









FOLLOWERS – LESSON PLAN

Age	Term	Mod.	Module Theme	Module Title	Lesson Number and Title
17	1	1	FAITH	SCRIPTURE	73: Formation of the Canon of Scripture (New Testament)

Use the syllabus framework to complete above. Infants: 20 minutes; Juniors: 30 minutes; Middles & Seniors: 45 minutes (Mod. = Module Number, Module Theme - in the heading, Module Title - uppercase in the cell, Lesson Num [NO. column] and Title)

							
Verbal V <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Logical L <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Spatial S <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Kinaesthetic K	Musical M	Intra - personal P1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inter - personal P2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Natural N

Tick the appropriate box(es) above [copy this:] for the modes of learning being used in this session.

Prayer: “Shine into our hearts, O loving master, the pure light of your divine knowledge and open the eyes of our minds to an understanding of your Gospel teachings. Amen”

Starter: Ask the students to trace the process of crime reporting from those who witness the crime through to the final stage when the Court proceedings and judgement are written up. This is analogous to how the canon of Scripture was formed from the collation of oral testimony to the authoritative textual codification of the narrative

Learning objectives:

- To remember the key stages (historically speaking) in the formation of the canon of the Scriptures.
- To understand that the canon was defined by the Church, NOT the Church by the Canon.

Core Activities and Learning

- The research page for Leaders and Students for this page may be found here:

http://orthodoxinfo.com/inquirers/ntcanon_emergence.aspx

The Leader (especially) should take care to read it before the session.

- Distribute copies of the New Testament Canon Timeline. Explain the process to the Students.
- Protestants believe that the Bible gave birth to the Church. They tend to minimise the role played by the Church in defining the canon (measure / limits) of the biblical texts. The Orthodox can show that, historically speaking, the Scriptures are books (plural) assembled and authorised by the Church according to divine inspiration and revelation.

DISCUSS: What difference does this make to how we understand: -

- The formation of the New Testament?
- The interpretation of the New Testament?

Resources: Note pads, copies of the New Testament timeline

Review: God uses people and ordinary human processes to reveal himself in what we call the Scriptures. There is, therefore, dual authorship involved, human and divine.

Follow Up: Student research – what books were not accepted into the New Testament and why.

Report back the following week.