

Christian Story I

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Part I

First Half

1 25 August, 2015

Overview of and orientation of the Bible. Focus on content, character, role in Christian faith, and the covenant themes of creation, fall, redemption, and new creation.

The following textbooks are required for the course:

- Sumney
- Anderson
- NOAB

Course Requirements:

- Exams: Two unit exams, one comprehensive final
- Quizzes: 6 (on readings)
- Biblical Message Assignment (oral presentation)
- Biblical Story Paper

Homework:

- Read Sumney Ch. 1

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History and Geography of the Bible

Israel and Mesopotamia are very important land bridges that connects 3 different continents between the deserts of the Middle East as well as the land-masses separated by the Mediterranean Sea.

Under David and Solomon during the United Kingdom age from **1020** to **922**, the borders of Israel extended the furthest they ever had and ever have since. This is Israel's Golden Age where it was the most powerful and wealthy time of its history.

In **722**, the country separated into the northern kingdom of Israel and the southern kingdom of Judah ruled by different groups. They did not always get along despite being related ethnically.

Around **722**, Assyria wiped out Israel. The kingdom of Judah pays money to Assyria to avoid being destroyed.

In succession, several large powers would take over each other. During the time of the Babylonian rule around **586** causing the exile and destruction of the Temple of Solomon. Those exiled were serving as slaves in Babylon. Around **536**, the Persian empire ruled. The difference of the Persian rule was that the exiles were allowed to return home. They were released to return to their life in Israel, but they were taxed heavily by the Persian empire. Around **333**, the Hellenistic period took over the Persian period until around **63** through the intertestamental stretch of time when Alexander the Great marched across the giant Persian empire until his death at age **33** due to sickness. The Maccabean family does resist the Hellenistic rule, but did not fight back.

The Herodian family worked with the Roman family that would rule on behalf of the Romans in that region.

The Second Temple Period refers to the period after the exile until **70 C.E.** when the temple was destroyed and replaced with the Dome of the Rock, a mosque.

The Diaspora took place beginning at the start of the exile. Diaspora literally means something like “**scattering**.”

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Hebrew Bible: Contents & Organization

Aka Tanak = Torah (The Law), Neviim (Prophets), Kethuvim (Writings)

The Law: 5 Books

Prophets: 8 Books

- Former prophets (4 books)
- Latter prophets (4 books)

Writings: 11 books

24 Total (OT is 39 total)

(Old Testament) Apocrypha

New Testament: Contents & Organization

Gospels (4 books)

Acts (1 book) – Actually several books titled the Acts of the Apostles like Peter.

Pauline Epistles (13 books)

Catholic Epistles (8 books)

Apocalypse (1 book)

27 total

The Other “Biblical History”

1. Oral Tradition
2. Written Documents
3. Collection

4. Canonization
5. Translation
6. Publication
7. Textual Criticism

Canonization

Hebrew Bible
 3 groupings = 3 stages
 Solidified by ca. 100 CE

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Quiz

Tuesday, 8 September

Multiple Choice and Matching

Sumney's Key Terms: Ch 1, 2, 4

Biblical Books: Genesis to Deuteronomy

In order and spelled correctly

Canonization of the New Testament

The first Christians existed with no New Testament at all. They had proclamation, preaching, and a message. It takes time to have an authoritative canon.

Eusebius of Caesarea – One of the original early church fathers in the early 4th century. Wrote “Church History” the history of the church in the first three centuries. First one.

Athanasius of Alexandria – Bishop of Alexandria in Egypt. Lots of churches exist in Alexandria. In 367 C.E., he writes a letter to the churches with a list of books he considers authoritative, which is identical to what is in the modern New Testament Bible.

Not until the Reformation, during the time of Martin Luther, do we have a major agreement on what books should be included in the New Testament.

Translation and Publication

- Targum: Hebrew to Aramaic (5th c. B.C.E.)
- Septuagint (LXX): Hebrew to Greek (3rd c. B.C.E.)
- Vulgate: Hebrew and Greek to Latin (5th c. C.E.)

Aramaic was the language used in exile by the Judahites. When they returned home, they brought Aramaic back with them. The new generation did not speak Hebrew, so they needed to translate everything in Hebrew to Aramaic.

Septuagint means 70 (Latin). This was after the time of Alexander of Macedonia, so he brought the Greek language with him when he was conquering the world. This caused the Greek language to spread under the Hellenistic rulers. Seventy Hebrew scholars were called in in order to translate from Hebrew to Greek the Torah (probably still just the Torah at this time).

Jerome was the translator. Vulgate means “base” or “common”. It was the translation into the common language, which in Rome was Latin. It became the authoritative text for the Roman Catholic church.

English Translation

In 1382, John Wycliffe makes the first English translation of the Bible based on the Vulgate.

In 1525, William Tyndale made the first English translation of the New Testament from the Greek version, which became the basis for the King James Version.

Formal Correspondence is a Word For Word translation from the source language to the destination language. It is nearly impossible to do this in translation, so most focus on this but also include Dynamic Equivalent translations.

Dynamic Equivalent is a Thought For Thought translation from the source language to the destination language. This is trying to get the same idea, but without needing to match sentence structure and vocabulary.

Textual Criticism

Textual Criticism is the study of ancient manuscripts.

Notable manuscripts are the Dead Sea Scrolls discovered in the 1940's that date back to around the 1st c. B.C.E., which were extremely identical to the 10th c. C.E. manuscripts.

Intentional Changes: The ending or endings of Mark.

The original ending ended at “. . . they were afraid.”

The shorter ending ended at “. . . they were afraid. And all that they have been commanded they told briefly to those around Peter. And afterward Jesus himself sent out through them, from east to west, the sacred and imperishable proclamation of eternal salvation.”

The longer ending ended even longer with several paragraphs more.

The Torah

The Documentary Hypothesis says the Torah has four distinct sources: JEDP.

1. J = Yahwist
2. E = Elohist
3. D = Deuteronomist
4. P = Priestly Source

How do we distinguish between the sources?

1. Duplication or replication of material

2. Variation in the ways of referring to God
3. Contrasting perspectives of authors
4. Variation in vocabulary and literary style
5. Evidence of editorial activity

Cosmic Origins

Genesis 1:

- Day 0: Water and Darkness
- Day 1: Light
- Day 2: Sky Dome
- Day 3: Earth, Sea, Plants
- Day 4: Sun, Moon
- Day 5: Fish, Birds
- Day 6a: Animals
- Day 6b: Man, Woman
- Day 7: (Sabbath)

Genesis 2:

- Earth, Heaven, Barren
- Man from Dust
- Garden, Plants, Trees
- Rivers
- Man in Garden
- Animals, Birds, Names
- Woman
- (Marriage)

Enuma Elish:

- Apsu, Tiamat (fresh water and salt water dieties, respectively)
- More Gods (children of Apsu and Tiamat)
- Marduk (also child)

- Creation of Monsters (Apsu and Tiamat's army to kill the other gods)
- Marduk becomes chief god if he can save other gods from monsters and parents
- Marduk defeats Apsu, Tiamat (last fight), and monsters
- Marduk creates Sky, Earth, and Sea
- Marduk creates Moon
- Marduk creates Humans as Slaves

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The Fall: Genesis 3

What's the big idea of Genesis 3?

1. Sin: The cursing is different between the serpent and man.
2. Power: God is threatened by an immortal, knowing man?
3. Sex: Forbidden Fruit is sex.

The Flood: Genesis 6-9

Ancient Flood Narratives

Noah

- God sends a flood
- Noah and household survive
- Build a boat shaped ark
- Animals on board
- God shuts the door
- 40 days and 40 nights it rains
- Rests on Mount Ararat
- Raven, dove (3x) sent out
- Sacrifice to God
- Rainbow

Gilgamesh (Ancient Mesopotamian polytheistic culture)

- Gods send flood (plural)

- Utnapishtim and household survive
- Cube shaped ark
- Animals on board
- Utnapishtim shuts the door
- 6 days and 6 nights it rains
- Rests on Mount Nisir
- Dove, swallow, raven sent out
- Sacrifice to gods
- Necklace

Ancient Recreation Narratives

Noah

- The Deep
- The Wind
- Waters reunite
- Classification of animals
- Humanity destroyed
- “Be fruitful and multiply”
- Provision of food

Genesis 1

- The Deep
- The Wind
- Waters recede
- Classification of animals
- Humanity created
- “Be fruitful and multiply”
- Provision of food

Genesis 1–11

- Catalyst

- Rebellion
- Confrontation
- Rationalization
- Alienation
- Restoration

What is a “covenant”?

Put simply: An agreement between two parties; a contract.

Put biblically: The relationship between God and God’s people, characterized by mutual love and responsibility.

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Covenantal Relationship

- Creation (J & P)
- Image of God (P)
- First Sacrifice (J)
- Cain’s Mark (J)
- Seth (J)
- Genealogies (J & P)
- Noah’s Ark (J & P)
- Promise of Life (J)
- Rainbow (P)
- Blessing on Shem (P)

Tower of Babel

Ziggurat at Ur

Genesis 12-50: The Highlights

Elements of the Covenant

- A great nation from Abraham’s descendants
- A blessing to all nations through Abraham
- A land to call their own

The signs of the covenant

- The meeting with Melchizedek
- The covenant ceremony
- Circumcision

The Covenant and Jacob

Birth of Jacob

Jacob gets Esau's birthright

Conflict: Isaac's household and Abimelech

Jacob and Esau split

Jacob and Bethel (house of God)

Jacob stays with Laban

Jacob at Penuel (face of God)

Jacob and Esau reconciled

Conflict: Jacob's household and Shechem

Jacob returns to his birthright

Death of Isaac

- Prophet
- Priest
- King