

The Influence of The Bible on Literature

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The important impacts the Bible has had on the literary society will be our subject. The impact the Bible has on literature is one of the greatest contributions to literature and our society as a whole. Biblical contributions were many and helped to shape many literary writers and processes in writing. The Bible has helped to catapult some of the greatest writer's agenda and solidify their place in their period and even to the present age. Biblical influence was the cornerstone of many notables of early literature. Biblical influence reached heights that were not supersede in early literature and has continued forward.

The philosophy of Biblical infusion with literature created great promise and hope for future generations. Combining religion and literature developed a new understanding of both genres. The formula of the Bible assisting literature gave many non-Christians an access to truth of Scripture without being a Christian. This is a great promise for learning, yet this idea was meet with great resistance. Biblical and literary writing gave hope of understanding Scripture then as well now. Christians ventured into some new and bold areas of learning that Christians as well as non-Christians found interesting. The greatest gift that we all have was made accessible through the Bible and that is; understanding.

The beauty of these two great literary forms uniting was it opened up Christians and non-Christians minds to insights both presented through the ages. The writings of many literary scholars were famous for the existence of God, yet did not reach the secular world with open arms. The beginner theologian and those literature scholastics had the privilege of knowing God was the first step in moving society forward if we use theology a guide.

Greatness often times come by obscure means and this was how the Bible influence on literature was achieved. The Bible was not given credit for its impact on early literature, because it was still being challenged as a credible authority on many societal levels. The idea of infallibility

assisting many of the problems of society through literature was not well received by Christians and not believed by non-Christians initially. Writers and theologians began to reason and found that Biblical writings early literature were instruments for advancement of the Christian faith and secular achievements

The emergence of Biblical writings with other literary works became a vital part of the early literary approach. The opportunity to grow and learn the truths of the Scripture are too valuable to quantify. Like other segments of society meeting challenges the Bible has always had its doubters. Knowledge is the key for acceptance of things that are foreign. The person who obtains knowledge will be closer in achievements of things that are foreign to them, as such readers of secular literature or Bible inspired writing life is more fulfilling through learning life and further from destruction, Scripture notes in Hosea 4:6, “my people are destroyed for the lack of knowledge” as such those that receive both forms of the learning process will have great gain.

Christians are taught moral and spiritual aspects of Biblical truths in the Christian faith. Educating the reader of secular writings of these truths allows for an easier transformation if the reader seeks spiritual guidance. The pursuit of knowledge is the key to elevation in society and learning through poems, plays, or oration should be given the utmost attention. The joining of the Bible with other writings gives non-Christians the ability to navigate without any reference they may not be familiar with.

Culture was a wedge that keep Biblical and secular writings apart for years. The discussion of culture in religious literature frequently focuses on the need for transforming it. Culture is something to overcome if not downright avoid. The Bible embodies many of the genres we reading our literature, narrative, poetry, letters and visionary writings. The Bible can be studied as part of the literature curriculum of any school. In the Bible we see the essential principles of

literature highlighted. This makes the Bible the best possible instrument to literature. The Bible is the model for and subject of more art and thought than of those of us who live within influence consciously or unconsciously will ever know.

The Bible was written over a span of 1500 years, by 40 writers. Unlike other religious writings, the Bible reads as a factual news account of real events, places, people, and dialogue. Historians and archaeologists have repeatedly certified its authenticity.

There is one central message consistently carried by all 40 writers of the Bible: God created us all, and desires a relationship with us. The Bible has a tremendous amount of historical details, so not everything mentioned in it has yet been found through archaeology. However not one archaeological find has conflicted with what the Bible records.

The Hebrew Bible is as basic to Christianity as it is to Judaism. Without the Old Testament, the New Testament could not have been written and there could have been no man like Jesus; Christianity could not have been what it has become. This Biblical structure of ideas is shared by those that believe in Judaism and Christians. It centres in on the one and only God, the Creator of all that exist. The Bible is the literature of faith, not of scientific observation or historical demonstration.

The establishment of Christianity throughout the territory that formed the Roman Empire Medieval Europe was exposed to and tutored in the systematic approach to life, literature, and religion developed by the early churches faith. In the West, the fusion of Christianity and classical philosophy found the basis of the medieval habit of interpreting life symbolically.

The stark facts about Ancient Western literature is that the greater part of it has perished. Some of it may have been forgotten before it was possible to commit it to writing. All of the chief kinds

of literature –epic, tragedy, comedy, lyrics, satire, history and prose narrative were established by the Greeks and Romans and latter developments have for the most parts secondary extensions.

The beauty of this period is that in literature it gives clarity to the inception of religion to many that may not have been available to minister to. The infusion of Biblical writers and literary writers resulted in some chaos. Many thought the fight to hinder religion into literature was immature and stubborn. With that, many staunch believers say that if Christianity has survived wars, and political uprisings, it will survive progressive ideology and remain the most consequential religion known to man.

Contextualizing the effects of the Bible on literature is pertinent for readers of all faiths to understand what Christians are trying to communicate. Sharing the Gospel with people with different views, language, and societal values is a big part of the Christian faith. Religion is a great premise for change, yet then and now these views are met with great resistance. The Bible gave hope of understanding the way of Christianity and aided social changes needed for all to have a more productive life.

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