

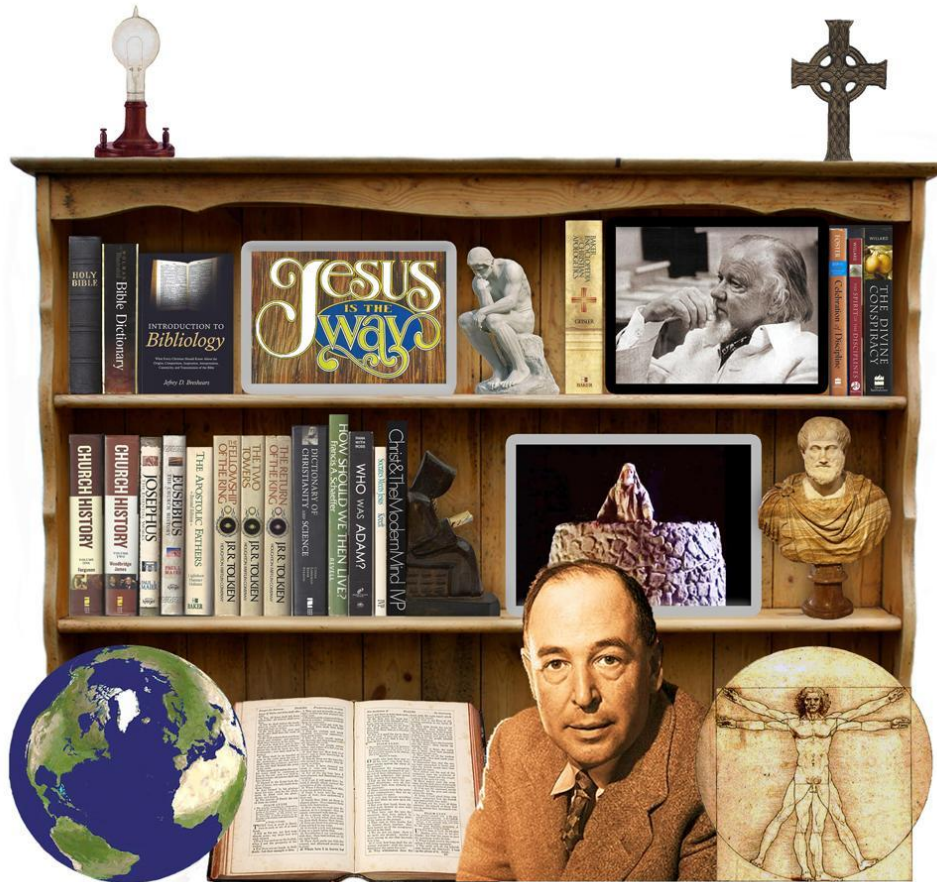
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Seminars and Forums in

Biblical Studies

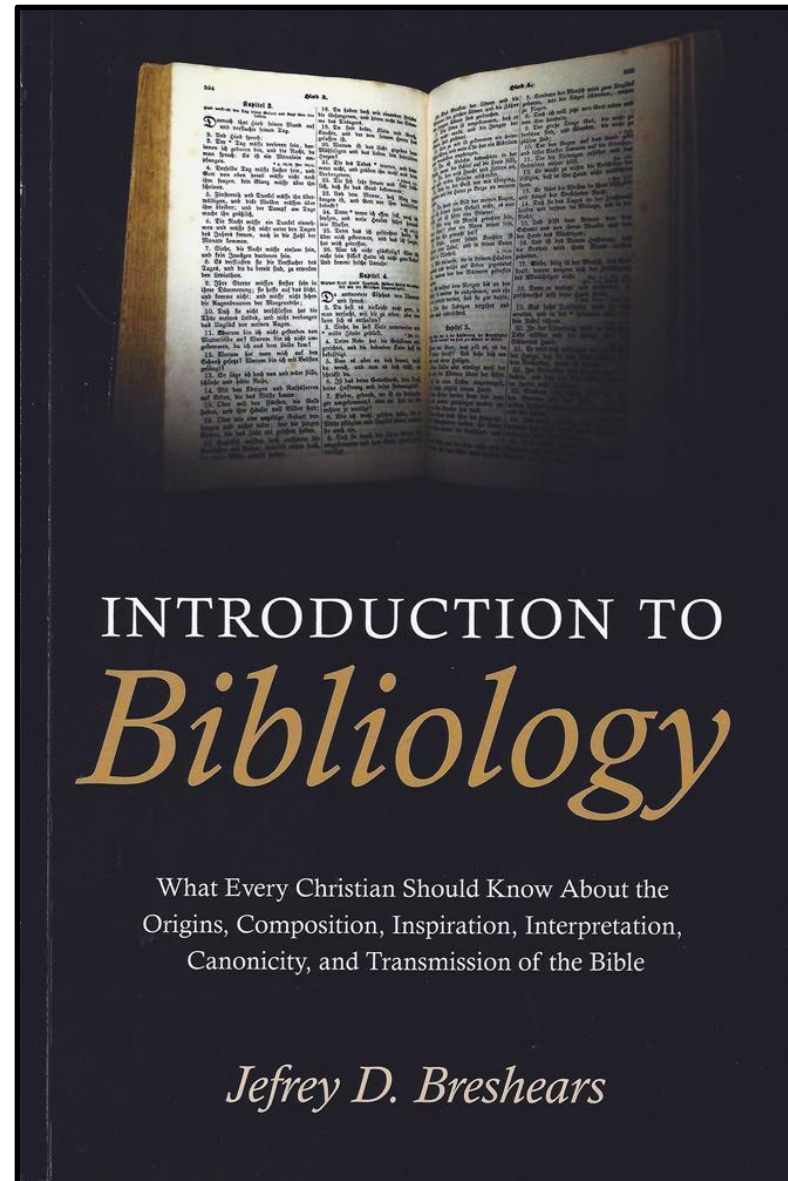
Christian History

Apologetics

Contemporary Cultural Issues

Christian Spirituality

Literature and the Arts



INTRODUCTION TO *Bibliology*

What Every Christian Should Know About the
Origins, Composition, Inspiration, Interpretation,
Canonicity, and Transmission of the Bible

Jefrey D. Breshears

“Jefrey Breshars’ Introduction to Bibliology is the most comprehensive and substantive single-volume work on bibliology.... This is an invaluable guide to understanding the Bible for all Christians who take their faith seriously.”

“This forthright study of bibliology is one-of-a-kind: a truly unique survey of a vital field of scholarship, written in plain English that is vibrant and delightfully accessible.”
--- Thomas Woodward, The C. S. Lewis Society

All serious Christians understand the importance of Bible study, but relatively few have a solid foundation in bibliography or an informed and thoughtful philosophy of the Bible. In *Introduction to Bibliology*, Jeffrey Breshars explores issues of vital interest and concern to Christians and non-Christians alike regarding the canon of the Bible, the Bible's history, and the Bible's future. If asked to describe the Bible with just one word, what would that word be? "The Bible is the written Word of God," how would you respond?

- Does the Bible present a coherent, consistent, comprehensive, and compelling worldview and philosophy of life?
- Is there a qualitative difference between the kind of inspiration that we encounter in Scripture and that which motivates gifted writers, speakers, preachers, composers, and artists to produce their works?
- What were the criteria by which certain books were included or excluded from the Bible?
- What are the basic principles that should guide our interpretation of Scripture?
- How have these questions that the Bible has raised been answered in the centuries?

In this substantive yet digestible study, Jeffrey Breshars addresses these and many other issues and recommends a Christian approach to the Bible that would be relevant to all Christians.

"Jeffrey Breshars has given us a wonderful resource that is relevant for addressing many questions about the Bible being raised today. As a historian, Breshars goes where the hard data points—and no further. This book is well-written and is recommended for students from the level of high school through graduate school and beyond."

—MICHAEL LICONA, Houston Baptist University

"In an age of increasing misunderstanding, misinformation, and 'fake news' about the Bible's origin, nature, history, and more, Breshars has done a service to the Christian community by amassing a tremendous amount of material into an accessible and readable resource. His skills as a historian and experience as an apologist are especially relevant as they are brought to bear upon his treatment of the major dimensions of bibliology from inspiration to interpretation."

—RICHARD L. HART, Houston Baptist University
 "Many people today earnestly want to grow in their reading, studying, and understanding of the Bible. There is no better place to start one's study of Scripture than with Breshars' helpful book *Introduction to Bibliology*."

—LEONARD J. AMALDI, Houston Baptist University

"This forthright overview of bibliology is one-of-a-kind: a truly rare find in surveying such a vital field with fresh scholarship, while the writing is in plain English is vibrant and delightfully accessible!"

—TIMOTHY J. DUFFY, Baylor College of Arts & Sciences

Jeffrey D. Breshars is a former history professor at the University of Texas at Dallas, a Christian education consultant to the United Methodist Church, and a frequent speaker at Christian conferences. His research interests include biblical history, biblical hermeneutics, contemporary cultural issues, and literature and the arts. In addition to *Introduction to Bibliology*, he is also the author of *The Problem of Christian Anti-Semitism*, *The Abolition of Religion*, *The Ministry of the Watchman*, and *The Ministry of the Watchman*.

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ISBN 978-1-5326-1719-5



“There is no better place to start one’s study of Scripture than with Breshears’ helpful and informative book, *Introduction to Bibliology*.”

--- Kenneth Samples, Reasons to Believe

“Jefrey Breshears gives us a wonderful resource that is relevant for addressing many questions about the Bible being raised today... This book is well-written and is recommended for students from the level of high school through graduate school and beyond.”

--- Michael Licona, Houston Baptist Seminary

All serious Christians understand the importance of Bible study, but relatively few have a solid foundation in bibliography or an informed and thoughtful philosophy of the Bible. In *Introduction to Bibliology*, Jeffrey Breshears explores issues of vital interest and concern to Christians and non-Christians alike regarding the canon of Scripture, the history of the Bible, and the nature of the Word of God. “What is the Bible?” “Where is the Bible?” “How do we know the Bible is the Word of God?” how would you respond?

Does the Bible offer a coherent, consistent, comprehensive, and compelling worldview and philosophy of life?

Is there a qualitative difference between the kind of inspiration that we encounter in Scripture and that which motivates gifted writers, speakers, preachers, composers, and artists to produce their works?

How is the Bible able to influence and change individuals and nations?

What are the various schools of thought and how do they relate to the Bible?

What were the criteria by which certain books were included or excluded from the Bible?

What are the basic principles that should guide our interpretation of Scripture?

How have various traditions of the Bible been used and misused in the past and how should they be used in the future?

In this substantive yet digestible study, Jeffrey Breshears addresses these and many other issues and concerns that every Christian—and non-Christian—should know about the Bible.

Jeffrey Breshears has given us a wonderful source that is relevant for addressing many questions about the Bible being raised today. This book is a wonderful resource for students from the level of high school through graduate school and beyond.”

—MICHAEL LICONA, Houston Baptist University

In an age of rampant skepticism and relativism, it is not surprising that the Bible is being questioned more and more. But there has been one person who has been able to answer these questions in a way that is both accessible and readable. His skills as a historian and experience as an apologist are especially relevant as they are brought to bear upon his treatment of the major dimensions of bibliography from inspiration to interpretation.”

—RICHARD A. HARRIS, Houston Baptist University

“Many people today earnestly want to grow in their reading, studying, and understanding of the Bible. There is no better place to start one’s study of Scripture than with Breshears’ helpful book *Introduction to Bibliology*.”

—JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Houston Baptist University

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—TIMOTHY D. WOOD, Trinity College

Jeffrey D. Breshears is a former history professor and the founder of The Ares Society, a Christian apologetics organization in Atlanta, Georgia. He has served as a pastor and as a senior Christian apologetics director. He is also the author of *The Problem of Christian Anti-Intellectualism*, *The Absence of Truth About Religion*, *The Absence of Truth About the Foundation of Christianity*, and *The Absence of Truth About the Foundation of the Christian Church*.

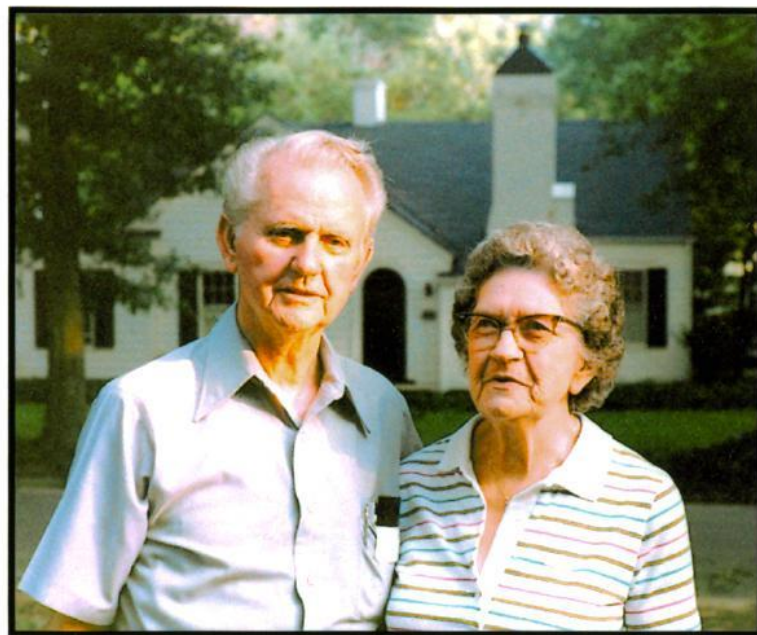
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*In memory of my parents,
Edd and Lucille Breshears,
who loved God with all their
heart, soul, mind, and strength,
and who taught me from an early age
to revere the Bible as
God's holy and inspired Word.*



*"Your Word is a lamp to my feet,
and a light for my path"*

– Psalm 119:105

*"From this time many of Jesus' followers
turned back and no longer followed him.*

'You do not want to leave also, do you?'

Jesus asked his disciples.

*Simon Peter answered, 'Lord, to whom
would we go? You alone have the words
of eternal life.'"*

– John 6:66-68



Introduction To Bibliology

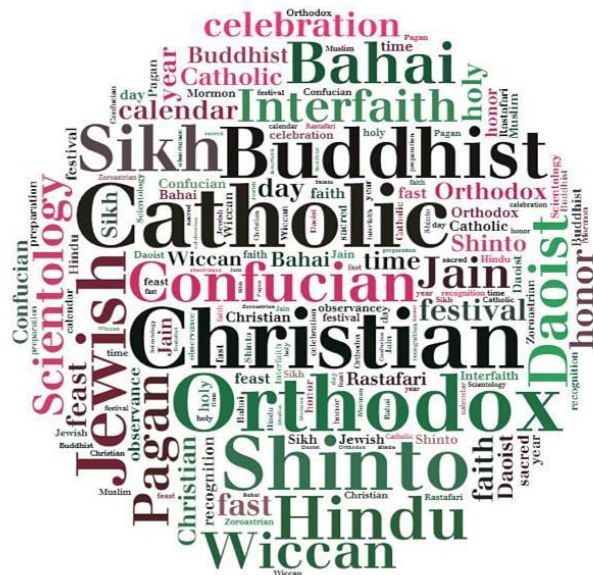
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Introduction

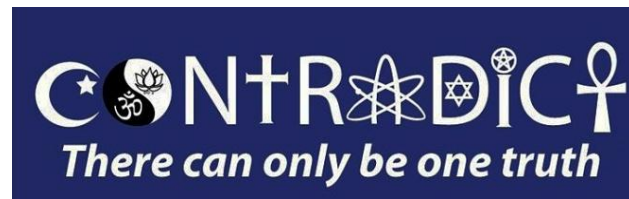
The Bible and Christian Apologetics:

- “Contemporary America is more religiously diverse and biblically illiterate than at any time in our history – which makes the study of bibliology more relevant and essential than ever.” [p. 6]



Preface

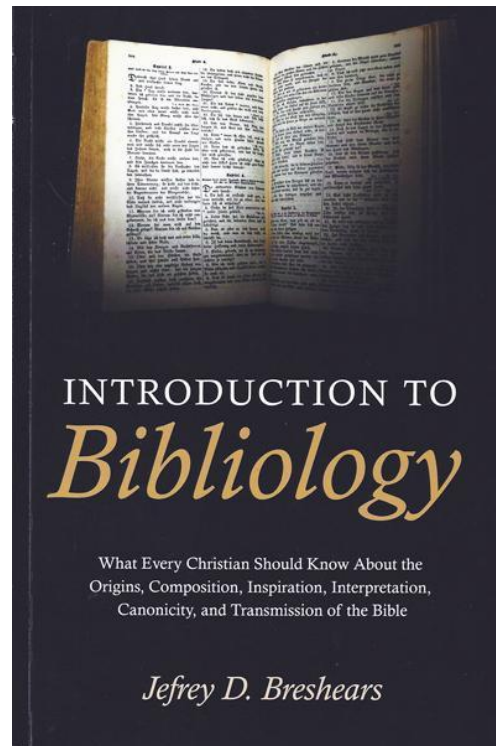
“In an age of religious pluralism in which the exclusive truth-claims of the Christian faith are met with skepticism and ridicule, it is essential that Christians develop an informed and thoughtful understanding of the Bible so as to be convinced in their own mind that the Bible is a credible source of divinely inspired Truth.” [p. 2]



Introduction

The Key Questions:

- What is bibliology?
- What is the purpose and the goal of bibliology?



Introduction

The Bible and Christian Apologetics.

- Jordan Peterson: “It isn’t [just] that the Bible is true; it’s that the Bible is the precondition for the manifest



Introduction

The Bible and Christian Apologetics.

- C. S. Lewis: “Ninety-nine percent of the things
you believe are believed on authority.”
[*Mere Christianity*]



Introduction

The Bible and Christian Apologetics.

- “Virtually everything that Christians believe about truth and the nature of reality is derived either directly or inferentially via Scripture....

“Ultimately, the only reason for being a Christian is if in fact the Christian faith is true.

The fundamental issue is not how it makes us feel or the benefits it accords, but does it actually correspond to reality? This takes us

Introduction

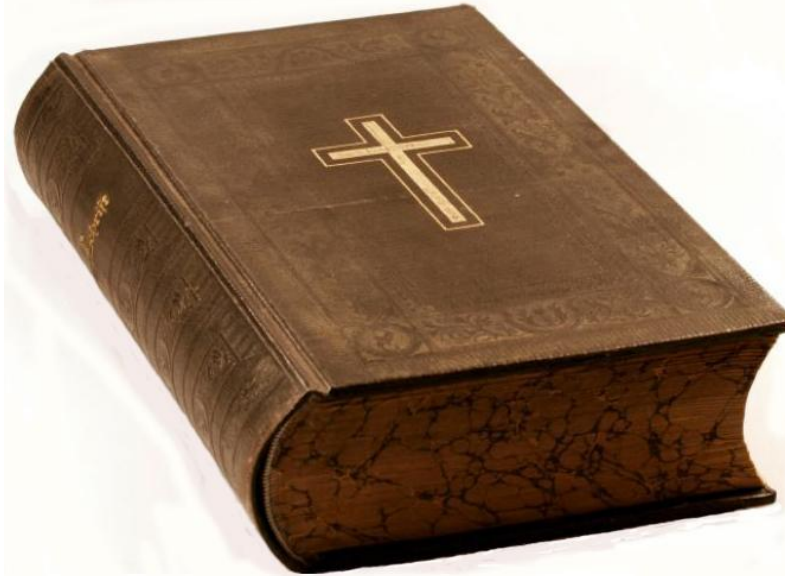
What Is Bibliology?

- The study of...
 - The origins;
 - The composition;
 - The inspiration;
 - The interpretation;
 - The canonization; and
 - The preservation and transmission of the Bible.

Introduction

The Goal of Bibliology:

- “The development of an informed, thoughtful, and defensible philosophy of the Bible.”

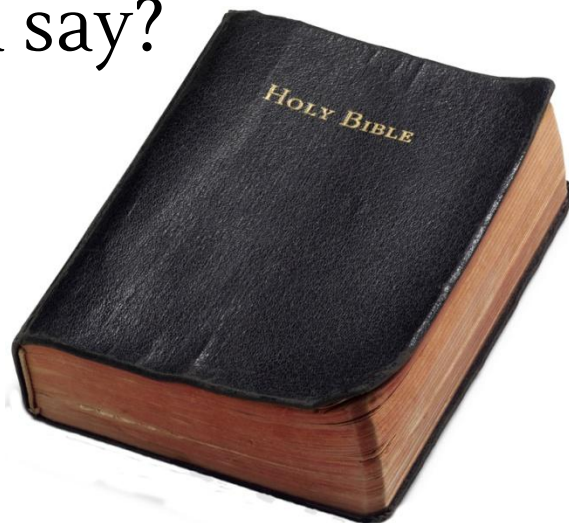


1

What Is the Bible?

The Key Question:

- If asked to explain, “What is the Bible?” without resorting to the familiar cliché, “The Bible is the Word of God,” what exactly would you say?



What Is the Bible?

Serious Christians invest thousands of hours over the course of their lifetime reading, studying, and discussing the Bible, but few have a well-thought-out philosophy of the Bible – what it is, where it came from, or how to interpret it.

What Is the Bible?

The Basic Issues:

- The divine inspiration of Scripture;
- The historical reliability of Scripture;
- The doctrinal and moral authority of Scripture;
- The accurate preservation and transmission of Scripture through the ages.

What Is the Bible?

The Basic Issues:

- The divine inspiration of Scripture;
- The historical reliability of Scripture;
- The doctrinal and moral authority of Scripture;
- The accurate preservation and transmission of Scripture through the ages.

Three Views of the Bible:

- (1) Traditional/conservative view.
- (2) Liberal/modernist view.
- (3) Neo-Orthodox view.

What Is the Bible?

What the Bible *Is Not*...

- (1) A book that was dictated verbatim by God.
- (2) A treatise on systematic theology.
- (3) A book of cryptic, esoteric messages.
- (4) A manual on spirituality.

What Is the Bible?

What the Bible *Is*...

- (1) A collection of books of divine origin (or inspiration) but human authorship.
- (2) A collection of various literary genres.
- (3) A unique book.
- (4) A coherent and consistent story of redemption
- (5) The only self-authenticating religious text.
- (6) The blueprint for our faith.
- (7) Existential revelations.
- (8) Progressive revelation.
- (9) The testimony to the Living Word of God.

What Is the Bible?

What the Bible *Is*...

- Historic and modern Confessions of Faith.
 - Roman Catholic Church's "Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation" (1965).
 - Belgic Confession (1561).
 - Westminster Confession of Faith (1647).
 - Baptist Faith and Message (2000).
 - United Methodist Church Book of Discipline (2012).
 - Confession of Faith of the Evangelical Lutheran Church (1992).
 - Mennonite Confession of Faith (1963).
 - Chicago Statement on Biblical Inerrancy (1978).

What Is the Bible?

What the Bible *Is*...

- The summa: “The Bible is the revelation of God’s purpose for mankind in the context of history and in relation to four doctrinal themes:
Creation, Fall, Redemption, and Restoration.”

[p. 65]

2

The Philosophy of the Bible Components of a Biblical Worldview

The Key Question:

- Does the Bible set forth a definitive worldview and philosophy of life that is coherent, consistent, and comprehensive?

The Philosophy of the Bible

Components of a Biblical Worldview:

(1) Ontology:

- Prime reality.
- Origins.
- The human condition.
- Destiny.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Components of a Biblical Worldview:

(1) Ontology:

- Prime reality.
- Origins.
- The human condition.
- Destiny.

(2) Epistemology

- The basis for knowledge.
- The basis for morality.
- The basis for meaning.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Three Worldview Options:

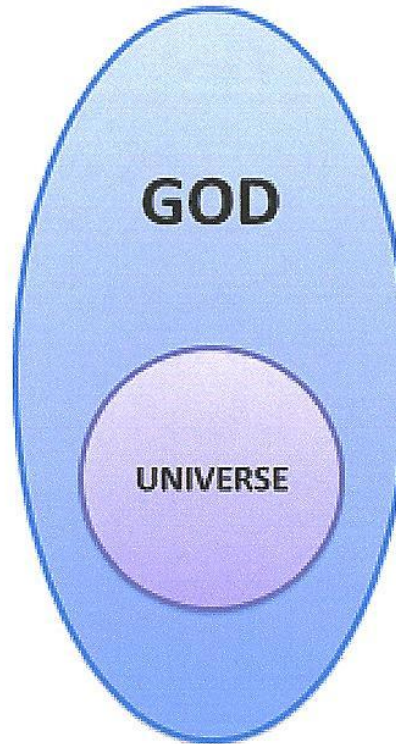
(1) Naturalism.



The Philosophy of the Bible

Three Worldview Options:

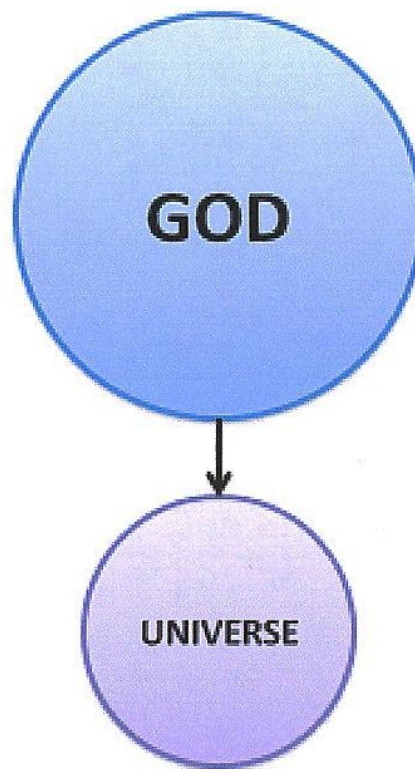
- (1) Naturalism.
- (2) Pantheistic monism.



The Philosophy of the Bible

Three Worldview Options:

- (1) Naturalism.
- (2) Pantheistic monism.
- (3) Theism.



The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is Christianity?

- (1) A cultural heritage and tradition.

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is Christianity?

- (1) A cultural heritage and tradition.
- (2) A religion.

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is Christianity?

- (1) A cultural heritage and tradition.
- (2) A religion.
- (3) A spiritual relationship with God through faith in Jesus Christ.**

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is Christianity?

- (1) A cultural heritage and tradition.
- (2) A religion.
- (3) A spiritual relationship with God through faith in Jesus Christ.**
- (4) A coherent, consistent, and comprehensive worldview.

The Philosophy of the Bible

The Summa:

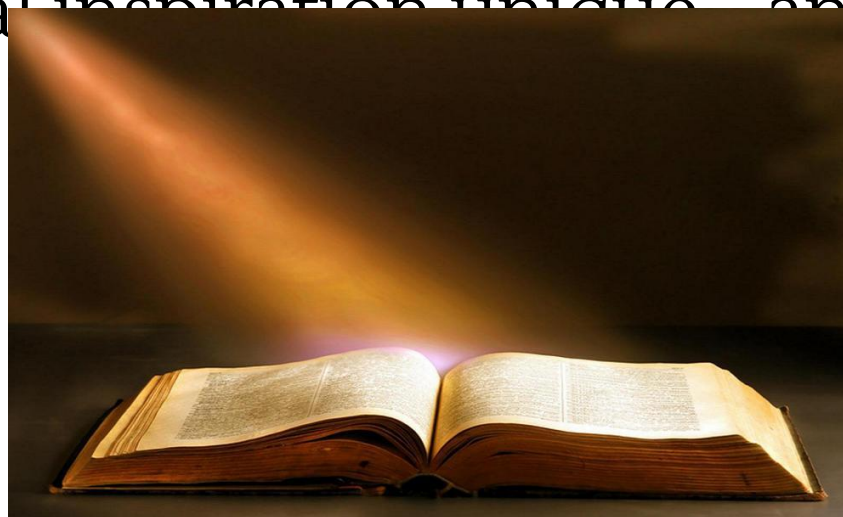
- The Bible puts forth a rational philosophical and theological explanation of reality that is coherent, consistent, and comprehensive.

3

Biblical Inspiration

The Key Questions:

- What do we mean when we say the Bible was “divinely-inspired?”
- Is biblical inspiration unique – and if so, how?



Biblical Inspiration

Theopneustia.

The Transmission Process:

- Is there a qualitative difference between the kind of “inspiration” that animated the prophets, psalmists, chroniclers, and apostles who wrote the Bible, and that which motivates authors, artists, songwriters, preachers, etc.?

Biblical Inspiration

Seven Views on Biblical Inspiration:

- (1) Mechanical inspiration.
- (2) Verbal/plenary inspiration.
- (3) Conceptual inspiration.
- (4) Partial inspiration.
- (5) The neo-orthodox view.
- (6) Deistic view.
- (7) Naturalistic view.

Biblical Inspiration

Why Believe the Bible Was Divinely-Inspired?

- Three “bad” arguments
- Five good arguments



4

Biblical Hermeneutics

Basic Principles of Interpretation

The Key Question:

- Are there basic rational principles for reading
and properly interpreting the Bible?

Biblical Hermeneutics

The Bible Is Not a Treatise on Systematic Theology:

- “For the most part, biblical theology is presented either implicitly in the context of God’s active involvement through history in the lives of individuals, the national of Israel and the church, or sometimes explicitly in the context of real-life circumstances and scenarios as in the ministry and teachings of Jesus and the

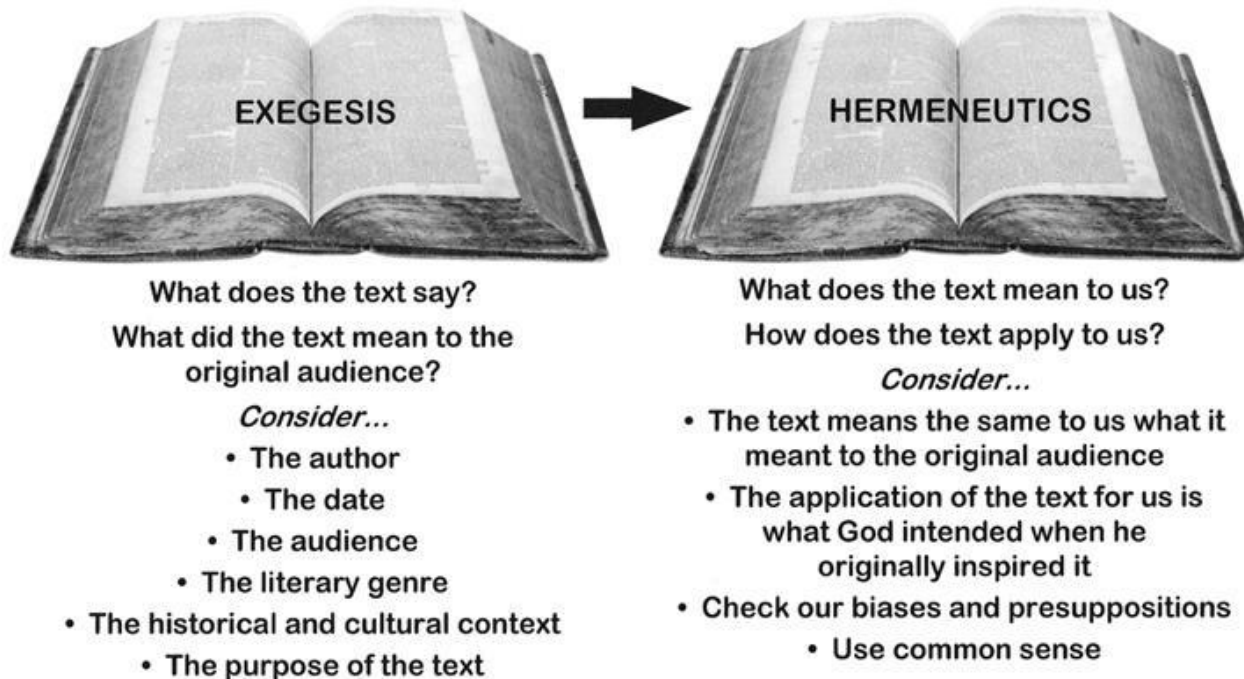
Biblical Hermeneutics

Biblical Interpretation: A Two-Step Process.

(1) Exegesis.

- Eisegesis.

(2) Hermeneutics.



Biblical Hermeneutics

Five Schools of Interpretation:

- (1) Historical/grammatical method.
 - Literary/contextual method.
- (2) Literalism.
- (3) Illuminism.
- (4) Allegorical method.
- (5) Historical/critical method.

Biblical Hermeneutics

Bible Translations

Formal Equivalence
(Literal word-for-word)

Functional Equivalent
(Dynamic Equivalent)

Paraphrase
(Free)

KJV NKJV NASB NRSV ESV NIV TNIV NAB GNB JB NLT LB TM

KJV	King James Version	TNIV	Today's New International Version
NKJV	New King James Version	NAB	New American Bible
NASB	New American Standard Bible (Updated)	GNB	Good News Bible
NRSV	New Revised Standard Version	JB	Jerusalem Bible
ESV	English Standard Version	NLT	New Living Translation
NIV	New International Version	LB	Living Bible
		TM	The Message

5

Biblical Canonicity

The Key Question:

- Why were certain books included or excluded from the Bible – and what were the criteria in making this determination?

New Testament	The Law											
	Genesis	Exodus	Leviticus	Numbers	Deuteronomy	Joshua	Judges	Ruth	1 Samuel	2 Samuel	1 Kings	2 Kings
											1 Chronicles	2 Chronicles
											Ezra	Nehemiah
Old Testament	History											
	Esther											
New Testament	Poetry				Major Prophets				& Minor Prophets			
	Job	Psalms	Proverbs	Ecclesiastes	Song of Songs	Isaiah	Jeremiah	Lamentations	Ezekiel	Daniel	Hosea	Joel
											Amos	Obadiah
											Jonah	Micah
New Testament	Gospels				History				Paul's Letters			
	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John	Acts	Romans	1 Corinthians	2 Corinthians	Galatians	Ephesians	Philippians	Colossians
New Testament	General Letters				Prophecy							
	Hebrews	James	1 Peter	2 Peter	1 John	2 John	3 John	Jude				
									Revelation			

Biblical Canonicity

What Is a “Canon”?

- *Kanon*: A “rule” or “standard.”
- Eventually, *kanon* came to be associated with a set collection of authoritative books.
 - These were writings that were determined to constitute divinely-inspired Scripture.

Biblical Canonicity

The Importance of the Canon:

- “Without the Bible, the Christian faith would be

an amorphous mix of traditions, beliefs and practices lacking a clear vision, mission or parameters....

“But what exactly constitutes the Bible?

This

is the area of canonicity....” [p. 199]

Biblical Canonicity

The Parameters of Canonicity:

(1) Why were certain books included and excluded in the Bible, and what were the criteria in making this determination?

Biblical Canonicity

The Parameters of Canonicity:

- (1) Why were certain books included and excluded in the Bible, and what were the criteria in making this determination?
- (2) Who made the decisions regarding which books to include?

Biblical Canonicity

The Parameters of Canonicity:

- (1) Why were certain books included and excluded in the Bible, and what were the criteria in making this determination?
- (2) Who made the decisions regarding which books to include?
- (3) When was the biblical canon finalized?

Biblical Canonicity

The Purpose of the Canon:

- (1) To provide a philosophical, theological, and historical explanation for what it meant to be a true Christian.

Biblical Canonicity

The Purpose of the Canon:

- (1) To provide a philosophical, theological, and historical explanation for what it meant to be a true Christian.
- (2) To serve as the primary source of authority, inspiration and guidance for the church.

Biblical Canonicity

Part 1: The Old Testament The Traditional Boundaries:

- The Tanakh.
 - The Torah (Law).
 - The Nevi'im (Prophets).
 - The Ketuvim (Writings).



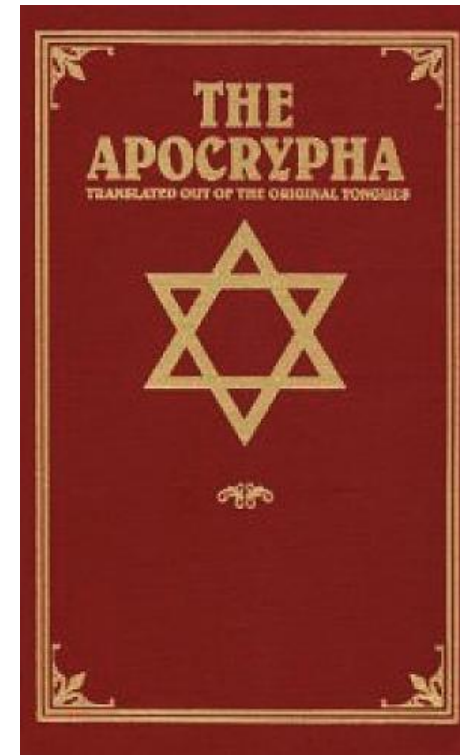
Biblical Canonicity

Part 1: The Old Testament

The Traditional Boundaries:

- The Tanakh.
 - The Torah (Law).
 - The Nevi'im (Prophets).
 - The Ketuvim (Writings).

What About the Apocrypha?

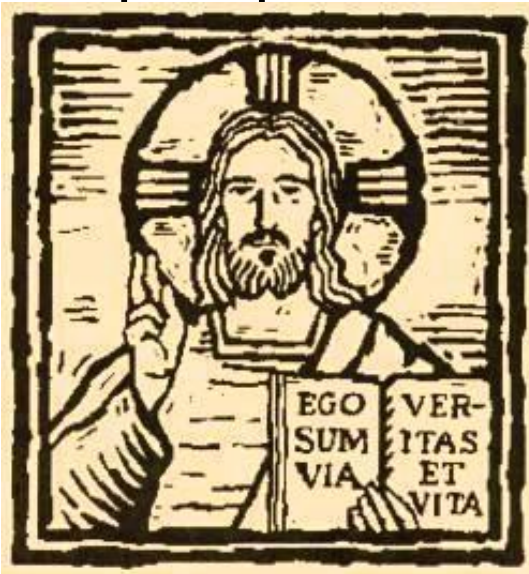


Biblical Canonicity

Part 2: The New Testament

The Living Word:

- “The Christian faith was founded not on a



of sacred writings but on a

the living Word God, Jesus Christ

and the Gospel message as
propagated by his apostles....

So in a sense, the original

Christian

‘canon’ (the standard of faith)

Biblical Canonicity

Part 2: The New Testament

Motives for the Compilation of a NT Canon:

- (1) To preserve an accurate account of the life and teachings of Jesus.

Biblical Canonicity

Part 2: The New Testament

Motives for the Compilation of a NT Canon:

- (1) To preserve an accurate account of the life and teachings of Jesus.
- (2) To complete the story of God's redemption throughout history.

Biblical Canonicity

Part 2: The New Testament

Motives for the Compilation of a NT Canon:

- (1) To preserve an accurate account of the life and teachings of Jesus.
- (2) To complete the story of God's redemption throughout history.
- (3) To preserve orthodoxy in the face of heresy.

Biblical Canonicity

Part 2: The New Testament

Motives for the Compilation of a NT Canon:

- (1) To preserve an accurate account of the life and teachings of Jesus.
- (2) To complete the story of God's redemption throughout history.
- (3) To preserve orthodoxy in the face of heresy.
- (4) To preserve orthodoxy in the face of persecution.

Biblical Canonicity

Part 2: The New Testament

The Criteria for Inclusion:

(1) Apostolicity.



Biblical Canonicity

Part 2: The New Testament The Criteria for Inclusion:

- (1) Apostolicity.
- (2) Orthodoxy.



Biblical Canonicity

Part 2: The New Testament

The Criteria for Inclusion:

- (1) Apostolicity.
- (2) Orthodoxy.
- (3) Catholicity.



Biblical Canonicity

Part 2: The New Testament

Acceptance of the New Testament Texts.

Early New Testament Canonical Lists:

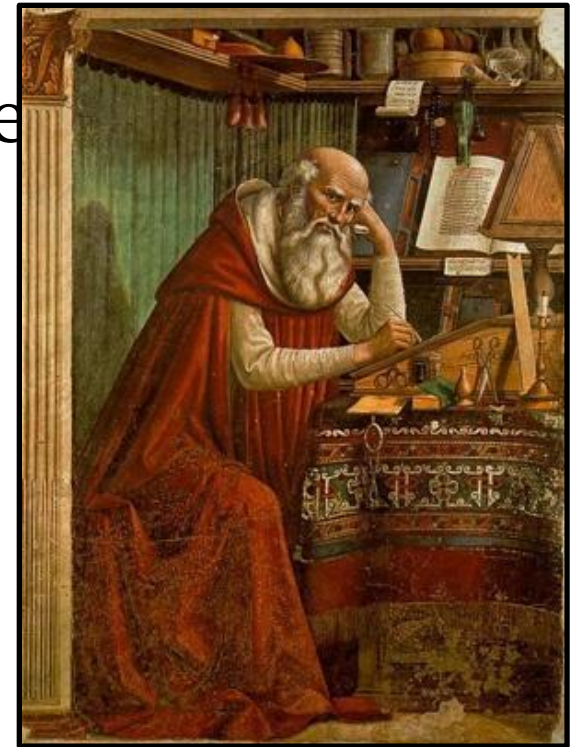
- The Muratorian Fragment (c. 170).
- Origen's list (c. 230).
- Eusebius' list (c. 325).
- Athanasius' list (367).

Biblical Canonicity

Part 2: The New Testament

The Official Lists:

- Bishop Damasus and the Council of Rome (382).
- Jerome and the Latin Vulgate (c. 382-405).



Jerome

Biblical Canonicity

Part 2: The New Testament

The Official Lists:

- Bishop Damasus and the Council of Rome (382).
- Jerome and the Latin Vulgate (c. 382-405).

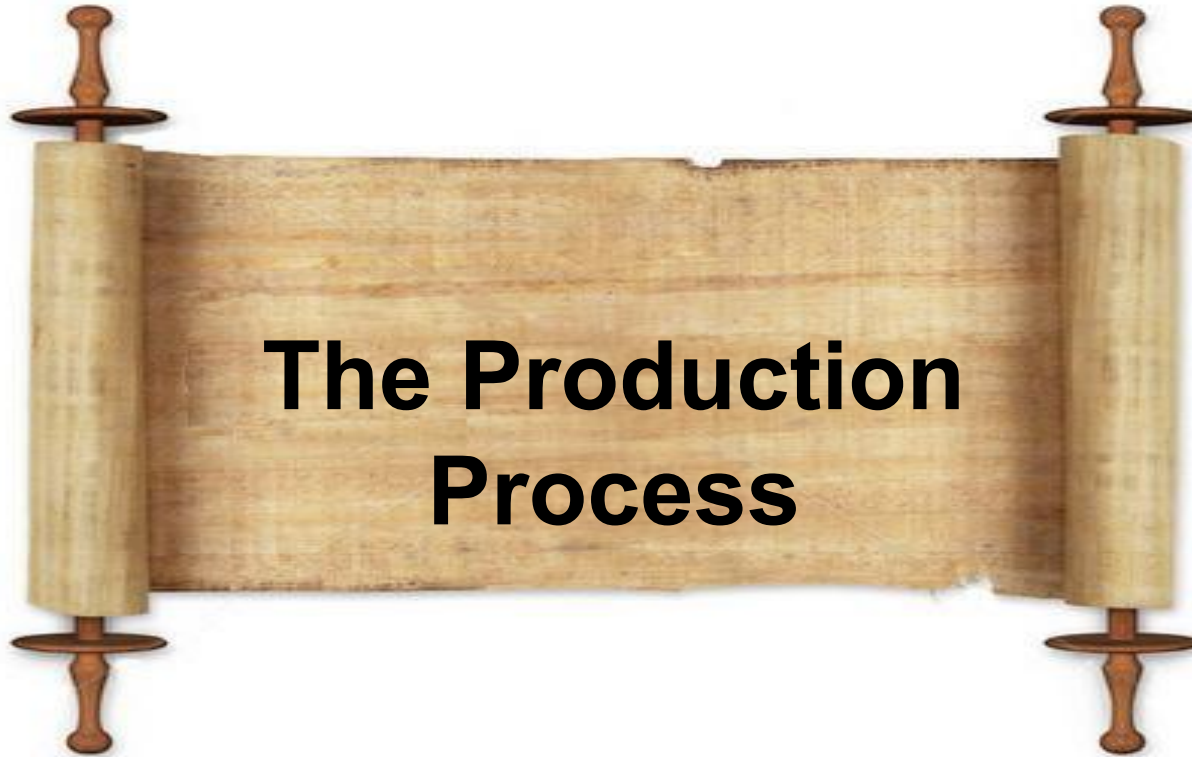
The Reformation Era Debates.

Martin Luther



6

Composition of the Bible and The Earliest Manuscripts



The Production Process

Composition of the Bible

The Key Question:

- How was the Bible written and formatted?
- What are our oldest and best biblical manuscripts?



Composition of the Bible

The Production Process.

- Manuscripts.
 - Papyrus.
 - Parchment (or vellum).
- Scrolls.
- The codex.



Composition of the Bible

Part 1: Old Testament Manuscripts

The Tanakh.

- Torah (Pentateuch).
- Nevi'im (Prophets).
- Ketuvim ("Writings").

The Targumim.

The Septuagint (LXX, c. 250 B.C.).

The Talmuds (c. 100-511).

The Masoretic Text (c. 500-700).

Composition of the Bible

Part 1: Old Testament Manuscripts

Extant Old Testament Manuscripts:

- Aleppo Codex (c. 930).
- Codex Leningradensis (c. 1008).
- Dead Sea Scrolls (disc. 1947).



Codex Leningradensis
signature page

Composition of the Bible

Part 2: New Testament Manuscripts

Extant New Testament Manuscripts.

Extant Greek New Testament Manuscripts

Type	Approx. dates	No. of MSS (1965)	No. of MSS (2016)
Papyri	c. 2 nd - 7 th century	78	131
Majuscule	c. 4 th - 9 th century	247	323
Minuscule	c. 8 th -15 th century	2,623	2,936
Lectionaries	2 nd century and later	1,968	2,465
Total		4,916	5,855

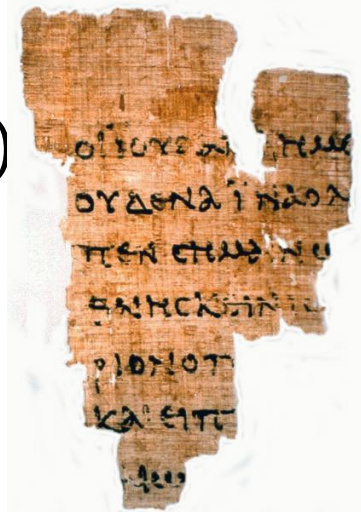
Sources: Clay Jones, "The Bibliographical Test Updated." *Christian Research Journal*, Vol. 35, No. 3 (2012), and William Warren, Center for New Testament Textual Studies.

Composition of the Bible

Part 2: New Testament Manuscripts

Extant New Testament Manuscripts:

- John Rylands Manuscript (c. 125).
- Chester Beatty Papyri (c. 200-250)
- Boder Papyri (c. 175-300).
- Oxyrhynchus Papyri (c. 150-500).



John Rylands MS



Chester Beatty Papyri

Composition of the Bible

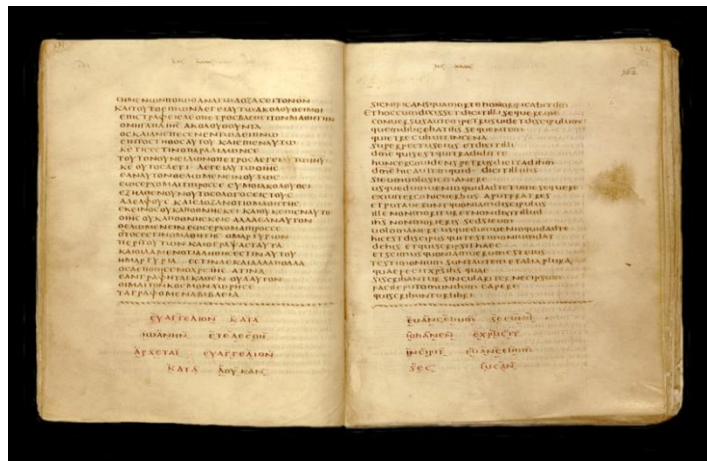
Part 2: New Testament Manuscripts

Extant New Testament Manuscripts:

- Codex Sinaiticus (c. 350).
- Codex Vaticanus (c. 350).
- Codex Alexandrinus (c. 425).
- Codex Ephraemi (c. 450).
- Codex Bezae (c. 450).



Codex Vaticanus



Codex Bezae

7

Biblical Textual Criticism **Has the Bible Been Accurately** **Preserved** **and Transmitted Through the** **Centuries?**

The Key Questions:

- Has the Bible been accurately preserved and transmitted through the centuries?

7

Biblical Textual Criticism **Has the Bible Been Accurately** **Preserved** **and Transmitted Through the** **Centuries?**

The Key Questions:

- Has the Bible been accurately preserved and transmitted through the centuries?
- When you read the Bible, or hear it referred to
as “divinely-inspired” or “the Word of God”

Biblical Textual Criticism

What Is Biblical Textual Criticism?

- The art and science of comparing the variant readings in biblical manuscripts so as to restore, as closely as possible, the original wording in the original text.

Biblical Textual Criticism

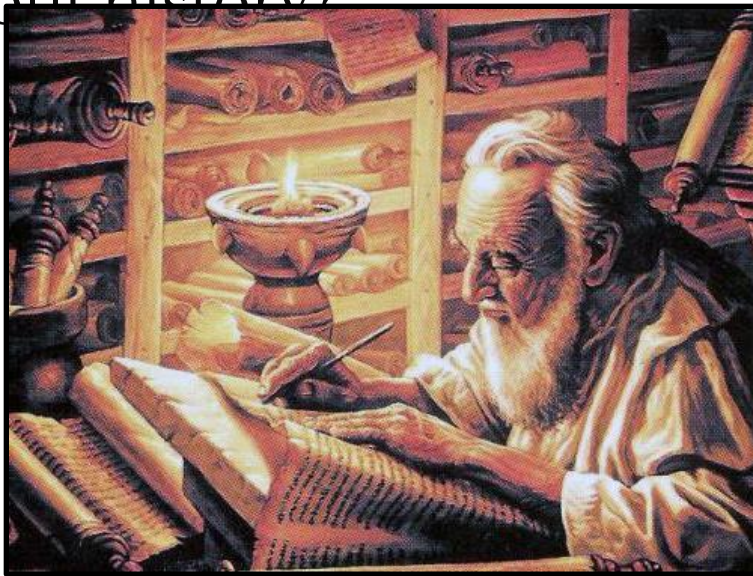
Why Is Biblical Textual Criticism a Critical Issue for Christians?

- The Christian faith makes exclusive truth claims
which, if valid, render it the only true belief system – but if false, render it a fraud.
- These truth claims depend upon the veracity of the Bible.
- If the Bible has been corrupted over the centuries, the Christian faith is on shaky ground.

Biblical Textual Criticism

The Conservative/Liberal Divide:

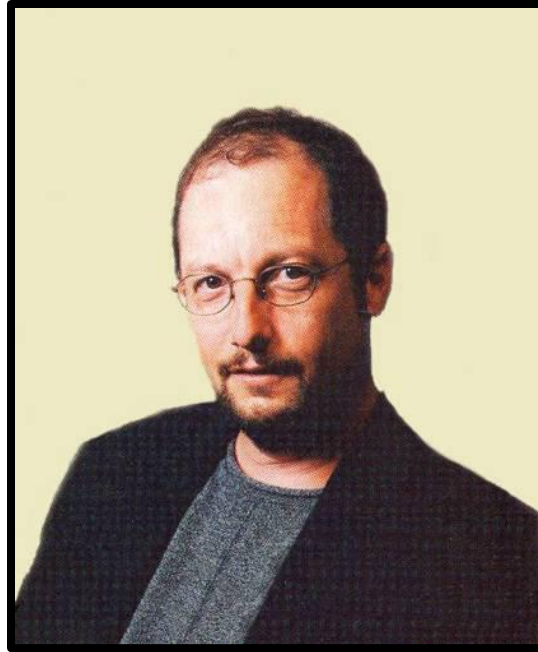
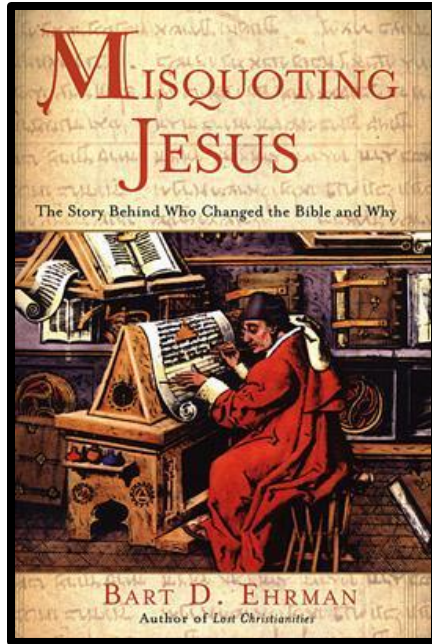
- (1) Was the Bible divinely-inspired?
- (2) Is the Bible historically reliable?
- (3) Is the Bible doctrinally and morally authoritative?
- (4) Has God preserved the integrity of the biblical texts throughout history?



Biblical Textual Criticism

Part 1: The Case for Biblical Deconstructionism ...and Reconstructionism

Bart Ehrman and “Misquoting Jesus.”



Biblical Textual Criticism

Part 1: The Case for Biblical Deconstructionism ...and Reconstructionism

Critiquing “Misquoting Jesus.”

- The Ultimate Issue:

The Issue of Original Manuscripts.

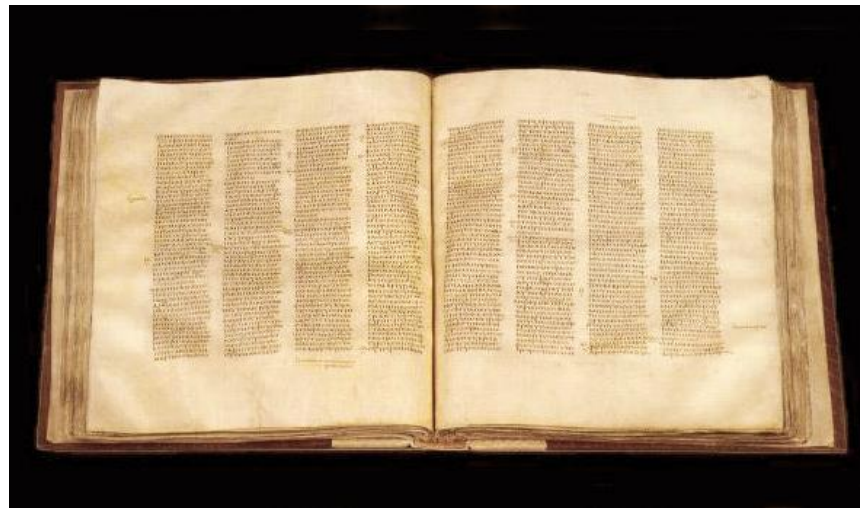
The Case for Careful Copying.

The Witness of the Church Fathers.

Biblical Textual Criticism

**Part 1: The Case for Biblical Deconstructionism
...and Reconstructionism**

Part 2: The Transmission Process



Biblical Textual Criticism

**Part 1: The Case for Biblical Deconstructionism
...and Reconstructionism**

Part 2: The Transmission Process

Part 3: A Brief History of Textual Criticism



Biblical Textual Criticism

**Part 1: The Case for Biblical Deconstructionism
...and Reconstructionism**

Part 2: The Transmission Process

Part 3: A Brief History of Textual Criticism

Part 4: The Methodology of Textual Criticism



Post-Script

The Living Word of God

- The Bible is more than a holy book to be studied – it is to be encountered and experienced.



Post-Script

The Living Word of God

- The Bible is unique:
 - Unlike any other book, there is life in its words because it testifies to the Living Word of God, the Lord Jesus Christ.



Post-Script

The Living Word of God

- The Bible is unique:
 - Unlike any other book, there is life in its words because it testifies to the Living Word of God, the Lord Jesus Christ.
 - Many books are contain great truths and are informative, but only the Bible is transformative.

Post-Script

The Living Word of God

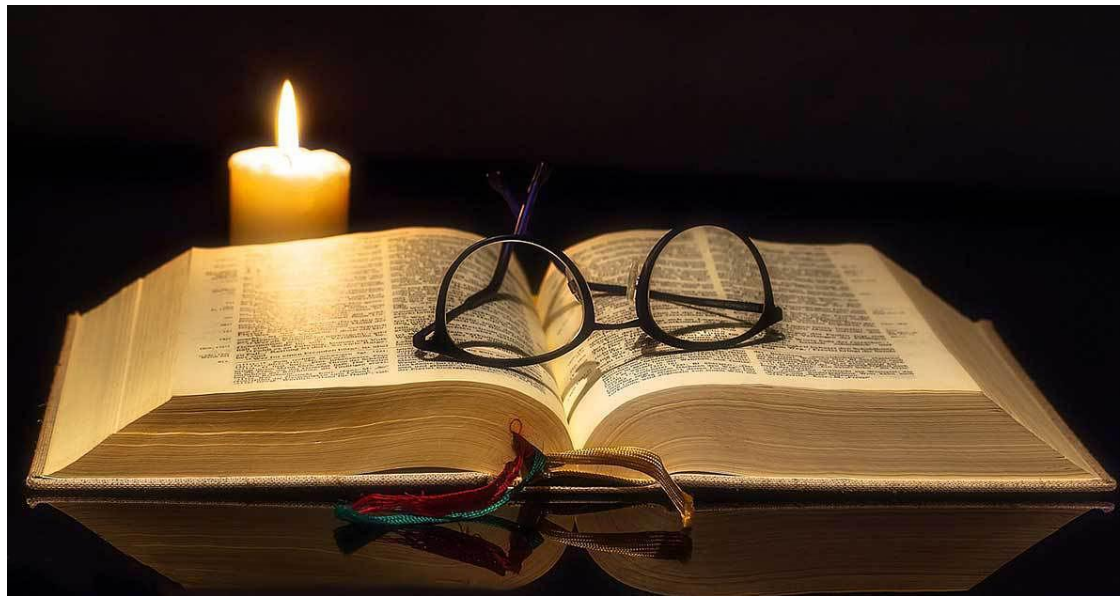
- We can only comprehend the ultimate reality of the Bible to the extent that our heart and mind have been quickened by the Holy Spirit
 - and to the extent that we can recognize the truth that we encounter in Scripture.

Post-Script

The Living Word of God

- For those who read the Bible through illuminated eyes and allow its message to transform their heart and mind, it truly is a lamp to their feet and a light for their path.

[p. 15]





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