the first wave of Muslim expansion were not stopped until 732 when they were defeated by Charles Martel at the battle of Tours.**



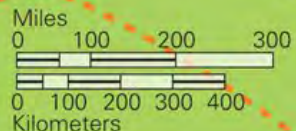
First wave of  
Muslim  
expansion  
633-732 A.D.







- Byzantine territory in 750
- Byzantine Empire in 632
- Muslim raid or incursion
- Missions of Cyril and others
- Patriarchate
- Metropolitanate
- Site of conflict



- Latin Roman Empire
- Khazar territory
- Muslim territory



# Introduction of Islam

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- **Living as a Christian under Muslim rulers.**
- **So these Christians are now living under Muslim rulers.**
- **The great cities in which Christianity began have now been conquered by the Muslims.**
- **Jerusalem, Antioch, Damascus, Alexandria and Carthage.**
  - **Jerusalem remained under Muslim leaders until the first Crusade in 1099.**

# Introduction of Islam

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- **Living as a Christian under Muslim rulers.**
- **Initially the invaders told the Christians (and the Jews) that their religions and ability to worship would not be impacted. That they would respect their churches and crosses.**
- **However, this soon changed. It wasn't long before conversions to Christianity were severely punished.**

# Introduction of Islam

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- **Living as a Christian under Muslim rulers.**
- **Any defense of Christianity was looked at as an offense against Muhammad that was punishable by death.**
- **This led to Christianity completely disappearing from Carthage.**
- **So now the physical roots of Christianity, the land where Jesus walked, was under the rule of Muslims who deny Jesus Christ is the Messiah.**

# Introduction of Islam

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## **The beginnings of Islam – 610 A.D.**

# Introduction of Islam

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The beginnings of Islam – 610 A.D.

- **Islam was a combination of different elements taken from paganism, Judaism and Christianity.**

# Introduction of Islam

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The beginnings of Islam – 610 A.D.

- **Mohammed (who founded it) took various truths and mostly false views of Christianity as the base for Islam.**

# Introduction of Islam

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The beginnings of Islam – 610 A.D.

- Mohammed (how founded it) took various truths and mostly false views of Christianity as the base for Islam.
- **The pieces of Christianity that he tried to combine were greatly skewed from what was depicted in Scripture.**

# Introduction of Islam

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The beginnings of Islam – 610 A.D.

- **His views culminated with him declaring himself a prophet of God because he had received visions from the angel Gabriel.**



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The beginnings of Islam – 610 A.D.

- His views culminated with him declaring himself a prophet of God because he had received visions from the angel Gabriel.
- **It is from these self-proclaimed visions that he formulated the Quran.**

# Introduction of Islam

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## **Mohammed's heritage**

# Introduction of Islam

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## **Mohammed's heritage**

- **Mohammed was born in Mecca (Saudi Arabia) in 570. This is also their most holy city.**

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## **Mohammed's heritage**

- Mohammed was born in Mecca in 570. This is also their most holy city.
- **He would have come from the descendants of Ishmael who was the first-born son of Abraham.**

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## **Mohammed's heritage**

- He would have come from the heritage of Ishmael who was the first-born son of Abraham.
- **Abraham bore Ishmael from his servant Hagar by trying to “help” God along.**

# Introduction of Islam

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## **Mohammed's heritage**

- He would have come from the heritage of Ishmael who was the first born son of Abraham.
- Abraham bore Ishmael from his servant Hagar by trying to “help” God along.
- **However, that did not end well and ultimately God sent them (Hagar and Ishmael) away to the east.**

# Introduction of Islam

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## **Mohammed's heritage**

- He would have come from the heritage of Ishmael who was the first born son of Abraham.
- **It is the descendants of Ishmael who became the Arabs (the people of the desert) and ultimately Mohammed was born centuries later.**

# Introduction of Islam

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## **Islam perspective of Jesus**



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## Islam perspective of Jesus

- **They believe that Jesus was one of God's prophets, but He is not divine nor God.**

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## Islam perspective of Jesus

- They believe that Jesus was one of God's prophets but He is not divine nor God.
- **They deny that Jesus was crucified and resurrected. He certainly did not come save the world from their sins.**

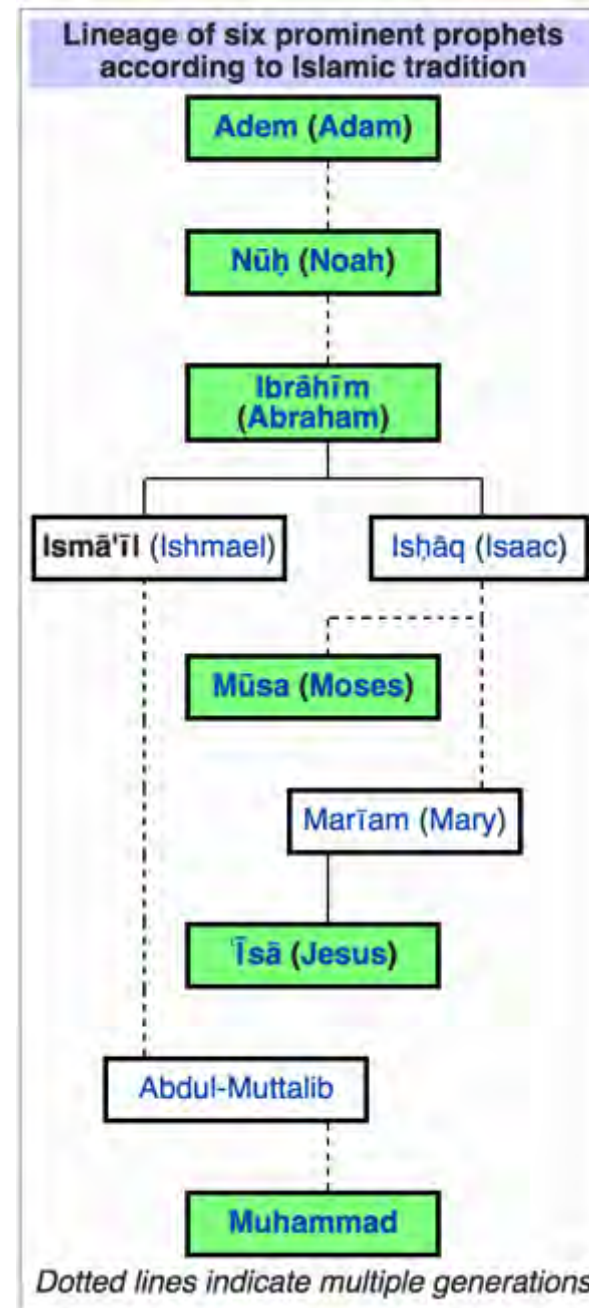
# Introduction of Islam

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## Islam perspective of Jesus

- They believe that Jesus was one of God's prophets but He is not divine nor God.
- They deny that Jesus was crucified and resurrected. He certainly did not come save the world from their sins.
- **They view Mohammed as the greatest prophet of God.**

# Lineage of prophets according to Islamic Tradition



# Introduction of Islam

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## **Islam perspective on the Bible**

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## **Islam perspective on the Bible**

- **They view the Torah (first 5 books of the Old Testament) and the book of Psalms as being divine Scripture.**

# Introduction of Islam

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## Islam perspective on the Bible

- They view the Torah (first 5 books of the Old Testament) and the book of Psalms as being divine Scripture.
- **However, they say that portions of it have become corrupted so they can only be interpreted when measured with the Quran.**

# Introduction of Islam

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## **Islam perspective on the Bible**

- They view the Torah (first 5 books of the Old Testament) and the book of Psalms as being divine Scripture.
- **They also mention the “gospel of Jesus” as a divine book but this is not the Gospels in the Holy Bible.**



# Introduction of Islam

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## **Islam perspective on the Bible**

- **To Islam the Quran is the final divine teachings from God that override all other Scripture and teachings.**

# Introduction of Islam

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**The militarization of Christianity due to the impact of Islam**

# Introduction of Islam

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## **The militarization of Christianity due to the impact of Islam**

- **Prior to the Islamic invasions, Christianity had been considered pacifist.**
- **Christians were not taking up arms for the cross, however this perspective was completely changed because of the repercussions of the Muslim conquests.**

# Introduction of Islam

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**The militarization of Christianity due to the impact of Islam**

- **The "Just War Theory" had been developed which justified using violence under certain circumstances.**
- **The previous invaders into the Western Empire were Germanic and had been assimilated into Christianity and therefore their desire for war was also included into the church.**

# Introduction of Islam

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## **The militarization of Christianity due to the impact of Islam**

- **Christianity quickly became militarized to hold back the invading armies of the Muslims.**
- **This led to the Crusades that began in the 11th century.**

# Introduction of Islam

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## **The militarization of Christianity due to the impact of Islam**

- Christianity quickly became militarized to hold back the invading armies of the Muslims.
- This led to the Crusades that began in the 11th century.
- **The crusades began as military campaigns to take back the lands conquered by the Muslims.**
- **However, the violence and cruelty demonstrated was arguably worse than even what the Muslims had done.**
  - **We will examine this in more detail later.**