

Listening Guide

I.

[1] What two things does Dr. Blomberg want to study about the New Testament text?

a.

b.

[2] What else will we study in Lesson 220-3?

II. Development of the New Testament Text

[3] Koine Greek was used throughout the Mediterranean world by whom?

[4] In a sentence of your own words, describe the manuscript evidence for the New Testament text.

A. Papyrus Manuscripts

[5] What makes papyrus manuscripts significant?

[6] What date was the oldest New Testament papyrus manuscript fragment we have (P52) written?

[7] How many New Testament book fragments are contained in the various collections of papyrus manuscripts that have been discovered?

B. Uncials

[8] Uncials are characterized by being written in _____ letters on _____ or _____

[9] Why is this manuscript so extremely valuable as a textual source?

a.

b.

c.

[10] The “pericope de adultera” is located in John 7:53-8:11 and is absent from both Codex Vaticanus and Codex Sinaiticus (and other ancient manuscripts). What is that pericope about?

C. Minuscules

[11] Miniscule is different from Uncials in what specific way?

[12] What is the earliest dated manuscript of the New Testament?

D. Ancient Versions

[13] What is a “Version”?

[14] Who completed the Latin Vulgate?

[15] The Vulgate is the official Bible for what Christian Church?

[16] The Coptic Bible is associated with the church in what country?

[17] Peshitta is related to what church?

[18] The Arabic version became necessary when...

[19] How is a version limited?

E. Patristic Citations

[20] Patristics deals with...

[21] Some illustrations of their vital works are...

[22] How much of the Greek New Testament could be recovered from patristic quotations?

F. Lectionaries

[23] What is a lectionary?

III. Canonicity

[24] How would you explain what the New Testament canon is in your own words?

[25] The New Testament canon was officially recognized in what year?

A. Sources of Authority

[26] What were the four sources of authority that cooperated to produce the substance of our present canon?

1.

2.

3.

4.

[27] What role did the Old Testament play in the New Testament canon?

[28] What role did the Holy Spirit play in the New Testament canon?

[29] What role did the Word of the Lord play in the New Testament canon?

[30] What gave the apostles authority?

[31] In your own words explain why we can believe that the books in the New Testament are the ones God inspired.

. Development of the Canon

[32] What two collections of New Testament books appeared first as collections?

[33] What seven books were still questioned by Eusebius around 324?

[34] Why is Athanasius important to canonical history?

IV. New Testament Settings (Part 1)

[35] What does the physical setting of the Bible remind us of?

A. A Roman World

[36] When did Jerusalem become part of the Roman Empire?

B. Palestine

[37] What made Palestine so geographically significant?

[38] What is the Levant?

C. Jerusalem

[39] Because of its geography, any attack on Jerusalem had to come from what direction?

Reflection

Record one new fact or insight you discovered in this lesson.

Application

Take a few minutes to reflect back over this lesson on textual criticism and canonicity. Are you comfortable with the idea that the God who used so many writers over so many centuries to give us the Old and New Testaments also superintended its protection so we can, today, read and grow Spiritually from His revelation to us? Offer your prayer of gratitude to our Lord for the marvelous gift of these life-changing messages we have in the books of our Bible.