RCIA

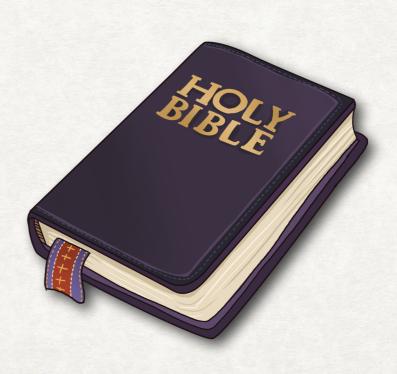
THE BIBLE AND DIVINE REVELATION

OPENING PRAYER

Lord our God, we bless you. As we come together to ponder the Scriptures, we ask you in your kindness to fill us with the knowledge of your will so that, pleasing you in all things, we may grow in every good work. We ask this through Christ our Lord. R/. Amen

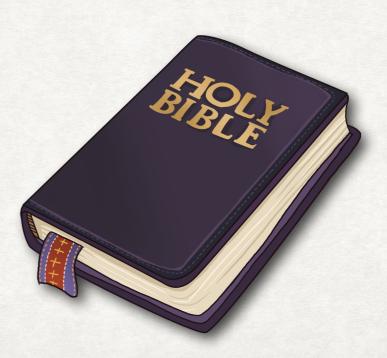


WHERE DID THE BIBLE WHERE DID THE BIBLE



Bible did not drop from the sky

- Bible = biblia = books
 - many books = 73
- written by more than 40 authors
- written by people of different backgrounds



• events - 3 continents (Asia, Europe, and Africa)

PHOENICIA

Jordan R

- earliest parts written > 2700 yr ago
- written over a 1000 year period

Black Sea

• tells a consistent story of salvation

Jerusalem

> 1M copies sold yearly

Mediterranean Sea PALEST



Cancasus Mis.

2 MAJOR PARTS

- Old Testament = Hebrew Scriptures
- New Testament = Christian Scriptures

OT TIMELINE

- Experiences of the Ancient Israelites
- BEGAN writing down during time of peace @1000
 BC
 - ...and beyond.
- Stories/experiences continued to be added
- Edited, re-edited
- Final version in Old Testament

NT TIMELINE

- Jesus dies @ 30AD
- Stories circulate orally = 'Oral Tradition'
- Everything that was taught, done is based on what the Apostles learned from Jesus
- → 'Apostolic Tradition'
- First writing is Apostle Paul's letters in 50's
- First Gospel is Mark = AD 70
- Letters/Writings are copied and shared
- Until 393 AD

2 Peter 1:12-20

Apostolic Witness. 12 Therefore, I will always remind you of these things, even though you already know them and are established in the truth you have. 13 I think it right, as long as I am in this "tent," to stir you up by a reminder, 14 since I know that I will soon have to put it aside, as indeed our Lord Jesus Christ has shown me. 15 I shall also make every effort to enable you always to remember these things after my departure.

16 We did not follow cleverly devised myths when we made known to you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but we had been eyewitnesses of his majesty. 17 For he received honor and glory from God the Father when that unique declaration came to him from the majestic glory, "This is my Son, my beloved, with whom I am well pleased." 18 We ourselves heard this voice come from heaven while we were with him on the holy mountain. 19 Moreover, we possess the prophetic message that is altogether reliable. You will do well to be attentive to it, as to a lamp shining in a dark place, until day dawns and the morning star rises in your hearts. 20 Know this first of all, that there is no prophecy of scripture that is a matter of personal interpretation, 21 for no prophecy ever came through human will; but rather human beings moved by the holy Spirit spoke under the influence of God.

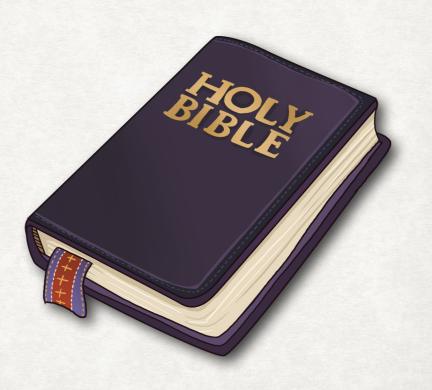
Paul wrote: 2 Thessalonians 2:15 -

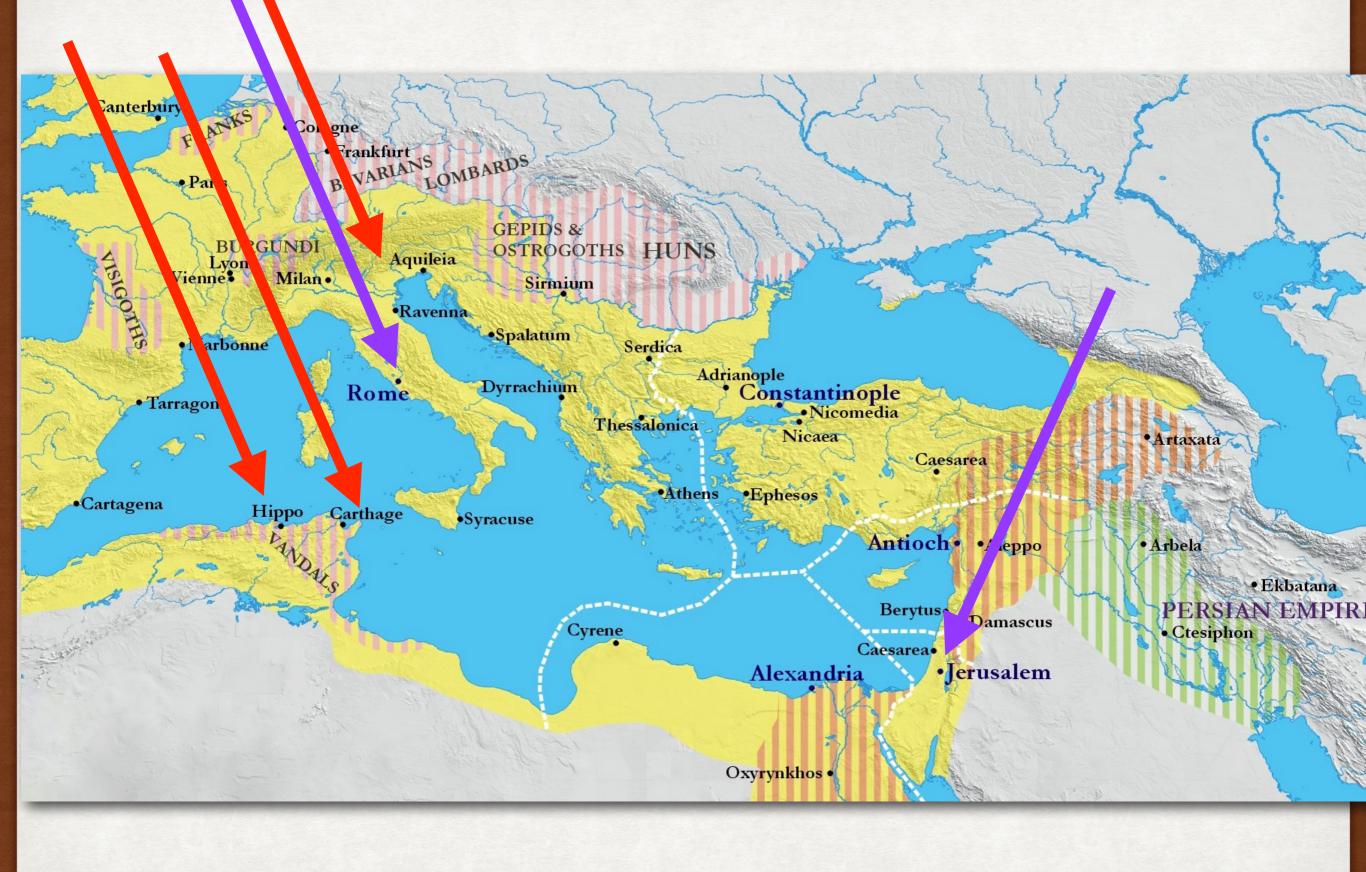
"...stand firm and hold fast to the traditions that you were taught, either by an oral statement or by a letter of ours."

- When did New Testament books become 'Scripture'?
 - · Bishop Athanasius of Alexandria (List from about A.D. 367)
 - Gives us the first list of 27 books in the 39th **Easter Letter**:
 - "Again it is not tedious to speak of the [books] of the New Testament. These are, the four gospels, according to Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. Afterwards, the Acts of the Apostles and Epistles (called Catholic [universal]), seven, viz. of James, one; of Peter, two; of John, three; after these, one of Jude. In addition, there are fourteen Epistles of Paul, written in this order. The first, to the Romans; then two to the Corinthians; after these, to the Galatians; next, to the Ephesians; then to the Philippians; then to the Colossians; after these, two to the Thessalonians, and that to the Hebrews; and again, two to Timothy; one to Titus; and lastly, that to Philemon. And besides, the Revelation of John."

TIMELINE

- 27 New Testament letters/writings:
 - canonized Council (synod) of Hippo, 393 AD
 - affirmed at Council of Carthage, 397 AD
 - Reaffirmed at Council of Trent
 - 1545 1563





APOSTOLIC TRADITION

- Teachings of the apostles
- Communal life
- Breaking of bread
- Prayers

Catholic Church Apostolic

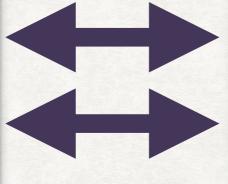


Dei Verbum §10. Sacred tradition and Sacred Scripture form one sacred deposit of the word of God, committed to the Church. Holding fast to this deposit the entire holy people united with their shepherds remain always steadfast in the teaching of the Apostles, in the common life, in the breaking of the bread and in prayers (see Acts 2, 42, Greek text), so that holding to, practicing and professing the heritage of the faith, it becomes on the part of the bishops and faithful a single common effort....

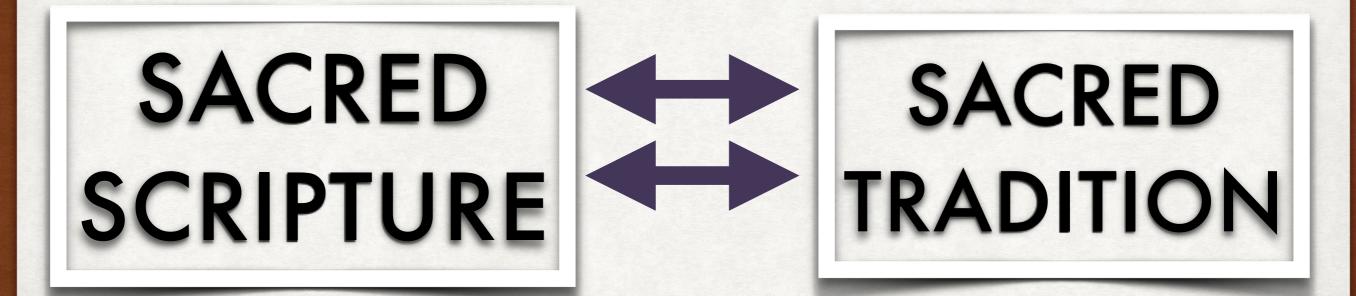
It is clear, therefore, that sacred tradition, Sacred Scripture and the teaching authority of the Church, in accord with God's most wise design, are so linked and joined together that one cannot stand without the others, and that all together and each in its own way under the action of the one Holy Spirit contribute effectively to the salvation of souls.

CCC §97, "Sacred Tradition and Sacred Scripture make up a single sacred deposit of the Word of God" (DV §10) in which, as in a mirror, the pilgrim Church contemplates God, the source of all her riches.





SACRED TRADITION ...there exists a close connection and communication between Sacred Tradition and Sacred Scripture. For both of them, flowing from the same divine wellspring, in a certain way merge into a unity and tend toward the same end... Consequently it is not from Sacred Scripture alone that the Church draws her certainty about everything which has been revealed. Therefore both Sacred Tradition and Sacred Scripture are to be accepted and venerated with the same sense of loyalty and reverence. (*Dei Verbum*, §9)



Why read the Bible?

"Like obedient children, do not act in compliance with the desires of your former ignorance but, as he who called you is holy, be holy yourselves in every aspect of your conduct, **for it is written**, "Be holy because I [am] holy." - 1 Peter 1:14-16

"The Lord said to Moses: Speak to the whole Israelite community and tell them: Be holy, for I, the Lord your God, am holy." - Leviticus 19:1-2

Pope Francis challenged us "to follow in Jesus' footsteps and face the spiritual combat against the Evil One with the strength of the Word of God. Not with our word, which is useless. The Word of God: that which has the strength to defeat Satan. Therefore, it is necessary to draw confidence from the Bible: to read it often, meditate on it and assimilate it. The Bible contains the Word of God, which is always timely and effective. Someone said: what would happen if we treated the Bible as we treat our mobile phone? If we always carried it with us, or at least a small pocket Bible, what would happen? If we went back when we forgot it: you forgot your mobile phone – O, I don't have it, I'll go back to find it; if we opened it several times a day; what would happen if we read God's messages contained in the Bible as we read our phone messages? The paragon is clearly paradoxical, but it makes us reflect. In fact, if we had the Word of God always in the heart, no temptation would be able to estrange us from God and no obstacle would be able to make us deviate from the path of goodness; we would be able to overcome the daily suggestions of evil that are in us and outside of us; we would be more capable of living a resurrected life according to the Spirit, receiving and loving our brothers, especially the weakest and neediest, and also our enemies."

- from The Angelus speech, at St. Peter's Square, March 5, 2017

66 VS 73

- Catholic Bible has 73 books
- Protestant Bibles have 66 books
- The 7 are all in the Old Testament (Hebrew Scriptures)
 - Catholic = 46 OT + 27 NT
 - Protestant = 39 OT + 27 NT

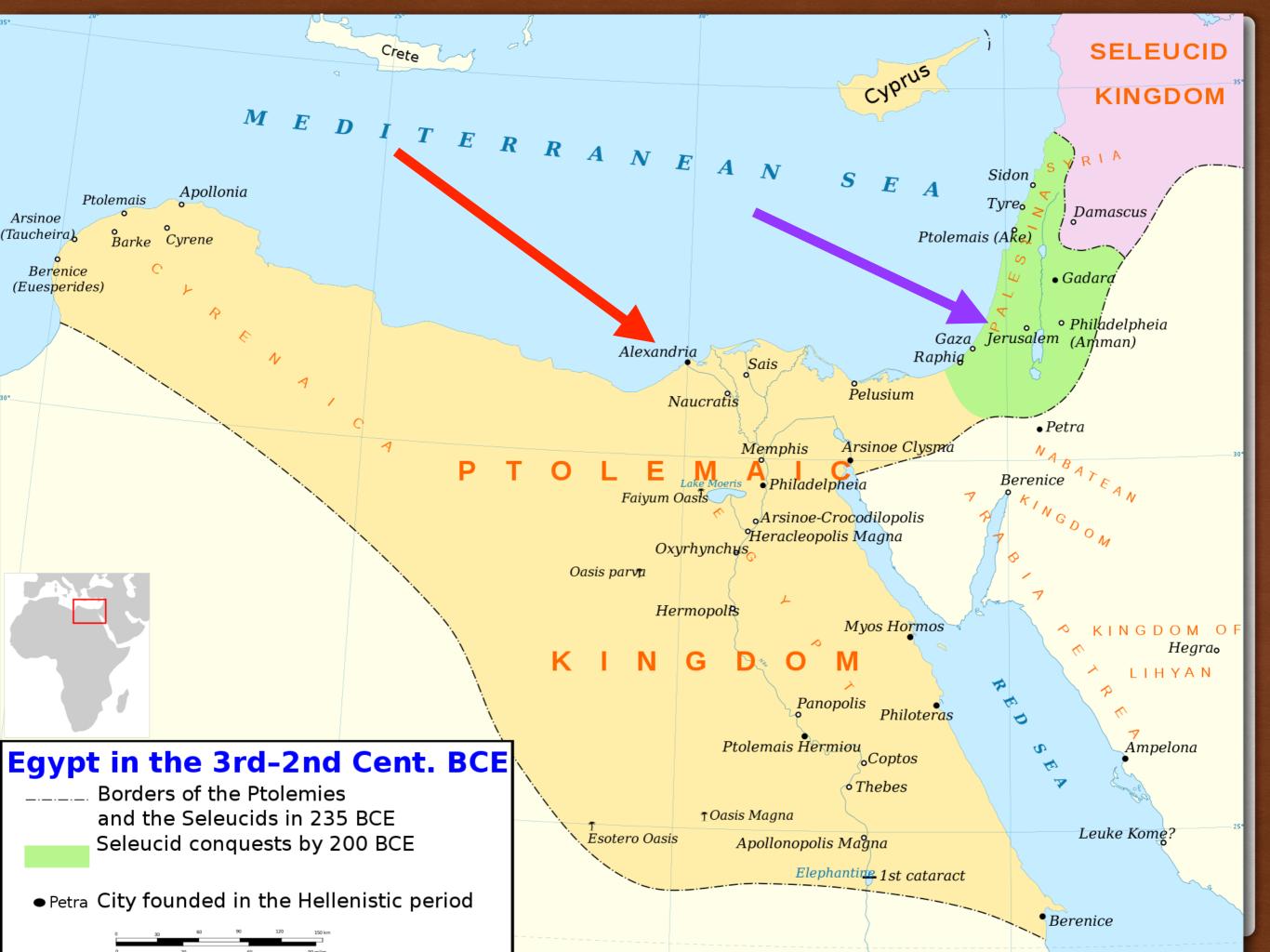
66 VS 73

• FACT:

- First Christians <u>outside Israel</u> used the Greek OT called the "**Septuagint**" which included 7 books the Protestant Bible does not have.
 - What is the Septuagint translation?

HISTORY:

- The Jews had been scattered in the diaspora, and many lived in Alexandria, Egypt
 - In 3rd century BC world dominated by Greek Empire
 - in Alexandra, Egypt, the Jews spoke Greek, and needed a Greek translation



THE SEPTUAGINT

- So Ptolemy II Philadelphus, the Greek King/Pharaoh of Egypt requested a Greek translation of the Scriptures for the many Jews living there
- Famed Library of Alexandria
- Babylonian Talmud:
 - "King Ptolemy once gathered 72 Elders. He placed them in 72 chambers, each of them in a separate one, without revealing to them why they were summoned. He entered each one's room and said: "Write for me the Torah of Moshe, your teacher." God put it in the heart of each one to translate identically as all the others did."



THE SEPTUAGINT

- 72 Jewish scholars (6 from each of the 12 tribes) separated themselves, and translated the Scriptures from Hebrew → Koine Greek
- Legend says: After 70 days, their translations were exact.
- **Septuagint** = 3rd century BC, 72 scholars translated **Torah** in 70 days (from Hebrew to Koine Greek)
 - The rest of the Hebrew Bible was translated in the 2nd century BC
 - · is a Greek translation of the OT
- LXX (L=50, X=10)
- · Bible translation widely used throughout the Roman Empire outside of Israel
- Inside Israel = 46 OT Books in Hebrew



NEW TESTAMENT

- Biblical Scholars agree:
 - original language of The New Testament is Greek
- New Testament events occurred during the Roman Empire (began 27BC),
 - BUT the language of the day was still Greek
 - And those who were literate, wrote in Greek
 - Letters/writings of the NT were originally in Greek

- When did New Testament books become 'Scripture'?
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 - Gives us the first list of 27 books in the 39th **Easter Letter**:
 - "Again it is not tedious to speak of the [books] of the New Testament. These are, the four gospels, according to Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. Afterwards, the Acts of the Apostles and Epistles (called Catholic [universal]), seven, viz. of James, one; of Peter, two; of John, three; after these, one of Jude. In addition, there are fourteen Epistles of Paul, written in this order. The first, to the Romans; then two to the Corinthians; after these, to the Galatians; next, to the Ephesians; then to the Philippians; then to the Colossians; after these, two to the Thessalonians, and that to the Hebrews; and again, two to Timothy; one to Titus; and lastly, that to Philemon. And besides, the Revelation of John."

ROMAN EMPIRE

- Pope Damasus I was pope 366 to 384
- He presided over the Council of Rome of 382
 - that determined the canon or official list of sacred scripture.

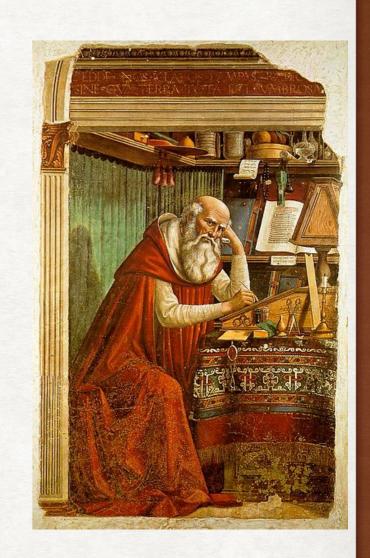


 and commissioned **Jerome** to translate the Septuagint into Latin → Vulgate [before he died]



ROMAN EMPIRE

- Bible = Greek
- Language = Latin (Rome)
- St. Jerome translated the Greek Bible into Latin called "Vulgate"
 - 384 404AD



"Ignorance of Scripture is Ignorance of Christ."

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

- 1100 years later...
- Catholic priest, ordained 1507
- Augustinian monk
- German prof of moral theology

sola scriptura



Martin Luther 1483 - 1546

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

- Plenary indulgences to finance St. Peter's Basilica (\$\$\$\$)
 - Pope Julius II started the project; died 1513
 - indulgences to raise money
 - Pope Leo X
 - continued indulgences

Groundbreaking - 1506 Completed -1626



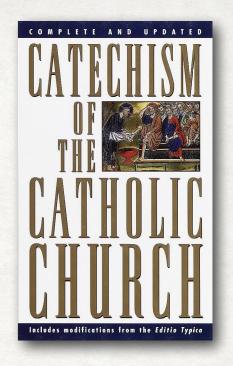
INDULGENCES

• CCC 1471 The doctrine and practice of indulgences in the Church are closely linked to the effects of the sacrament of Penance.

What is an indulgence?

"An indulgence is a remission before God of the temporal punishment due to sins whose guilt has already been forgiven, which the faithful Christian who is duly disposed gains under certain prescribed conditions through the action of the Church which, as the minister of redemption, dispenses and applies with authority the treasury of the satisfactions of Christ and the saints."

"An indulgence is partial or plenary according as it removes either part or all of the temporal punishment due to sin." The faithful can gain indulgences for themselves or apply them to the dead.



THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

- Luther sent a letter to the Archbishop of Mainz, Albert of Brandenburg, under whose authority the indulgences were being sold
- THEN nailed **95 Theses** to **All Saints' Church** in Wittenberg, Germany On October 31, 1517**
- <u>IN ADDITION</u> Did not like 7 of the OT books in the Vulgate, so he denounced the 7 books
- SAID they were not originally written in Hebrew.
 - (Which is why the Jews rejected them at the ??Council of Jamnia?? They wanted their Bible canon to be different than the of the Christian's.)



THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

- Martin Luther (Reformation October 31, 1517)
- *REALLY BECAUSE* they spoke about traditions in the Catholic Church which he did not agree, such as praying for those in Purgatory
- Luther ("faith alone, sola fide") also wanted to remove **James** be of the faith/works difference in belief,
 - · as well as Hebrews, Jude, and Revelation but remain
 - The Luther Bible 1522 translated from Hebrew & Greek → German, published 1534
- **At the Council of Trent (1546 1563), the Catholic Church reaffirmed the complete canon 73 books.
 - Catholic Counter-Reformation

DEUTEROCANONICAL BOOKS

- The 7 Books are call the 'deuterocanonical' books.
 - "Second canon"
 - (Protestants call them 'apocryphal' or "hidden" books)
 - All are in the Hebrew Scriptures (Old Testament)

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Judith

1 & 2 Maccabees

Wisdom of Solomon

Wisdom of Sirach (Ecclesiasticus)

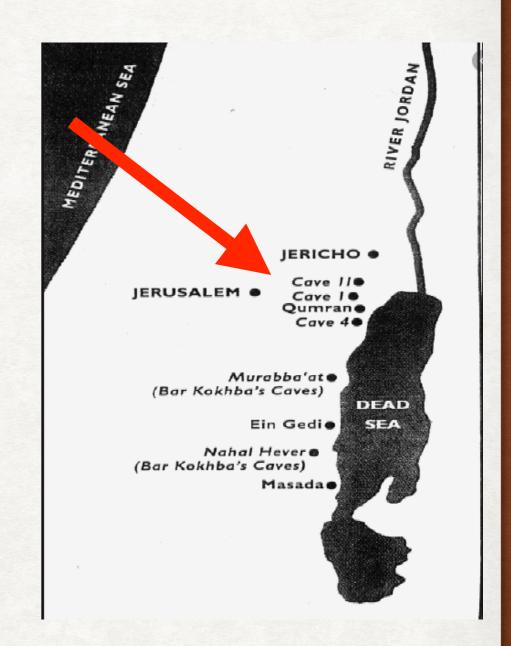
Baruch

• Daniel chap 3, 13, & 14

Parts of Esther (Chapters A, B, C...)

DEAD SEA SCROLLS

- Dead Sea Scrolls (also the Qumran Caves Scrolls)
 - ?Essenes? / ?John the Baptist?
- 11 caves Discovered $1947 \rightarrow 1956$
- Written on Papyrus, parchment, and bronze
- Writing Mostly Hebrew;
 - but also some in Aramaic, Greek
- Created @ 3rd century BCE → 1st century CE
- Fragments from some of the deuterocanonical books
 - ex, Wisdom of Sirach, written in Hebrew
 - none from Esther or Maccabees





- The <u>chapter</u> divisions developed by Stephen Langton, Cardinal of the RCC, and Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury.
 - around A.D. 1227
- So entire Bible divided into chapters

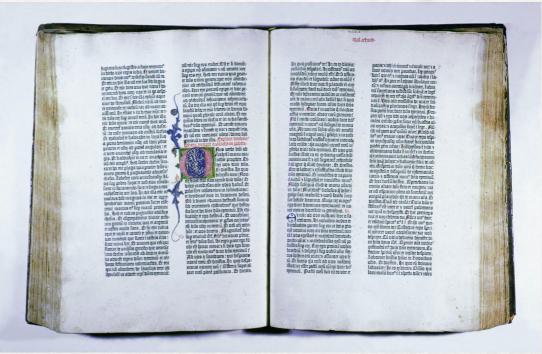


- The Hebrew Scriptures (Tanakh, Old Testament) was divided into <u>verses</u> by a Jewish rabbi by the name of **Nathan in A.D. 1448**.
 - Full name: Rabbi Isaac Nathan ben Kalonymus
 - ALSO work on the first Hebrew Bible concordance.
- New Testament still only in chapters

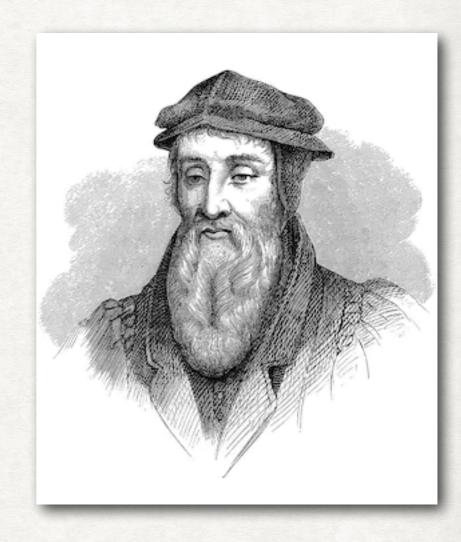


- Gutenberg printing press, 1440/1450
- Gutenberg Bible (42 lines) ~
 #180 copies
- German translation of the Vulgate Bible
 - OT: chapters and verses
 - NT: chapters (no verses)



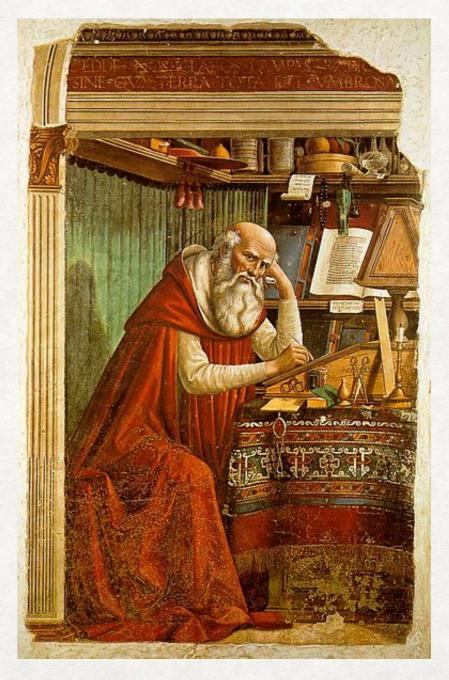


- Frenchman **Robert Estienne**, who was also known as **Stephanus**, was the first to divide the <u>New Testament</u> into standard numbered verses, in **1555**.
- Stephanus essentially used Nathan's verse divisions for the Old Testament.
- Since that time, use the same NT verse divisions



- ★ find tabs helpful, although we will learn the order of the Books of the Bible
- ★ Maps, charts

"Ignorance of the Scriptures is Ignorance of Christ" - St. Jerome



347 AD - 420 AD

"...the righteousness of God, ... was veiled in the Old Testament, and is revealed in the New;..."

St. Augustine of Hippo (354 - 430) On the Spirit and the Letter, Chapter 18

The New Testament is in the Old Concealed, and the Old is in the New Revealed

The New Testament concealed in the Old, and the Old revealed in the New.



Matthew 4

The Temptation of Jesus.

1 Then Jesus was led by the Spirit into the desert to be tempted by the devil. 2 He fasted for forty days and forty nights, and afterwards he was hungry. 3 The tempter approached and said to him, "If you are the Son of God, command that these stones become loaves of bread." 4 He said in reply, "It is written:

'One does not live by bread alone, but by every word that comes forth from the mouth of God.'"

Deuteronomy 8:3



Matthew 4

The Temptation of Jesus.

5 Then the devil took him to the holy city, and made him stand on the parapet of the temple, 6 and said to him, "If you are the Son of God, throw yourself down. For it is written:

'He will command his angels concerning you' and 'with their hands they will support you, lest you dash your foot against a stone."

Psalm 91:11a, 12

7 Jesus answered him, "Again it is written, 'You shall not put the Lord, your God, to the test."

Deuteronomy 6:16



Matthew 4

The Temptation of Jesus.

8 Then the devil took him up to a very high mountain, and showed him all the kingdoms of the world in their magnificence, 9 and he said to him, "All these I shall give to you, if you will prostrate yourself and worship me." 10 At this, Jesus said to him, "Get away, Satan! It is written:

'The Lord, your God, shall you worship and him alone shall you serve.'"

Deuteronomy 6:13

11 Then the devil left him and, behold, angels came and ministered to him.



Ephesians 6 — Battle Against Evil. 10 Finally, draw your strength from the Lord and from his mighty power. 11 Put on the armor of God so that you may be able to stand firm against the tactics of the devil. 12 For our struggle is not with flesh and blood but with the principalities, with the powers, with the world rulers of this present darkness, with the evil spirits in the heavens. 13 Therefore, put on the armor of God, that you may be able to resist on the evil day and, having done everything, to hold your ground. 14 So stand fast with your loins girded in truth, clothed with righteousness as a breastplate, 15 and your feet shod in readiness for the gospel of peace. 16 In all circumstances, hold faith as a shield, to quench all [the] flaming arrows of the evil one. 17 And take the helmet of salvation and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God.



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Good and Evil (1829-1832) by Victor Orsel

Historical-Critical Method

- Who wrote?
- Who is the audience
- What is the time/era?
- What is the cultural context? The historical influences?
- Why is the author writing?
- What message is the author trying to convey?
 - Today we use science, discoveries to understand the message the author is trying to convey
- How can I apply that message to me, today?

Remember: The Bible does not err in matters of faith.

Historical-Critical Method

As we read the Bible:

- 1. pray to the Holy Spirit, the great interpreter, before starting to read the Bible
- 2. Read, and ask: What does it say?
- 3. what does it mean? What is the context? Who is the intended audience?
- 4. what historical or cultural influences are reflected?
- 5. what was the author's intent given that he/she was inspired by the Holy Spirit?
- 6. what does it mean to me?
 - choose a memory verse; memorize.
- 7. what am I going to do about the revelation received?
- 8. pray a prayer of thanksgiving to the Holy Spirit, ask for the Grace to digest and live out

"Jesus performed many other signs in the presence of his disciples, which are <u>not recorded in this book</u>. But these are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God, and that by believing you may have life in his name." (John 20:30-31) [LRB 2226]

"It is this disciple who testifies to these things and has written them, and we know that his testimony is true. There are also many other things that Jesus did, but if these were to be described individually, I do not think the whole world would contain the books that would be written." (John 21:24-25) [LRB 2228]

READ MORE THAN IN MASS

OT Summary:

OT Section	NAB		Pre-Vatican II Missal: Vigils & Feasts		Current Lectionary: Sundays & Major Feasts		Current Lectionary: Sundays & Weekdays	
	# Chap.	# Vv. Total	Vv. Used	% Used	Vv. Used	% Used	Vv. Used	% Used
Torah/Law	187	5853	137	2.3 %	322	5.5 %	865	14.8 %
Historical Books	316	9186	0	0 %	134	1.5 %	862	9.4 %
Wisdom Books (w/o Psalms)	163	4130	0	0 %	129	3.1 %	485	11.7 %
Four Major Prophets	191	4825	92	1.9 %	284	5.9 %	894	18.5 %
Twelve Minor Prophets	67	1050	26	2.5 %	63	6.0 %	272	25.9 %
OT Total (w/o Psalms)	924	25044	255	1.0 %	932	3.7 %	3378	13.5 %

Note 3: The 1951 revision of the pre-Vatican II Roman Missal (see note 2 above) reduced the total to only 98 verses or 0.39% of the Old Testament (aside from the Psalms) read at Vigils and major feast days.

NT Summary:

NT Section	ı	NAB	Pre-Vatican Sundays & M		Current Lectionary: Sundays & Major Feasts		Current Lectionary: Sundays & Weekdays	
	# Chap.	# Vv. Total	Vv. Used	% Used	Vv. Used	% Used	Vv. Used	% Used
Gospels (4)	89	3779	848	22.4 %	2184	57.8 %	3393	89.8 %
Acts	28	1007	35	3.5 %	165	16.4 %	492	48.9 %
Pauline Letters (7)	61	1493	270	18.1 %	468	31.3 %	846	56.7 %
Deutero-Paulines (6)	26	539	82	15.2 %	201	37.3 %	349	64.7 %
Hebrews	13	303	17	5.6 %	84	27.6 %	188	62.0 %
Catholic Epistles (7)	21	432	57	13.2 %	107	24.7 %	292	67.6 %
Book of Revelation	22	404	0	0 %	38	9.4 %	129	31.9 %
NT w/o Gospels	171	4178	461	11.0 %	1063	25.4 %	2296	54.9 %
NT Grand Total	260	7957	1309	16.5 %	3247	40.8 %	5689	71.5 %

2 Timothy 3:16-17

All scripture is inspired by God and is useful for teaching, for refutation, for correction, and for training in righteousness, so that one who belongs to God may be competent, equipped for every good work.

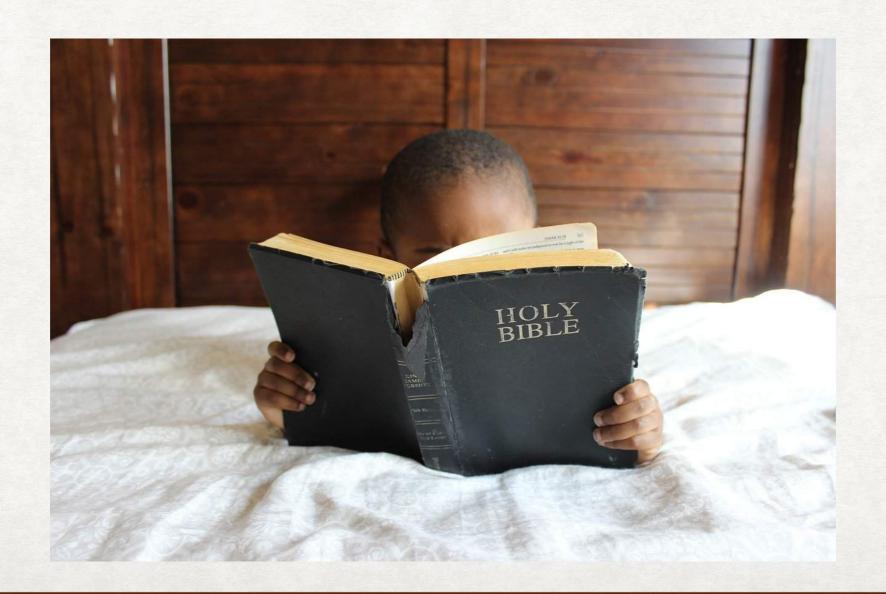
"Reading the Holy Scriptures confers two benefits.

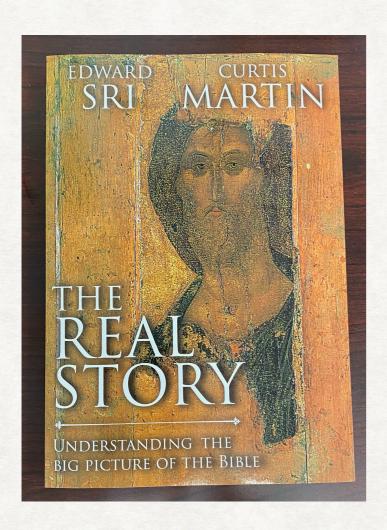
It trains the mind to understand them; it turns man's attention from the follies of the world and leads him to the love of God."

— St. Isidore of Seville

"Make knowledge of the Scripture your love ... Live with them, meditate on them, make them the sole object of your knowledge and inquiries."

- St. Jerome

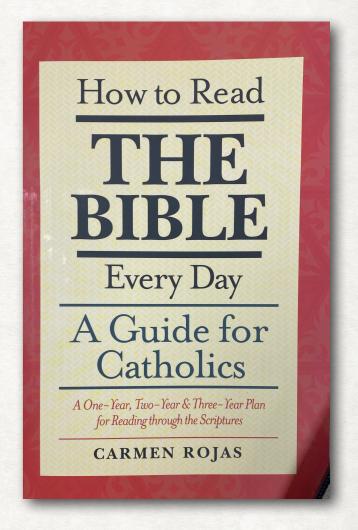




Does the
Bible
Really
Say That?

Discovering Catholic Teaching in Scripture

Patrick Madrid





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Acts 17:10-12

during the night. Upon arrival they went to the synagogue of the Jews. 11 These Jews were more fair-minded than those in Thessalonica, for they received the word with all willingness and examined the scriptures daily to determine whether these things were so. 12 Many of them became believers, as did not a few of the influential Greek women and men.

Acts 17:10-12

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NEXT WEEK:

- GOD'S REVELATION TO MAN
- THE HOLY TRINITY
- READ Q6 and Q3

CLOSING PRAYER

Our Father, Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.