

## SCRIPTURE 8.23.16

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US Catholic Catechism for Adults - Ch 3  
New Catholic Answer Bible - G1, N1, N2 (note addition of G1&N2)  
p. i Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation

Imprimatur

Dei Verbum Word of God - NCAB p. i. See also N2. Then note USCCA p. 27-31.

COMPILATION OF BIBLE in NCAB p. ix - Books of the Bible.

### DISCUSSION

1. Discuss how the Bible is revelation of God.
2. Relationships are built on good communication. How does the Bible play a part in building good relationship with God?
3. The Bible is classic in that it remains relevant despite the passage of time. Can you describe an example of that in your life?

Old Testament Chronology handout

1800 BCE Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, centuries in Egypt, Moses.

1200 BCE Hebrews came to Palestine.

1000 BCE Time of King David & Solomon. Stories began to be written down.

587 BCE Babylonian exile when the Hebrew people were scattered. Torah or Pentateuch (first five books of Hebrew scripture or Old Testament) were completed. This includes Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.

3rd cent BCE SEPTUAGINT: Collection of books of faith and translation in Greek. Used by Hebrews even after the time of Jesus. In the New Testament, 300 quotations of OT come from Septuagint. It included

Tobit, Judith, Wisdom, Sirach, Baruch, 1&2 Maccabees, and parts of Esther and Daniel.

100 AD (or CE) Jewish canon (or list) eliminated the seven books listed above because they were not originally written in Hebrew. Some Hebrew copies have since been found in the Dead Sea scrolls.

1534 Martin Luther formulated the Protestant canon, using the Jewish formula.

Therefore, Catholic Old Testament Bible patterned after the Septuigent with 46 books whereas the Protestant canon OT, patterned after the Jewish formula. New Testament in both contain 27 books. (See N1 in NCAB).

## DISCUSSION

1. Some people aren't too interested in Old Testament stories that pertain to the Hebrew history before Jesus. Not everyone is interested in study of ancestry or history. Discuss differences of opinions.
2. What insight do we get from the Old Testament that plays out in the New Testament? Remember that Scripture is revelation of God in the lives of the Hebrew people.
3. Jesus was a Jew. Hebrew scriptures (OT) were his record of God interacting in the lives of his people throughout history. The many stories of the Old Testament show how God was always faithful to the covenant, and yet the people kept turning away from the covenant or relationship with God, and they would run into bad times. Then they come back to God, saying they are sorry, and try to do better, but after some time, they trusted themselves rather than God, and would fall away from God again. Is this pattern familiar? Has it ever played out in your life?