A. Concept of Canon

1. The term and the idea

The essential concept of canon is that of a rule of practice. The canon of law, for example, describes the legal principles that govern a particular action. But in this study the term is given a more technical meaning as well so that the phrase canon of Scripture refers both to the books that constitute the rule of practice and the principle whereby those books were added to the collection. In a practical sense, then, the term means:

-- the collection of books comprising the sacred Scriptures...

-- and the principles under which those books were gathered and identified as authoritative.

Thus when we speak of something as being "non canonical" we intend that it is either not a part of the list of books or it is outside the idealogy for maintaining the collection. And you will remember that simple terms are the hardest to define.

2. The Development of the Idea

The concept of canon has its foundation in the Old Testament with a general concept in the New Testament as well. In the Old Testament the Hebrew word 7 JP meaning "rod" or "reed of measure" is the obvious antecedent for the Greek term KKVWV used in Galatians 6:16 and translated "according to this rule." The Hebrow term can be seen in the determinative sense in Ezekiel 40:3 5 and Isiah 46:6 (English Bible numbering) and in both cases the rod indicates trueness and size of proportion, each being important in its setting. Anything beyond the length of the rod would be called non canonical. The article on the Greek term in Kittel: THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT is worth reading albeit, like other Kittel articles, it is taken up with a lot of detail we could probably have done without.

Classically the term 777 served as a straith rod or bar that aligned other materials. This made it a mark of truth somewhat like our present T-square. The great literary works of the ancients became the "canons" of literature and newer authors were judged by comparison with the excellence of the past.