

Assignment # 1

Oral cultures developed patterns or forms

Submitted to Professor Shannon Truelove

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the completion of

BI103

Synoptic Gospel online

by

Dermot Robinson

Date: February 02, 2019

Some people use the imperfection of humanity with total disregard for the involvement of the Holy Spirit to make their claim against the inerrancy and infallibility of the Holy Bible. Oral culture is the same as oral tradition was and still is one of the main forms of communicating the Gospel's message. Early Christians relied on oral culture which is defined as: "An oral tradition is the vehicle by which information is passed from one generation to the next in the absence of writing or a recording medium. In the days before near-universal literacy, bards would sing or chant their people's stories. They employed various (mnemonic) techniques to aid both in their own memory and to help their listeners keep track of the story. This oral tradition was a way to keep the history or culture of the people alive and since it was a form of storytelling, it was a popular form of entertainment." <https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-an-oral-tradition-119083>

Some forms of oral culture are expressed through story -telling, dancing, medicine and memorization. In spreading the Gospel of Jesus Christ, accuracy is vitally important, therefore memorization and oral repetitions are paramount to keep the culture alive. To keep the culture alive, the contents in the interpretation must be consistent with the original form that would either completely put to rest or directly minimize the rejections of unbelievers biblically.

During the times of the impartation of the messages from God to Moses for the people in the Old Testament there is nowhere that tells us that Moses read from paper! In Jesus' ministry here on earth, there is nowhere that tells us that he taught from written paper, and in the twenty seven books in the New Testament, there are a few areas of exceptions like when Paul and peter had to resort to teaching through letter writing, because of imprisonment.

If the messages that were orally given to Moses and his predecessors were not likewise orally given to the children of Israel, there would be no literary form, nothing to memorize and repeat orally. The laws in our household are not written on paper, they are given in the same ways in which they were handed down to our parents. The Scriptures are handed to us in the same ways that God originally handed them down-orally. The forms that we may have adapted are the story telling, the memorization and the repetition.

Today Christians tend to mirror the written word rather than the spoken word. Probably in essence the spoken word is more difficult to memorize and repeat to impart the Gospel with much accuracy. Some actually read their prepared messages to their congregations. To date especially in the Jewish communities and other religions memorization and repetition are vitally important and are widely used in their culture. Apostle Paul teaches: “As the written message gradually began to stand side-by-side with the oral message, and even replace it, there would be Christians who had come to know Jesus and His commandments both ways. The truth was equally authoritative either way. Paul wrote, “So then, brethren, stand firm and hold to the traditions which you were taught, whether by word of mouth or by letter from us.

(2 Thessalonians 2:15).” <https://www.luminpdf.com/files/15112876/IT%20Information%20Robinson%20Elaine.pdf>

Reference

*Retrieved from Internet*

1. <https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-an-oral-tradition-119083> (accessed February 04, 2020)

2. <https://www.luminpdf.com/files/15112876/IT%20Information%20Robinson%20Elaine.pdf>  
accessed February 04, 2020)

