

Part II - Canon Of Scripture, Festivals, And Lectionary

Old Testament

The canon of the Old Testament Scriptures in use by this Church shall be that Canon decided by the Jewish Academy at Jamnia, Israel in the year A.D. 90, the commonly known "Hebrew Scriptures," namely:

Genesis (L)	II Chronicles (W)	Daniel (W)
Exodus (L)	Ezra (W)	Hosea (P)
Leviticus (L)	Nehemiah (W)	Joel (P)
Numbers (L)	Esther (W)	Amos (P)
Deuteronomy (L)	Job (W)	Obadiah (P)
Joshua (P)	Psalms (W)	Jonah (P)
Judges (P)	Proverbs (W)	Micha (P)
Ruth (W)	Ecclesiastes (W)	Nahum (P)
I Samuel (P)	Song of Solomon (W)	Habakuk (P)
II Samuel (P)	Isaiah (P)	Zephaniah (P)
I Kings (P)	Jeremiah (P)	Haggai (P)
II Kings (P)	Lamentations (P)	Zechariah (P)
I Chronicles (W)	Ezekiel (P)	Malachi (P)

The letters in parentheses above indicate in which section of the three fold division of the Hebrew Scriptures (the Law, the Prophets, and the Writings) the book is found.

The Church also uses books, other than those in the Hebrew Canon, which were included in the Septuagint. The Septuagint is the Jewish translation of the Scriptures into Greek made in the second or third century before Christ. It is the translation quoted in the New Testament and used by the Christian Church of the First Century and in succeeding centuries. These books are commonly called Deuterocanonical ("second canon").

New Testament

The Canon of the New Testament is that which has been the common Canon of the Christian Church from the Fifth Century, namely:

Matthew	Ephesians	Hebrews
Mark	Philippians	James
Luke	Colossians	I Peter
John	I Thessalonians	II Peter
Acts	II Thessalonians	I John
Romans	I Timothy	II John
I Corinthians	II Timothy	III John
II Corinthians	Titus	Jude
Galatians	Philemon	Revelation