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| **New Testament Original Text** | Greek was the common language of the times and most of the books of the New Testament were written in Greek originally with the exception of the Gospel of Matthew, which according to statements made by St. Irenaeus in the second century, Eusebius in the third century and St. Jerome in the fourth century, was written in the apostles own native language which would have been Aramaic or Hebrew. Unfortunately today no original copies of the New Testament exist. |
| **St. Irenaeus** (142? - 202A.D.) Against Heresies 3.1 (Also Cited by Eusebius book 5.8 (260-339 A.D.) | "**Matthew** published his GOSPEL among the Hebrews in their **own language**, while Peter and Paul were preaching and founding the church in ROME. After their departure Mark, the disciple and interpreter of Peter, also transmitted to us in writing those things which Peter had preached; and Luke, the attendant of Paul, recorded in a book the Gospel which Paul had declared. Afterwards John, the disciple of the Lord, who also reclined on his bosom, published his Gospel, while staying at Ephesus in Asia." |
| **Eusebius** of Caesarea Book 3.24 (260-339 A.D.) | Yet of all those who had been with the Lord, only Matthew and John have left us their memoirs, and tradition has it that they did so of necessity. **Matthew** at first preached to Hebrews, and when he planned to go to others also, he wrote his GOSPEL in his **own native language** for those he was leaving, his writing filling the gap left by his departure. |
| **St. Jerome** Letter to Pope Damasus ...  THE FOUR GOSPELS.  [Addressed to Pope(1) Damasus, A.D. 383.] | I am now speaking of the **New Testament**. This was undoubtedly composed in **Greek**, with the **exception** of the work of **Matthew the Apostle**, who was the first to commit to writing the Gospel of Christ, and who published his work in **Judaea in Hebrew characters.** |
| Composition of books included in **New Testament** | The New Testament was actually composed between 50-100 CE, approximately 17 to 77 years after Christ’s death and resurrection (Bartin, Muddiman 961, 1199). |
| First Official Bible “**Latin Vulgate**” (405 A.D.) | The first official bible sanctioned by the Church was called the **Latin Vulgate**, meaning “the language of the people”, and its primary translator was St. Jerome (Aundrea, Neel 151). |
| Latin Vulgate | The work on the Latin Vulgate began promptly, when Pope Damasus asked his secretary St. Jerome, who was an excellent scholar and linguist, to translate and revise the Gospels to its purest form (Cutts 68-69). |

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| **Councils** where books included in the New and Old Testament were declared and reiterated. | This list of official books or what we call the canon was stated during the Council of Rome in A.D. 382, and was reiterated by the Councils of Hippo 393, Carthage 397, Carthage 419, Nicaea 787 and lastly the Council of Trent in 1546 CE during the reformation (Saunders, Akins / Bartin, Muddiman 619). |
| Other Bibles |  |
| Wycliffe Bible (1385 A.D.) | Hand Written |
| Gutenberg Bible (1455 A.D.)  The Luther Bible (1534 A.D.) | One of the first bibles to utilize the printing press.  Martin Luther, after being excommunicated from the Catholic Church undertook the task to translate his own version of the Bible in the German vernacular (Aundrea, Neel 894 / 126/127 Linder). Martin Luther upon translating this bible decided to disregard 7 books in the Old Testament including Tobit, Judith, Baruch, 1 Maccabees, 2 Maccabees, Sirach, Wisdom and chapters 13 and 14 of the book of Daniel; and put them in a separate section in between the Old and the New Testament in 1534 (Bartin, Muddiman 6). |
| King James Version (1611 A.D. ) | This version was authorized by King James I of England and contained the Apocrypha or Deuterocanonical originally; however the seven books mentioned above, as well as chapters 13 and 14 of the book of Daniel, that Martin Luther disregarded, were **removed** from this version of the bible by the **18th century** (Saunders, Akins). |
| Douay–Rheims Bible (1610 A.D.) | First Complete Catholic Bible in **English** |
| The Old Testament Text | Hebrew, Aramaic and **Greek.** |
| Composition of books included in Old Testament | The Old Testament scriptures were composed between the 6th Century B.C. and 1st century B.C. Before the 6th century the stories were passed down by oral tradition. |
| Septuagint | The Septuagint, a Greek word meaning **“70”**, in which the official Old Testament is based off of, according to tradition was developed by decree of an Egyptian King during the **3rd Century BCE**, named Ptolemy II Philadelphus. Ptolemy ordered 72 Jewish scholars to translate the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek in Alexandria, Egypt. These scholars worked independently in separate chambers and produced 72 identical translations. The **Septuagint** was the scripture of the **Early Christian Church**, and when authors of the New Testament quoted the Old Testament, they **typically** **quoted the Septuagint**, which was widely used during the time of Christ (Aundrea, Neel 627). Still today the Greek Septuagint is the basis of the Old Testament of all Catholic bibles around the world. |
| **Apocrypha** (meaning hidden) or **Deuterocanonical** (meaning sacred books) | These terms are used to refer to the seven books and two chapters of Daniel that were **removed** from the **protestant** **bibles** after the **18th century**. |
| **Pentateuch** or **Torah** | The first five books of the Bible.   1. Genesis 2. Exodus 3. Leviticus 4. Numbers 5. Deuteronomy |
| **Dead Sea Scrolls** (discovered in 1947) relate to the Septuagint | Another interesting detail in relation to the Septuagint is the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls in 1947. Parts of the stories that were removed from the Protestant versions of the bible are found present in the Dead Sea Scrolls showing they had been written in Ancient Hebrew centuries before Jesus Christ was ever born (Bartin, Muddiman 621 / Hempel 75). |

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| Total Number of books in Catholic **New Testament** | Twenty-Seven Books (27) |
| Total Number of books in the Catholic **Old Testament** | Forty-Six Books (46) |
| Total Number of books in the **Catholic** **Old and New Testament** | Seventy-Three Books (73) |
| Total Number of books in the Protestant **New Testament** | Twenty-Seven Books (27) |
| Total Number of books in the Protestant **Old Testament** after 18th Century. | Thirty-Nine Books (seven books and two chapters of Daniel removed) (39) |
| Total Number of books in **Protestant** **Old and New Testament** after the 18th Century | Sixty-Six Books (66) |
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