

Class Notes 11/08/15

Saturday, November 7, 2015 10:31 AM

A. Canonicity

- a. Canon comes from the Greek meaning measuring stick
 - i. Used today not only for Bible but comic books and movies like Star Wars
- b. Old Testament Canon
 - i. Jesus attests to validity of old testament
 - 1) John 5:39

39 You study the Scriptures diligently because you think that in them you have eternal life. These are the very Scriptures that testify about me,

From <<https://www.bible.com/bible/111/jhn.5.niv>>

2) Luke 24:44

44 He said to them, "This is what I told you while I was still with you: Everything must be fulfilled that is written about me in the Law of Moses, the Prophets and the Psalms."

From <<https://www.bible.com/bible/111/luk.24.niv>>

ii. Josephus writes about the books of the Hebrews

We have but twenty-two [books] containing the history of all time, books that are justly believed in; and of these, five are the books of Moses, which comprise the law and earliest traditions from the creation of mankind down to his death. From the death of Moses to the reign of Artaxerxes, King of Persia, the successor of Xerxes, the prophets who succeeded Moses wrote the history of the events that occurred in their own time, in thirteen books. The remaining four documents comprise hymns to God and practical precepts to men (William Whiston, trans., Flavius Josephus against Apion, Vol. 1, in **Josephus, Complete Works**, Grand Rapids, Kregel, 1960, p. 8).

From <<https://www.blueletterbible.org/faq/canon.cfm>>

iii. The books between our old testament and what Josephus writes about are the same, just grouped differently.

- **The Law:** Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy: 5 books
- **The Prophets:** Joshua, Samuel, Kings, Isaiah, Jeremiah-Lamentations, Ezekiel,
The book of the twelve (Hosea to Malachi): 7 books
- **The Writings:** Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, Ruth-Judges, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra-Nehemiah, Chronicles: 10 books

From <https://amazingdiscoveries.org/S-deception_Bible_Josephus_Moses>

c. Old Testament Apocrypha

- i. From medieval latin - "secret or non-canonical"
- ii. Contains books like Maccabees and Tobit
- iii. Catholics consider part of Canon, Protestants do not

- 1) Rejected by Jews
 - 2) Not on early lists
 - 3) No evidence of inspiration
- d. New Testament Canon
- i. Paul quotes other new testament writing as scripture
 - 1) 1 Tim 5:18

8For Scripture says, "Do not muzzle an ox while it is treading out the grain," and "The worker deserves his wages."

From <<https://www.bible.com/bible/111/1ti.5.niv>>

Quoting Luke 10:7

7Stay there, eating and drinking whatever they give you, for the worker deserves his wages. Do not move around from house to house.

From <<https://www.bible.com/bible/111/luk.10.niv>>
 - ii. Early lists contain all the books of the new testament but 7 by 200 AD
 - 1) 7 Contested: Hebrews, 2&3 John, 2 Peter, Jude, James, and Revelation
 - iii. Council of Carthage AD 397 closed the question of Canon in the West
 - iv. Not like the church came up and decided what was inspired and what wasn't. They were just recording what was already accepted by believers.

B. Translations

- a. All translations have issues. Hard to express ideas that don't necessarily exist in target language.
- b. All translations try to balance literal word for word from the source and expressing the idea in the target language
 - i. 4 Greek words for love
 - *Agápe* (ἀγάπη *agápe*^[11]) means "love: esp. brotherly love, charity; the love of God for man and of man for God."^[2] *Agape* is used in ancient texts to denote feelings for one's children and the feelings for a spouse, and it was also used to refer to a [love feast](#).^[3] *Agape* is used by Christians to express the unconditional love of God for his *children*.^[citation needed] This type of love was further explained by Thomas Aquinas as "to will the good of another."^[4]
 - *Éros* (ἔρως *érōs*) means "love, mostly of the sexual passion."^[5] The Modern Greek word "*erotas*" means "intimate love." [Plato](#) refined his own definition: Although *eros* is initially felt for a person, with contemplation it becomes an appreciation of the beauty within that person, or even becomes appreciation of beauty itself. Plato does not talk of physical attraction as a necessary part of love, hence the use of the word [platonic](#) to mean, "without physical attraction." In the *Symposium*, the most famous ancient work on the subject, Plato has Socrates argue that *eros* helps the [soul](#) recall knowledge of beauty, and contributes to an understanding of spiritual truth, the ideal "Form" of youthful beauty that leads us humans to feel erotic desire – thus suggesting that even that sensually based love aspires to the non-corporeal, spiritual plane of existence; that is, finding its truth, just like finding any truth, leads to transcendence.^[6] Lovers and philosophers are all inspired to seek truth through the means of *eros*.
 - *Philia* (φιλία *philia*) means "affectionate regard, friendship," usually "between equals."^[7] It is a dispassionate virtuous love, a concept developed by [Aristotle](#).^[8] In his best-known work on ethics, [Nicomachean Ethics](#), *philia* is expressed variously as

loyalty to friends, family, and community, and requires virtue, equality, and familiarity. Furthermore, in the same text *philos* denotes a general type of love, used for love between family, between friends, a desire or enjoyment of an activity, as well as between lovers.

- *Storge* (στοργή *storgē*) means "love, affection" and "especially of parents and children"^[9] It's the common or natural empathy, like that felt by parents for offspring.^[10] Rarely used in ancient works, and then almost exclusively as a descriptor of relationships within the family. It is also known to express mere acceptance or putting up with situations, as in "loving" the tyrant.

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_words_for_love>

- c. Slide of types of Bible translations
 - i. Interlinear - Most literal
 - ii. NIV - Balanced
 - iii. The Message - almost complete paraphrase
 - d. Interlinear example
 - e. Comparison of different translations
- C. Conclusion
- a. Summary of questions answered