

Apologetics Lecture Outline

Week 7

Acts 10:37-43

³⁷ You know what has happened throughout the province of Judea, beginning in Galilee after the baptism that John preached— ³⁸ how God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Spirit and power, and how he went around doing good and healing all who were under the power of the devil, because God was with him.

³⁹ “We are witnesses of everything he did in the country of the Jews and in Jerusalem. They killed him by hanging him on a cross, ⁴⁰ but God raised him from the dead on the third day and caused him to be seen. ⁴¹ He was not seen by all the people, but by witnesses whom God had already chosen—by us who ate and drank with him after he rose from the dead. ⁴² He commanded us to preach to the people and to testify that he is the one whom God appointed as judge of the living and the dead. ⁴³ All the prophets testify about him that everyone who believes in him receives forgiveness of sins through his name.”

Review Week Six

Week Six

- Manuscripts
 - 1446-400 BC (24 Books – we break them up, 1 and 2 Kings for example)
 - NT – 48-100 AD
 - Written by 40 authors in one of three languages
 - Hebrew
 - Aramaic
 - Greek
- **Septuagint Greek Translation of Hebrew**
 - Completed in 132 BC
- **Constantine Converts Christianity 312 AD**
- **CODEX** – Book of Pages, Post 325 AD
 - **Sinaiticus**
 - One of fifty bibles commissioned by Constantine
 - **Vulgate – 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)
- **Today's Christian Bible, Old and New Testament**
 - Old Testament Translation in King James, NASB and NIV used the Masoretic Text.
 - Septuagint is preferred for English translations of the New Testament
- **Christian Bible Translations**
 - King James, NASB, and NIV
 - Old Testament – all used the Masoretic Text
 - New Testament – all used the Sinaiticus Codex

This Week Hebrew and Christian Canons of the Bible

- **Canon of the Old Testament**
 - 250 AD - Old Testament – Hebrews Accepted in 250 AD – excluded the Apocrypha.
- **Canon of the New Testament**
 - 312 AD – Constantine Conversion
 - 325 AD – Sinaiticus Codex
 - 382 AD - Vulgate Bible, Latin Bible – included the apocrypha.
 - 393 AD – 397 AD New Testament Canon
- **Canon Of The New Testament Developed Over Time**
- **50AD - 235AD and 393AD-397AD**
 - Many bible verses point to the acceptance of specific books over time, beginning with Paul acknowledging Luke's writing, Peter recognized Paul's writing.
 - Letters were being circulated among the churches, (Colossians 4:16 and 1 thes 5:27) by 95 AD Clement of Rome mentioned at least eight books of the New Testament. Polycarp, a disciple of John, acknowledged 15 books of the New Testament in 108 AD. Ignatius of Antioch acknowledged seven books in 115 AD. Later Irenaeus mentioned 21 books in 185 AD. Hippolytus recognized 22 books between 170-235 BC.
 - Early controversy centered on the books of James, 2nd Peter, 2nd John and 3rd John.

- Between 393 and 397 AD two councils led by God affirmed the New Testament Canon as 27 books.
 - Guidelines were:
 1. Inspired by the Holy Spirit
 2. Author was an apostle, or had a close connection to an apostle
 3. Book being accepted by the body of Christ at large
 4. Book contains consistent doctrine and orthodox at large
 5. Does the book bear evidence of high moral and spiritual values reflecting the work of the Holy Spirit?