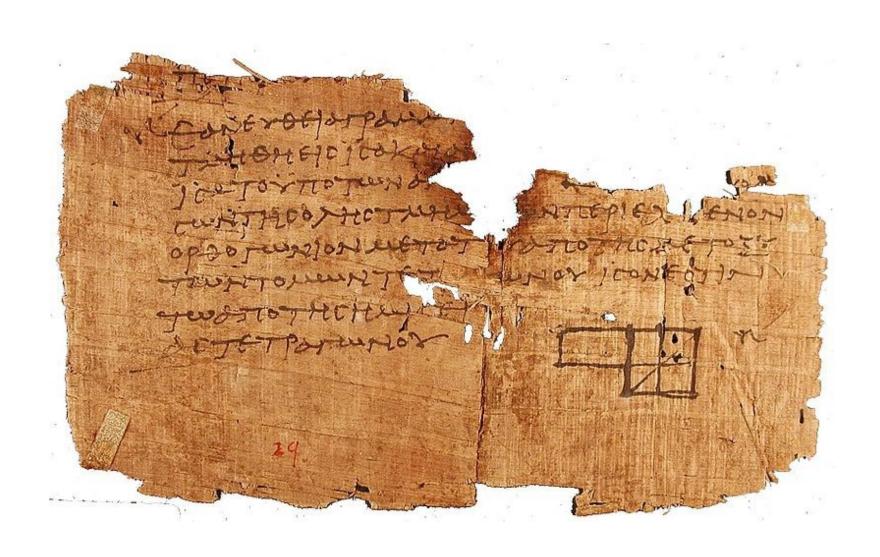
The Text and Canon of the N.T.



Why Was the New Testament Needed?

- The church needed eyewitness accounts of Christ
- The world needed the story of Jesus
- Disciples needed training
- The faith must be handed down
- The church needed doctrinal standards
- The church needed practical guidelines
- The New Covenant required the New Testament

The N.T. Came about Through the Following Process:

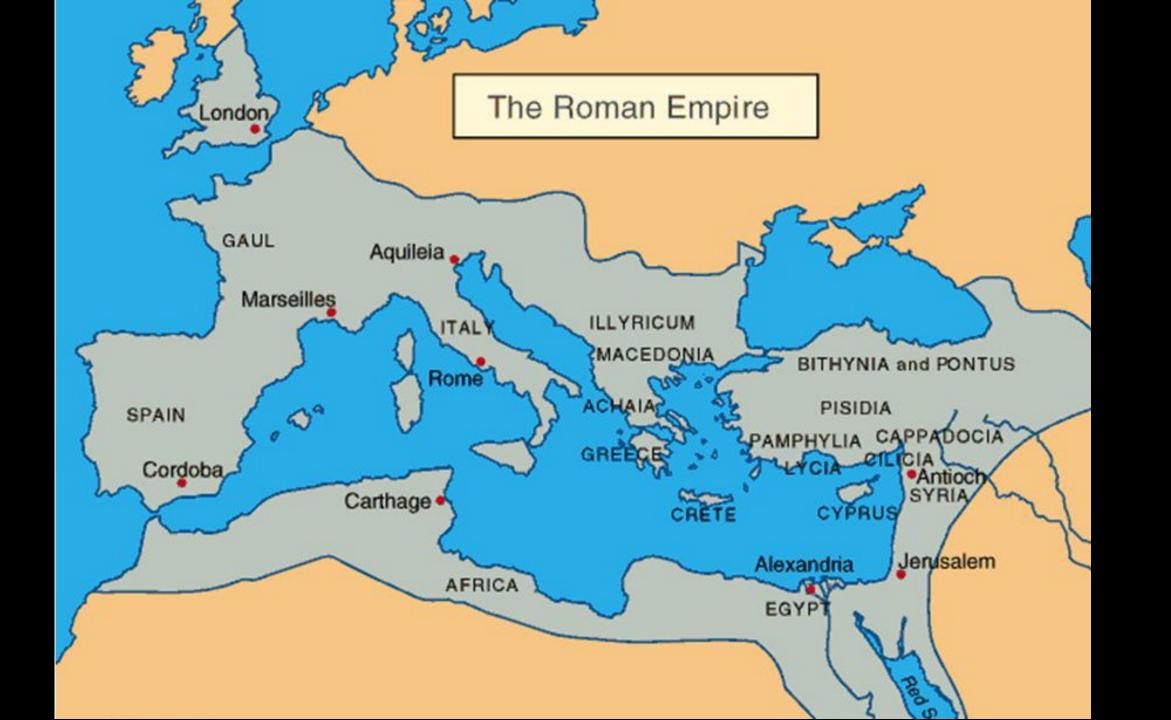
- 1. The books of what we call the N.T. were written.
- 2. They were widely read.
- 3. They were accepted by the churches as useful for life and doctrine.

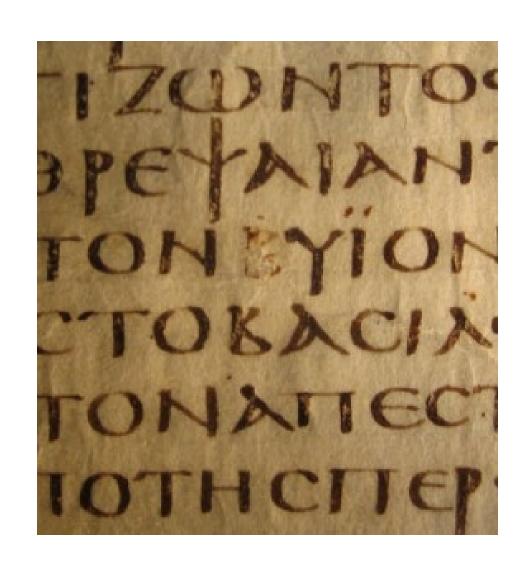
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- 4. They made their way into the public worship of the church.
- 5. They won acceptance throughout the whole church, not just local congregations.
- 6. They were officially approved by the formal decision of the church.





1. The first Christians used the O.T. for their new faith and saw no immediate need for additional writings

TOKACIA

TONATIEC

"Moreover, they gave her a sign to this effect, that she should hang forth from her house a scarlet thread. And thus they made it manifest that redemption should flow through the blood of the Lord to all them that believe and hope in God. You see, beloved, that there was not only faith, but prophecy, in this woman."

> Clement of Rome, Commentary on Josh 2:1-21

2. The first church developed in a non-literary situation

TOKACIA

TONATIEC

3. The original apostles were eyewitnesses to Christ and thus the "living books" of the church

TOKACIA

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4. The first Christians believed that Jesus would return immediately

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5. The N.T. was in fact written and compiled long before the completed canon was officially recognized

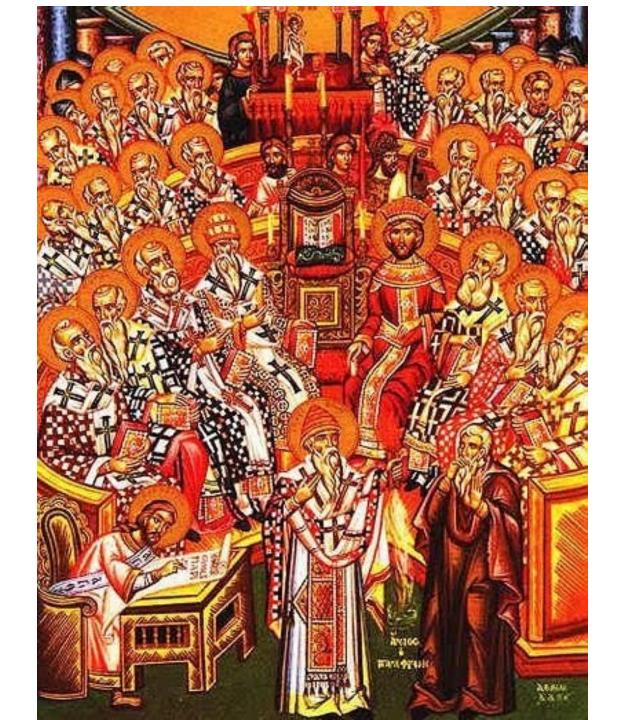
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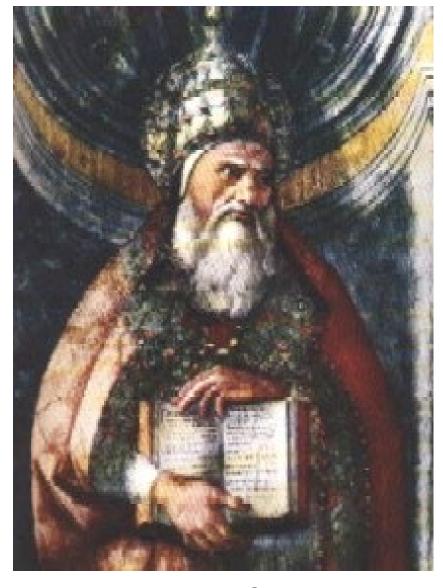
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How were the proper books chosen?

- A book must have been written by an apostle or based on his eyewitness testimony
- A book must possess merit and authority in its use
- A book must be accepted by the entire church
- The book must be approved by the decision of the church

Who Finalized, or "Codified," the Canon?





Marcion of Sinope (85-160 A.D.)

Two Major Questions:

Which books were legitimately God's Word?

How could the church protect Paul's writings from misuse?

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Which books were legitimately God's Word?

Formalize a Canon

How could the church protect Paul's writings from misuse?

Place Acts before the Pauline Corpus

Eusebius, writing around 300 A.D. in his work *Ecclesiastical History*, gives us a good glimpse into the work going on in the early church to establish the N.T. canon:

"First then must be put the holy quaternion of the <u>Gospels</u>; following them the <u>Acts of the Apostles</u>... the <u>epistles of Paul</u>... the <u>epistle of John</u>... the <u>epistle of Peter</u>... After them is to be placed, if it really seem proper, the <u>Apocalypse of John</u>, concerning which we shall give the different opinions at the proper time. These then belong among the accepted writings."

"Among the disputed writings [Antilegomena], which are nevertheless recognized by many, are extant the so-called epistle of James and that of Jude, also the second epistle of Peter, and those that are called the second and third of John, whether they belong to the evangelist or to another person of the same name. Among the rejected writings must be reckoned also the Acts of Paul, and the so-called Shepherd, and the Apocalypse of Peter, and in addition to these the extant epistle of Barnabas, and the so-called Teachings of the Apostles; and besides, as I said, the Apocalypse of John, if it seem proper, which some, as I said, reject, but which others class with the accepted books. And among these some have placed also the Gospel according to the Hebrews... And all these may be reckoned among the disputed books."

"Such books as the Gospels of Peter, of Thomas, of Matthias, or of any others besides them, and the Acts of Andrew and John and the other apostles... they clearly show themselves to be the fictions of heretics. Wherefore they are not to be placed even among the rejected writings, but are all of them to be cast aside as absurd and impious."



The Easter letter of *Athanasius*, bishop of Alexandria, in 367 A.D. recognizes the N.T. canon as we have it today. This list was approved by church councils at *Hippo Regius* in 393 and *Carthage* in 397.



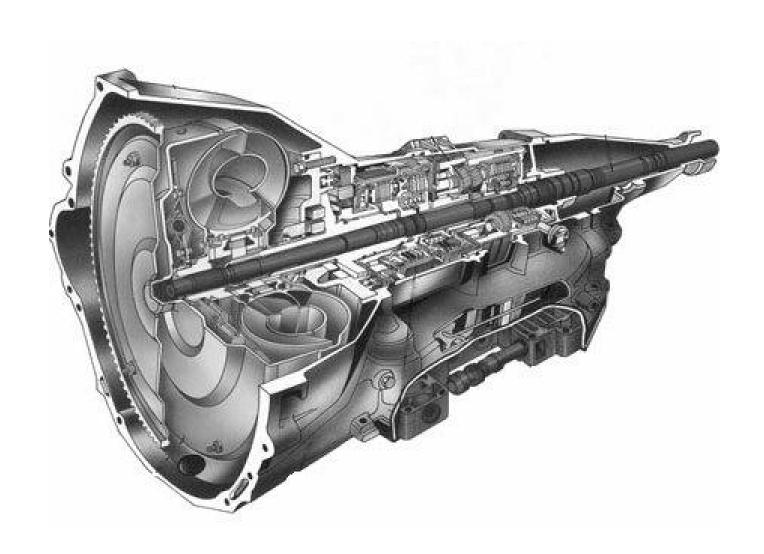
F.F. Bruce

"What [the church] councils did was not to impose something new upon the Christian communities but to codify what was already the general practice of those communities."



L.A. Muratori Muratorian Canon/Fragment (written ca. 170 A.D.)

The Transmission of the Text



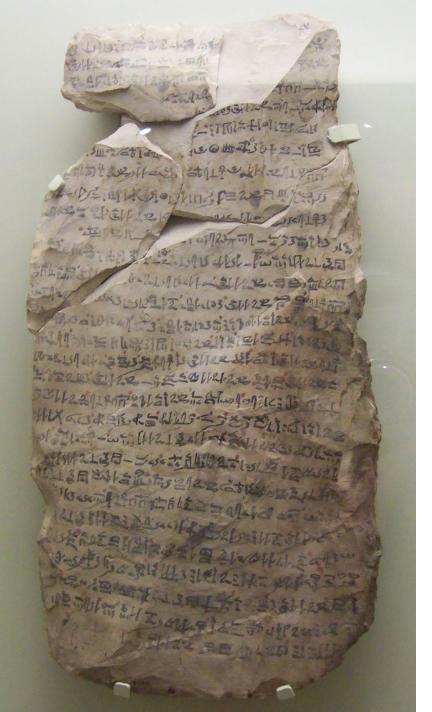
Medium of Ancient Biblical Texts

Papyrus



Ostracon





Parchment





Forms of Ancient Biblical Texts

1. Greek manuscripts and fragments

- Uncials
- Miniscules
- Papyrus Fragments
- Lectionaries of ancient churches

Miniscule

Uncial

LITELY LIYCHT TOOHOMACOY EYBYLMHRYCIYI YCOLLENHOHL. TOBENHMACOTO ENOYPANWOYT KAIETIFHCTON

Forms of Ancient Biblical Texts

- 2. Quotations of the N.T. from the Church Fathers
- 3. Copies of ancient Translations of the N.T. in other languages

Mistakes by Accident

1. By the Ear

"The book was red"

"The book was read"

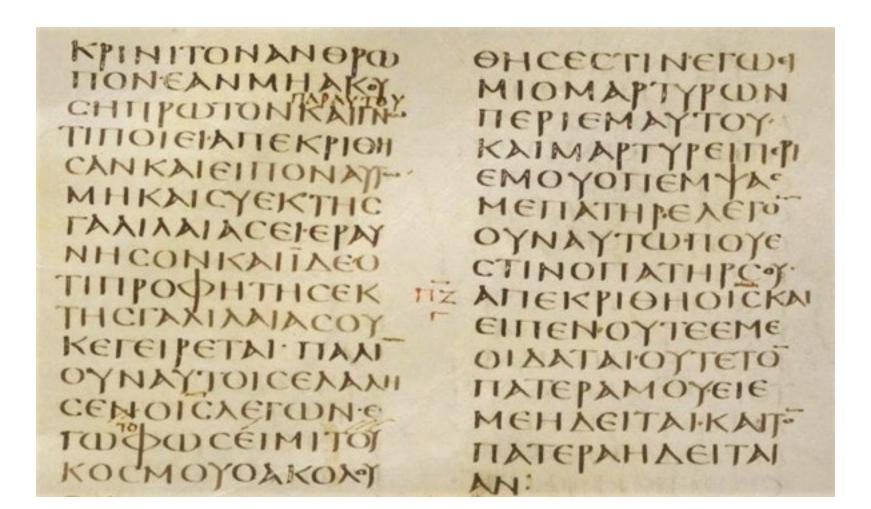
Mistakes by Accident

2. By the Eye

HELLOMYNAMEISTODDFISHERANDIAM YOURINSTRCUTORFORTHEEVENINGWH EREINIAMSOGLADYOUAREHEREANDPAR TICPATINGINTHISCLASS.

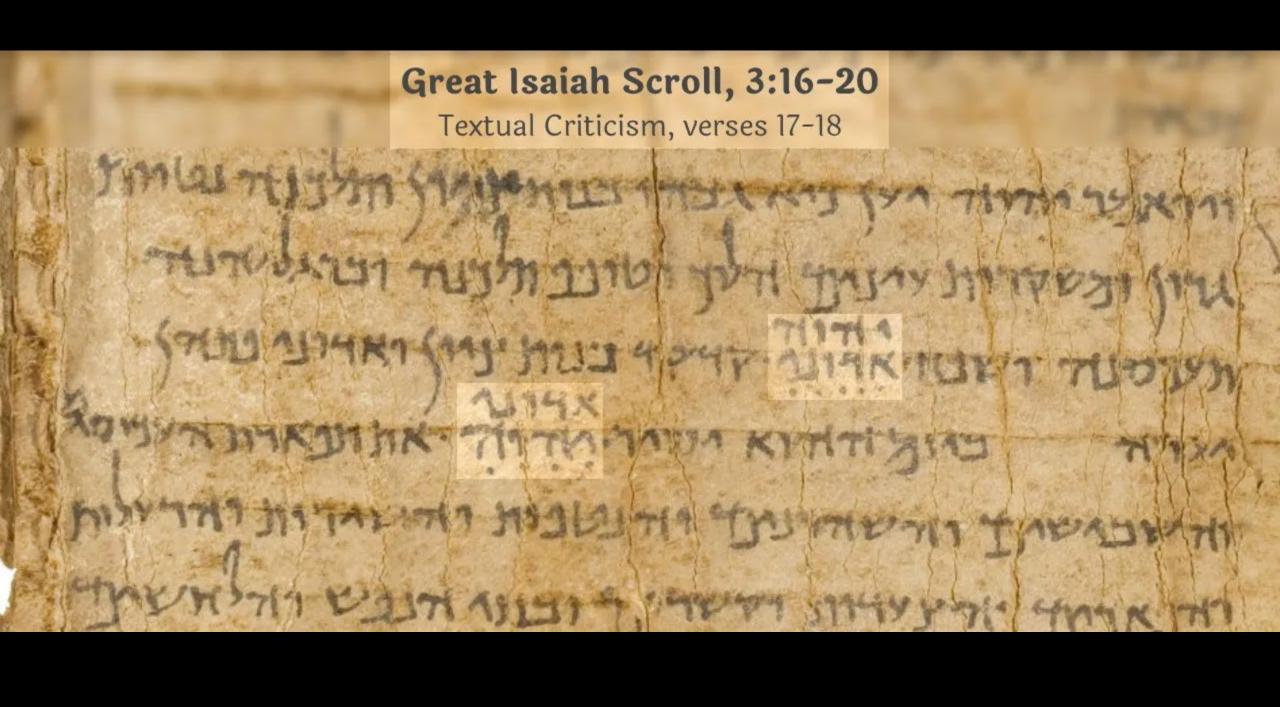
Mistakes by Accident

3. Confusion by Correction



MALEIEKMONON THEADOPPEOHITE EILOCO CPANMA XOHEICOANATON ZETETO OIDEPONIECTEM AAKIAN OFIATE KAIAOCOTOYCHO TALEXELEIKOZIYIL HKYOTTOYMETAIN CIPALITATIONIOCO NHIOYCANTITHO PAXHCEXEACYCE TACHCAYTOYKA AIATIAN TOCKOON HONAYTOYHTILL COCOYACTION TO CONKATOYKE NO PEYCECOCTIFON INS TELEON, OYTOCK MAMOYRAXCOHILE TOYCHAOYCIOYC INENTOICEONECT VALLEDARVALON AINTO PLOEN WOO AMAPTIACHMON IMONALIOYOTTA PEYCEFAITAPTIPO TAIOAAOCMOYTO HEOCOLIONYMOT DEPHKAINEPIHMA YNOAKEHOTHEEN. OYACAOLOBENTO ONOMAMOYENTH KCKMIOCYNARD DAYNATAKAIHUHO HMEPSEKHNIKOTI _ YMACKCOOCIAX: SOUND CHOICKMEDIAY CTOMATIAYTOY CLOSIMI KAIKCROYACTAKA TAOYCYNHICEIONAC TONENHONOIG AYTOCOLLADNIK MOYKATY WOHA . **GAPICMAYTONTH** KAIENHAHITHKAI PARAIDCOPACTITA HYHLHG. EYNYD TAKKILOS ACOHO ENKAKWCEPAYloc TELLEPLAMAPTIAC OPECONOCHONE. TAICY OLPMONTO **LEETPAYMATICHI** EYAFFEATZOMEN HYXHYMUNO HONEKCTECONTAL AIATACANOMIAC AKOHNAPHINHOOSE - ETXICLIEPMAMA CHICEHOXXOLOX HMONKAIMEMA EYXPTEXIZOMENS TOUCHAOTHOCIX AAKEICTAIAIATACA THH KPORION: KAIKC POLIBOTIACHADE ALKOKOTITAKOTOTIT ROYACTALADEAN MAPTIACHMON' HOHICOTHNICO COYKATHAOSKO MAILLACITHNICH KINDIOTHONOY THUIANCOYACTON AHOTONANOTO MODNETTAY TON: THE YXHCAYTOY COYOPCOINCE HUNOTITUCOX MOCO COTYANTERA TUMOLOTHAYIOT HACONTAICONH HMEICIA HMEN. . HANCHTHOYNER! TONG TONGE HOAKKERIAMITO. MANTECOCHPORAX AIKXIDOWALKXION. KAICYNEZOYEIN TARTIAANHOHME EYKOYKEYONTA XMARING CHITAN KACIACIC TOCHOMA **АМОРОЛПОСТНО** HONKOICKXITAC EYNOHOONTAL MICHOLICANDLA ACOUNTION CHANH AMAPTIACAYTON THE TOTAL SOCIETY KANHITEAHIREITA OFFICALICETAPEANTHO AYTOCANOICEIAI HOCOCOXXMON O'ON TARKAIOTO KENINTONTAIC MOYTORYTOCKAL OPONTAHNIKUW KAKHROACINGYM AMARETHICHMON. FONOMHOHIOAAT. EXCHORNET, WHOLE __ COYCIN KALANCHOCATATOK KAITONICXYPO PHERMONY PROT THEKE THE THETEY CON KPARWCOXIOYK MEPIEICKYKKKN MELENAKIKEPINAK THINKOHHMAINK - NOIFEPFOCIOMA HOOMEDAPEROON TANOTHACHCENER OKPANIONES THE THE OCHPORATORE CICOLNATIONHY RAIALIOKANY HET LEINMENEN ANT THE CONCHENIES ON XHAYTOYKAIENTA KAMBEAMNOCE ANUMOICEADIS TOTAMOEXAGANOT ONNYFOYOUTHAN NANTIONHOYKE COHKAIAY, GOCA AFTONYTOYEMO ONWCPIZAENTH PONTOCACHINOS MAPTIACHOXAD MONITANTONIA AIT WEHOYKEED OYTOBOYKKNOL ANTINETKENKA COMMINKAROYON CIÁOCAYTODOYTO MATACANOMIACY LELLOCLOWY XX I ATTIANTATACONS POSYKYLETYOME TOYENTHIXIMNO. TOUNIA PEAGON PAAKPATHCTCHCTT AYTON-KAIOYKEXE CEINKPICICATION TI EYOPANOHTICHIA COLHEIMMENTHMIN EIDOCOYNEKXXX HMOHTHNICHE HOYTIKTOYCKIN PATOYOYHMON: AXXXIOCIXOCXY ANAYTOYTICAIH ZONKAIKOHCON AFTOCITIESAFTOCH TOYATIMONKALEK HITHCETATOTTAP HOYKWAINOYCE TEE GARATEEKROET MITONIATATIANTON TMALROTHICFHICH OFILIONANIATERNA KAJAKAOATTOYMH TOYCYTOYCIGIN OTLAYOTYAHUDA THEEPHMOYMAN ATTECONESCHON ANCONANOPODIA TEDNAMONION AON-HILLICEXOY TEEKTOYMECOYN ENHAHTHONKA TOYALOXMONH CHCTONXNAPA

MACHIOLICAN LAND SHIKNIKGLIYETHON YALOCHO OFFICIONAL SOUTH KANHITEAHDEPLAT THOCOO OXAMO OFONTALKAJOTOS KENAYTONTAIC YAOTYOTA OPONTAHNIKAW KAKHROACINOYH AMARITAICHMON. PONOMHO ENEMOTICETHNOLE: __COYCIN KALAYCIOCATATOK KAITONIC PHENOMOTY THEKE HICETHOTEY CON KPAKUCOXIOYKA MERIEICK MEDAMATACREMA THROUNK NOIFEFOCTOMA OUNTIAR TAMOTHACHEENE OKHONIUNKSTINITHY COCHPORATONE EICOANAT . AYTHMENERYCATION: ATTEKANYOTHANHE THE CONTHINH XOH. XHAYTOYK THE RAILLIONALY HE TENNINGWENT NTI KAMDEAMNOCE ANOMOIC TONKIANOTATI ONAYFOYOCHAIN NANTIONILOVKE COHKAIAY ALIONALIONENIO ONWCPIDAENTH PONTOCA CHINOS MAPTIACH AIT WEHOYKEED MIONITANI WNIE-OYTODOOYKKNOL ANHNERK CONCONKAROYON CILOCAYTODOYFO LELLOCTOMY XX MATACANO LYLLYLYLYLY YOSY, KAIETYOME TOYENTHELINNO__TONIALE TAAKPATHCTCHCTH AYTON-KAIDY KAXE CELHKPICICATION TI CYCENOL COLHRIANZHAM EIPOCOLYCKYYY HEGHTINIENE HOYTIKIC PATOYOYHMON: AXAXIDEIXOCKY



Deliberate Alterations

- 1. Changes based on theology
- 2. Mistakes of Abbreviation

3. Mistakes of correction/refusal to correct

Saul's Son

1 Chron. 8:33; 9:39- Eshbaal, meaning "man of Baal."

2 Sam. 3:7; 4:1- Ishbosheth meaning "man of shame."

Hosea referred to Bethel, "house of God," as Beth-aven, "house of iniquity," because of its idolatry.

Difficult Passages

1. The rule of meaning

2. The rule of difficulty

3. The rule of explanation

KATA MAPKON

Αρχή τοῦ εὐαγγελίου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ^Τ:.
[□]Καθὼς γέγραπται ἐν ^{*}τῷ Ἡσαἰα τῷ προφήτη³·
ἰδοὰ [¬]ἀποστέλλω τὸν ἄγγελόν μου πρὸ προσώπου σου,

δε κατασκευάσει την όδόν σου ... φωνή βοώντος έν τη έρημω.

sidelas noielte ras tolbovs autou;

ι, ¹Γέγένετο Τωάννης 'ὁ βαπτίζων ἐν τῷ ἐρήμφὶ κη· 4 ρύσσων βάπτισμα μετανοίας εἰς ἄφεσιν άμαρτιῶν. καὶ ἐξεπορεύετο πρὸς αὐτὸν πᾶσα ἡ Τουδαία δ χώρα καὶ οἱ Τεροσολυμῖται 'πάντες, καὶ ἐβαπτίζοντοὶ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ Τορδάνη ^οποταμῷ ἐξομολογούμενοι τὰς άμαρτίας αὐτῶν. 'καὶ ἡνὶ ὁ Τωάννης 6 ἐνδεδυμένος ^ττρίχας καμήλου παὶ ζώνην δερματίνην περὶ τὴν όσφὸν αὐτοῦὶ, καὶ ἐσθων ἀκρίδας καὶ τημέλι ἄγριον. 'καὶ ἐκήρυσσεν λέγων. * ἔρχεται ὁ 7 ἰσχυρότερός μου ὁπίσω [μου], οὖ οὐκ εἰμὶ ἰκανὸς ^οκύψας λῦσαι τὸν ἰμάντα τῶν ὑποδημάτων αὐτοῦ. ¹ἐγὼ ἐβάπτισα ὑμᾶς [™]ῦδατι, αὐτὸς δὲ βαπτίσει ὑμᾶς 8 [™]πνεύματι ἀγίφ^{™2}.

γ (Καὶ ἐγένετο) ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ημέραις ηλθεν θ

π Τησοῦς ἀπὸ Ναζαρὲθ τῆς Γαλιλαίας καὶ ἐβαπτίσθη

κ Τησοῦς ἐβαπτίσθη

κ Τησοῦς ἐβαπτίσθη

κ Τησοῦς ἀπὸ Ναζαρὲθ τῆς Γαλιλαίας καὶ ἐβαπτίσθη

κ Τησοῦς ἀπὸ Νοῦς ἐβαπτίσθη

κ Τησοῦς ἐβαπτίσθη

κ

(18,5.15); 15,67.

Kol 4,10.
2T4,11. Phm94.
1 P 5,18.
2 —6:
Ms 8,1-6.
L 8,3-6.
J 1,19-23.
Ex29,50. M15,1.
Mill,10. L1,76;
7,27. (J 8,28.)
8 Is 40,3.

Act 12,12.25;

Act 18,24 ; 19,4.

2 Rg 1,8. Zeh 13,4. Mt 11,8.

7. 8: Mt 8,11 s. L 3,15-17. J 1,24-28. Act 13,25.

9-11: Mi 8,13-17. L 8,21 s. J 1,32-34. L 2,51.

¹ Turov (+ vov Rpm; 8) deov BDWpc lat Ir^{pt} ; Wh: tat $N^*\Theta pc$ $Ir^{pt}Or$ | :, et 3: T 2.3 \square (Lachmann ef) 2 (2-4 D\Theta all I: vore recognizate RWpm: tat S pc | Teym NRpl Vg^{al} ; T: tat BD\Theta pc it $Vg^{codd}Ir$ | Temperoder sov Rpm 3 Γ (Is 40,3) vor deov graw ($V\mu$ - D exert?) Dit (Ir^{lat}) | Vide vs. 1 4 Γ xat eq. N^*W : eq. de symbol | (o\theta, ev \tau, eq. xat S; T: 1\theta, ev \tau, eq. xat Rpl; S: ev \tau, eq. \text{xat D\Theta pc latsyp}; tat Bpc 5 (231 Rpm: 213 \tau: 23 \text{Opc}: 13 R^*pc: tat \text{SDpc} | \text{ODPpm}; \text{D} \text{T} \text{D} \text{D} \text{D} \text{T} \text{T} \text{T} \text{SDpc} | \text{DDPpm}; \text{T} \tex