

LAB 1 – What is the OT and Why Study It?

How the Bible Came Into Being-

What is the Bible? Library or Book?

The Word Bible Means *biblia*- The Book

- Diatheke - covenant
- Tertulian c. AD 200, *Novum Testamentum*

The Languages of the Bible

- OT –
- NT –

The Writing Materials of the Bible:

- Clay (Jer. 17:13)
- Stone (Ex. 24:12; 13:18)
- Papyrus (2 Jn. 12; Rev. 5:1)
- Vellum, Calf Skin (2 Tim. 4:13)
- Metal (Ex. 28:36)

Structure of the OT

- **Hebrew Bible-**
- **English Bible-**

The Canonicity of Scripture:

Definition: *Kanon*

Criteria:

Completion –

Questions regarding the Canonicity of the Apocrypha (M. 14) –

- 1) Historical and Geographical inaccuracies and anachronisms.
- 2) They teach doctrines that are false and inconsistent with accepted Scripture (salvation by works, purgatory)
- 3) Use of literary types and styling inconsistent with other Canonical Scripture.
- 4) They lack the distinct elements of divine character found in Scripture, such as prophetic power and poetic and religious feeling

Inspiration: How was the Bible Written?

1. Rationalistic
2. Neo-Orthodoxy
3. Dictation Theory
4. Limited Inspiration Theory
5. Plenary Verbal Inspiration-

Evidences for the traditional view of inspiration

1. Fulfilled Prophecy
2. Prophetic Claims
3. Testimony of Jesus and His use of the OT
4. Testimony of the Apostles
5. Testimony of the Christian Church
6. Ancient Jewish Testimony
7. Confirmation by Historical and scientific discoveries
8. Personal Experience