

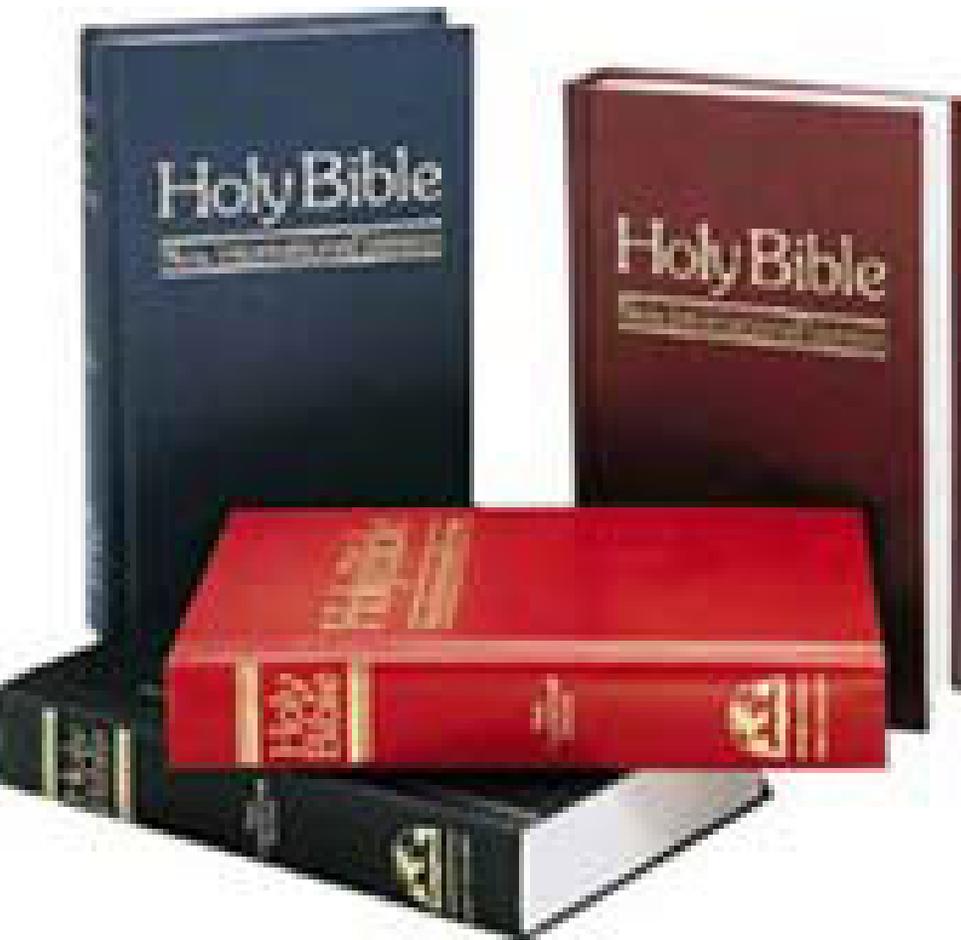
Church History Literacy

History of the English Bible Part 2

Lesson 62

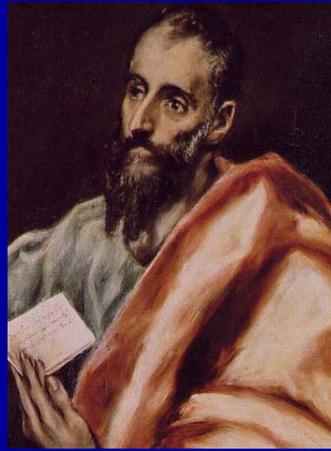
Biblical-Literacy.com

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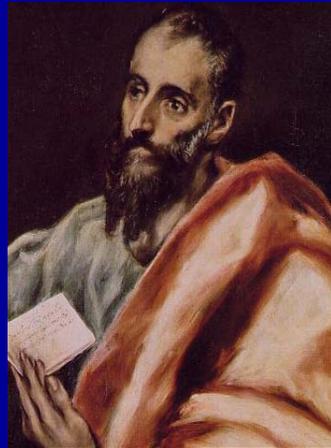


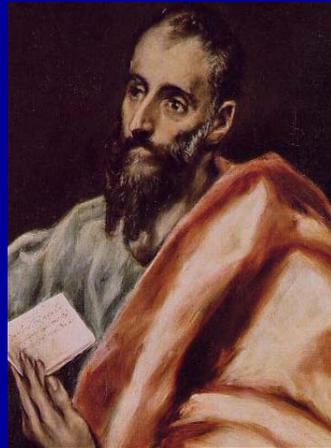
Are these
reliable?





2000 years

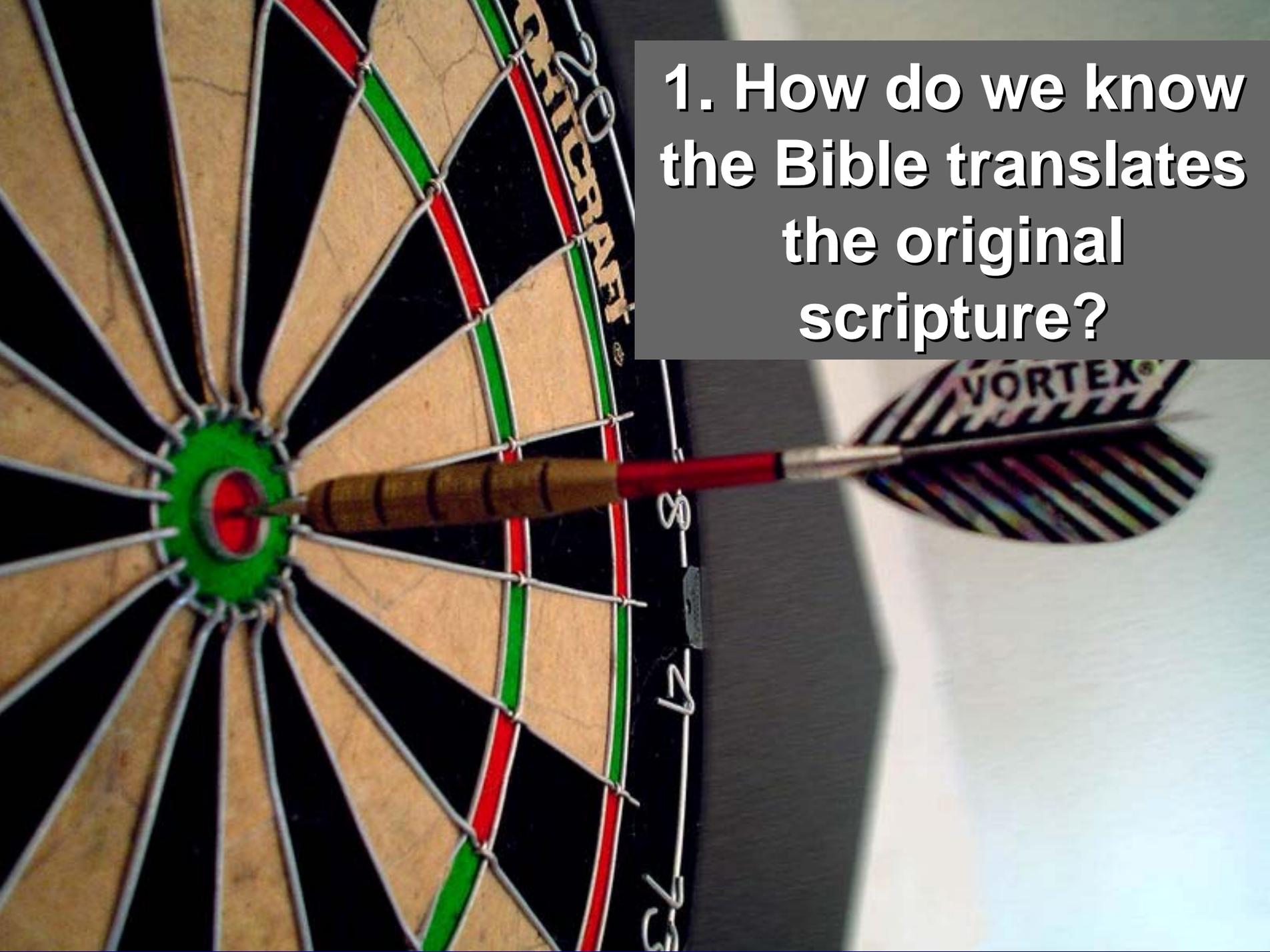




3500 years



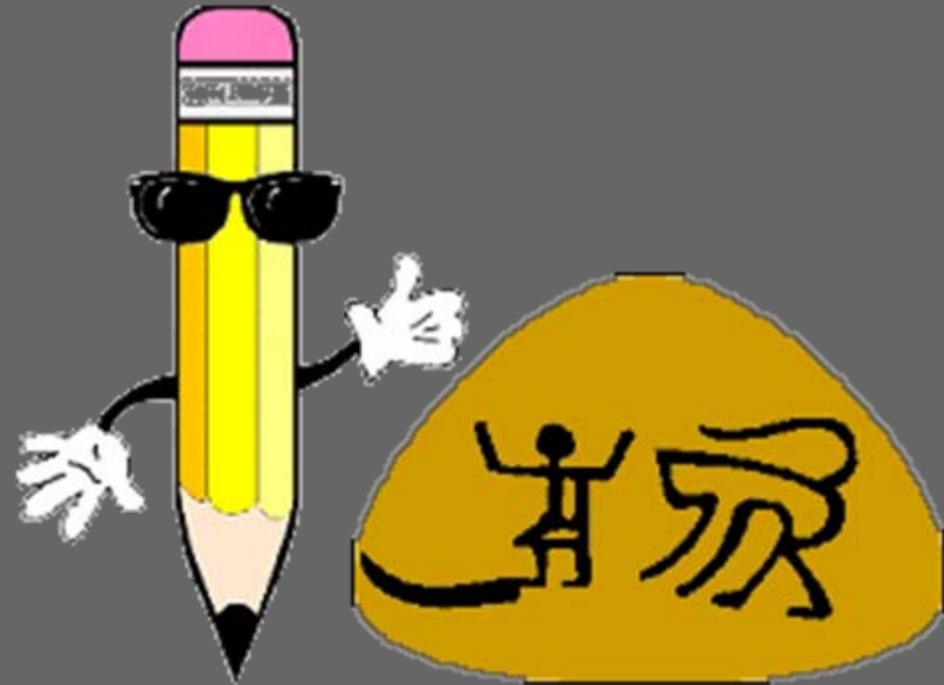
**1. How do we know
the Bible translates
the original
scripture?**





1. How do we know the Bible translates the original scripture?

2. How do we know the Bible translates the original scripture **properly**?



Let's start with
the history of
writing



Syria

Iraq

Iran

Lebanon
West Bank
Gaza Strip

Jordan

Kuwait

Egypt

Saudi Arabia

Bahrain
Qatar **Dubai**

UAE

Oman

Yemen



Lebanon
West Bank
Gaza Strip

Jordan

Syria

Iraq

Nippur

Kuwait

Iran

Egypt

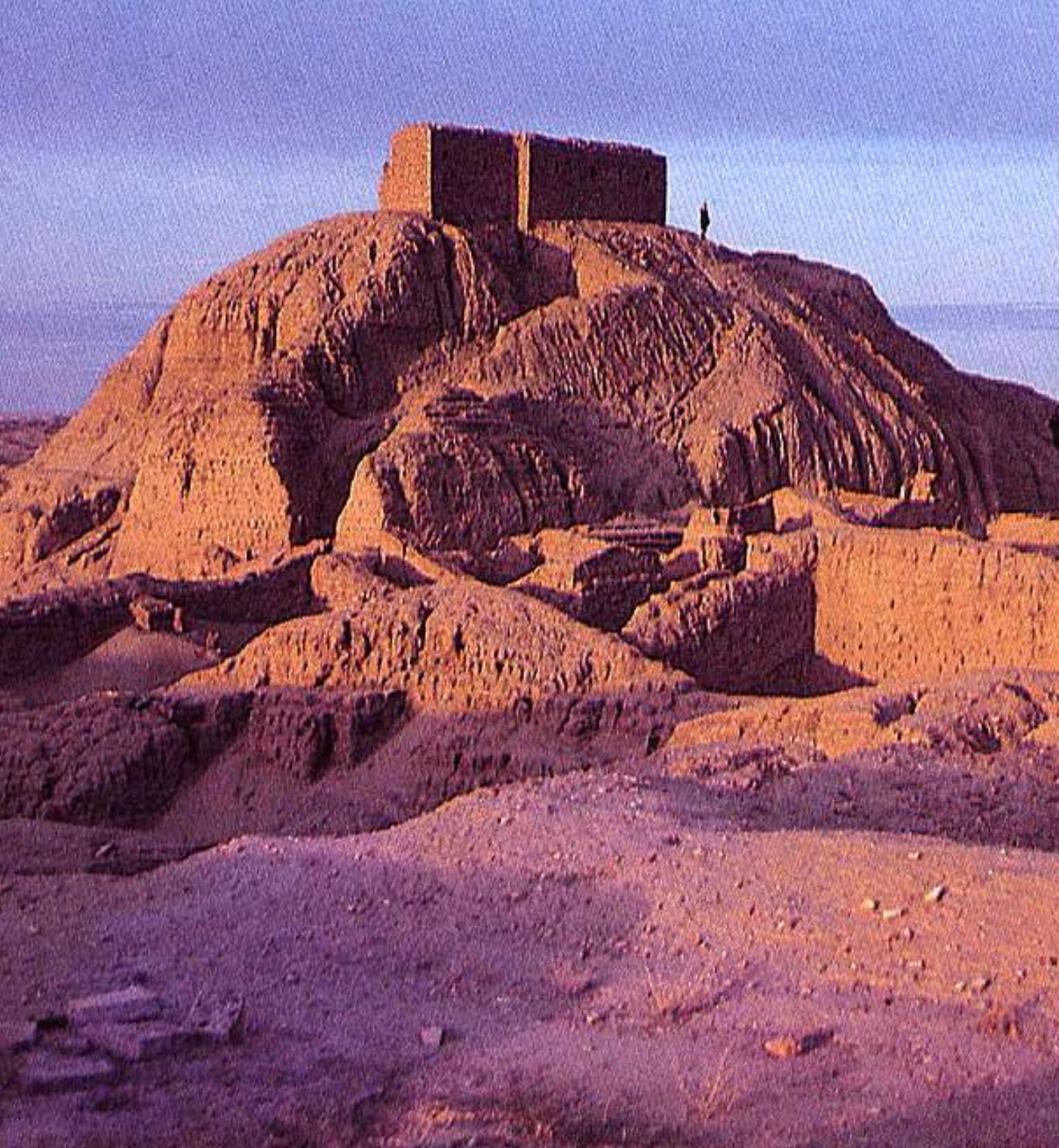
Saudi Arabia

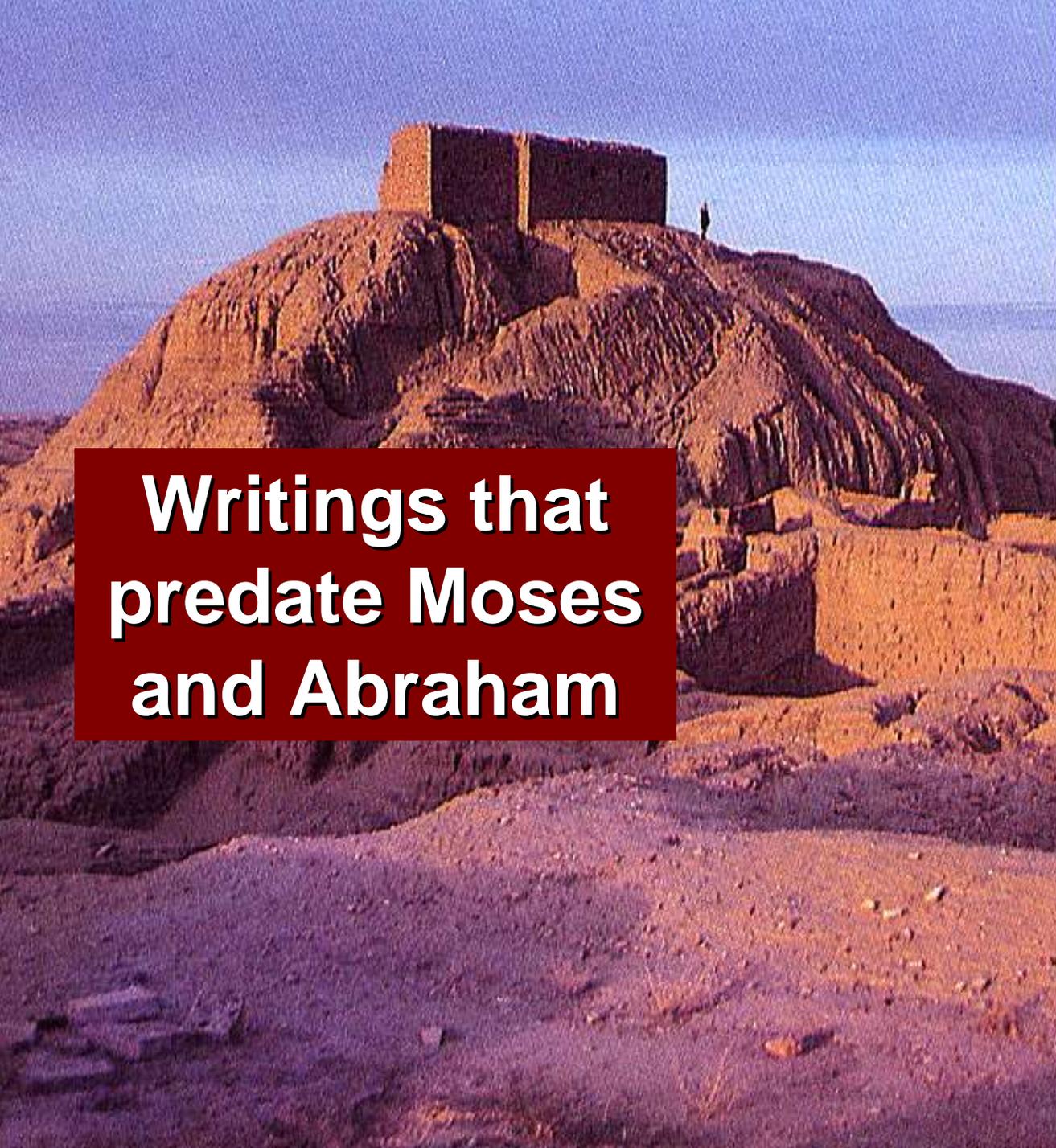
Bahrain
Qatar
Dubai

UAE

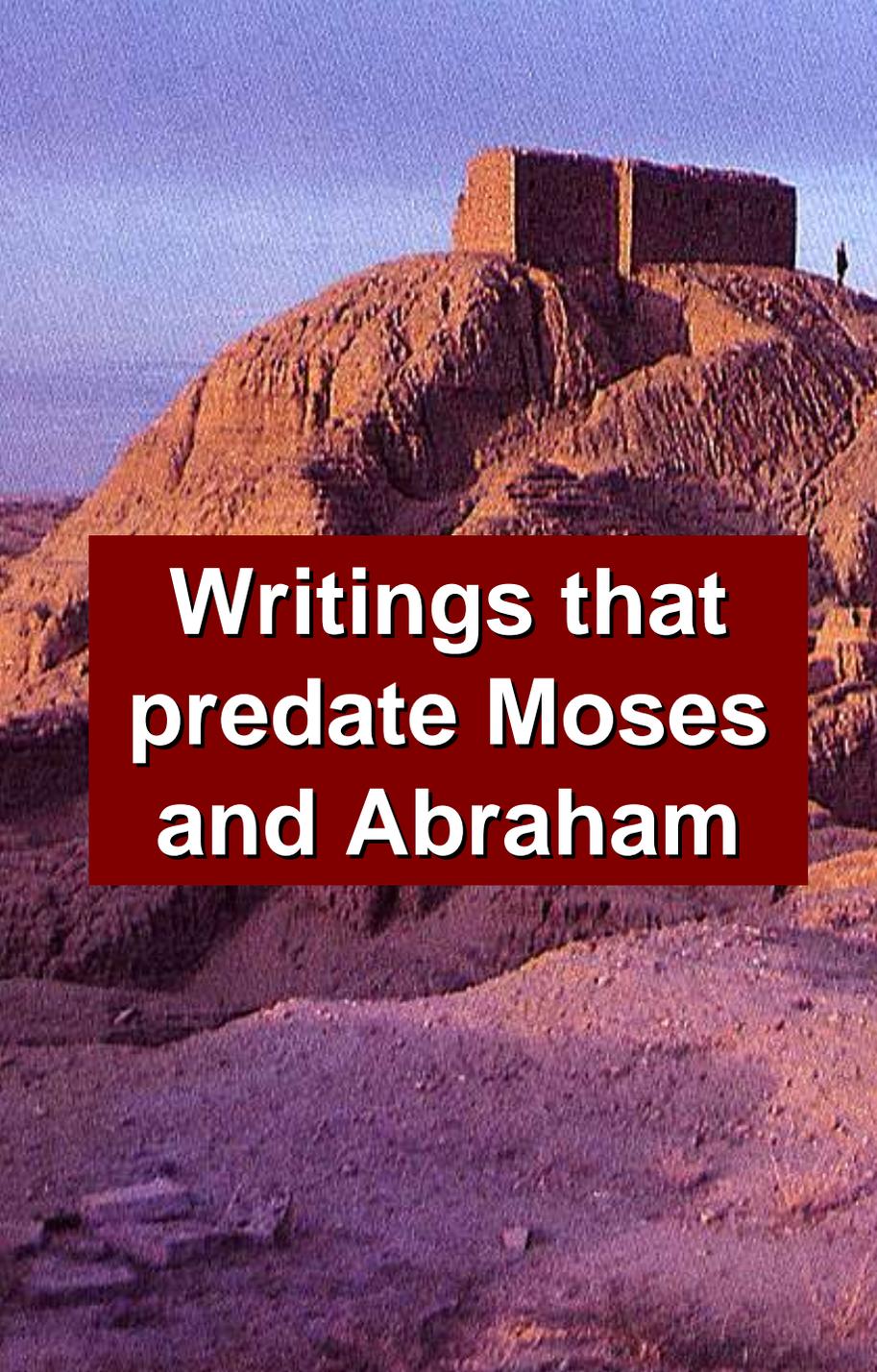
Oman

Yemen





**Writings that
predate Moses
and Abraham**



**Writings that
predate Moses
and Abraham**



People wrote on:

People wrote on:



Clay
tablets

People wrote on:



Clay
tablets



Animal
skins

People wrote on:



Clay
tablets



Animal
skins



Papyrus



Papyrus



Papyrus

- Grew 5' - 9' tall all over Nile Valley

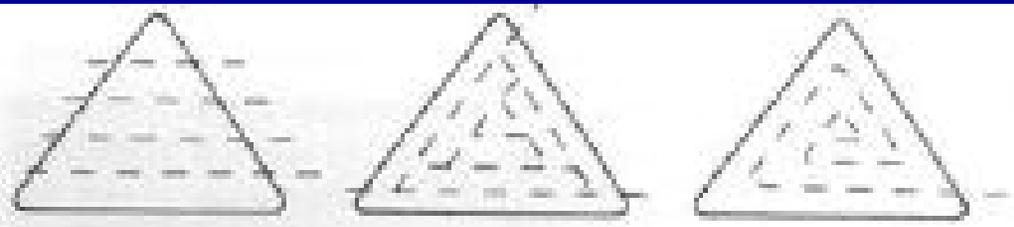


Papyrus

- Grew 5' - 9' tall all over Nile Valley
- Peel it and cut the pith (center part)

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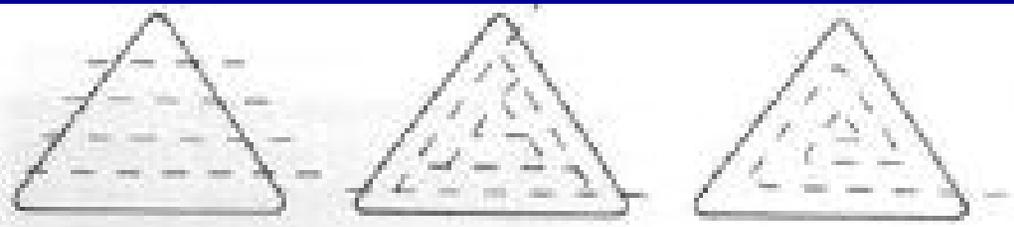


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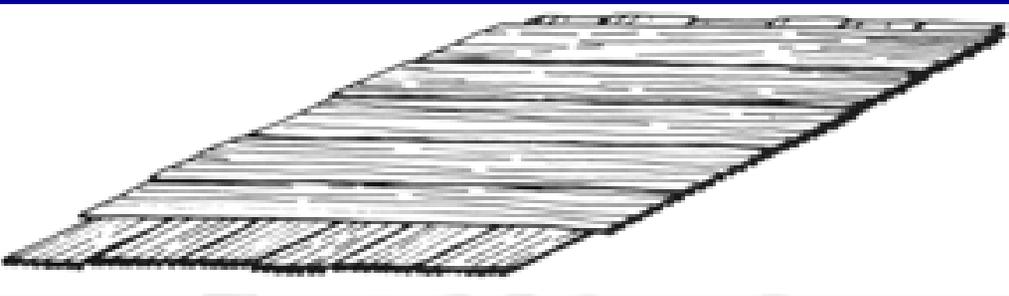
- Peel it and cut the pith (center part)

- Lay one mat then a 2d on top at right angle

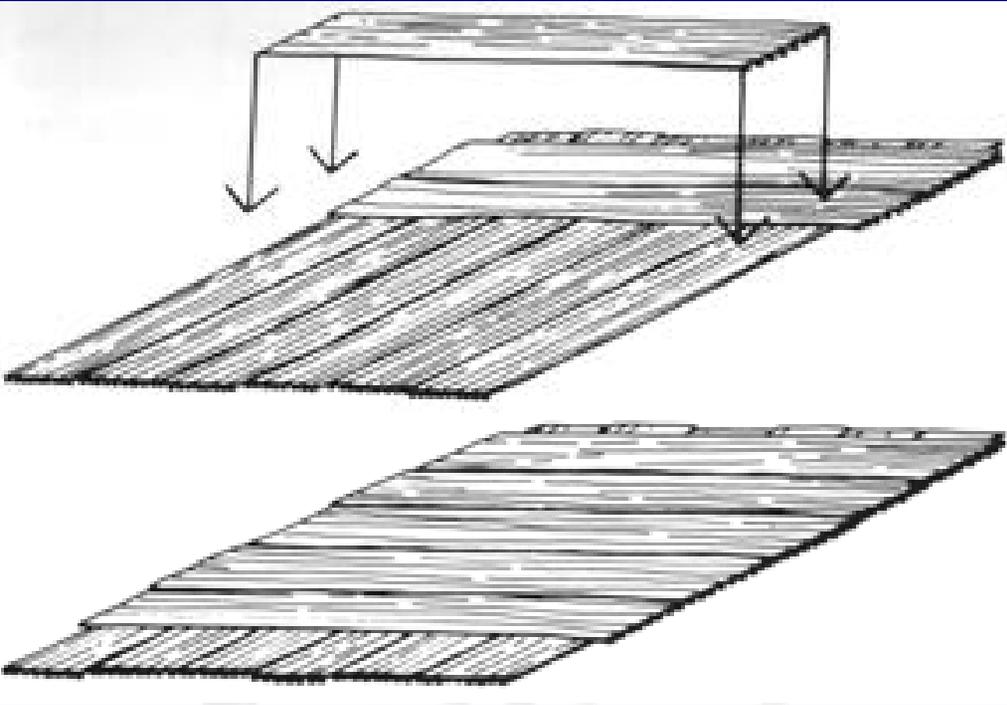


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Papyrus



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Papyrus Scroll



Papyrus Scroll (Latin: *volumen*)



Papyrus Scroll

(Latin: *volumen*)
("something rolled up")



Papyrus Scroll

(Latin: *volumen*)
("something rolled up")

- Max. 35' long



Papyrus Scroll

(Latin: *volumen*)

(“something rolled up”)

- Max. 35' long
- Generally written on one side



Papyrus Scroll

(Latin: *volumen*)

(“something rolled up”)



- Max. 35' long
- Generally written on one side
- Rots easily in wet climate; goes brittle in dry climate



“When you come, bring the cloak that I left with Carpus at Troas, and my scrolls, especially the parchments.”

2 Tim. 4:13

Parchment (animal skin)



Parchment (animal skin)

- stretch, scrape and dry skin under tension





Parchment (animal skin)

- stretch, scrape and dry skin under tension
- does not rot in wet climate, or go brittle in dry climate

Sheets made up a “codex”



Last Week:

the King James Version was translated
from the Greek and Hebrew

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the King James Version was translated
from the Greek and Hebrew

This Week:

Where did those Greek and Hebrew
manuscripts come from?



Desiderius
Erasmus and
the “received
text”



Erasmus



Erasmus

- 1st edition 1516



Erasmus

- 1st edition 1516
- Oldest Greek manuscript 1100's



Erasmus

- 1st edition 1516
- Oldest Greek manuscript 1100's
(consider 1 Jn 5:7-8)



Erasmus

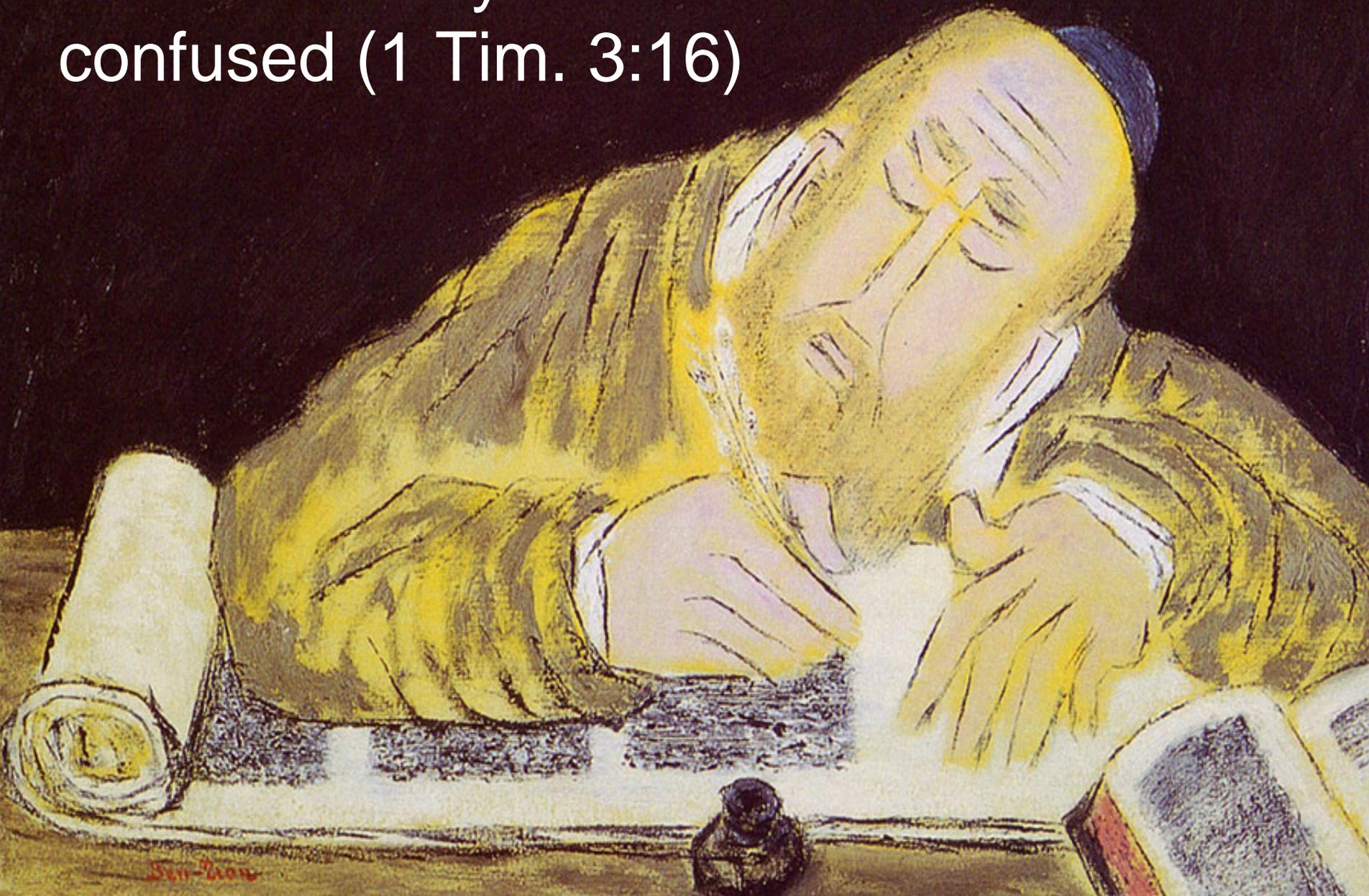
- 1st edition 1516
- Oldest Greek manuscript 1100's (consider 1 Jn 5:7-8)
- Hebrew manuscripts were “Masoretic texts”

History of “variant readings”

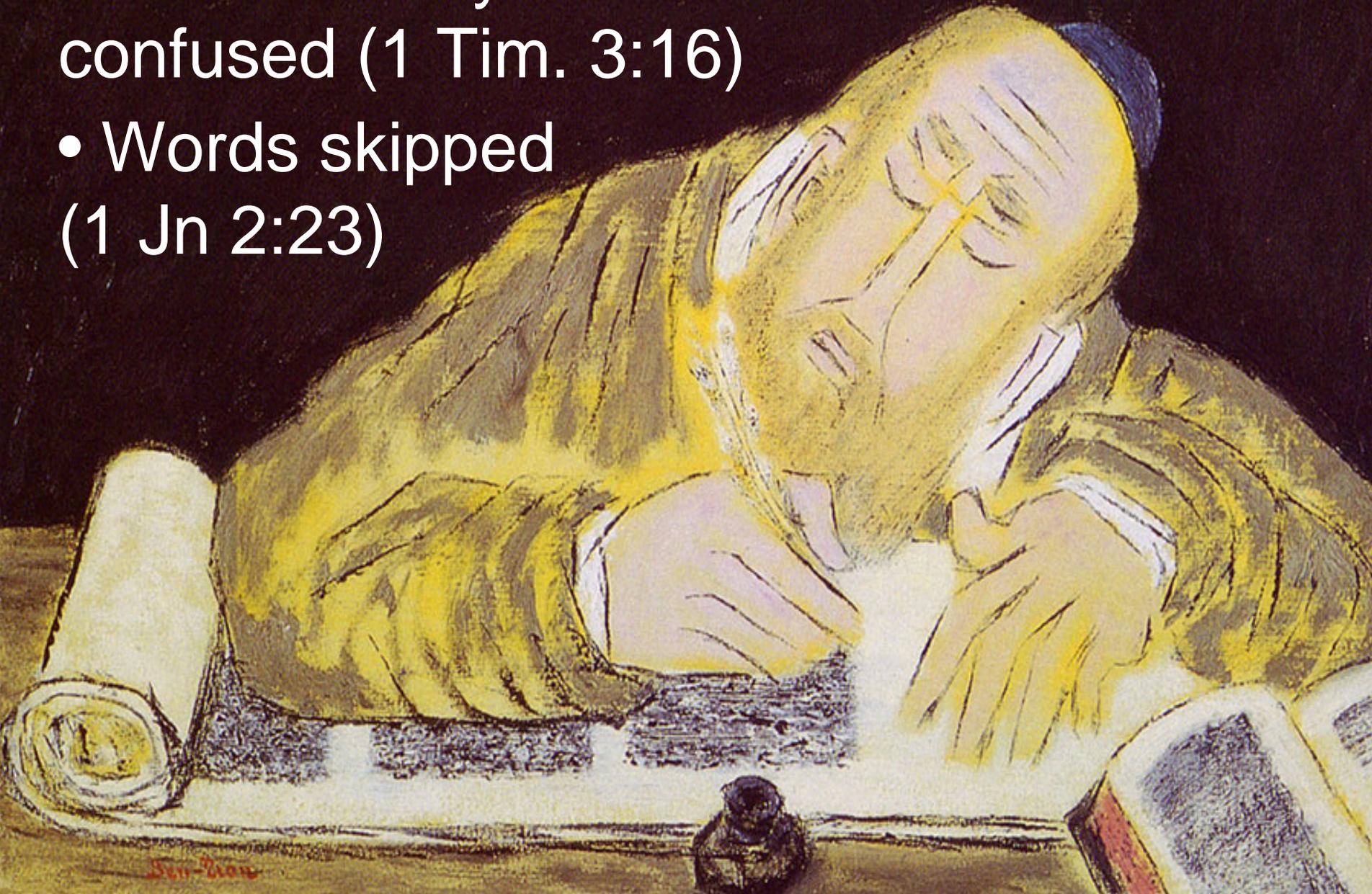


Van Gogh

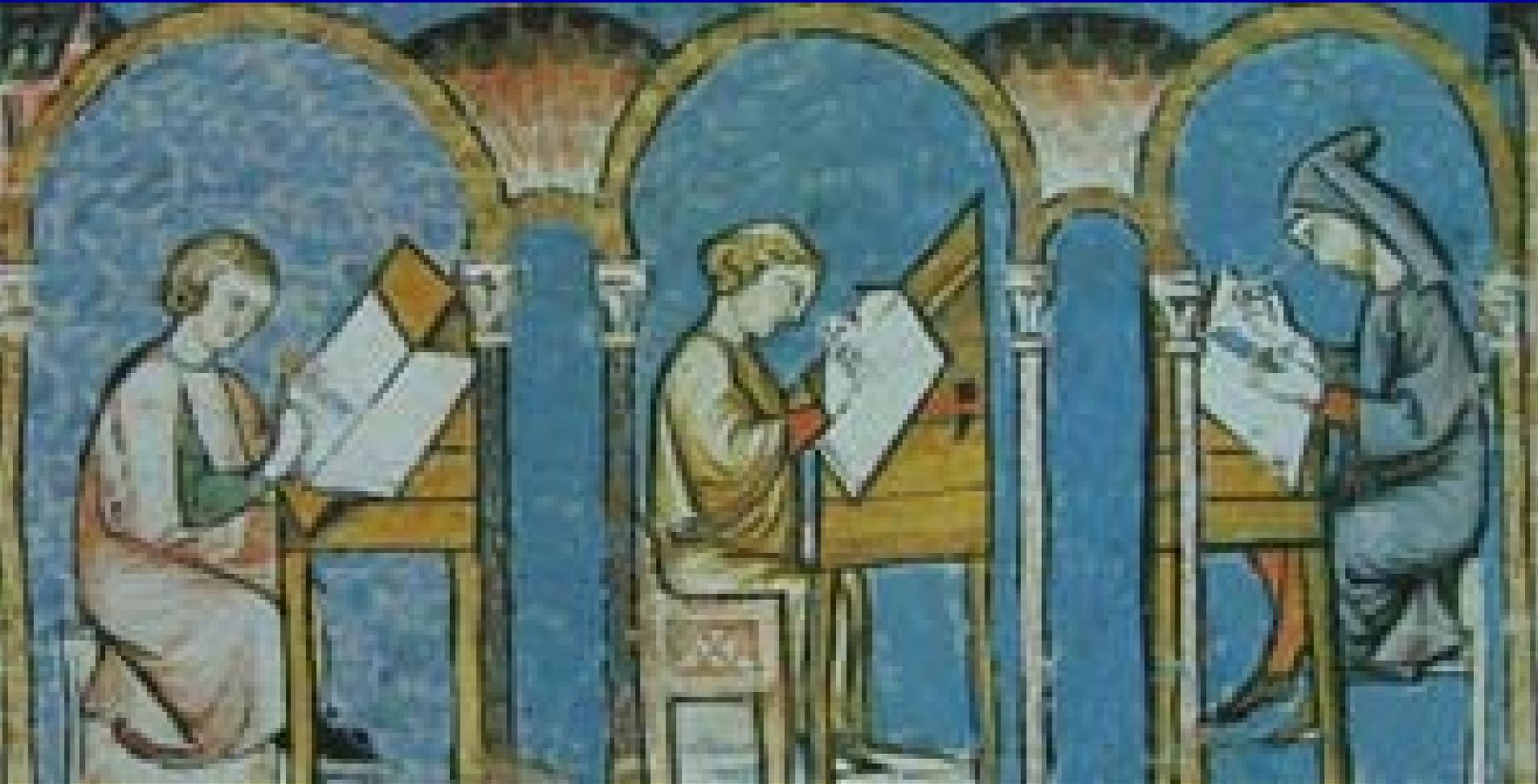
- Letters easily confused (1 Tim. 3:16)



- Letters easily confused (1 Tim. 3:16)
- Words skipped (1 Jn 2:23)



Scriptorium variants



Scriptorium variants

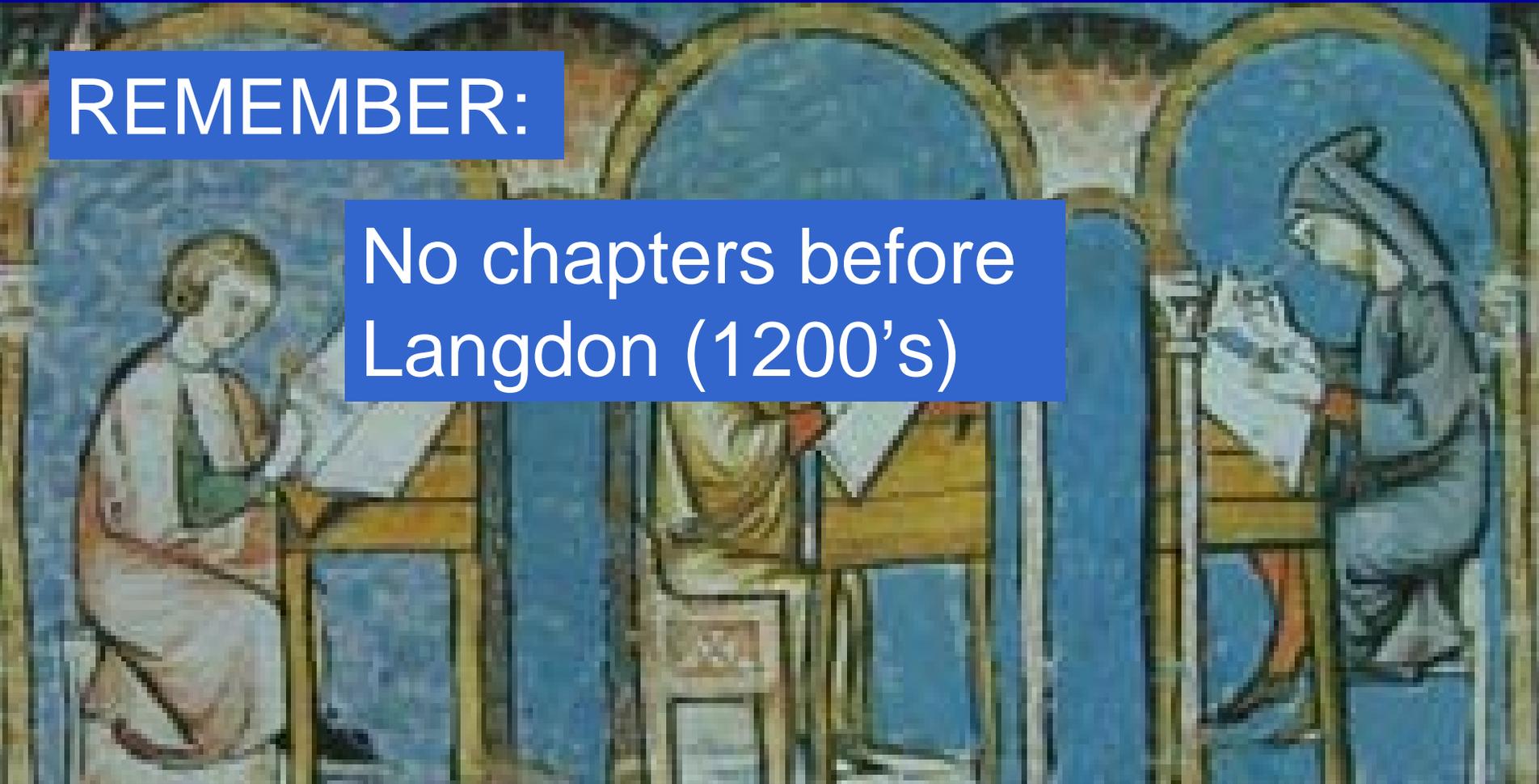
REMEMBER:



Scriptorium variants

REMEMBER:

No chapters before
Langdon (1200's)

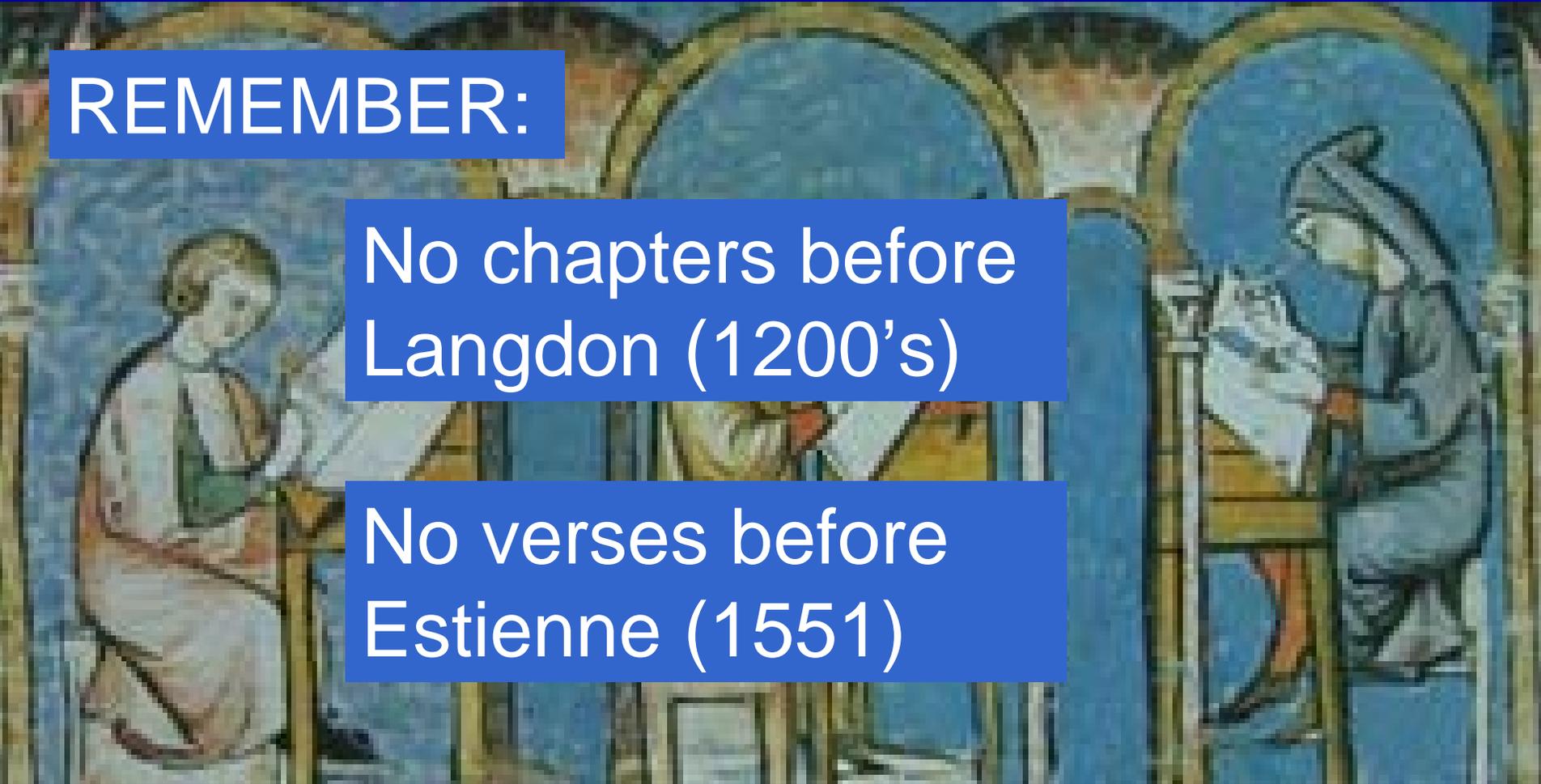


Scriptorium variants

REMEMBER:

No chapters before
Langdon (1200's)

No verses before
Estienne (1551)



Improvements over the *Textus* *Receptus* (“Received Text”)



Constantin
von
Tischendorf

St Catherine's monastery Mt. Sinai

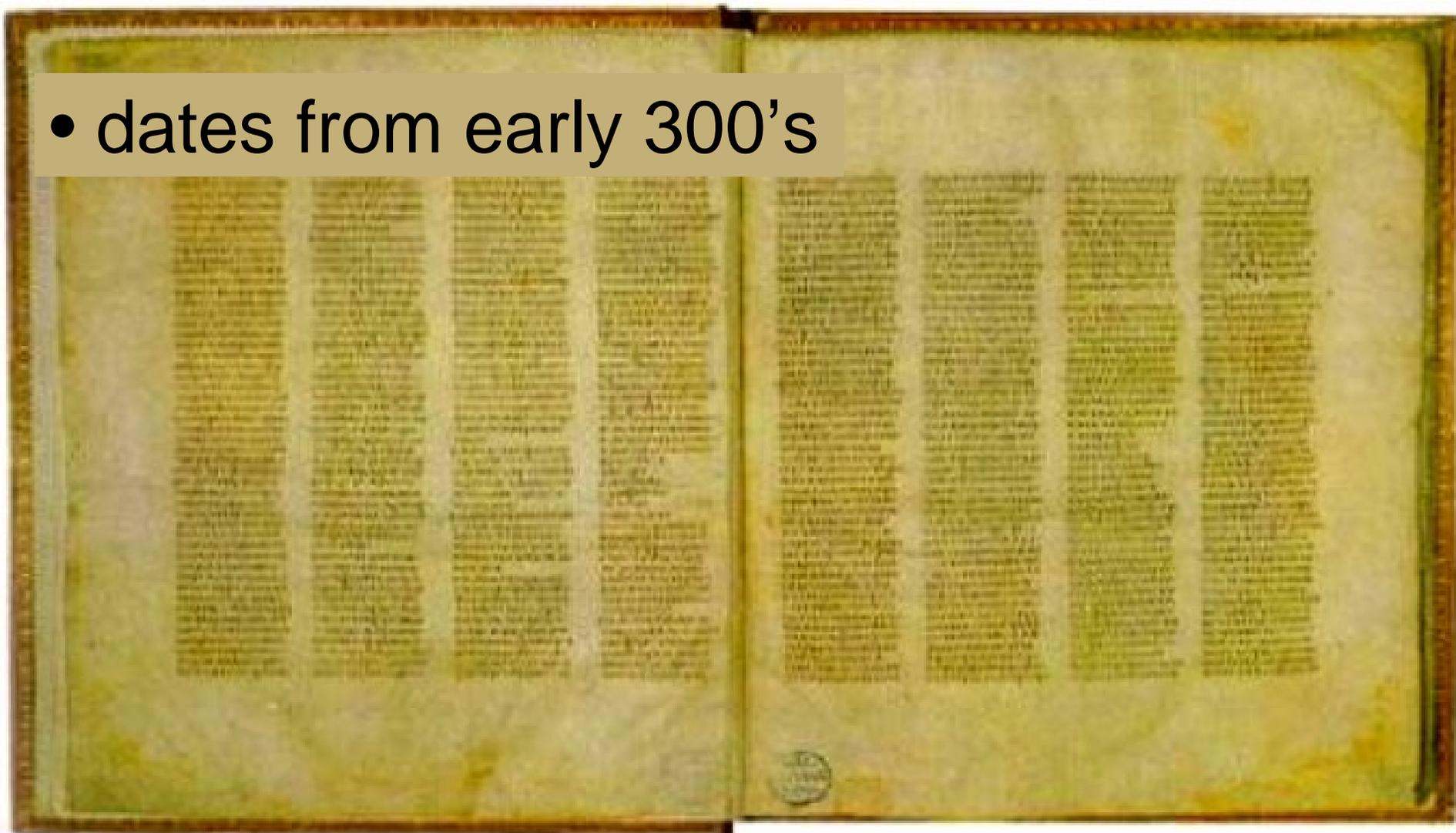


Codex Sinaiticus (Ⲙ)



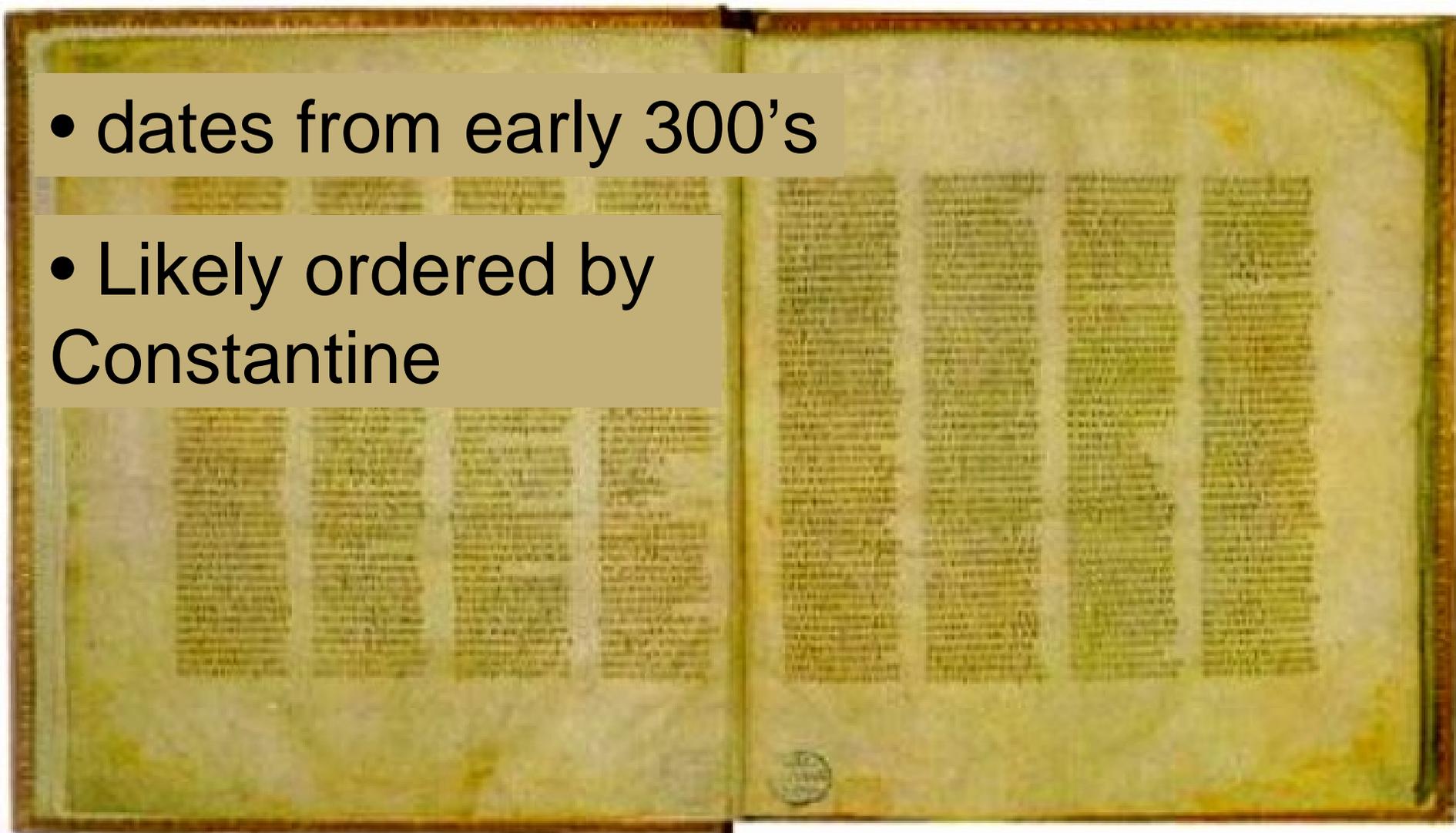
Codex Sinaiticus (Ⲙ)

- dates from early 300's



Codex Sinaiticus (Ⲙ)

- dates from early 300's
- Likely ordered by Constantine



Codex Vaticanus

John Rylands fragment (p52)

- Oldest piece of New Testament (125ish!)



John Rylands fragment (p52)

- Oldest piece of New Testament (125ish!)
- Front - Jn 18:31-33



John Rylands fragment (p52)

- Oldest piece of New Testament (125ish!)
- Front - Jn 18:31-33
- Back - Jn 18:37-38



John Rylands fragment (p52)

- Oldest piece of New Testament (125ish!)
- Front - Jn 18:31-33
- Back - Jn 18:37-38
- 2 1/2 " x 3 1/2"



VERY VERY FEW
QUESTIONS REMAIN

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Acts 6:8

VERY VERY FEW QUESTIONS REMAIN

Acts 6:8

John 7:53-8:11

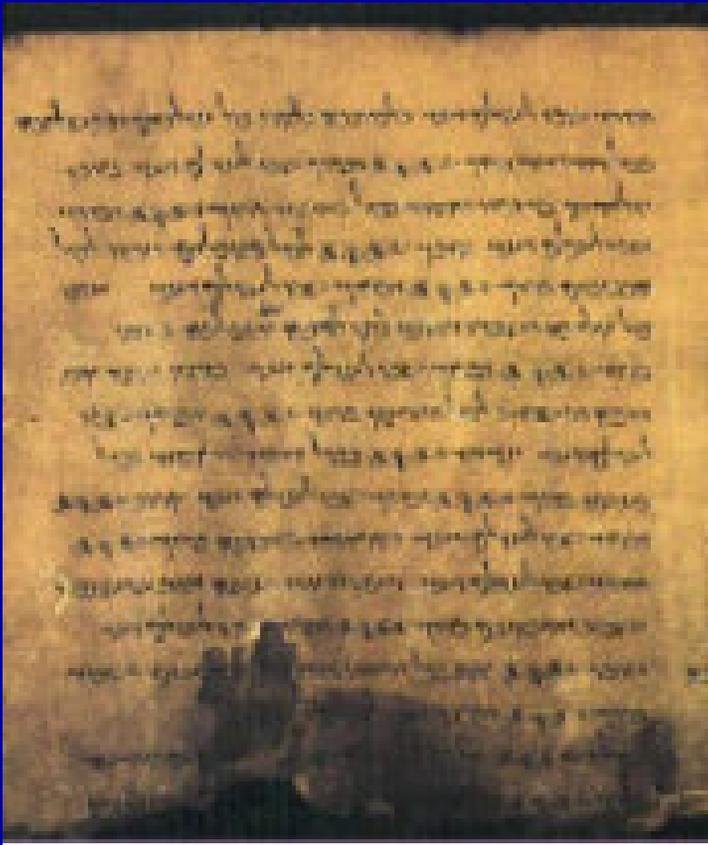
VERY VERY FEW QUESTIONS REMAIN

Acts 6:8

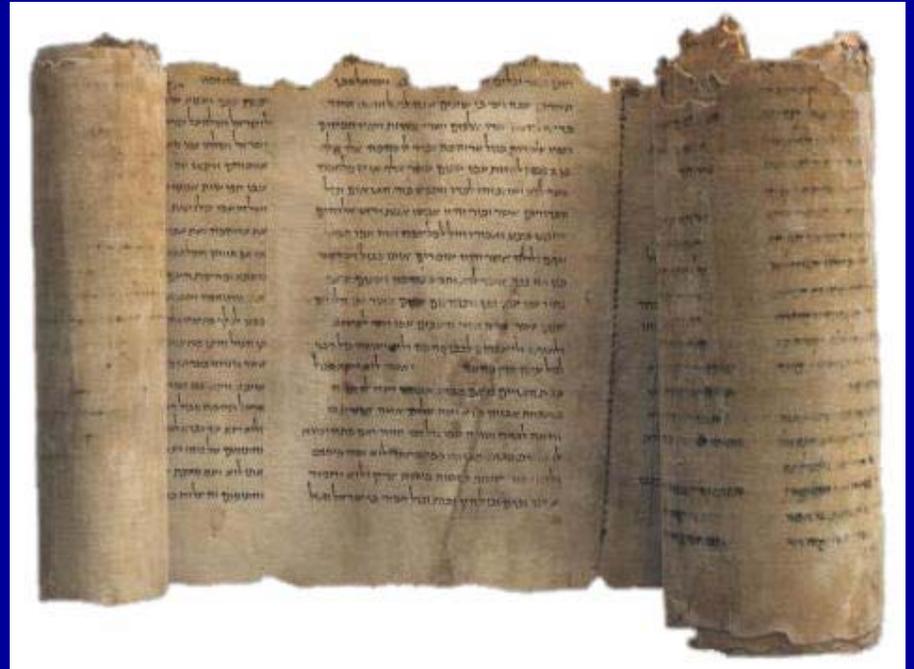
John 7:53-8:11

Mark 16:9-20

Still to come:

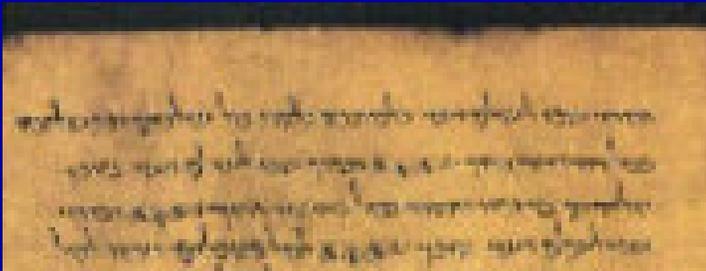


Hebrew Text

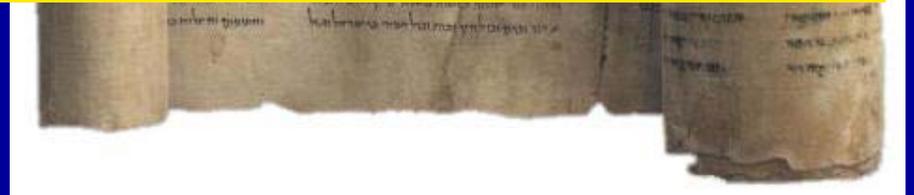


Dead Sea scrolls

Still to come:



PLUS: Our various English versions of the Bible



Hebrew Text

Dead Sea scrolls



UUS TESTAMENT
JA
PSALMID

HOLY
BIBLE

Das Neue Testament
Le Nouveau Testament
Il Nuovo Testamento
The New Testament

DET NYE
TESTAMENTI
DAS NEUE
TESTAMENT
THE NEW
TESTAMENT

புத்தொகை

新约全书

New
Testament
+
Psalms
Prayers

New
Testament
+
Psalms
Prayers

New
Testament
+
Psalms
Prayers



Points for Home

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- The reason we have a Bible is because God wanted to communicate with us.

Points for Home

- The reason we have a Bible is because God wanted to communicate with us.
- The God who made us and wants us to understand Him and His redemptive history in Jesus Christ has secured His word for us through the ages.