

The following are just some basic suggestions and a little food for thought for those who are just joining the parish Bible Study. These comments are based largely on questions I have been asked over the years by those new to the study of Sacred Scripture.

**Choosing a Bible.** You can choose from a relatively large number of Catholic Bibles in English. Among the most popular are:

- New American Bible [NAB];
- Revised Standard Version – Catholic Edition [RSV-CE];
- New Revised Standard Version – Catholic Edition [NRSV-CE];
- Jerusalem Bible;
- New Jerusalem Bible;

There are a number of older translations as well, but most people today find their language difficult to follow, and the translations are not as accurate as some of the more recent versions.

In our Bible Study, I will use the New American Bible [NAB] – not because I particularly like the translation, but because it is the same translation used at Mass and so most people are familiar with it.

**Why are the Catholic and Protestant Bibles different?** In the early days of the Church, while the New Testament was being written, there was no definitive list of Old Testament books. The Greek Old Testament (the Septuagint), translated by Jewish scholars in Alexandria during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Century B.C., contained more books than the Hebrew Scriptures and it was this longer list that was used by the early Church and New Testament writers. It was generally accepted throughout the Church as Sacred Scripture during the centuries that followed. It wasn't until the time of the Protestant Reformation that Martin Luther made the incorrect assumption that the Old Testament of the early Church was the same Bible as that read by the Jews in his day. And so Luther omitted the seven Old Testament books that are in the Septuagint but not in the Hebrew Scriptures. These books were declared canonical by the Church at the Council of Trent.

**Where to start?** Well you're in luck because our parish Bible Study program will make that decision for you. Our Bible Study is ongoing and will eventually cycle back to its beginning. Visit the parish's website and then go to the Bible Study page where you will find the syllabus, may study guides and lots of other information relating to the parish program.

As you will soon discover, we do not move at a set pace because those taking part determine how fast we will progress. The study of Sacred Scripture is a lifelong process and we will never completely plumb its depths of meaning, so don't be impatient if we seem to be moving slowly. Take the time to draw out that meaning as it affects your own life.

We study both the Old and New Testaments. This is important since both are the word of God, with the Old Testament being fulfilled in the New. You can't truly understand one without the other.

**Relating the Bible to your life.** One of the most effective ways to read the Bible is through an ancient practice known as *lectio divina*, a prayerful way to reflect on the meaning of Scripture within the context of one's own life. It involves a slow meditative reading of the text and a response in prayer, followed by contemplative prayer during which we rest silently in God's presence. In a very real sense, our reading of God's word then becomes a dialogue with God. The idea is to be personally transformed by God's Word. Instead of just reading with our eyes and listening with our ears, we hear God's word, as St. Benedict said, "with the ears of the heart." This, of course, is what we are seeking through Bible Study. Our primary goal is not to simply increase our knowledge, but rather to deepen our relationship with God Himself.

**Who wrote the Bible?** This is an important question because our Catholic understanding will lead us to give a different answer than you might receive from others.

First of all, the Bible is the word of God. This doesn't mean, however, that God physically wrote the Bible, but it does mean that God is the primary author. The Church has always believed that God's authorship means that He inspired the human writers. He worked in their minds and hearts so that the texts expressed the truth that God wanted them to express. Each author, though, wrote in his own style, in his

own language, and with all the peculiarities and limitations of his particular time and culture. The Bible is, then, *incarnational*; that is, it is fully human and yet, at the same time, fully the word of God. And this is still true today. The same Holy Spirit speaks to us through Scripture just as He inspired the human authors so many centuries ago.

**What in the Bible is fact, and what's fiction?** Much like a library, the Bible is made up of many different books written in a wide range of literary styles. Some are history books, some are books of poetry and songs, some are books of stories written to impart a moral or lesson, while some are even mythical, describing events and actions in ways the people of the time could best understand and appreciate. Some books describe famous individuals and relate what they had to say to the people of the time. Other books in this sacred library consist of letters written to individuals or to groups of people, while some are collections of wise sayings passed down from one generation to the next. And there are even some law books filled with legal codes and proscriptions. Yes, the Bible is quite a library.

The important point to remember is that God can express divine truth through all of these literary styles. He can use a story like the Book of Job, or a court history like Chronicles, or a collection of poetry like the Psalms and through each of these books express the truth He wants told. This is something our early ancestors in faith understood well. Unfortunately, many people today cannot accept this. They think that only factual information, collections of data, can communicate what is true. If that's the case then the plays of Shakespeare, the poetry of Dante or Milton or Keats, and the music of Bach or Mozart are all valueless. As Catholics we know that such thinking is very wrong because our own tradition is filled with history, music, stories, poetry, symbols...all expressing truth through different ways.

**Are we supposed to take everything in the Bible literally?** This is really a follow-up to the above question. The Church teaches that we should always consider the writer's literary style, his intentions, the context of the passage, and the tradition of its interpretation in the Church through the ages. A good example would be the words Jesus says at the Last Supper: "This is my Body." Jesus was very emphatic when He said these words. He didn't qualify them or interpret them. And the Church, from the very beginning, understood that Jesus was telling us that He is truly present in the Eucharist and intended to give the Church an eternal gift. On the other hand, in Genesis 1 the Church explains that the writers were telling a truth about God's creative act, but doing so without an understanding of exactly how that creation came about. And so they used poetic, figurative and mythic language to apply the truth of God's creative work in ways that the people of the time could understand. It is not the *how* of creation that is important; it's the *why*.

**Is God really as violent as He is depicted in the Bible?** Keep in mind when reading the Bible that we are seeing things through the eyes of God's people, and that what we read is often their perception of what God is like. God's people in the Old Testament went through a long learning process, centuries during which God revealed Himself to them more clearly in ways that they could understand at any given point in their history. Understand, too, that the people at that time considered God as the direct cause of all that happened in the world – the good and the bad, the joyful and the painful. They had no understanding of God's permissive will by which He allows bad things to happen but does not directly cause them to happen. The important point here is to understand that the God of the Old Testament is the same loving Father of Jesus. It is incorrect – very incorrect – to say that the God of the Old Testament is violent and angry, while the God of the New Testament is loving and merciful. God is changeless, immutable! A careful reading of Scripture will show us the one God of love who desires only the fullness of life for His people.

**Does the Church officially interpret Bible passages?** There is no official compendium of Church interpretations of Bible passages. In doctrinal matters, however, the Church does demonstrate how its teachings are rooted in Scripture. We see this take place in the documents issued by church councils over the centuries and in papal encyclicals. Probably the best place to find Church teaching using Scripture in this way is in the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*. Even when it does use a passage to support a doctrinal belief, the Church is not saying that this is the only definitive meaning of that passage. The Bible has layers upon layers of meaning and new insights are found by individuals seeking the gifts of wisdom and understanding through the Bible. The truth of the Bible is a bottomless well from which we can continually draw forth rich waters.