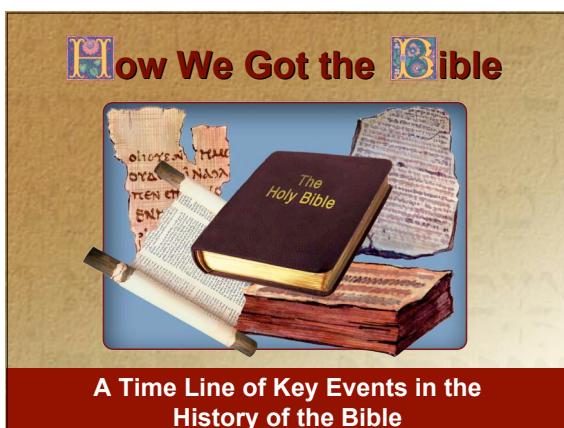
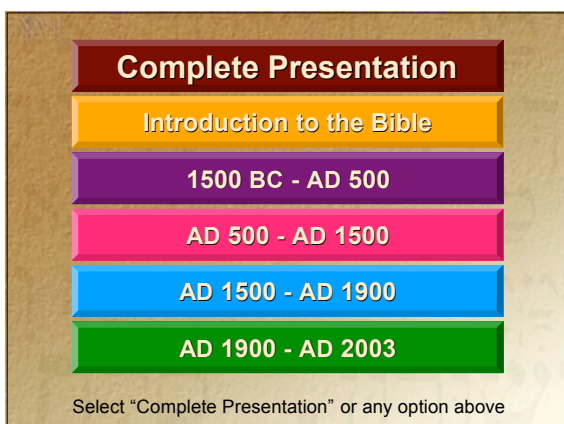


HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE







HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

The Bible is inspired by God.

2 Timothy 3:16-17

2 Peter 1:20-21



The Bible is:

Made up of 66 different books.

Written over a span of 1,600 years (approximately 1500 BC to AD 100).

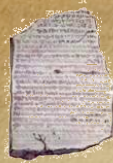
Written by more than 40 kings, prophets, leaders, and followers of Jesus.



Old Testament:

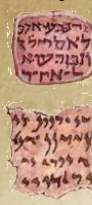
39 books

Written approximately 1500-400 BC



Stone

Clay



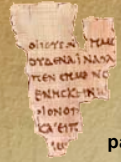
Leather

HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

New Testament:

27 books

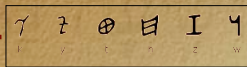
Written approximately
AD 45-100



papyrus

The oldest New Testament fragment
(from John 18) that we have today was
copied in Greek on a papyrus codex
(folded book) around AD 110-130.

The Old Testament was
written mainly in Hebrew,
with some Aramaic.

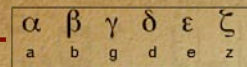


A sample of
Aramaic letters.



The letter "aleph"
in Hebrew script.

The New Testament
was written in Greek.



A sample of
Greek letters.



The letter "alpha" in
Koine Greek dialect.

HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

Matthew 5:18 (KJV) - "For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled."

Matthew 5:18
in the Aramaic language. The jot is highlighted in red.



1500-400 BC

Old Testament

Events are written down in Hebrew (with portions in Aramaic) over many centuries. In Exodus, the LORD tells Moses to write in a book. Other writers, inspired by God, include leaders, kings and prophets. Together, these writings on leather scrolls and other materials are called the Hebrew Scriptures or Old Testament.



450 BC

Ezra

According to Jewish tradition, Ezra, a priest and scribe, collects and arranges some of the books of the Hebrew Bible, around 450 BC.

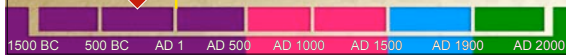


HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

250-100 BC **The Septuagint**

The Septuagint is the first Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible (the Old Testament).

It was translated in 250-100 BC by Jewish scholars in Alexandria, Egypt.




250-100 BC **The Septuagint**

The word "Septuagint" means seventy.

- Refers to the tradition that 70 or 72 men translated it.



"Septuagint" is often abbreviated LXX, the Roman numeral for seventy.



250-100 BC **The Septuagint**

The 53 books of this translation are arranged by subject.

- Torah
- History
- Poetry
- Prophecy





HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

200 BC

Papyrus

Scrolls of leather, and later of papyrus, are used to make copies of the Scriptures.

A papyrus codex is a bound volume made from sheets folded and sewn together, sometimes with a cover. They are used more than scrolls after AD 1-100.

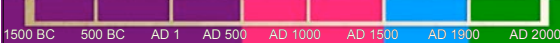
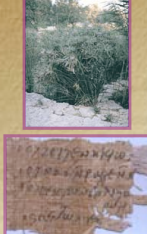


200 BC

Papyrus

The papyrus plant is cut into strips and pressed into sheets of writing material and can be made into a scroll or a codex.

The New Testament books were probably first written on papyrus scrolls.

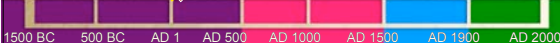
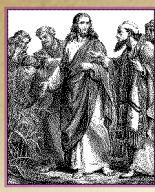


AD 45-100

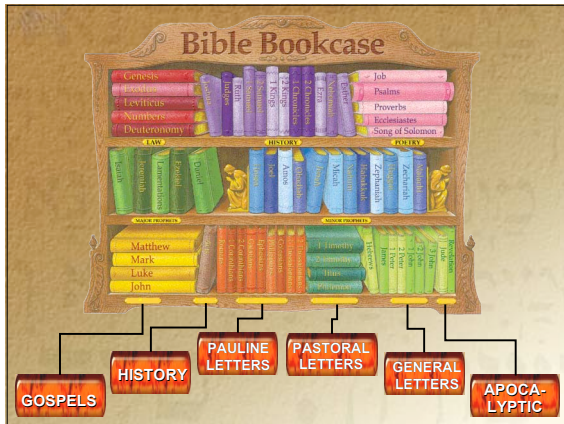
Followers of Jesus

Followers of Jesus write eye-witness reports (Gospels), history, letters to other believers, and the Revelation.

- Matthew
- Mark
- Luke
- John
- Paul
- James
- Peter
- Jude



HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE



AD 45-100 **Followers of Jesus**

The writers quote from all but eight of the Old Testament books.

One example:
Psalm 118:22-23 is quoted in Matthew 21:42.

AD 100 **New Testament**

The original writings are copied and circulated so that by approximately AD 150 there is wide enough use of them to speak of the "New Testament" ("New Covenant").

HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 100 **New Testament**

The New Testament (New Covenant) is:

- Promised in Jeremiah 31:31-32.
- Referred to by Jesus in Luke 22:20.
- Referred to by Paul in 1 Cor. 11:25.
- Referred to in Hebrews.



AD 200-300 **Early Translations**

Earliest Translations:

- Latin
- Coptic (Egypt)
- Syriac (Syria)





Early Coptic Translation



AD 200-300 **Church Fathers**

Church fathers accept the writings of the Gospels and Paul's letters as *canonical*.

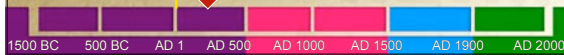
- Canonical: from a Greek word referring to the *rule* of faith and truth



HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

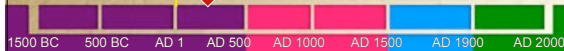


AD 200-300 **The Canon**

The Canon refers to the authoritative books that are officially accepted and approved as Holy Scripture. These books are based on a standard or "rule of faith." Some of these standards include: divine inspiration, accuracy, doctrinal truth, consistency, power, and acceptance by the people of God.




AD 200-300 **The Canon**

- Origen lists 21 approved New Testament books.
- Eusebius lists 22 accepted books.

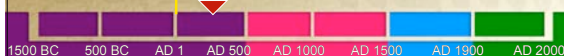


AD 313 **The Canon**

The New Testament books are collected and circulated throughout the Mediterranean about the time of Constantine, the Roman Emperor, who legalizes Christianity in AD 313.



Constantine

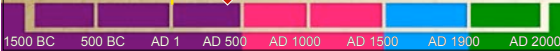



HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 397

The Canon

The 27 books of the New Testament are formally confirmed as canonical by the Synod of Carthage in AD 397, thus recognizing three centuries of use by followers of Christ.




AD 400

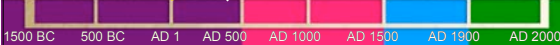
The Canon

By AD 400, the standard of 27 New Testament books is accepted in the East and West as confirmed by:

- Athanasius
- Jerome
- Augustine
- Three church councils



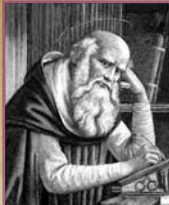
Augustine



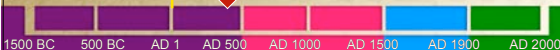
AD 400

Jerome

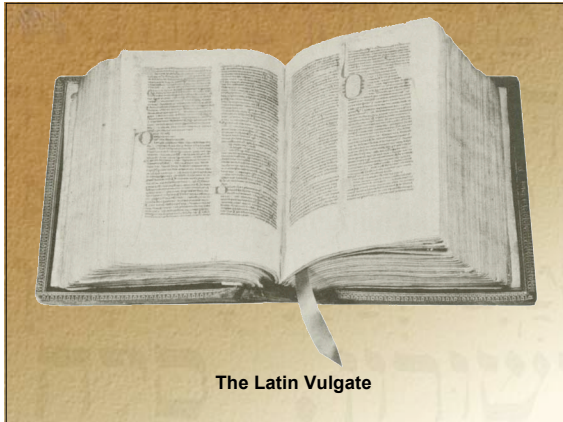
Jerome starts translating the Scriptures into Latin in AD 410 and finishes 25 years later. This translation, called the Latin Vulgate, remains the basic Bible for many centuries.



Jerome

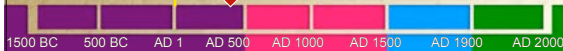



HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE



AD 400 **Bible Copies**

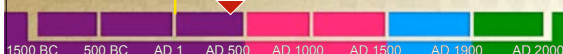
Fine quality animal skins from calves or antelope (vellum) and sheep or goats (parchment) are used for over 1,000 years to make copies of the Bible. (approximately AD 300-1400)



AD 400 **Bible Copies**

Two of the oldest vellum copies (AD 325-350) that exist today are the:

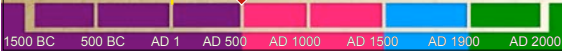

- ☐ Vatican Codex
- ☐ Sinaitic Codex



HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 500 **Roman Empire Declines**


Germanic migrations (AD 378-600) cause new languages, other than Latin, to emerge.



AD 500 **The Masoretes**

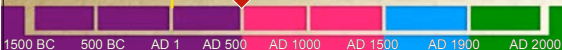
Special Jewish scribes (Masoretes) are entrusted with the sacred task of making copies of the Hebrew Scriptures (Old Testament).

Approximately AD 500-900

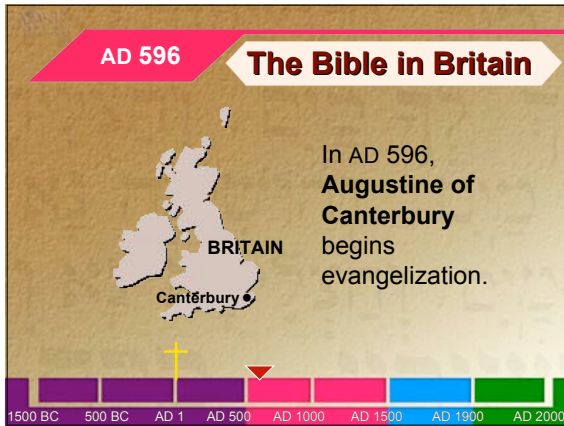


AD 500 **The Masoretes**

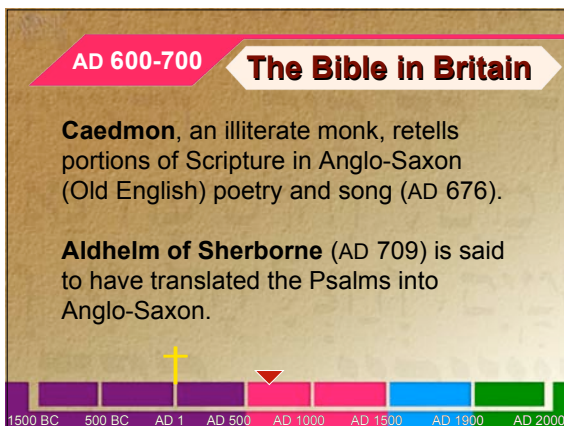
- The Masoretes develop a meticulous system of counting the number of words in each book of the Bible to make sure it was copied accurately.
- Any scroll found to have an error is buried according to Jewish law.



HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE





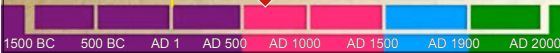



HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 600-700 **The Bible in Britain**

Bede, a monk and scholar, makes an Old English (Anglo-Saxon) translation of portions of Scripture.

On his deathbed in AD 735, he finishes translating the Book of John.



AD 800-900 **The Bible in Britain**

Alfred The Great, King of Wessex (AD 871-901) translates portions of Exodus, Psalms, and Acts into Anglo-Saxon.



AD 950 **The Bible in Britain**

Aldred, Bishop of Durham, inserts a translation in the Northumbrian dialect between the lines of the Latin text of the Lindisfarne Gospels (AD 950).

The Lindisfarne Gospels is a document found on an island off the coast of Northumberland (Northern England).



Lindisfarne Gospels



HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 955-1020 **The Bible in Britain**

Aelfric
(AD 955-1020)
translates
portions of the
Latin Old
Testament into
Anglo-Saxon.



David was haten diormod hæled,
Israela bræga, ædelæ and rice,
cýninga cymost, Criste lifost.
Was he under hiofennum
hearpera mærost

A Portion of Psalm 50
in Anglo-Saxon




AD 1300 **The Bible in Britain**

Normans (French)
conquer England
(AD 1066) and make
French the official
language. No English
translation of the Bible
is produced until the
1300s.

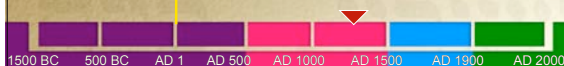


AD 1300 **The Bible in Britain**

Middle English
emerges,
popularized by works
such as Geoffrey
Chaucer's
Canterbury Tales
and Richard Rolle's
Psalter (AD 1340).



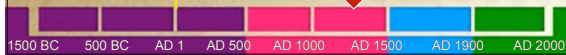
Geoffrey Chaucer



HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE


AD 1300 **The Bible in Britain**

Before the printing press is invented, the Bible is copied by hand very accurately. In many cases it is copied by special scribes who develop intricate methods of counting words and letters to insure that no errors are made.

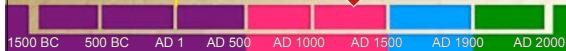


AD 1300 **The Wycliffe Bible**

The first English Bible is translated from Latin in AD 1382. It is called the Wycliffe Bible in honor of priest and Oxford scholar John Wycliffe.




Page from Wycliffe Bible

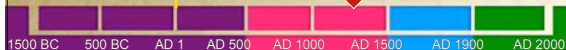


AD 1300 **The Wycliffe Bible**

During his lifetime, **Wycliffe** had wanted common people to have the Bible. He also criticized a number of church practices and policies.




John Wycliffe



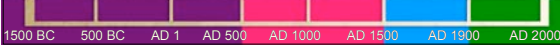
HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1300 **The Wycliffe Bible**

His followers, derisively called Lollards (meaning "mumblers"), include Wycliffe's criticisms in the preface to the Wycliffe Bible.

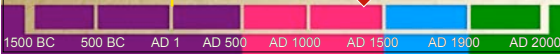
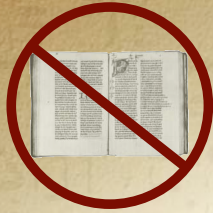


Wycliffe Bible, AD 1384



AD 1408 **The Wycliffe Bible**

In AD 1408, in England, it becomes illegal to translate or read the Bible in common English without permission from a bishop.



AD 1428 **The Wycliffe Bible**




In AD 1415, the Wycliffe Bible is banned and burned. Forty years after Wycliffe's death, in AD 1428, his bones are exhumed and burned for heresy.



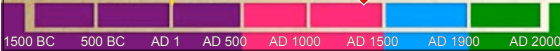
HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1455 **The Printing Press**

The world's first printing press, with moveable metal type, is invented in AD 1455, in Mainz, Germany, by Johann Gutenberg.




Mainz, Germany

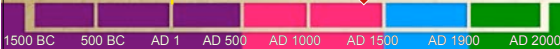


AD 1455 **The Printing Press**

This invention is perhaps the single most important event to influence the spread of the Bible.



Gutenberg and The First Printing Press



AD 1455 **The Printing Press**

The Gutenberg Bible is the first book ever printed with the printing press. This Latin Vulgate version is often illuminated by artists who hand paint letters and ornaments on each page.




Gutenberg Bible Page




HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1516 **Erasmus**

Erasmus, a priest and Greek scholar, publishes a new Greek edition and a more accurate Latin translation of the New Testament in AD 1516.

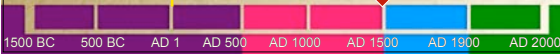



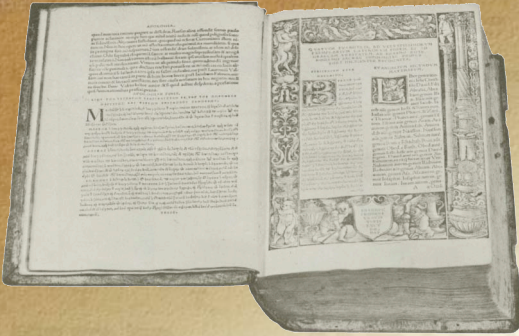
Erasmus



AD 1516 **Erasmus**

Erasmus's goal was that everyone be able to read the Bible, "from the farmer in the field to the weaver at the loom." His Greek text forms the basis of the *Textus Receptus* or *received text*. The *Textus Receptus* is used later by Martin Luther, William Tyndale, and the King James translators.






The Greek New Testament of Erasmus
AD 1516

HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

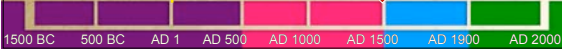
AD 1522

Martin Luther

Martin Luther translates the New Testament into German in AD 1522.





Martin Luther

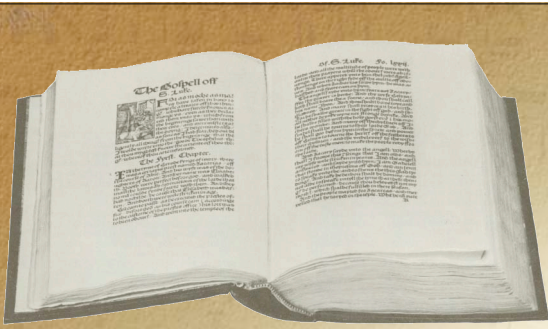


AD 1525

William Tyndale

William Tyndale, priest and Oxford scholar, translates the New Testament from Greek into English (AD 1525), but cannot get approval to publish it in England.







The First Printed English New Testament
AD 1525
(Tyndale's Bible)

HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1535 **William Tyndale**

He moves to Germany and prints Bibles, smuggling them into England in sacks of corn and flour.



In AD 1535, he publishes part of the Old Testament translated from Hebrew into English.

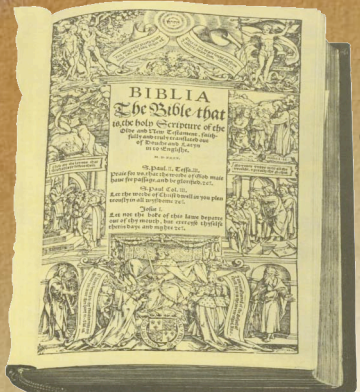


AD 1535 **The Coverdale Bible**

The Coverdale Bible is translated by Miles Coverdale (AD 1535) and dedicated to Anne Boleyn, one of King Henry VIII's wives.

This is the first complete Bible to be printed in English.





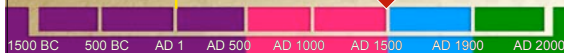
**The First Printed English Bible
AD 1535
(Coverdale Bible)**

HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1536 **William Tyndale**

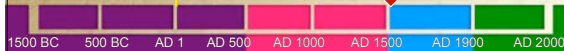
In AD 1536, Tyndale is strangled and burned at the stake. His final words are: "Lord, open the King of England's eyes."

Tyndale is called the "Father of the English Bible" because his translation forms the basis of the King James Version. Much of the style and vocabulary we know as "biblical English" is traceable to his work.



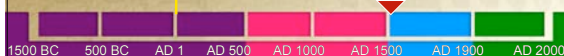

AD 1537 **Matthew's Bible**

The Matthew's Bible is translated by John Rogers under the pen name "Thomas Matthew," and is the first Bible published with the king's permission (AD 1537).



AD 1537 **Matthew's Bible**


Printed just one year after Tyndale's death, Matthew's New Testament relies heavily on Tyndale's version. As a tribute to him, on the last page of the Old Testament, Tyndale's initials are printed in 2.5 inch block letters.



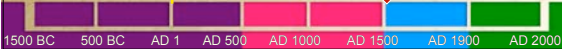
HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1537 **The Great Bible**

Later, Thomas Cromwell, advisor to King Henry VIII, entrusts Coverdale to revise Matthew's Bible to make the Great Bible.




Henry VIII
(1491-1547)

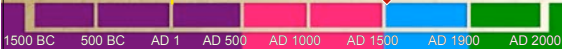


AD 1539 **The Great Bible**

In AD 1539, the Great Bible is placed in every church by order of Thomas Cranmer, archbishop under King Henry VIII. It is read aloud except during services and sermons.



Page from the Great Bible

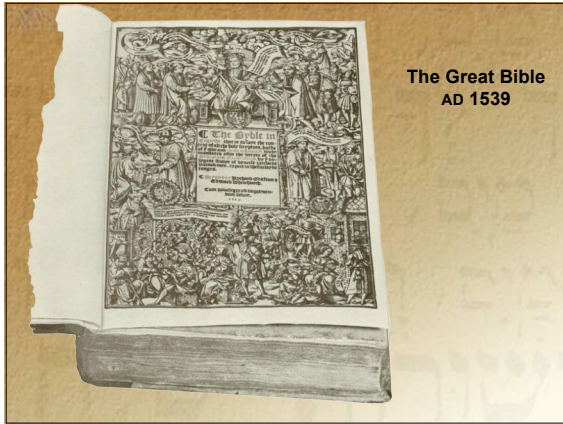


AD 1539 **The Great Bible**

This Bible is chained to the church pillars to discourage theft.



HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE




The Great Bible
AD 1539

AD 1555

Queen Mary

England's **Queen Mary** bans Protestant translations of the English Bible. John Rogers and Thomas Cranmer are burned at the stake.



Queen Mary


Later some 300 men, women, and children are also burned.



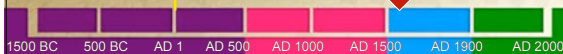
AD 1560

The Geneva Bible

Exiles from England flee to Geneva, Switzerland. In AD 1560, they print the Geneva Bible, which is a complete revision of the Great Bible with the Old Testament translated from Hebrew.



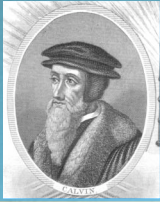
Page from
Geneva Bible



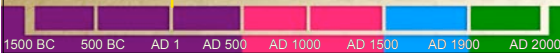
HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1560 **The Geneva Bible**

The Geneva Bible contains theological notes from Protestant scholars John Calvin, Beza, Knox, and Whittingham. It is the first Bible to use Roman type.



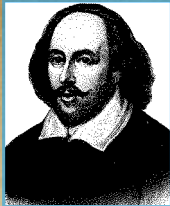
John Calvin



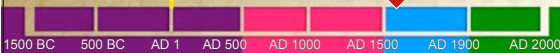
AD 1560 **The Geneva Bible**

This is the Bible of Shakespeare and the one carried to America by the Pilgrims in AD 1620.

The AD 1640 edition is the first English Bible to omit the Apocrypha.



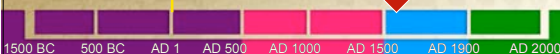
William Shakespeare



AD 1560 **Apocrypha**

The Apocrypha refers to several books and additions that were included in the early Greek and Latin translations of the Old Testament. The Septuagint contained the Apocrypha in 100 BC.

By the first century AD, writers Philo and Josephus indicate that the Hebrew canon did not include the Apocrypha. This evidence leads to its removal from the Geneva Bible in AD 1640. By AD 1827, the Apocrypha is omitted from most English versions of the Bible.

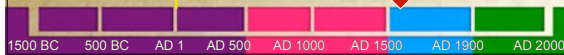


HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1560 **Apocrypha**


Some Apocryphal Books and Additions

1 Esdras	Baruch, with Letter to Jeremiah
2 Esdras	Song of Three Young Men
Tobit	Susanna
Judith	Bel and the Dragon
Additions to Esther	Prayer of Manasseh
Wisdom of Solomon	1 Maccabees
Ecclesiasticus	2 Maccabees

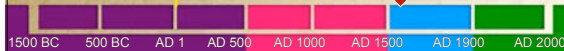


AD 1568 **Bishops Bible**

The translation of the Bishops Bible begins under Queen Elizabeth in AD 1568. It is translated by several bishops of the Church of England in answer to the Geneva Bible.




Queen Elizabeth

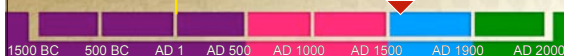


AD 1582 **Rheims-Douai Bible**

The Rheims-Douai Bible is translated into English from the Latin Vulgate by Catholic scholar Gregory Martin, while in exile in France (AD 1582/1609). It becomes the standard translation for the Catholic church.



Rheims Cathedral




HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

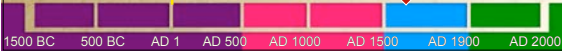
AD 1611 **King James Version**

King James I commissions 54 scholars to undertake a new Bible translation.

For six years, six teams of scholars using the *Textus Receptus*, Bishops Bible, and Tyndale's Bible, complete the new version in AD 1611.




King James I of England




AD 1611 **King James Version**

The King James Version is also called the "Authorized Version," even though King James never gave the finished version his royal approval. It uses the best known manuscripts available at the time and it is revised several times.



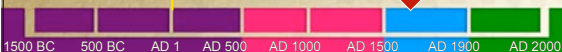
King James Bible
Page from 1611 version



AD 1629 **Older Manuscripts**

Between AD 1629 and AD 1947, several of the earliest known copies of the Bible are found.

Codex Alexandrinus, a copy of the New Testament from AD 400, is perhaps the best copy of the book of Revelation. It is made available to western scholars in AD 1629.




HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

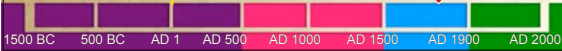
AD 1769

King James Version

The King James edition used today is last revised in AD 1769, however, it does not make use of any recently discovered manuscripts including Codex Alexandrinus. It is the most popular Bible for more than 300 years.




King James Bible




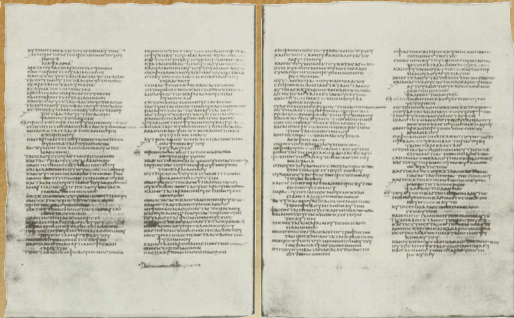
AD 1859

Older Manuscripts

Codex Sinaiticus
(earliest complete copy of the New Testament, copied in AD 350) is found in St. Catherine's Monastery near Mt. Sinai in AD 1859.








Codex Sinaiticus, c. AD 300


HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1885 **The Revised Version**

In AD 1870, scholars in England decide to revise the King James Version to reflect the findings from the manuscripts discovered from the two previous centuries.



The Revised Version



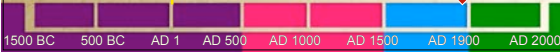
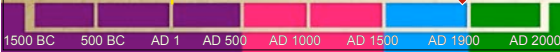
AD 1885 **The Revised Version**

The goal of English scholars is to use earlier copies of the Hebrew and Greek texts in order to retranslate words based on new linguistic information about ancient Hebrew.

Hebrew




Greek

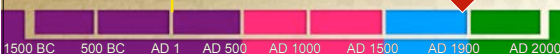




AD 1889 **Codex Vaticanus**

Codex Vaticanus is released to scholars in AD 1889 by the Vatican Library. It is the earliest (AD 325), and probably best, copy known of the New Testament at this time.




Vatican City Flag




HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1947 **The Dead Sea Scrolls**

The Dead Sea Scrolls, found in a cave in AD 1947 by a shepherd, contain the oldest known copies of portions of the Old Testament. These copies were made between 100 BC and AD 100.



A Qumran Cave near the Dead Sea



AD 1947 **Scroll of Isaiah**

A Scroll of Isaiah that is part of the Dead Sea Scrolls is the oldest complete manuscript of any book of the Bible. This copy was made around 100 BC.

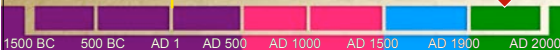


Scroll of Isaiah




AD 1947 **Scroll of Isaiah**

The copies of Isaiah discovered in the Qumran caves prove to be remarkably close to the standard Hebrew Bible, varying slightly in the spelling of some names. They give overwhelming confirmation of the reliability of the Masoretic copies.




HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1950 **Manuscripts in Egypt**




During the 1900's, more than a hundred New Testament manuscripts are found in Egypt.



AD 1960 **Ugaritic Grammar**

A Ugaritic Grammar is published in the 1960s. Ugaritic is an ancient language similar to Hebrew and helps scholars understand Hebrew vocabulary and poetry.

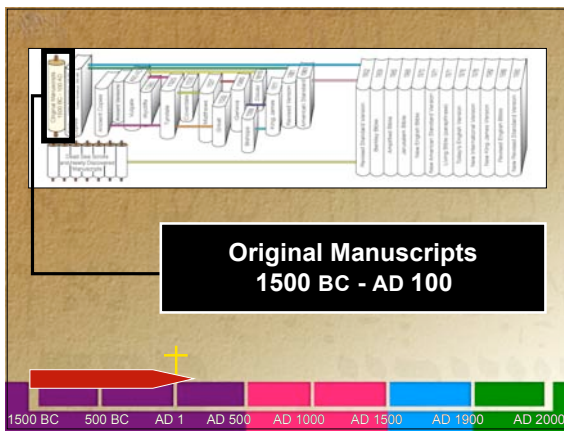


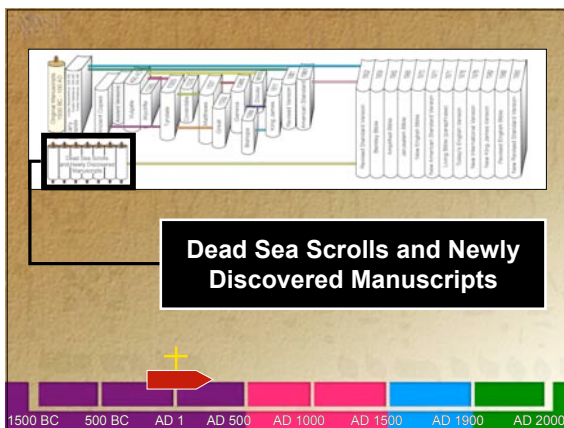
There is much evidence that the Bible we have today is remarkably true to the original writings. Of the thousands of copies made by hand before AD 1500, more than 5,300 Greek manuscripts from the New Testament alone still exist today. The text of the Bible is better preserved than the writings of Caesar, Plato, or Aristotle.

HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

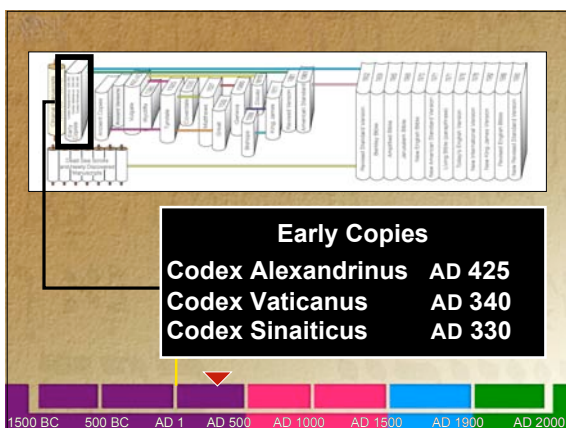
The discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls confirmed the astonishing reliability of some of the copies of the Old Testament made over the years.

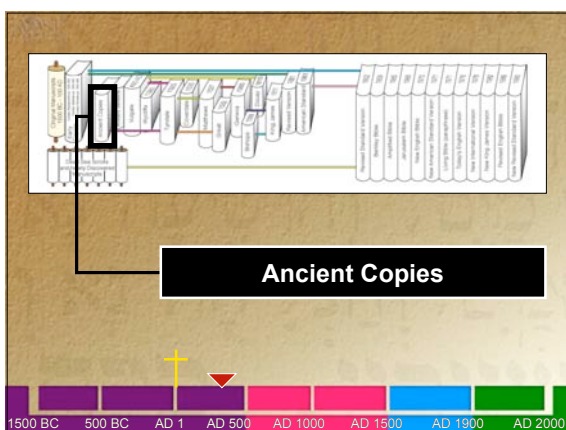
Although some spelling variations exist, no variation affects basic Bible doctrines.

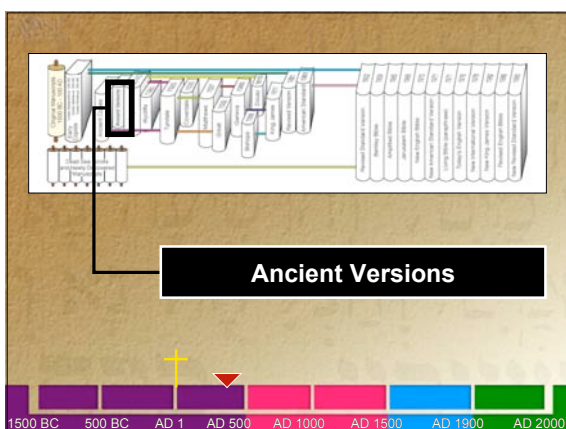




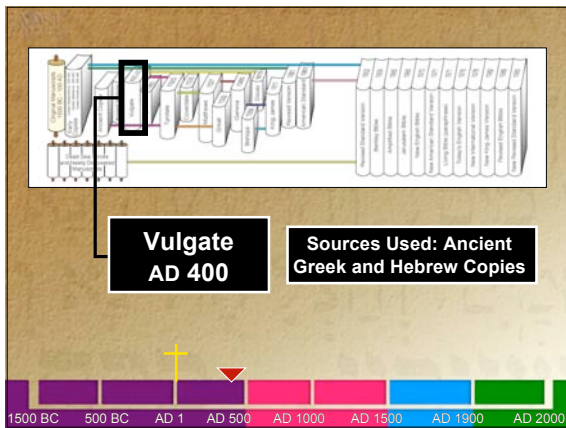
HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

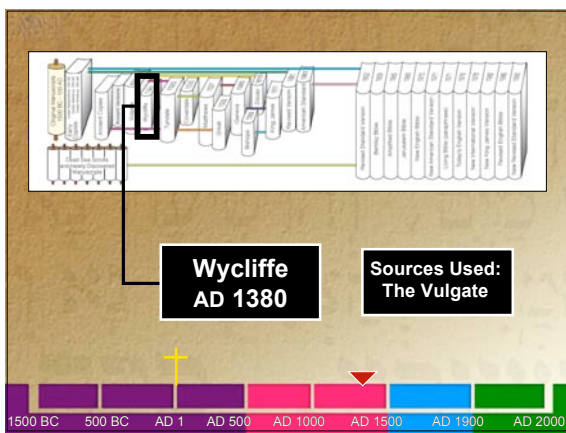


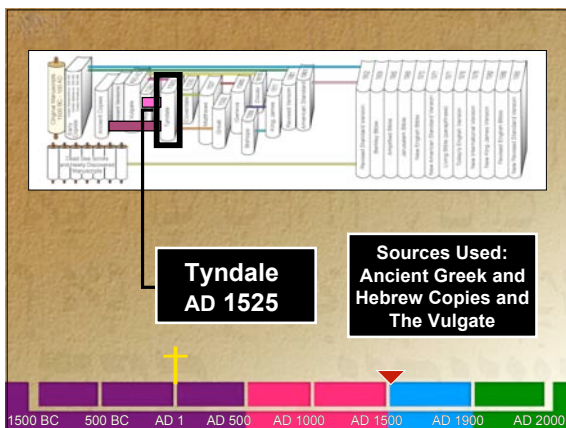




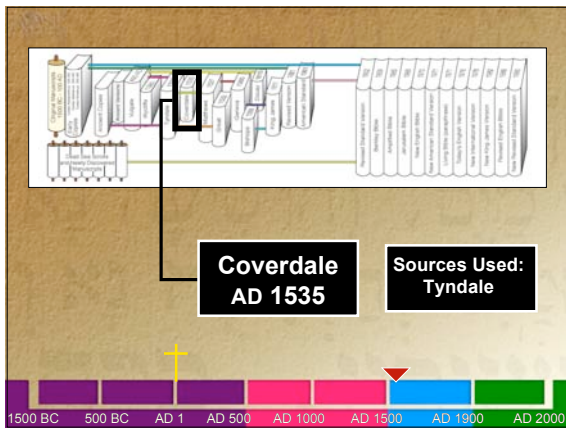
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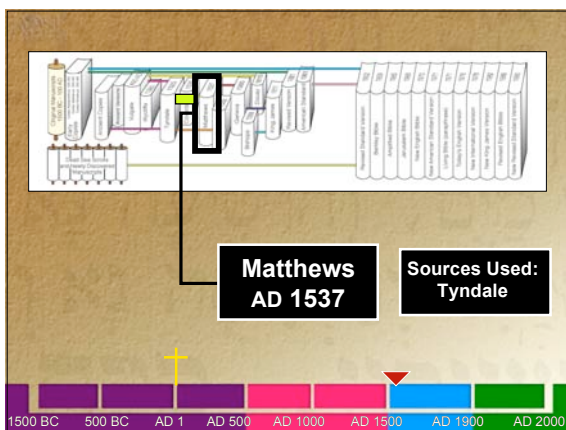


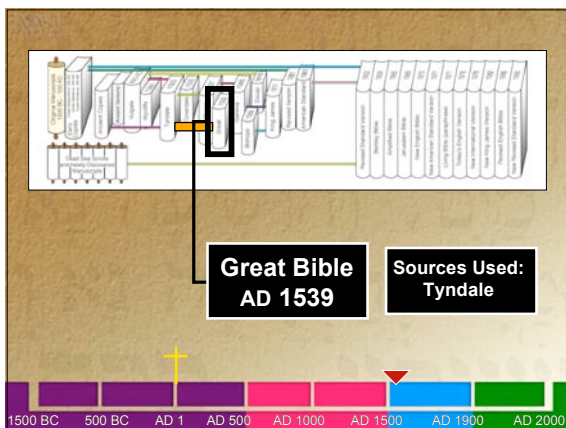




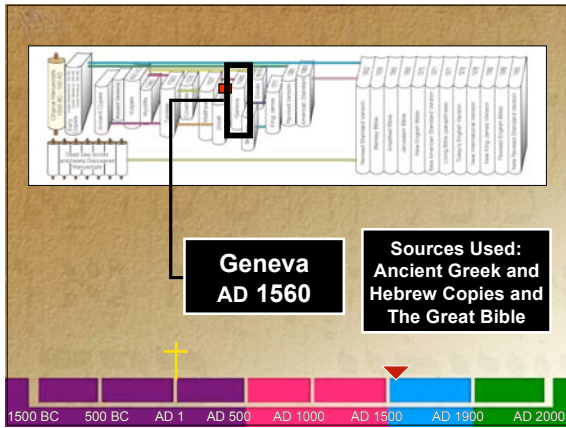
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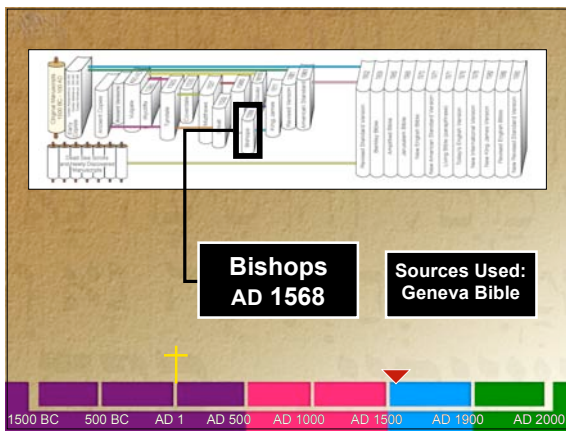


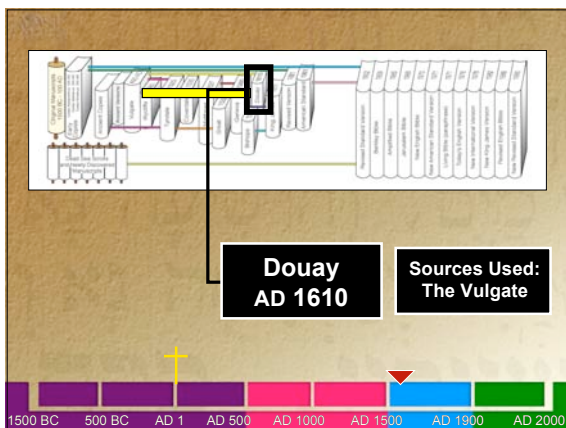




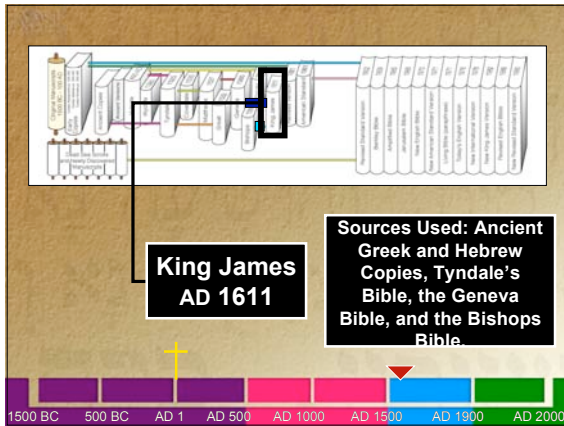
HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

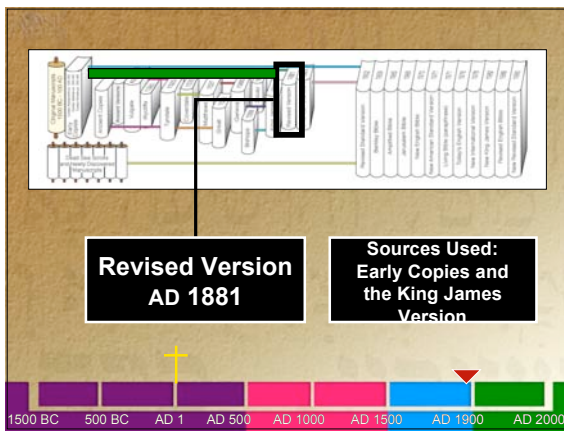


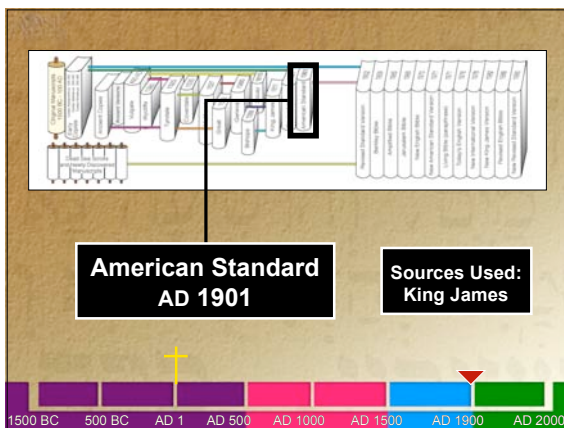




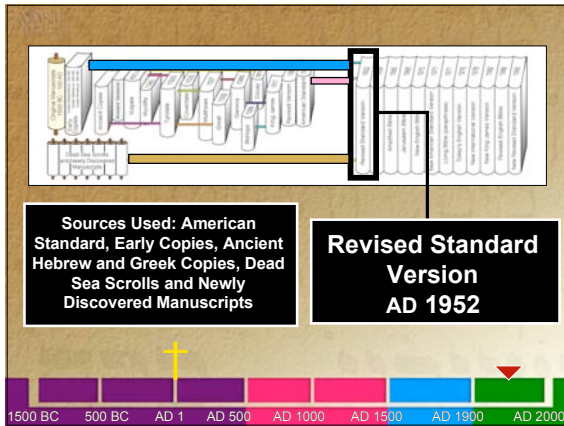
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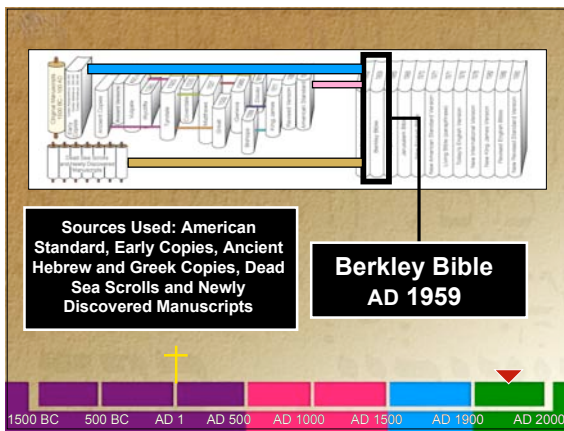


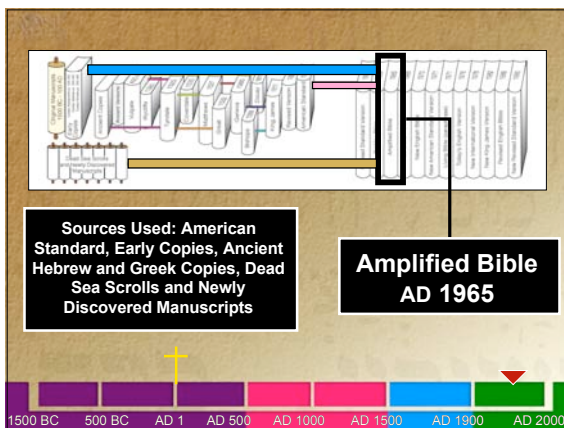




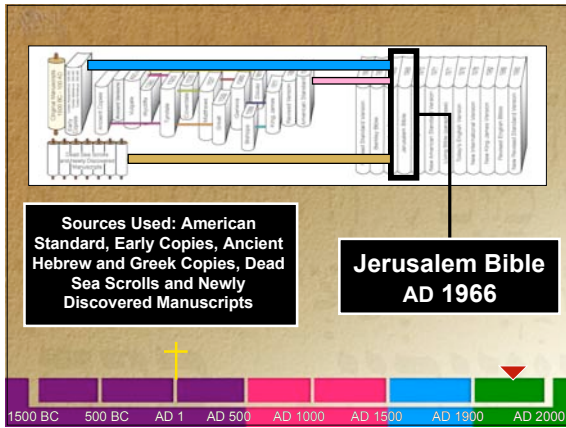
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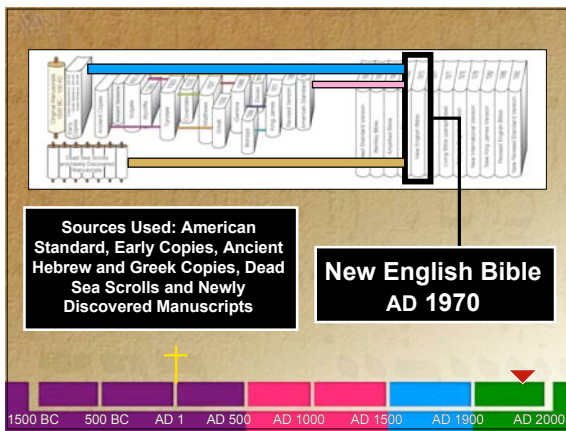


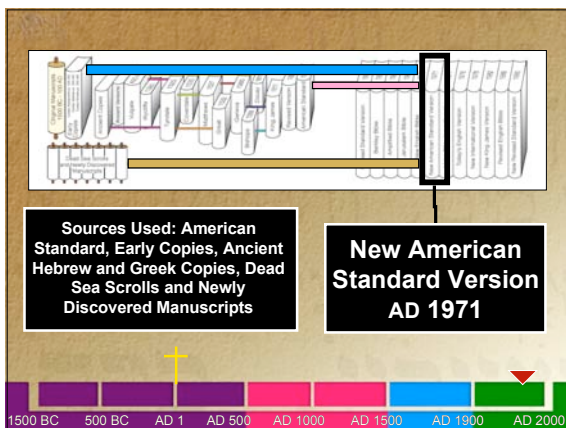




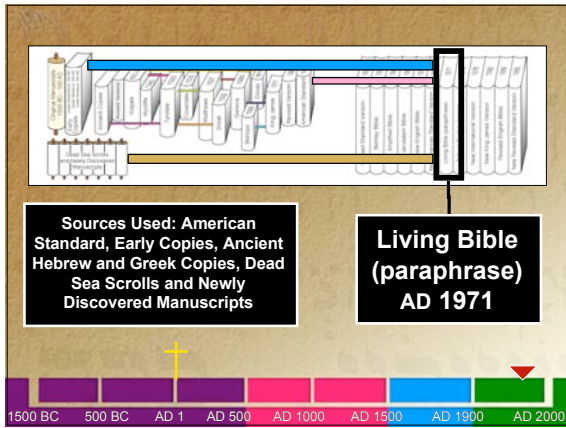
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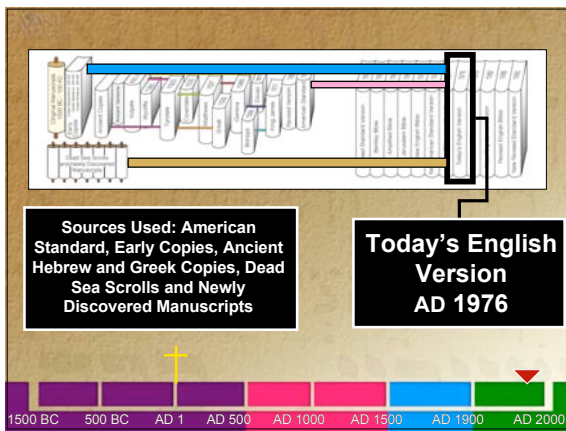


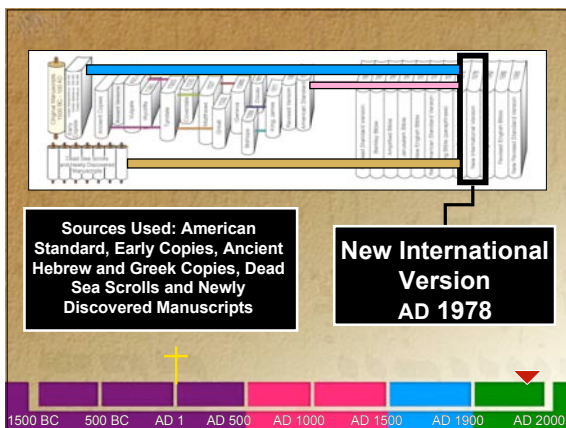




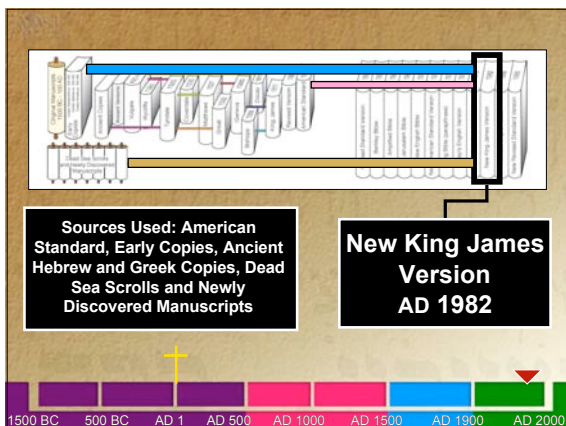
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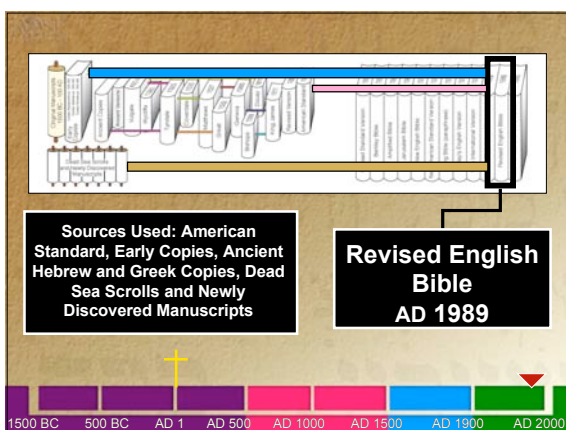


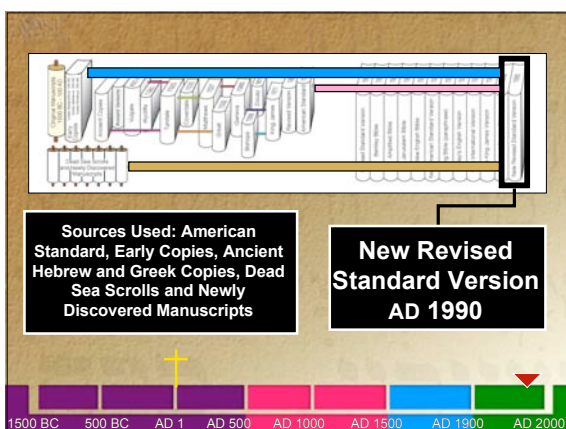




HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE



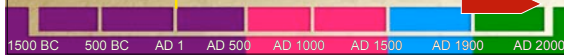




HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1885-2003 **Modern Translations**

The knowledge from newly discovered manuscripts has led to hundreds of new translations.

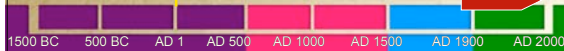


A horizontal timeline at the bottom of the slide, divided into colored segments: purple (1500 BC to AD 1), pink (AD 1 to AD 1000), blue (AD 1000 to AD 1500), and green (AD 1500 to AD 2000). A red arrow points to the green segment, specifically to the period AD 1885-2003. A yellow cross marks AD 1.

AD 1885-2003 **Modern Translations**

Translation and Paraphrase:

- **Formal Translation (word-for-word):** Translates the words and structures of the original languages.
- **Dynamic Translation (thought-for-thought):** Translates the meaning and concepts of the original languages.
- **Paraphrase: Rewording of an existing translation in the same language.**

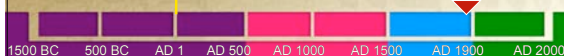


A horizontal timeline at the bottom of the slide, divided into colored segments: purple (1500 BC to AD 1), pink (AD 1 to AD 1000), blue (AD 1000 to AD 1500), and green (AD 1500 to AD 2000). A red arrow points to the green segment, specifically to the period AD 1885-2003. A yellow cross marks AD 1.

AD 1885 **Modern Translations**

The English Revised Version
A formal or word-for-word translation.
A British revision of the King James Version.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.
—John 1:1




A horizontal timeline at the bottom of the slide, divided into colored segments: purple (1500 BC to AD 1), pink (AD 1 to AD 1000), blue (AD 1000 to AD 1500), and green (AD 1500 to AD 2000). A red arrow points to the blue segment, specifically to the year AD 1885. A yellow cross marks AD 1.

HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1901 **Modern Translations**

American Standard Version (A.S.V.)
A formal or word-for-word translation.
Revision of the King James Version in American English.


In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.
—John 1:1



AD 1926 **Modern Translations**

Moffatt Bible — A very popular modern-language version.


The Logos existed in the very beginning, the Logos was with God, the Logos was divine.
— John 1:1



AD 1931 **Modern Translations**

Smith-Goodspeed, An American Translation — Modern American English.

In the beginning the Word existed. The Word was with God, and the Word was divine.
—John 1:1



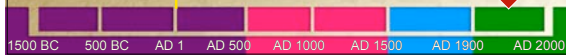
HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1952 **Modern Translations**

The Revised Standard Version (R.S.V.)
A formal or word-for-word translation.
A revision of the A.S.V in 1952. The New Testament was revised again in 1971.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

—John 1:1

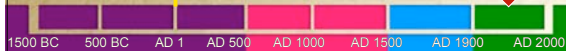


AD 1958 **Modern Translations**

J.B. Phillips New Testament in Modern English — A paraphrase, originally made for youth.

*At the beginning God expressed himself.
That personal expression, that word, was with God, and was God*

—John 1:1

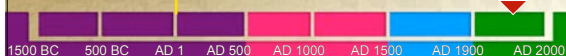


AD 1966 **Modern Translations**

Jerusalem Bible — Translation by Catholic scholars in Jerusalem. The New Jerusalem Bible, 1985.

In the beginning was the Word: the Word was with God and the Word was God.

—John 1:1




HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1970 **Modern Translations**

New English Bible — “Timeless” modern English. Revised in 1989.

When all things began, the Word already was. The Word dwelt with God, and what God was, the Word was.

—John 1:1




AD 1971 **Modern Translations**

The Living Bible — A popular paraphrase.

Before anything else existed, there was Christ, with God. He has always been alive and is himself God.

—John 1:1




AD 1971 **Modern Translations**

New American Standard Bible — Revision of the A.S.V. A formal, very literal, word-for-word translation.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

—John 1:1



HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1976 **Modern Translations**

The Good News Bible (Today's English Version) —Vernacular English translation. A dynamic or thought-for-thought translation.

Before the world was created, the Word already existed; he was with God, and he was the same as God.

—John 1:1




AD 1978 **Modern Translations**

New International Version (N.I.V.)
Dignified, readable. A balance between word-for-word and thought-for-thought translation.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

—John 1:1




AD 1982 **Modern Translations**

New King James Version — Modernization of the K.J.V. using the same manuscripts. A formal or word-for-word translation.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

—John 1:1



HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1989 **Modern Translations**

Jewish New Testament — English translation using traditional Jewish expressions.


In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.
—John 1:1



AD 1989 **Modern Translations**

New Revised Standard Version
Revision of the R.S.V. "Gender neutral" in references on the human level (horizontal), while maintaining masculine references to God (vertical). A formal or word-for-word translation.


In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.
—John 1:1



AD 1991 **Modern Translations**

Contemporary English Version
"Natural, uncomplicated" English. A dynamic or thought-for-thought translation.

In the beginning was the one who is called the Word. The Word was with God and was truly God.
—John 1:1



HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 1995 **Modern Translations**

God's Word — Contemporary English.
A balance between word-for-word and thought-for-thought translation.

*In the beginning the Word already existed.
The Word was with God, and the Word
was God.*

—John 1:1

AD 1996 **Modern Translations**

New Living Translation — A revision of
The Living Bible to make it a translation.
A dynamic or thought-for-thought translation.

*In the beginning the Word already existed.
He was with God, and he was God.*

—John 1:1

AD 2000 **Modern Translations**

**Holman Christian Standard Bible
(H.C.S.B.) (New Testament)** A balance
between word-for-word and thought-for-
thought translation.

*In the beginning was the Word; and the Word
was with God, and the Word was God.*

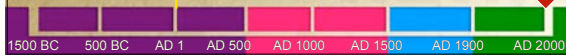
—John 1:1

HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

AD 2001 **Modern Translations**

English Standard Version (E.S.V.) — Literal update of the R.S.V. A formal or word-for-word translation.

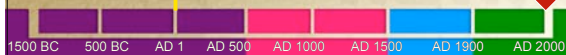
In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.
—John 1:1



AD 2001 **Modern Translations**

Today's New International Version (T.N.I.V.) — (New Testament) Modernization of the N.I.V. A balance between word-for-word and thought-for-thought translation.

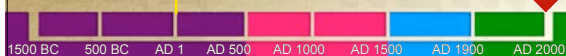
In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.
—John 1:1



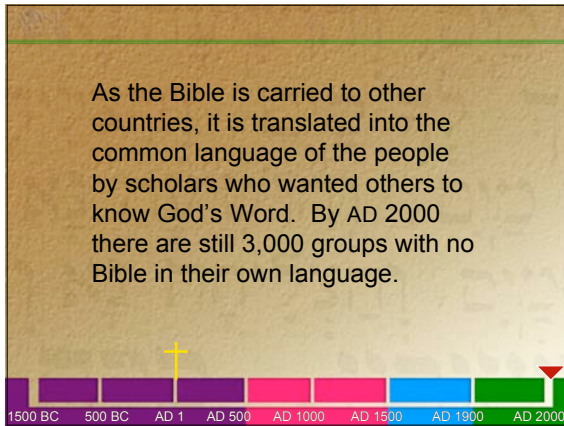
AD 2002 **Modern Translations**

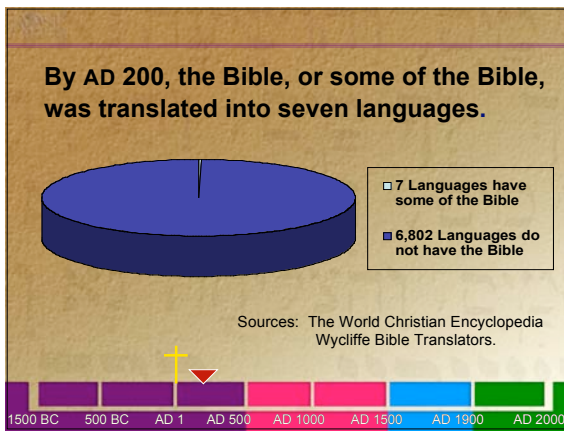
The Message — A popular paraphrase. The New Testament with Psalms and Proverbs is released in 1998. The Complete Bible is released in 2002.

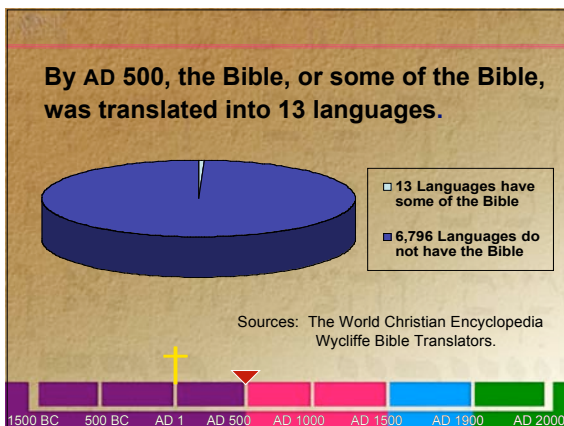
The Word was first, the Word present to God, God present to the Word. The Word was God.
—John 1:1



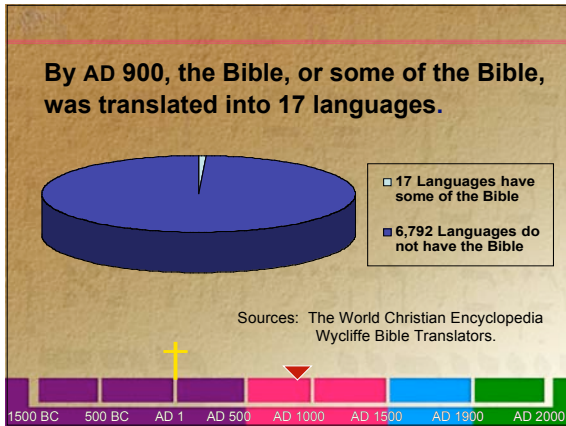
HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

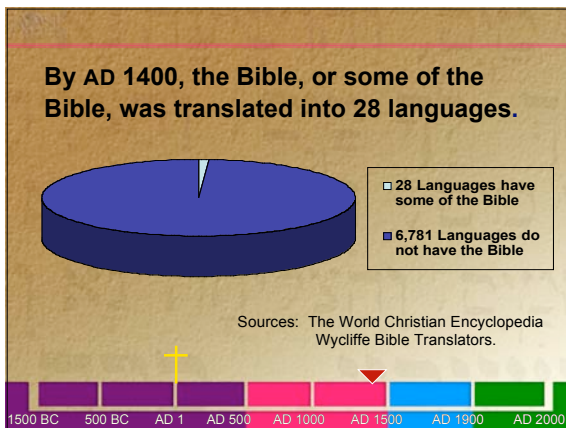


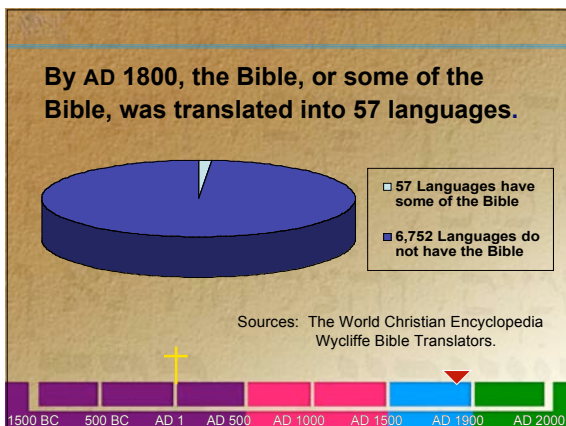




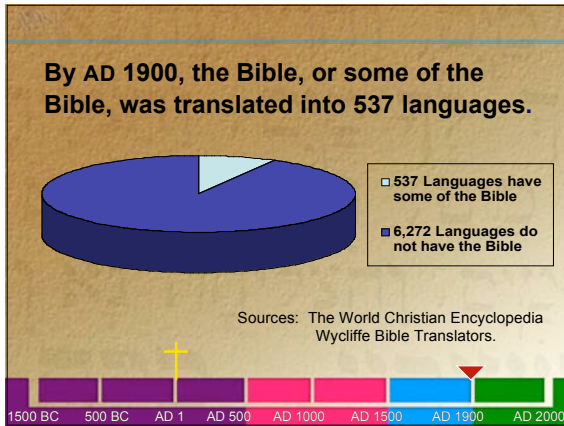
HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

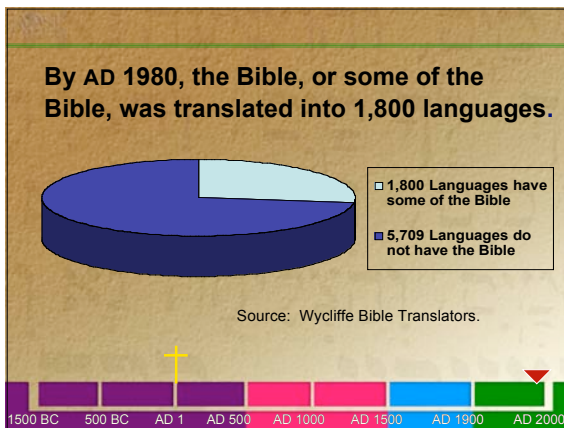


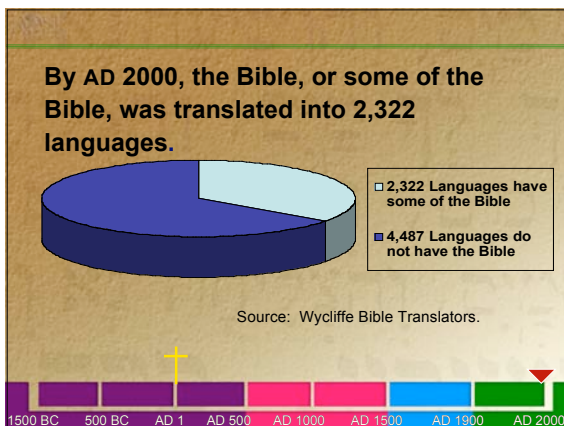




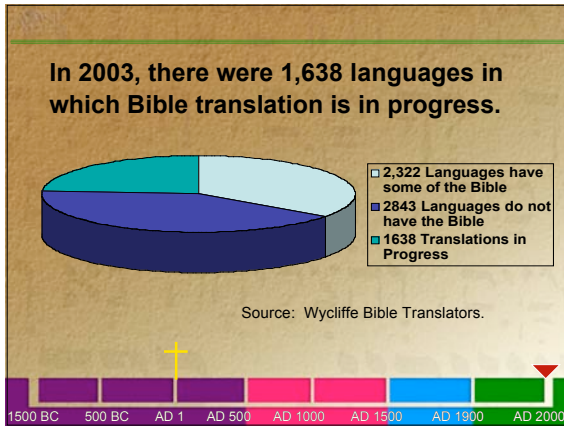
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HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE



1

Ten Key Points

The Bible is inspired by God
(2 Timothy 3:16-17; 2 Peter 1:20-21)

2

Ten Key Points

The Bible is made up of 66 different books that were written over 1,600 years (approximately 1500 BC to AD 100) by more than 40 kings, prophets, leaders, and followers of Jesus. The Old Testament has 39 books (written approximately 1500-400 BC). The New Testament has 27 books (written approximately AD 45-100). The Hebrew Bible has the same text as the English Bible's Old Testament, but divides and arranges it differently.

HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

3

Ten Key Points

The Old Testament was written mainly in Hebrew, with some Aramaic.

The New Testament was written in Greek.

4

Ten Key Points

The books of the Bible were collected and arranged and recognized as inspired sacred authority by councils of rabbis and councils of church leaders based on careful guidelines.

5

Ten Key Points

Before the printing press was invented, the Bible was copied by hand, very accurately. In many cases it was copied by special scribes who develop intricate methods of counting words and letters to insure that no errors were made.

HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

6

Ten Key Points

The Bible was the first book ever printed on the printing press with moveable type (Gutenberg Press, 1455, Latin Bible).

7

Ten Key Points

There is much evidence that the Bible we have today is remarkably true to the original writings. Of the thousands of copies made by hand before AD 1500, more than 5,300 Greek manuscripts from the New Testament alone still exist today. The text of the Bible is better preserved than the writings of Caesar, Plato, or Aristotle.

8

Ten Key Points

The discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls confirmed the astonishing reliability of some of the copies of the Old Testament made over the years.

Although some spelling variations exist, no variation affects basic Bible doctrines.

HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

9

Ten Key Points

As the Bible was carried to other countries, it was translated into the common language of the people by scholars who wanted others to know God's Word. By AD 2000 there were still about 3,000 groups with no Bible in their own language.

10

Ten Key Points

By AD 200, the Bible, or some of the Bible, was translated into seven languages; by AD 500, 13 languages; by AD 900, 17 languages; by AD 1400, 28 languages; by AD 1800, 57 languages; by AD 1900, 537 languages; by AD 1980, 1,800 languages; by AD 2000, 2,322 languages. Currently, there are 1,638 languages in which Bible translation is in progress.



And they sung a new song, saying, Thou art worthy to take the book, and to open the seals thereof: for thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation;

Revelation 5:9 (KJV)

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Information

The editors are grateful to the following contributors:

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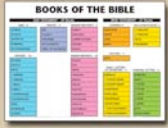
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How we Got the Bible
Wall Chart and Pamphlet.




Archaeology and the Bible: New Testament
Wall Chart and Pamphlet.



Books of the Bible
Wall Chart. Makes Memorizing Easier



Bible Bookcase
Wall Chart



Archaeology and the Bible: Old Testament
Wall Chart and Pamphlet.



Christian History Time Line
2,000 Years of Christian History at a Glance!




New Testament Time Line
Compare New Testament History and World History



Old Testament Time Line
Compare Old Testament History and World History

The Gospels


Book	Written By
Gospel of Matthew	Matthew
Gospel of Mark	Mark
Gospel of Luke	Luke
Gospel of John	John



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History

Book	Written By
Acts	Luke




Pauline Letters
Letters Written by Paul to
Various Churches

Romans	Philippians
1 Corinthians	Colossians
2 Corinthians	1 Thessalonians
Galatians	2 Thessalonians
Ephesians	



Pastoral Letters
Letters Written by Paul to
Pastors and Friends

Philemon
1 Timothy
2 Timothy
Titus



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General Letters

Book	Written By
Hebrews	Unknown
James	James
1 Peter	Peter
2 Peter	Peter
1 John	John
2 John	John
3 John	John
Jude	Jude

Apocalyptic

Book	Written By
Revelation	John

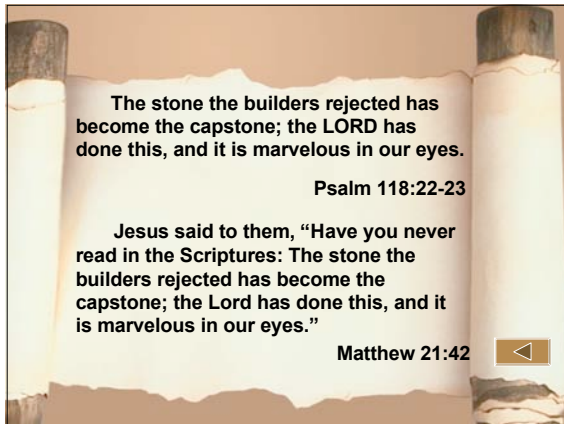
All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, so that the man of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work.

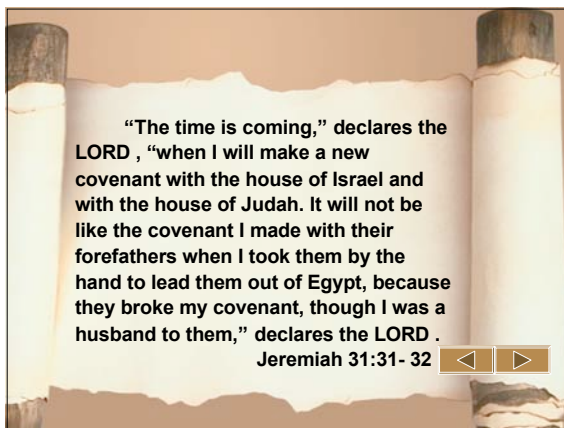
2 Timothy 3:16-17

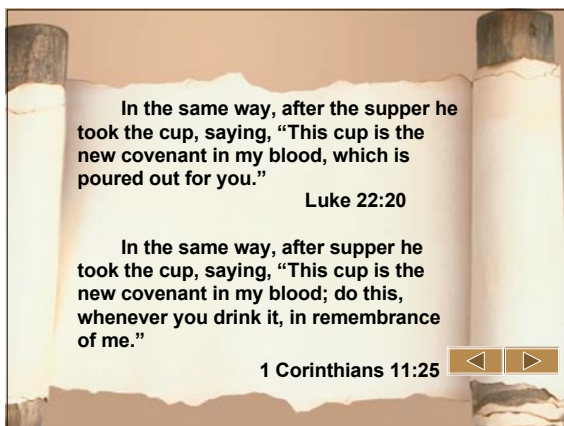
Above all, you must understand that no prophecy of Scripture came about by the prophet's own interpretation. For prophecy never had its origin in the will of man, but men spoke from God as they were carried along by the Holy Spirit.

2 Peter 1:20-21

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