

"The Bible as a Whole"

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Lecture 13. ~~March~~ April 2, 1916.

Steps in the attempt to get at the origin and character of the Bible:

First. Study of Translations.

First. Wycliffe

Tyndale.

King James. 1611.

Revised version.

Second the History of the Mss. Aleph. and Bezae.

Steps in the formation of the Old Testament Bible.

Traditional stories. J. and E first written down in the eighth century.

Amos. ~~ca~~ 750 .

Isaiah.

Deuteronomy. 650

Priestly Code. Exile

Prophets added. in Persian period.

Other writings. in greek Period.

Canon Closed 100 A.D.

New Testament/ Began 53 A.D.

Canon closed 419 and by the Pope 496 A.D.

Historical connections.

Egyptian. 1400 to 1100 about.

Assyrian. 735 to 586.

Many primitive agricultural customs absorbed from the
after the abandonment of the nomadic life.

597
Babylonian. 586 ---- ~~556~~ 539

Laws, customs, ~~Sunday~~ Sabbath . Literary legends, e/g/
the Garden of Eden story , see Gen 2, 10-15 for location in
Babylonian region .

Persian 539-----333

Idea of the Resurrection entered Jewish life at this time and
came from the Persians.

Greek 333 -----63 Pompey in Syria.

Greek Culture. Logos. Philosophy. Predominant not of
Christianity.

Roman. 63

Breadth of Biblical Literature.

Tradition. Historical ~~sources~~

Laws. Religious and civil.

Prophets?

Poetry, ranging from the Epic of Job to the love lyrics of the songs of Solomon.

Wisdom literature.

Apocalyptic literature.

Biography.

Letters.

Lecture XIII

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Source of historical information.

Source of information in ethnology, ethics, philosophy etc.

Source of information on religious customs and ideas of the past
Some of the great Characters of History are found in this book.

Source of Literary masterpieces.

Use in the past. Educational/ Expressional. Symbol for the idea
of the progressive achievement of mankind in matters of ethics, ~~the~~
thoughts, government, and religion. It is one of the greatest
books in the world.