BIBLICAL TEXTS – ORIGINAL LANGUAGES

**BibleWorks.**
[Available online for UofT use: http://www.library.utoronto.ca]

The major online software program for Biblical exegesis and research.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 715 1987]

The Hebrew text of the OT with each word or phrase translated into English immediately below the Hebrew. Those with a sufficient knowledge of Hebrew should use the standard critical text of the OT, *Biblia hebraica stuttgartensia* (St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 715 1997).

**A Hebrew English Bible.**
[Available online: http://www.mechon-mamre.org/p/pt/pt0.htm]

Parallel texts of the Hebrew text of the OT and the 1917 Jewish Publication Society English translation. Appropriate for quick reference, but not for scholarly use.


A verse by verse guide providing a translation and grammatical analysis of every word in the OT.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 1965 1987]

The Greek text of the NT with each word or phrase translated into English immediately below the Greek. Those with a sufficient knowledge of Greek should use the standard critical text of the NT, *Greek New Testament* (St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 1965 1994).

**The Greek New Testament Gateway.** Edited by Mark Goodacre.
[Available online: http://www.ntgateway.com/greek]

Links to various online versions of the Greek NT.

Illustration in title box: Michelangelo Buonarotti, *The Creation of Adam* (1510), Sistine Chapel, Vatican City.
**BIBLICAL TEXTS – ENGLISH-LANGUAGE TRANSLATIONS**

*The New Oxford Annotated Bible with the Apocrypha (Revised Standard Version).*  

The Revised Standard Version (RSV) is an English-language text appropriate for critical Bible study by both Catholics and Protestants. The New Oxford edition is renowned for its annotations.

*The New Oxford Annotated Bible with the Apocrypha (New Revised Standard Version).*  

The New Revised Standard Version (NRSV) is a more recent translation which uses some gender-inclusive language. The New Oxford edition is renowned for its annotations.

*Bible Gateway.*  
[Available online: http://www.biblegateway.com]

Searchable texts of many Bible translations (Authorized King James, New International, and other English versions as well as German, Swedish, Latin, French, Spanish, and Tagalog translations).

*Oremus Bible Browser.*  
[Available online: http://bible.oremus.org]

Searchable texts of the Authorized Version (King James) and the New Revised Standard Version.

**SYNOPSIS**

A synopsis compares similar texts by printing them in columns side by side allowing the student to see what passages in one text have parallels in another. For example, one can compare the account of a story in the Gospel of Matthew with the account of the same story in the Gospel of Mark.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2560 .A58 1982]

Uses the English text of the Revised Standard Version. A critical apparatus shows variant translations in other major English versions.

*Synopsis Quattuor Evangeliorum.*  
[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2560 .A2 A35 1996]

Uses the Greek text of *Novum testamentum graece*, 26th edition. Also shows parallels from NT apocryphal works and from the Fathers of the Church.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2560 .S93 1982]

Based upon the Griesbach Two-Gospel Hypothesis that Matthew was the first gospel written, and that Mark is based on Matthew and Luke.
[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2560 .T48 1992]

Uses the English text of the New Revised Standard Version. Also includes parallels from the Gospel of Thomas and other apocryphal and patristic works.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2560 .F84 1985]

Uses each gospel in turn as its primary text. Includes parallels from the Gospel of Thomas and other apocryphal works.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2643 .F7 1992]

An English translation of each of the Pauline epistles showing parallel passages from the other Pauline epistles.

**CONCORDANCES**

A biblical concordance is an alphabetical list of all the words in the Bible. It can be used to locate a known biblical passage or to learn how a particular word is used in the Scriptures. Each Bible version or translation has its own concordance. If you are using the RSV translation then you should use a concordance to the RSV; if you are using the NRSV translation then you should use a concordance to the NRSV. Some concordances also show what Hebrew or Greek word is used in the original text.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 425 .W48 1988]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 425 .K645 1991]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 421 .M3]

The standard scholarly concordance to the Hebrew and Aramaic text of the OT.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2301 .K65 1987]

A slightly abridged edition of the most important concordance to the Greek NT (*the Vollstaendige Konkordanz*). With the exception of 29 very common words, it lists all Greek words in their context, supplying variants from the most important modern critical editions.

**Synoptic Concordance.** Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1999. 4 volumes.  
[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2555.5 .H64 1999]

A Greek concordance to the first three gospels in synoptic arrangement.
**MULTI-VOLUME BIBLE ENCYCLOPEDIAS**

Each of these works includes articles about Biblical persons, places, events, concepts, and institutions. The articles are normally longer than those found in Bible dictionaries and usually include bibliographies.

[Emmanuel/Knox/Trinity – BS 440 .N445 2006; St. Michael’s – on order]

The standard scholarly bible encyclopedia from a moderate to liberal perspective.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 440 .A54 1992]

The standard bible encyclopedia until publication of *The New Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 440 .I6 1979]

Written from an evangelical perspective.

*Oxford Biblical Studies Online.*
[Available online for UofT use: http://www.library.utoronto.ca]

Includes *The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Bible*, as well as other dictionaries.

**BIBLE DICTIONARIES**

Each of these works includes articles about Biblical persons, places, events, concepts, and institutions. The articles are normally brief; they note the most relevant Scriptural passages, but usually do not include any bibliographies.

[St. Michael’s 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 440 .E44 2000]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 440 .H235 1996]

[St. Michael's – BS440 .H23 2009] (Catholic)


[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 440 .M434 1993]
[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 1205.55 .D53 2005]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2555.2 .D53 1992]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2650.2 .D53 1993]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2625.5 .D53 1997]

**DICTIONARIES OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM**

These works deal not with the content of the Bible but with critical methods of interpretation. Each includes articles which define these methods and articles on important biblical scholars.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 440 .D47 2005]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 500 .D5 1990]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 511.3 .S68 2001; 4th edition on order]

[St. Michael’s 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 501 .A1 H57 1998]

**THEOLOGICAL WORD DICTIONARIES – HEBREW**

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 442 .B76 1962]

"Brown, Driver, Briggs" provides brief English definitions for Hebrew words and cites the major places in Scripture where a particular word is used. Use another work for more detailed word studies.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 440 .T4513 1977]

In-depth discussions of the key Hebrew and Aramaic words of the OT. Each article includes an examination of the secular use of a term, followed by a more extensive examination of its theological significance.

Similar to the Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament (above), but written from a more evangelical perspective.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 440 .T4813 1997]

Articles on 330 Hebrew words.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 440 .T49 1980]

Articles on 1400 Hebrew words, stressing their theological, not linguistic, understanding.

THEOLOGICAL WORD DICTIONARIES – GREEK

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – PA 881 .B38 1979]

"Bauer-Arndt-Gingrich" is the standard one-volume lexicon to NT Greek; it is most useful for quick reference. It gives the history of a Greek word, indicating its use in classical and Hellenistic Greek literature, the Septuagint (the Greek version of the OT), and later Greek, as well as the NT occurrences themselves. Another work should be used for more detailed word studies.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 440 .K5813 1964]

"Kittel" is the standard work for biblical-Greek word studies. More than 2300 theologically significant NT words are examined. Each article includes a discussion of the etymology of the word, its usage in classical and Hellenistic Greek, in the Septuagint, and in the NT. When a word has a Hebrew parallel in the OT, a brief treatment of the Hebrew word is given.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2312 .T4413 1975]

Page or more length articles on each of the major theological terms of the NT. Each articles shows how the term and other related words are used in classical and secular Greek, the OT, the Dead Sea Scrolls, Rabbinic writings, and the NT. This work does not assume any knowledge of Hebrew or Greek. It is arranged in alphabetical order by the English (not Greek) word, and all Hebrew and Greek words are transliterated.
[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2312 .E913 1990]

Includes many words not treated in Kittel (above).

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2312 .S6513 1994]

Multi-page length articles examining the theological meaning of significant NT words. Arranged in alphabetical order by the Greek word, but with all Greek words transliterated. Extensive bibliographic footnotes.

**THEOLOGICAL WORD DICTIONARIES – GENERAL**

The articles in each of these works emphasise the *theological* aspects of a word rather than the etymological or semantic aspects. All three of these works were edited by Catholics and therefore consider how a particular word has been interpreted by the Church.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 417 .C735 1996]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 543 .A1 V613 1982]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 440 .B5313 1970]

**COMMENTARIES ON THE WHOLE BIBLE**

Among the standard Catholic biblical commentaries are the following:

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 491.2 .N485 1990]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 491.2 .I57 1998]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 491.2 .C66 1989]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 491.2 .N48 1975]
Among the standard mainline Protestant biblical commentaries are the following:

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 491.2.N484 1994]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 491.2.H37 2000]

[St. Michael’s 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 491.3.E37 2003]

**COMMENTARIES ON SPECIFIC BIBLICAL BOOKS**

A commentary on a specific book of the Bible goes through that book and comments on each chapter and each verse in order. The vast majority of the Library's commentaries are shelved on the Third Floor and can be taken out. Using the library online catalog, do a "starting with" subject search as follows:

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bible o t <name of book> commentaries  OR  bible n t <name of book> commentaries
E.g.:  bible o t amos commentaries  OR  bible n t matthew commentaries
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The following two works list the major commentaries on specific books of the Bible, clearly stating the particular perspective of individual commentaries. In both cases, the writer of the commentary survey comes from an evangelical perspective.

[St. Michael’s 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 1151.52.L66 2007]

[St. Michael’s 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2341.2.C33 2007]

**ATLASES**

In addition to maps of the Biblical world at particular points in history, Bible atlases often include essays on the history and geography of the Biblical world, chronological charts, and other illustrations.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 630.A33 1977]

[Available online for UofT use: http://www.library.utoronto.ca]  
[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 630.O96 2007]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 630.R6 1985]
FINDING MORE RESOURCES

Resource Pages for Biblical Studies.
[http://www.torreys.org/bible/]

Huge well-organized collection of links to biblical and other ancient texts, biblical studies electronic journals, bibliographies and other research, bible-related software and more.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 511.2 .F57 1990]

An annotated list of over 700 of the most important biblical texts and versions, lexica, grammars, concordances, dictionaries, commentaries, and bibliographies. Very useful for the graduate student who wishes to become familiar with the reference literature.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – Z 7772 .L1 H64]

A guide to biblical translations, texts, dictionaries, commentaries, and handbooks. Much less scholarly than Fitzmyer’s An Introductory Bibliography for the Study of Scripture, but perhaps more useful for the beginning student. Most works listed are in English.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 511.2 .D355 2003]

A guide showing how a student would use different biblical texts and versions, lexica, grammars, concordances, dictionaries, commentaries, and bibliographies.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – Z 7770 .M332]
**Finding Journal Articles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Availability</th>
<th>Access Information</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Testament Abstracts.</td>
<td>(1979 – present) for UofT use</td>
<td><a href="http://www.library.utoronto.ca">http://www.library.utoronto.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials.</td>
<td>(1949 – present) for UofT use</td>
<td><a href="http://www.library.utoronto.ca">http://www.library.utoronto.ca</a></td>
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*Old Testament Abstracts* and *New Testament Abstracts* are the major English-language indexes to journal articles and books on Biblical topics. Each lists far more items than either the *ATLA Religion Database* or the *Catholic Periodical and Literature Index*. *OTA* and *NTA* include paragraph-length summaries of the journal articles and books they index.

*ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials.*

Over one million bibliographic citations to journal articles, essays in books, and book reviews in the field of religion. Includes a “Scripture Reference” search which enables one to look for materials on a particular scriptural passage.

*Catholic Periodical and Literature Index (CPLI).*

Over 200,000 bibliographic citations to Catholic books, book reviews, and journal articles from more than 160 Catholic magazines. Includes citations from many journals not indexed by *ATLA Religion Database*.


The most complete index of journal articles and books on Biblical topics. Items are listed in broad subject categories, with author and scripture passage indexes. There are no summaries. Publication of each annual volume is usually delayed by several years; the most recent volume is for 2008. Before 1968 this index was part of the journal *Biblica*. 
USE OF THE BIBLE IN THE CHURCH

To see how particular passages of Scripture have been interpreted by the Fathers or used in the major doctrinal or spiritual writings of the Catholic Church, look in the Scripture Index at the back of the following volumes:

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BX 825 .A1990]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BX 1747.5 C4813 1996]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BX 1749 .D413 1957]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BR63 .F3 1970b]

[St. Michael's 3rd Floor – BX 1749 .T5 S913 1947]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BX 1959.3 .E5 1999]

**Biblia Patristica.** Paris: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1986 – present. 5 volumes.
[Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies Library – BR 67 .F7]

This work is an index to all the passages in the writings of the Fathers where they quote from Scripture. Even for those with a knowledge of Greek and Latin, it is a difficult work to use.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 2555 .A2 T513 1993]
[Matthew and Mark available online: http://www.ccel.org/a/aquinas]

Aquinas’ compilation of patristic exegesis on the gospels. A verse or short passage of scripture is presented, followed by excerpts from the writings of the Fathers.

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BS 491.2 .I57 1998]

The bibliographies list which Fathers wrote about which books of the Bible.

[St. Michael's 3rd Floor – for individual call numbers check the Library Catalogue]

This 33 volume set provides English translations of biblical commentaries written by the Fathers of the Church from the second to the eighth century.

This research guide is maintained by Noel S. McFerran (noel.mcferran@utoronto.ca). It was last updated July 2012. The latest version is available online: http://stmikes.utoronto.ca/kelly/research_guides/bible.asp
Chapter 1: The Idea of God. From the beginnings of the Bible to the end, the advance in the idea of God was extreme: Beginning with a territorial deity who loved his clansmen and hated the remainder of mankind, it ends with a great multitude out of every tribe and tongue and people and nation, worshiping one universal Father; beginning with a god who walked in the garden in the cool of the day, it ends with the God whom "no man hath seen at any time."