

Apologetics Lecture Outline

Week 6

Matthew 17:1-9

17 After six days Jesus took with him Peter, James and John the brother of James, and led them up a high mountain by themselves. ² There he was transfigured before them. His face shone like the sun, and his clothes became as white as the light. ³ Just then there appeared before them Moses and Elijah, talking with Jesus.

⁴ Peter said to Jesus, "Lord, it is good for us to be here. If you wish, I will put up three shelters—one for you, one for Moses and one for Elijah."

⁵ While he was still speaking, a bright cloud covered them, and a voice from the cloud said, "This is my Son, whom I love; with him I am well pleased. Listen to him!"

⁶ When the disciples heard this, they fell facedown to the ground, terrified. ⁷ But Jesus came and touched them. "Get up," he said. "Don't be afraid." ⁸ When they looked up, they saw no one except Jesus.

⁹ As they were coming down the mountain, Jesus instructed them, "Don't tell anyone what you have seen, until the Son of Man has been raised from the dead."

Review Week Four

- Writing, 3500 BC
 - Calligraphy
 - Hieroglyphics
 - Cuneiform
- **Historical Ages/Periods For Archaeology**
- **Neolithic – Post Flood World – Stone tools**
 - 6500-4900 BC,
- **Chalcolithic – Copper tools**
 - 4900 BC- 3900 BC
- **Early Bronze Age – Tower of Babel and rise of urbanization and great walled cities – Bronze = Copper and Tin**
 - 3900 BC-2600 BC
- **Middle Bronze Age – Time of Abraham and the Patriarchs**
 - 2150 BC – 1540 BC
- **Late Bronze Age – Moses, Joshua and the Judges**
 - 1540 BC – 1200 BC
- **Iron Age – Time of David, Solomon and the Judahite kings**
 - 1200 – 332 BC
- **Hellenistic (Greek) Period**
 - 332 BC – 63 BC
- **Roman Period**
 - 63 BC – 135 AD

Week Five

- Manuscripts, 14,000 including fragments
 - 66 Books, 800,000 words
 - 37 OT Books and 29 New Testament
 - OT – the Tanakh – 1446-400 BC (24 Books – we break them up, 1 and 2 Kings for example)
 - NT – 48-100 AD
 - 165 AD Antiochus Epiphanes IV “Burn all scripture”
 - Maccabean Revolt
- Written by 40 authors in one of three languages
 - Hebrew
 - Aramaic
 - Greek
- Papyrus, Clay Tablets, parchment, Vellum, Paper, and copper
 - Moses likely used Papyrus
 - Egyptian Language???
 - Wrote as God spoke to him – Exodus 19:9 and 33:11
- Septuagint, Vulgate, Masoretic, and Codices – Sinaiticus and Vaticanus, and the Masoretic text
- **Septuagint**
 - “The translation of the Seventy”
 - Earliest Greek translation of the original Hebrew (Old Testament)
 - Completed in 132 BC
 - 72 Hebrew Translators
 - 6 translators each of 12 tribes
 - Common languages at the time, Greek and Aramaic – NOT HEBREW
- **Codices** – CODEX – Book of Pages, Post 325 AD
 - **Codex** – Romans invented the “book” pages stacked and bound in some fashion, collection of pages called a Codex
 - **Sinaiticus and Vaticanus Codices**
 - **Sinaiticus** – Parchment, Old and New Testament – Christian manuscript, also contains apocryphal books
 - Oldest complete copy of the New Testament
 - Vellum Parchment
 - One of fifty bibles commissioned by Constantine
 - **Vaticanus** considered the oldest copy of the bible.
- **Vulgate**
 - Commission by Pope Damagus I, 382 AD
 - Latin Translation of the bible for the Catholic Church
 - Still in use today
- **Masoretic Text** – 9-10th Century AD

- The Tanakh – OT Hebrew
- Diacritic Markings (Vocalization and accentuation, margin notes in Aramaic)
- Christian Old Testament Translation in King James, NASB and NIV used the Masoretic Text.
- Septuagint is preferred for English translations of the New Testament
- **Later Bible Translations**
 - King James
 - NASB
 - NIV
 - Old Testament – all used the Masoretic Text
 - New Testament – all used the Sinaiticus Codex

Next: Hebrew and Christian Canons of the Bible