

#### **Lost Gospels**

- PBS radio / TV
- Bookstore: lost books of the Bible

Tertullian [AD 196]: two ways to nullify Scriptures –

- 1. Marcion's way (the knife)
- 2. Valentinus (entire *instrumentum*, by misinterpreting)

#### I. What Is A Canon?

#### Rod (measuring rod), ruler, staff

- Probably from OT term (Ezk.40:3). Ga.6:16, *rule*
- Two links in chain of revelation:
   from God . . . to us
  - 1. Inspiration concerns <u>authority</u> of Scripture
  - 2. Canonization concerns <u>acceptance</u> of Scripture

#### Inspiration determines canonization

- Mt.23:35, endorses Genesis through Chronicles
- Lk.24:27,44, every section of OT (Law, Prophets, Psalms) prophetic; His stamp of approval
- Jesus endorsed persons, events, books that moderns reject -

Eden, Noah (flood), Sodom...
Jonah, Adam and Eve, Moses,
David, Isaiah . . .

#### I. What Is A Canon?

# II. Early Christians Were Aware of Counterfeits

#### 2 Th.2:1-2

- People like to talk about lost books of the Bible – an impossible position
- Only two ways to view Bible
  - From God: He oversaw its production
  - -From man: he oversaw . . .

If from God: how to lose His own book?
Balaam
Col.1:17

If from man: early church leaders discarded books...
Gospel of Thomas

- 1. Is it authoritative (does it speak with authority)?
  Mk.1:22
  - 'Authority precedes canonicity'
  - NT writers had to be apostles, followers of apostles, or at least eyewitnesses of the things they wrote.
     2
     Pt.3:15-16
    - John Mark and Peter
    - Luke and Paul

- 1. Is it authoritative
- 2. Is it prophetic (written by man of God)? Gal.1
  - From early 2<sup>nd</sup> century, Paul's letters circulated as a collection in descending order of length. 2 Pt.3:15-16
  - Clement of Rome (AD 95)
  - July 17, AD 180: books

- 1. Is it authoritative
- 2. Is it prophetic
- 3. Is it authentic (does it tell truth about subjects it discusses)? Gal.6:16
  - Luther: Paul and James
  - Augustine: ivy or gourd?

- 1. Is it authoritative
- 2. Is it prophetic
- 3. Is it authentic
- 4. Is it dynamic (come with power of God)? Hb.4:12; 2 Tim.3:16-17
  - Song of Solomon
  - Ecclesiastes
  - Esther

- 1. Is it authoritative
- 2. Is it prophetic
- 3. Is it authentic
- 4. Is it dynamic
- 5. Was it received (accepted generally by people of God)? 1 Th.2:13; Col.4:16

#### 1 Thessalonians 2:13

For this reason we also thank God without ceasing, because when you received the word of God which you heard from us, you welcomed it not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the word of God, which also effectively works in you who believe.

#### Colossians 4:16

Now when this epistle is read among you, see that it is read also in the church of the Laodiceans, and that you likewise read the epistle from Laodicea. "But what's remarkable is that even though the fringes of the canon remained unsettled for a while, there was actually a high degree of unanimity concerning the greater part of the NT within the first two centuries. And this was true among very diverse congregations scattered over a wide area... It was, if I may put it this way, an example of 'survival of the fittest'" – Metzger

- "The most traveled roads in Europe are the best roads; that's why they're so heavily traveled" (Arthur Darby Nock)
- "It is the simple truth to say that the NT books became canonical because no one could stop them doing so" — Barclay

"The canon is a list of authoritative books more than it is an authoritative list of books. These documents didn't derive their authority from being selected; each one was authoritative before anyone gathered them together" – Metzger

People didn't determine what would be in the Bible.
They discovered what God intended to be there.

- I. What Is A Canon?
- II. Early Christians Aware Of Counterfeits

## III. What Is The Apocrypha?

### Some assert Alexandrian Canon was wider than Palestinian

[Wrong: Josephus . . . Susanna . . .]

- The Wisdom of Solomon (c. 30 B.C.)
- Ecclesiasticus (Sirach) (132 B.C.)
- Tobit (c. 200 B.C.)
- Judith (c. 150 B.C.)
- 1 Esdras (c. 150-100 B.C.)\*

#### Alexandrian Canon

- 1 Maccabees (c. 110 B.C)
- 2 Maccabees (c. 110-70 B.C)
- Baruch (c. 150-50 B.C.)
- Letter of Jeremiah (c. 300-100 B.C.)
- 2 Esdras (c. A.D 100)\*

#### Alexandrian Canon

- Additions to Esther (140-130 BC)
- Prayer of Azariah (Song of Three Young Men) (2nd or 1st cent. B.C)
- Susanna (2nd or 1st cent. B.C.)
- Bel and the Dragon (c. 100 B.C.)
- Prayer of Manasseh (2nd or 1st cent. B.C.)\*
- [\* books not included by R. Catholics]

#### Reasons to Reject Apocrypha

#### 1. Oldest versions of LXX date to 4th century

- We don't know if earlier copies that Jesus & apostles used included the apocrypha
- –We do know they never quoted from it. [They quote hundreds of times from all parts of OT]
- -Jude may allude to it (v.14), but not as authoritative. Ac.17:23, 28; Tit.1:12-13

### 2. The Apocrypha itself never claims to be the word of God

#### 3. Unbiblical concepts

Prayer for the dead, 2 Macc. 12:45-46

#### 4. Historical inaccuracies

- Tobit (alive when Assyrians conquered Israel (722 BC), **and** when Jeroboam revolted against Judah (935 BC), yet he lived only 158 years (14:11; 1:3-5)
- Tobit has Nebuchadnezzar reigning in Nineveh (1:1)

#### NT Apocrypha

- Teaching of the Twelve Apostles
- Epistle of Barnabas
- First Epistle of Clement
- Second Epistle of Clement
- Shepherd of Hermas
- Apocalypse of Peter
- Acts of Paul

#### NT Apocrypha

- Epistle of Polycarp to the Philippians
- Seven Epistles of Ignatius
- Gospel of Pseudo-Matthew
- Protevangelium of James
- Gospel of the Nativity of Mary
- Gospel of Nicodemus
- Gospel of the Savior's Infancy
- History of Joseph the Carpenter

#### Pseudepigrapha: Forgeries

### (Falsely claim to be produced by biblical writers or in biblical times)

- Gospel of Andrew
- Gospel of Bartholomew
- Gospel of Barnabas
- Gospel of Matthias
- Gospel of Thomas
- Gospel of Peter
- Gospel of Philip

#### Pseudepigrapha

- Acts of John
- Acts of Paul
- Acts of Peter
- Acts of Andrew
- Acts of Thomas
- Acts of Matthias
- Acts of Philip
- Acts of Thaddaeus

#### Pseudepigrapha

- Epistle of Paul to the Laodiceans
- Apocalypse of Peter
- Apocalypse of Paul
- Apocalypse of Thomas
- Apocalypse of John, the Theologian

"Totally absurd and impious" – Eusebius

#### Nag Hamadi, Egypt, 1945

- Ebionites: Only Jews can follow Jesus. They ate only kosher foods, took ritual baths, and required circumcision.
- Marcionites: God of OT was too strict, therefore rejected OT; believed in two separate gods. They replaced judgment with love and salvation.

#### Nag Hamadi, Egypt, 1945

- Gnostics: Lesser God created world, all material things, including our bodies.
- Thomasines: We share in divinity; Jesus teaches us to rediscover it in us. This pursuit is more important than believing in His atoning sacrifice. 114 sayings attributed to Jesus.

#### Gospel of Thomas

- Some sayings slightly modify what Jesus said. E.g.—
  - 100: "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, render to God the things that are God's, render to me the things that are mine"

#### Gospel of Thomas

- Other sayings make no sense
  - -2: "Jesus said: He who seeks must not stop seeking until he finds; and when he finds, he will be bewildered; and if he is bewildered, he will marvel, and will be king over the All"
- Other parts contradict NT
  - –108: "Jesus said: He who drinks from my mouth will become as I am, and I myself will become he. And the things that are hidden shall be revealed to him"

#### Gospel of Thomas

- 77: "...Split the wood; I am there. Lift up the stone, and you will find me there"
- 114: "Simon Peter said to them: Let Mary go away from us, for women are not worthy of life. Jesus said: Lo, I shall lead her, so that I may make her a male, that she too may become a living spirit, resembling you males. For every woman who makes herself a male will enter the kingdom of heaven"

#### **Canon Conclusions**

- 1. 'Gnostic schools lost because they deserved to lose' Bruce
- 2. Feb.23, AD 303: Diocletian's imperial edict
- 3. Can we believe Bible's claims?

Triad:

- 1. Archaeological remains
- 2. Epigraphic remains
- 3. Literary / Historical tradition

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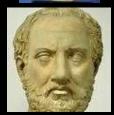
Peloponnesian War

a. Diodorus (30 BC)



Ephorus (330 BC)

b. Thucydides (420 BC)



Biased?

c. Plutarch (AD 100)

