

**Welcome to
Calvary Revival Church - Peninsula**

**Connect to the Life Movement:
*Discover Life At Calvary***



www.crcpeninsula.org

Great Truths of the Bible

“The Cannon of Scripture”

Raymond J. Johnson

Senior Pastor

22 Jewish books/39 Christian O.T. Are the exact same books.

5 Books of Moses

Genesis
Exodus
Leviticus
Numbers
Deuteronomy

13 Prophetic Books

Joshua
Judges & Ruth
I & II Samuel
I & II Kings
I & II Chronicles
Ezra & Nehemiah
Esther
Issiah
Jeremiah & Lamentations
Ezekiel
Daniel
Books of the Minor
Job

4 Hymns

Psalms
Proverbs
Ecclesiastes
Song of Sol

Why 39 in Christian Old Testament?

- The Minor Prophets are 12 books not just 1 book from Hosea to Malachi
- Samuel, Kings, Chronicles are 2 books not 1
- Ezra and Nehemiah are 2 and not 1
- Jeremiah and Lamentations are separate

39 Christian Old Testament

- These changes leave 17 plus the 22 giving us 39 in the Old Testament Cannon.
- When the Hebrew Scriptures were divided into the Greek, Septuagint, they divided the Original Hebrew Scriptures

Hebrew Divisions

- 5 Books of Moses- The Law
- 12 Books of History- Joshua to Esther
- 5 Books of Poetry- Job to Song of Solomon
- 17 Books of Prophecy- Isaiah to Malachi

Greek Language

- The Greek translation made in Alexandria in 3rd Century B.C. became the bible of the time because of the domination of the Greeks in the world.
- The 22 books named by Josephus the Jewish Historian translated into the 39 of the Greco Roman World and to Protestant Christianity today.

The New Testament

- All 27 books of the New Testament were placed in the Cannon after they had been treasured by the churches.
- In order to be placed in the 27 books the books had to hold to apostolicity “ Eye Witness Account”
- The Gospels themselves (Matt, Mark, Luke and John) are considered to be Synoptic meaning the same thing or view from a different perspective.

Canonization of the Text

- It is said that there were two Early Church Councils that debated the authenticity of which books should be considered in the canon of scripture. The Council of Carthage of 397 A.D. and the Council of Nicaea in 325 A.D. <http://www.papalencyclicals.net/Councils/ecum01.htm>
- The Nicene Creed was established to remove heresy in regards to the saving of the soul and the person of Jesus, this issue concerned is divinity as being of and from God.
- The Council declared that the Father and the Son are of the same substance and are co-eternal, basing the declaration in the claim that this was a formulation of traditional Christian belief handed down from the Apostles. Under Constantine's influence, this belief was expressed by the bishops in what would be known thereafter as the [Nicene Creed](#).

Council of Carthage 397 A.D

- Finally put to rest the issue of the person of Jesus Christ being of God and From God. They settled the issue of his divinity.
- They also settled the issue of apostolicity and would not accept the books of inter-testamental period or the other books deemed to be the Gnostic or Arian in nature

Canonicity Settled

- In regards to the so called manuscripts that were burned at the order of Constantine, there is really no mention of such a thing actually happening at the order of Constantine or at the Council of Nicea. The Arian party's document claiming Christ to be a created being, was abandoned by them because of the strong resistance to it and was torn to shreds in the sight of everyone present at the council. Constantine, and the Council of Nicea, for that matter, had virtually nothing to do with the forming of the canon. It was not even discussed at Nicea.

Canonicity Settled

- The council that formed an undisputed decision on the canon took place at Carthage in 397, sixty years after Constantine's death. However, long before Constantine, 21 books were acknowledged by all Christians (the 4 Gospels, Acts, 13 Paul, 1 Peter, 1 John, Revelation). There were 10 disputed books (Hebrews, James, 2 Peter, 2-3 John, Jude, Ps-Barnabas, Hermas, Didache, Gospel of Hebrews) and several that most all considered heretical—Gospels of Peter, Thomas, Matthaïas, Acts of Andrew, John, etc.

Final Thoughts of the Canon of Scripture

- We believed the Bible to be by divine revelation- God disclosing to man things about himself that man could not know otherwise.
- We believe scripture to be by divinely inspired- God's unique "Breathing" of his words into human writers.

Final Thoughts of the Cannon of Scripture

- We believe the scriptures to be Illuminated
God's teaching to of truth concerning his
word to followers of the way.
 - (Believers or Christians)

Translation History of the Word of God

- 1,400 BC: The first written Word of God: The Ten Commandments delivered to Moses.
- 500 BC: Completion of All Original Hebrew Manuscripts which make up The 39 Books of the Old Testament.
- 200 BC: Completion of the Septuagint Greek Manuscripts which contain The 39 Old Testament Books AND 14 Apocrypha Books.
- (Apocrypha books of History)

Bible Translation History

- 1st Original Greek Manuscripts which make up The 27 Books of the New Testament Century AD: Completion of All.
- 315 AD: Athanasius, (An Egyptian) the Bishop of Alexandria, identifies the 27 books of the New Testament which are today recognized as the canon of scripture.
- 382 AD: Jerome's Latin Vulgate Manuscripts Produced which contain All 66 Books (39 Old Test. + 27 New Testament).

Bible History Translation

- 500 AD: Scriptures have been Translated into Over 500 Languages.
- 600 AD: LATIN was the Only Language Allowed for Scripture. (Catholic Church influence)
- 995 AD: Anglo-Saxon (Early Roots of English Language) Translations of The New Testament Produced.

Bible History Translation

- 1384 AD: Wycliffe is the First Person to Produce a (Hand-Written) manuscript Copy of the Complete Bible; All 66 Books.
- 1455 AD: Gutenberg Invents the Printing Press; Books May Now be mass-Produced Instead of Individually Hand-Written. The First Book Ever Printed is Gutenberg's Bible in Latin.
- 1516 AD: Erasmus Produces a Greek/Latin Parallel New Testament.

History of Bible Translations

- 1516 AD: Erasmus Produces a Greek/Latin Parallel New Testament.
- 1522 AD: Martin Luther's German New Testament.
- 1526 AD: William Tyndale's New Testament; The First New Testament printed in the English Language.

Bible History Translation

- 1535 AD: Myles Coverdale's Bible; The First Complete Bible printed in the English Language (66 Books: O.T. & N.T. &
- 1537 AD: Tyndale-Matthews Bible; The Second Complete Bible printed in English. Done by John "Thomas Matthew" Rogers (66 Books).
- 1539 AD: The "Great Bible" Printed; The First English Language Bible Authorized for Public Use (66 Books).

Bible Translation

- 1560 AD: The Geneva Bible Printed; The First English Language Bible to add Numbered Verses to Each Chapter (66 Books).
- 1568 AD: The Bishops Bible Printed; The Bible of which the King James was a Revision (66 Books).
- 1609 AD: The Douay Old Testament is added to the Rheims New Testament (of 1582) Making the First Complete English Catholic Bible; Translated from the Latin Vulgate

Bible History

- 1611 AD: The King James Bible Printed; Originally with All 80 Books. Reentered The Apocrypha Removal .
- 1782 AD: Robert Aitken's Bible; The First English Language Bible (KJV) Printed in America.
- 1791 AD: Isaac Collins and Isaiah Thomas Respectively Produce the First Family Bible and First Illustrated Bible Printed in America. Both were King James Versions.

Bible History Translation

- 1808 AD: Jane Aitken's Bible (Daughter of Robert Aitken); The First Bible to be Printed by a Woman.
- 1833 AD: Noah Webster's Bible; After Producing his Famous Dictionary, Webster Printed his Own Revision of the King James Bible.
- 1841 AD: English Hexapla New Testament; an Early Textual Comparison showing the Greek and 6 Famous English Translations in Parallel Columns.

Bible Translation

- 1846 AD: The Illuminated Bible; The Most Lavishly Illustrated Bible printed in America. A King James Version
- 1885 AD: The "English Revised Version" Bible; The First Major English Revision of the KJV.
- 1901 AD: The "American Standard Version"; The First Major American Revision of the KJV.

Bible Translation

- 1971 AD: The "New American Standard Bible" (NASB) is Published as a "Modern and Accurate Word for Word English Translation" of the Bible.- Masoretic Text
- 1973 AD: The "New International Version" (NIV) is Published as a "Modern and Accurate Phrase for Phrase English Translation" of the Bible.
- 1982 AD: The "New King James Version" (NKJV) is Published as a "Modern English Version Maintaining the Original Style of the King James."- Masoretic Text

Bible History Translations

- 2002 AD: The English Standard Version (ESV) is Published as a translation to bridge the gap between the accuracy of the NASB and the readability of the NIV.

Bible History

- Consider the following textual comparison of the earliest English translations of John 3:16, as shown in the [English Hexapla Parallel New Testament](#):
- 1st Ed. King James (1611): "For God so loued the world, that he gaue his only begotten Sonne: that whosoeuer beleeueth in him, should not perish, but haue euerlasting life."
- Rheims (1582): "For so God loued the vworld, that he gaue his only-begotten sonne: that euery one that beleeueth in him, perish not, but may haue life euerlasting"
- Geneva (1560): "For God so loueth the world, that he hath geuen his only begotten Sonne: that none that beleue in him, should peryshe, but haue euerlasting lyfe."

Bible Translation

- Great Bible (1539): "For God so loued the worlde, that he gaue his only begotten sonne, that whosoeuer beleueth in him, shulde not perisshe, but haue euerlasting lyfe."
- Tyndale (1534): "For God so loveth the worlde, that he hath geuen his only sonne, that none that beleve in him, shuld perisshe: but shuld have everlastinge lyfe."
- Wycliff (1380): "for god loued so the world; that he gaf his oon bigetun sone, that eche man that bileueth in him perisch not: but haue euerlastynge liif,"
- Anglo-Saxon Proto-English Manuscripts (995 AD): "God lufode middan-eard swa, dat he seade his an-cennedan sunu, dat nan ne forweorde de on hine gely ac habbe dat ece lif."