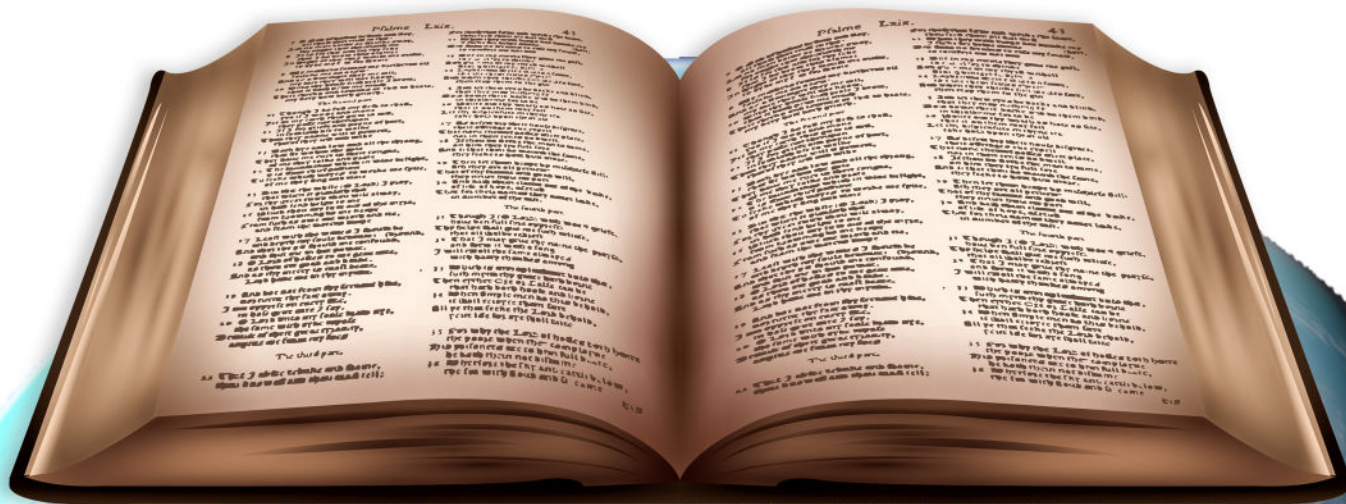


# GOOD

WROTE A

# BOOK



**Kootenai Church Adult Sunday School**  
**Pastor Jim Osman**



## **Lesson 1: Introduction**

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## Lesson 2: Inspiration - Verbal and Plenary

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Read: 2 Timothy 3:15-17; 2 Peter 1:19-21

### I. Introduction

A. We will examine three concepts in coming weeks:

1. **Inspiration**
2. **Inerrancy**
3. **Preservation**

### II. The Doctrine of Inspiration Proper

#### A. Definition

1. "Spirit-moved men wrote God-breathed words which are divinely authoritative for Christian faith and practice."<sup>1</sup>
2. "The Holy Spirit so guided and superintended the writers of the sacred text, making use of their own unique personalities, that they wrote all that He wanted them to write, without excess or error."<sup>2</sup>

#### B. Three Essential Elements:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

#### C. Related Concepts

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<sup>1</sup>

*From God to Us*, 12.

<sup>2</sup> *Lectures In Systematic Theology*, 65.

#### D. Clarifications on *Inspiration*

1. It is the Bible which is inspired and not the writers
2. Inspiration extends only to autographs
3. Inspiration is *inexplicable*

#### E. Three Views of Inspiration

1. **Modernist view:** The Bible \_\_\_\_\_ the Word of God
2. **Neo-orthodox view:** The Bible \_\_\_\_\_ the Word of God
3. **Demythologizing Neo-orthodox view:** The Bible is \_\_\_\_\_ the Word of God

#### F. Two Key Adjectives

1. Inspiration is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) **Old Testament**
    - (1) **Exodus 24:4** - Moses wrote down all the words of the Lord. Then he arose early in the morning, and built an altar at the foot of the mountain with twelve pillars for the twelve tribes of Israel.
    - (2) **2 Samuel 23:2** - The Spirit of the Lord spoke by me, and His word was on my tongue.  
(Confession of David)
    - (3) **Jeremiah 26:2** - Thus says the Lord, "Stand in the court of the Lord's house, and speak to all the cities of Judah who have come to worship in the Lord's house all the words that I have commanded you to speak to them. Do not omit a word!"
  - b) **New Testament**
    - (1) Jesus appealed to that which "is written."
      - (a) **Matthew 4:4, 7, 10 - (4)** But He answered and said, "It is written, 'Man shall not live on bread alone, but on every word that proceeds out of the mouth of God.'" **(7)** Jesus said to him, "On the other hand, it is written, 'You shall not put the Lord your God to the test.'" **(10)** Then Jesus said to him, "Go, Satan! For it is written, 'You shall worship the Lord your God, and serve Him only.'"
    - (2) Jesus stressed the "words concerning Himself."
      - (a) **Luke 24:27** - Then beginning with Moses and with all the prophets, He explained to them the things concerning Himself in all the Scriptures.
      - (b) **Luke 24:44** - Now He said to them, "These are My words which I spoke to you while I was still with you, that all things which are written about Me in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms must be fulfilled."

- (3) Jesus affirms that every “word” will remain.
  - (a) **Matthew 5:18** - For truly I say to you, until heaven and earth pass away, not the smallest letter or stroke shall pass from the Law until all is accomplished.
- (4) “Words” are included in a curse.
  - (a) **Revelation 22:19** - . . . and if anyone takes away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God will take away his part from the tree of life and from the holy city, which are written in this book.

2. Inspiration is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) History and theology
  - (1) **2 Timothy 3:16** - All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness;
  - (2) **Romans 15:4** - For **whatever** was written in earlier times was written for our instruction, so that through perseverance and the encouragement of the Scriptures we might have hope.
- b) Jesus quoted the Old Testament as literal history.
  - (1) Creation - **Mark 10:6**
  - (2) Noah and the Flood - **Matthew 24:37-38**
  - (3) Jonah and the Fish - **Matthew 12:39-41**

**Notes:**

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## Lesson 3: Inspiration - What the Bible Claims

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Read: 2 Timothy 3:15-17; 2 Peter 1:19-21

### I. What the Bible Says About Itself

### II. Old Testament Claims of Divine Inspiration

A. Claims that a prophet spoke for God and wrote God's words.

1. **Deuteronomy 4:2** - You shall not add to the word which I am commanding you, nor take away from it, that you may keep the commandments of the Lord your God which I command you.
2. **Deuteronomy 18:18-20** - I will raise up a prophet from among their countrymen like you, and I will put My words in his mouth, and he shall speak to them all that I command him. It shall come about that whoever will not listen to My words which he shall speak in My name, I Myself will require it of him. But the prophet who speaks a word presumptuously in My name which I have not commanded him to speak, or which he speaks in the name of other gods, that prophet shall die.
3. **Amos 3:8** - A lion has roared! Who will not fear? The Lord God has spoken! Who can but prophesy?

B. Claims that specific men spoke for God.

1. Moses:
  - a) **Leviticus 1:1** - Then the Lord called to Moses and spoke to him from the tent of meeting, saying . . . **Leviticus 11:1** - The Lord spoke again to Moses and to Aaron, saying to them, . . .
  - b) (**See also: Numbers 1:1; 2:1; 4:1; Deuteronomy 1:3; Exodus 20:1**)
2. Joshua:

**Joshua 24:26** - And Joshua wrote these words in the book of the law of God; and he took a large stone and set it up there under the oak that was by the sanctuary of the Lord.
3. David:

**2 Samuel 23:2** - The Spirit of the Lord spoke by me, And His word was on my tongue.
4. Jeremiah:

**Daniel 9:2** - . . . in the first year of his reign, I, Daniel, observed in the books the number of the years which was revealed as the word of the Lord to Jeremiah the prophet for the completion of the desolations of Jerusalem, namely, seventy years.
5. Job:

**Job 38:1** - Then the Lord answered Job out of the whirlwind and said, . . .

C. Some books make no *explicit* claim to inspiration.

1. Ruth
2. Esther
3. Song of Solomon
4. Lamentations
5. Ezra, Nehemiah, Chronicles

### III. New Testament Claims Regarding Old Testament Inspiration

A. New Testament affirms the inspiration of the Old Testament as a whole (**2 Tim. 3:16**):

1. **John 10:35** - If he called them gods, to whom the word of God came (and the **Scripture** cannot be broken),
2. **Mark 7:13** - thus invalidating the **word of God** by your tradition which you have handed down; and you do many things such as that.
3. **Romans 9:6** - But it is not as though the **word of God** has failed. For they are not all Israel who are descended from Israel;
4. (**See also: Hebrews 4:12; Luke 24:27; 24:44; Romans 3:2**)

B. New Testament view of the Old Testament:

1. Jesus quoted the Old Testament as authoritative Scripture:
  - a) **Matthew 19:4-5; Matthew 4:4, 7**
2. Paul quoted the Old Testament as authoritative:
  - a) **Eph. 6:1; Acts 13:16-41**
3. Old Testament events cited in New Testament:
  - a) **Luke 4:24-25; 17:27; Matt. 12:41**

### IV. New Testament Claims of Divine Inspiration

A. Jesus promised the inspiration of the Holy Spirit to the Apostles:

1. **John 14:26** - But the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in My name, **He will teach you all things**, and bring to your remembrance all that I said to you.

B. The Apostles were to teach with divine authority all that Christ taught:

1. **Matthew 28:19-20** - Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit, **teaching them to observe all that I commanded you**; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age.

C. Peter said that what Paul wrote was Scripture:

1. **2 Peter 3:16** - as also in all his letters, speaking in them of these things, in which are some things hard to understand, which the untaught and unstable distort, **as they do also the rest of the Scriptures**, to their own destruction.

D. Peter viewed the "scriptures" as inspired by God (**2 Peter 1:19-21**)

E. Paul claims that Luke was inspired:

1. **1 Timothy 5:18** - For the **Scripture** says, "You shall not muzzle the ox while he is threshing," and "*The laborer is worthy of his wages.*"
2. **Luke 10:7** - Stay in that house, eating and drinking what they give you; *for the laborer is worthy of his wages.* Do not keep moving from house to house.

F. Paul puts his own writing on par with Scripture:

1. **1 Timothy 4:11-13** - Prescribe and teach these things. Let no one look down on your youthfulness, but rather in speech, conduct, love, faith and purity, show yourself an example of those who believe. Until I come, give attention to the public reading of Scripture, to exhortation and teaching.

G. John claims divine inspiration and authority for Revelation:

1. **Revelation 22:18-19** - I testify to everyone who hears the words of the prophecy of this book: if anyone adds to them, God will add to him the plagues which are written in this book; and if anyone takes away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God will take away his part from the tree of life and from the holy city, which are written in this book.

H. All Paul's epistles lay claim to divine authority/inspiration:

1. **1 Corinthians 14:37** - If anyone thinks he is a prophet or spiritual, let him recognize that the things which I write to you are the Lord's commandment.
2. **Galatians 1:12** - For I neither received it from man, nor was I taught it, but I received it through a revelation of Jesus Christ.
3. **Ephesians 3:3** - that by revelation there was made known to me the mystery, as I wrote before in brief.
4. **Colossians 1:25** - Of this church I was made a minister according to the stewardship from God bestowed on me for your benefit, so that I might fully carry out the preaching of the word of God,
5. **1 Thessalonians 2:13** - For this reason we also constantly thank God that when you received the word of God which you heard from us, you accepted it not as the word of men, but for what it really is, the word of God, which also performs its work in you who believe.
6. **(See also: Romans 1:1-3; 16:26; 2 Corinthians 1:1-2; Philippians 3:17 Philippians 4:9)**

I. Paul expected his epistles to be read in the service (like Scripture):

1. **1 Thessalonians 5:27** - I adjure you by the Lord to have this letter read to all the brethren.
2. **(See also: Colossians 4:16; 2 Thess. 3:14; 2 Tim. 1:13; Titus 2:15; Philemon 8)**

J. Other claims to divine inspiration:

1. **Hebrews 2:3-4** - . . . how will we escape if we neglect so great a salvation? After it was at the first spoken through the Lord, it was confirmed to us by those who heard, God also testifying with them, both by signs and wonders and by various miracles and by gifts of the Holy Spirit according to His own will.
2. **Hebrews 13:7** - Remember those who led you, who spoke the word of God to you; and considering the result of their conduct, imitate their faith.
3. **2 Peter 3:2** - . . . that you should remember the words spoken beforehand by the holy prophets and the commandment of the Lord and Savior spoken by your apostles.
4. **Revelation 1:10-11** - I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, and I heard behind me a loud voice like the sound of a trumpet, saying, "Write in a book what you see, and send it to the seven churches: to Ephesus and to Smyrna and to Pergamum and to Thyatira and to Sardis and to Philadelphia and to Laodicea.



## V. New Testament Evidence for New Testament Inspiration

- A. New Testament writings were read in the early church:  
**Luke 4:16; 1 Timothy 4:13; Colossians 4:16**
- B. New Testament writings were circulated widely:  
**Colossians 4:16**
- C. New Testament was gathered into collections:  
**2 Peter 3:15-16**
- D. New Testament books are quoted as Scripture:  
**1 Timothy 5:18; Luke 10:7; 2 Peter 3:2-3; Jude 18**
- E. New Testament is quoted as Scripture by early church fathers.

## VI. Other Evidences of Divine Inspiration of Old and New Testaments

### A. Internal Evidence

- 1. The evidence of \_\_\_\_\_ authority.
- 2. The evidence of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Spirit.
- 3. The evidence from the \_\_\_\_\_ ability of the Bible:  
**Hebrews 4:12**
- 4. The evidence of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Bible.

### B. External Evidences

- 1. The evidence from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Bible.
- 2. The evidence from the \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ.
- 3. The evidence from fulfilled \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. The evidence from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Bible.
- 5. The evidence from the apparent \_\_\_\_\_ of the Bible.
- 6. The evidence from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the human authors.



## Lesson 4: Inerrancy and Preservation

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Read: Psalm 19; 119:89

### Inerrancy

#### I. Inerrancy as a Biblical Necessity

**Proposition #1: God has spoken**

**Proposition #2: God cannot lie or err**

**Conclusion: *Therefore, the Bible (what God has spoken) is without error.***

A. The Bible teaches that God **cannot lie**.

1. **Numbers 23:19** -God is not a man, that He should lie, Nor a son of man, that He should repent; Has He said, and will He not do it? Or has He spoken, and will He not make it good?
2. **1 Samuel 15:29** -Also the Glory of Israel will not lie or change His mind; for He is not a man that He should change His mind.
3. **Psalm 89:35** -Once I have sworn by My holiness; I will not lie to David.
4. **Titus 1:2** - in the hope of eternal life, which God, who cannot lie, promised long ages ago,
5. **Hebrews 6:17-18** -In the same way God, desiring even more to show to the heirs of the promise the unchangeableness of His purpose, interposed with an oath, so that by two unchangeable things in which it is impossible for God to lie, we who have taken refuge would have strong encouragement to take hold of the hope set before us.
6. **2 Timothy 2:13** -If we are faithless, He remains faithful, for He cannot deny Himself.

B. The Bible teaches that God's Word is **true truth**.

1. **John 17:17** - Sanctify them in the truth; Your word is truth.
2. **2 Samuel 7:28** - Now, O Lord God, You are God, and Your words are truth, and You have promised this good thing to Your servant.
3. **2 Samuel 22:31** - As for God, His way is blameless; The word of the Lord is tested; He is a shield to all who take refuge in Him.
4. **Psalm 12:6** - The words of the Lord are pure words; As silver tried in a furnace on the earth, refined seven times.
5. **Psalm 19:7** - The law of the Lord is perfect, restoring the soul; The testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.
6. **Psalm 18:30** - As for God, His way is blameless; The word of the Lord is tried; He is a shield to all who take refuge in Him.
7. **Psalm 119:151** - You are near, O Lord, And all Your commandments are truth.
8. **Psalm 119:142** - Your righteousness is an everlasting righteousness, And Your law is truth.
9. **Psalm 119:140** - Your word is very pure, Therefore Your servant loves it.
10. **1 Peter 1:22-23** -Since you have in obedience to the truth purified your souls for a sincere love of the brethren, fervently love one another from the heart, for you have been born again not of seed which is perishable but imperishable, that is, through the living and enduring word of God.
11. **Proverbs 30:5** -Every word of God is tested; He is a shield to those who take refuge in Him.

## II. Inerrancy as a Logical Necessity

## III. Inerrancy as a Historical Doctrine

A. **Augustine:** “I have learned to yield this respect and honor only to the canonical books of Scripture: of these alone do I most firmly believe that the authors were completely free from error. And if in these writings I am perplexed by anything which appears to me opposed to truth, I do not hesitate to suppose that either the manuscript is faulty, or the translator has not caught the meaning of what was said, or I myself have failed to understand it.”<sup>3</sup>

B. **Luther:** “The Scriptures have never erred. . . . The Scriptures cannot err. . . . It is certain that Scripture would not contradict itself; it only appears so to the senseless and obdurate hypocrites.”<sup>4</sup>

## IV. Objections to Inerrancy

A. **Objection #1: To err is human, the Bible was written by humans, therefore the Bible has errors.**

**Answer:**

B. **Objection #2: We only believe that the original autographs were inerrant. We cannot produce them or check our modern translations by the original, therefore we have no confidence that what we have today is inerrant.**

**Answer:**

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Erickson, Millard J., *Christian Theology* (Grand Rapids: Baker Book House), 226.

4 Ibid.

C. **Objection #3: We know we have certain errors in certain manuscripts that we possess today (John 8, Acts 16, textual variants), therefore the original contained errors.**

**Answer:**

D. **Objection #4: I believe that infallibility refers to the truth of Scripture statements, while inerrancy refers to its facts and history. There may be inaccuracies in the *facts and history*, but never in the truth of the statements.**

**Answer:**

## **Preservation**

### **V. Preservation as a Biblical Necessity**

A. The Bible teaches that God preserves His Word.

1. **Matthew 5:18** - For truly I say to you, until heaven and earth pass away, **not the smallest letter or stroke shall pass from the Law** until all is accomplished.
2. **Matthew 24:35** - Heaven and earth will pass away, **but My words will not pass away.**
3. **Luke 21:33** - Heaven and earth will pass away, **but My words will not pass away.**
4. **Psalms 119:89** - **Forever**, O Lord, **Your word is settled** in heaven.
5. **Isaiah 40:8** - The grass withers, the flower fades, But the **word of our God stands forever.**
6. **1 Peter 1:23-25** - . . . for you have been born again not of seed which is perishable but imperishable, that is, through the **living and enduring word of God**. For, "ALL FLESH IS LIKE GRASS, AND ALL ITS GLORY LIKE THE FLOWER OF GRASS. THE GRASS WITHERS, AND THE FLOWER FALLS OFF, BUT THE **WORD OF THE LORD ENDURES FOREVER.**" And this is the **word** which was preached to you.

### **VI. Preservation as a Logical Necessity**

## VII. Objections to Preservation

- A. **Objection #1: Man has a free will, and God cannot interfere with, or violate, that free will. Therefore man has the power and the opportunity to corrupt or alter His Word. The Bible therefore has not been transmitted or translated accurately.**

**Answer:**

- B. **Objection #2: The Bible has been corrupted.**

**Answer:**

## VIII. Bold Presuppositions

- A. We all begin with presuppositions.
- B. We can be open about our presuppositions.

## IX. Conclusion

**Notes:**

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## Lesson 5: One Bible, Two Covenants

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### I. The Arrangement of Our Bible

### II. The Appearance of Our Bible

A. Chapter divisions

B. Verse divisions

### III. The Language of the Bible

A. Hebrew

B. Aramaic

C. Greek

#### Notes:

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Books of the Old Testament English Bible		Books of the Old Testament Hebrew Bible			
<b>The Law (Pentateuch)</b> 5 Books	<b>Poetry</b> 5 Books		<b>The Law (Torah)</b>	<b>The Prophets (Nebhiim)</b>	<b>The Writings (Kethubhim)</b>
1. Genesis 2. Exodus 3. Leviticus 4. Numbers 5. Deuteronomy	1. Job 2. Psalms 3. Proverbs 4. Ecclesiastes 5. Song of Solomon		1. Genesis 2. Exodus 3. Leviticus 4. Numbers 5. Deuteronomy	A. Former Prophets  1. Joshua 2. Judges 3. Samuel 4. Kings  B. Latter Prophets  1. Isaiah 2. Jeremiah 3. Ezekiel 4. The Twelve	A. Poetical Books 1. Psalms 2. Proverbs 3. Job  B. Five Rolls (Megilloth) 1. Song of Songs 2. Ruth 3. Lamentations 4. Esther 5. Ecclesiastes  C. Historical Books 1. Daniel 2. Ezra-Nehemiah 3. Chronicles
<b>History</b> 12 Books	<b>Prophets</b> 17 Books				
1. Joshua 2. Judges 3. Ruth 4. 1 Samuel 5. 2 Samuel 6. 1 Kings 7. 2 Kings 8. 1 Chronicles 9. 2 Chronicles 10. Ezra 11. Nehemiah 12. Esther	A. Major Prophets 1. Isaiah 2. Jeremiah 3. Lamentations 4. Ezekiel 5. Daniel	B. Minor Prophets 1. Hosea 2. Joel 3. Amos 4. Obadiah 5. Jonah 6. Micah 7. Nahum 8. Habakkuk 9. Zephaniah 10. Haggai 11. Zechariah 12. Malachi			

## Books of the New Testament

History	Doctrine	Prophecy
<p>A. Gospels</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mathew</li> <li>2. Mark</li> <li>3. Luke</li> <li>4. John</li> </ol> <p>B. Church History</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acts</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Romans</li> <li>2. 1 Corinthians</li> <li>3. 2 Corinthians</li> <li>4. Galatians</li> <li>5. Ephesians</li> <li>6. Philippians</li> <li>7. Colossians</li> <li>8. 1 Thessalonians</li> <li>9. 2 Thessalonians</li> <li>10. 1 Timothy</li> <li>11. 2 Timothy</li> <li>12. Titus</li> <li>13. Philemon</li> <li>14. Hebrews</li> <li>15. James</li> <li>16. 1 Peter</li> <li>17. 2 Peter</li> <li>18. 1 John</li> <li>19. 2 John</li> <li>20. 3 John</li> <li>21. Jude</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Revelation</li> </ol>

## Lesson 6: The Bible's Beginning

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### I. Early Writing Materials

#### A. Early writings

#### B. Writing materials

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
**Exodus 31:18; 34:1, 28; Deuteronomy 10:1-5  
Deuteronomy 27:2-3**

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
**Jeremiah 32:14**

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
**Numbers 17:2-3; Ezekiel 37:16-17**

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
**Exodus 28:36**

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
**Job 8:11; Isaiah 18:2; 9:26  
2 John 12**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
a) **2 Timothy 4:13**

## II. The Form of Ancient Books

A. The \_\_\_\_\_

B. The \_\_\_\_\_

## III. The New Testament Texts

A. Two types of New Testament manuscripts:

1. Uncials
2. Minuscule
3. The look of uncials

B. Number of New Testament manuscripts

#### **IV. Three Major Manuscripts**

A. \_\_\_\_\_ Manuscript

B. \_\_\_\_\_ Manuscript

C. \_\_\_\_\_ Manuscript

D. Other important uncials

#### **V. Number of New Testament Manuscripts**

A. Number of manuscripts

B. Number of quotations

**VI. Dating of the New Testament Manuscripts**

**VII. Conclusion**

**Notes:**

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# Manuscript Evidence for Ancient Documents

Author	Date Written	Earliest Copy	Approximate Time Span between original & copy	Number of Copies	Accuracy of Copies
<b>Lucretius</b>	died 55 or 53 B.C.		1100 yrs	2	----
<b>Pliny</b>	61-113 A.D.	850 A.D.	750 yrs	7	----
<b>Plato</b>	427-347 B.C.	900 A.D.	1200 yrs	7	----
<b>Demosthenes</b>	4th Cent. B.C.	1100 A.D.	800 yrs	8	----
<b>Herodotus</b>	480-425 B.C.	900 A.D.	1300 yrs	8	----
<b>Suetonius</b>	75-160 A.D.	950 A.D.	800 yrs	8	----
<b>Thucydides</b>	460-400 B.C.	900 A.D.	1300 yrs	8	----
<b>Euripides</b>	480-406 B.C.	1100 A.D.	1300 yrs	9	----
<b>Aristophanes</b>	450-385 B.C.	900 A.D.	1200	10	----
<b>Caesar</b>	100-44 B.C.	900 A.D.	1000	10	----
<b>Livy</b>	59 BC-AD 17	----	???	20	----
<b>Tacitus</b>	circa 100 A.D.	1100 A.D.	1000 yrs	20	----
<b>Aristotle</b>	384-322 B.C.	1100 A.D.	1400	49	----
<b>Sophocles</b>	496-406 B.C.	1000 A.D.	1400 yrs	193	----
<b>Homer (Iliad)</b>	900 B.C.	400 B.C.	500 yrs	643	95%
<b>New Testament</b>	1st Cent. A.D. (50-100 A.D.)	2nd Cent. A.D. (c. 130 A.D. f.)	less than 100 years	5600	99.5%

## Lesson 7: The Writing of Many Books

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### I. The Writing of Books

### II. The Circulation of Books:

A. The church recognized apostolic authority and followed the apostles' doctrine:

**Acts 2:42** - They were continually devoting themselves to the apostles' teaching and to fellowship, to the breaking of bread and to prayer.

B. Letters and books were read by Christians in the public assembly:

1. **1 Timothy 4:13** - Until I come, give attention to the public reading of Scripture, to exhortation and teaching.
2. **1 Thessalonians 5:27** - I adjure you by the Lord to have this letter read to all the brethren.
3. **2 Thessalonians 3:14** - If anyone does not obey our instruction in this letter, take special note of that person and do not associate with him, so that he will be put to shame.
4. **2 Timothy 1:13** - Retain the standard of sound words which you have heard from me, in the faith and love which are in Christ Jesus.
5. **Titus 2:15** - These things speak and exhort and reprove with all authority. Let no one disregard you.

C. Letters and books by apostles were recognized as Scripture.

1. Paul claimed divine inspiration for his own writings:  
**1 Corinthians 14:37** - If anyone thinks he is a prophet or spiritual, let him recognize that the things which I write to you are the Lord's commandment.
2. Apostolic writings carried divine authority in the Church. (**Hebrews 2:3-4; 13:7**)  
**2 Peter 3:2** - that you should remember the words spoken beforehand by the holy prophets and the commandment of the Lord and Savior spoken by your apostles.
3. Peter recognized Paul's epistles as "Scripture."  
**2 Peter 3:15-16** - and regard the patience of our Lord as salvation; just as also our beloved brother Paul, according to the wisdom given him, wrote to you, as also **in all his letters**, speaking in them of these things, in which are some things hard to understand, which the untaught and unstable distort, as they do also the **rest of the Scriptures**, to their own destruction.



4. Letters and books were gathered into collections.  
**2 Peter 3:15-16** - Peter refers to Paul's "letters"
  
5. Letters and books were circulated as widely and as quickly as possible.  
**Colossians 4:16** - When this letter is read among you, have it also read in the church of the Laodiceans; and you, for your part read my letter that is coming from Laodicea.

D. How this looked in reality

### III. The Copying of Books

A. The need for copies

### IV. The Process of Copying

A. The \_\_\_\_\_ Period (**A.D. 100-500**)

B. The \_\_\_\_\_ Period (**A.D. 500-900**)

### V. The Reliability of the Copying Process

### VI. The Errors in the Copies

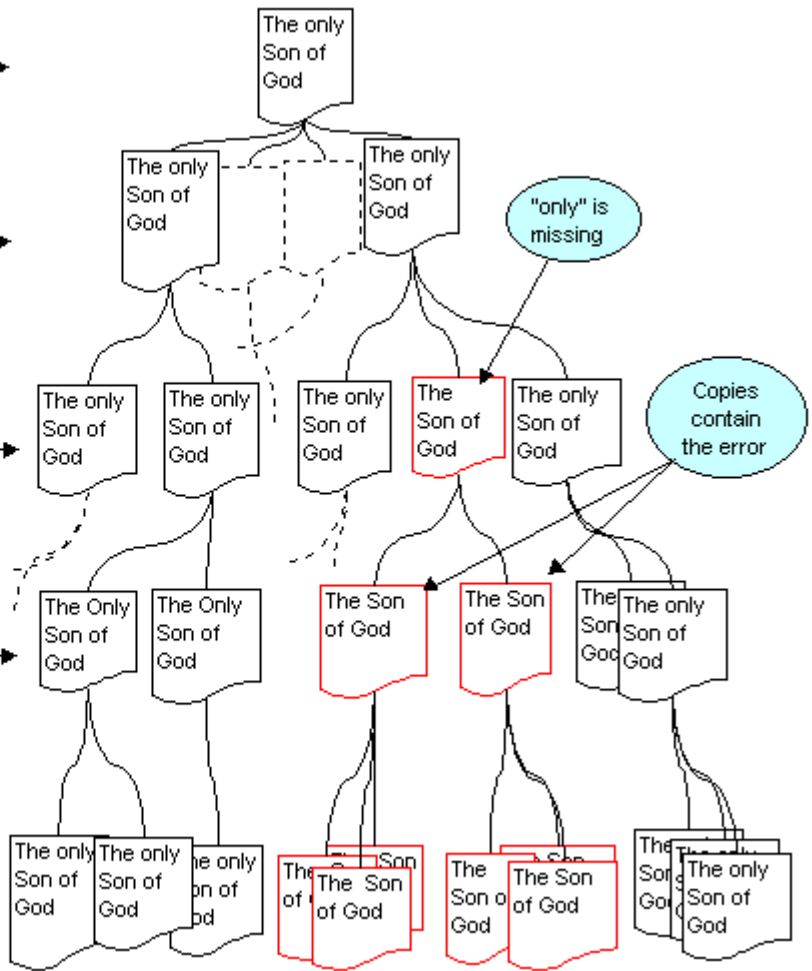
The Original Manuscript would be without error.

**2nd Century Documents**  
The next copies were probably 100% accurate, but could have had copy errors. These copies were distributed over the Mediterranean area.

**3rd Century Documents**  
The copies of these copies may or may not have had copy errors. Notice the "error" in red to the right. The word "only" is missing.

**4th Century Documents**  
The copies of errors would have the error copied down the line. Yet, other copies of the same era, from an earlier version, might not have that error in the same place.

**5th Century Documents**  
As manuscripts were copied, errors were copied also. Sometimes, new errors were introduced.



Notes:

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**M1**

2 1/4 cups all-purpose flour  
 1 tablespoon baking soda  
 1 tablespoon salt  
 1 cup butter  
 3/4 cup granulated sugar  
 3/4 cup packed brown sugar  
 1 tablespoon vanilla extract  
 2 eggs  
 2 cups Chocolate Chips

Heat oven to 375°. Mix flour, baking soda and salt in small bowl. Beat butter, granulated sugar, brown sugar and vanilla extract in large mixer bowl until creamy. Add eggs, beating well after each addition. Gradually beat in flour mixture. Stir in morsels and nuts. Drop by rounded tablespoon onto ungreased baking sheets. Bake for 9-11 minutes or until golden brown.

**M2**

2 1/4 c. all-purpose flour  
 1 t. baking soda  
 1 t. salt  
 1 c. (2 sticks) butter  
 3/4 c. granulated sugar  
 3/4 c. brown sugar  
 1 t. vanilla extract  
 2 eggs  
 2 c. Chocolate Chips

Heat to 375°. Mix flour, baking soda and salt in small bowl. Beat butter, granulated sugar, brown sugar and vanilla extract in large mixer bowl until creamy. Add eggs, beating well after each addition. Gradually beat in flour mixture. Stir in morsels. Drop by rounded tablespoon onto ungreased baking sheets. Bake for 9-11 minutes

**M3**

2 1/4 cups all-purpose flour  
 1 tablespoon baking soda  
 1 tablespoon salt  
 1 cup butter  
 3/4 cup granulated sugar  
 3/4 cup packed brown sugar  
 1 tablespoon vanilla extract  
 2 eggs  
 2 cups Chocolate Chips

Heat oven to 375°. Mix flour, baking soda and salt in small bowl. Beat butter, granulated sugar, brown sugar and vanilla extract in large mixer bowl until creamy. Add eggs, beating well after each addition. Gradually beat in flour mixture. Stir in morsels and nuts. Drop by rounded tablespoon onto ungreased baking sheets. Bake for 9-11 minutes or until golden brown.

**M4**

2 1/4 cups all-purpose flour  
 1 teaspoon baking soda  
 1 teaspoon salt  
 1 cup butter  
 3/4 cup granulated sugar  
 3/4 cup packed brown sugar  
 1 teaspoon vanilla extract  
 2 eggs  
 2 cups Chocolate Chips

Heat oven to 375°. Mix flour, baking soda and salt in small bowl. Beat butter, granulated sugar, brown sugar and vanilla extract in large mixer bowl until creamy. Add eggs, beating well after each addition. Gradually beat in flour mixture. Stir in morsels. Drop by rounded tablespoon onto ungreased baking sheets. Bake for 9-11 minutes or until golden brown.

**M5**

2 1/4 cups all-purpose flour  
 1 spoon baking soda  
 1 spoon salt  
 1 cup (2 sticks) butter  
 3/4 cup granulated sugar  
 3/4 cup packed brown sugar  
 1 spoon vanilla extract  
 2 eggs  
 2 cups (12-oz. pkg.) Chocolate Chips

Heat oven to 375°. Mix flour, baking soda and salt in small bowl. Beat butter, granulated sugar, brown sugar and vanilla extract in large mixer bowl until creamy. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Gradually beat in flour mixture. Stir in morsels and nuts. Drop by rounded tablespoon onto ungreased baking sheets. Bake for 9-11 minutes or until golden brown.

**M6**

2 1/4 cups all-purpose flour  
 1 teaspoon baking soda  
 1 teaspoon salt  
 1 cup (2 sticks) butter, softened  
 3/4 cup granulated sugar  
 3/4 cup packed brown sugar  
 1 teaspoon vanilla extract  
 2 large eggs  
 2 cups (12-oz. pkg.) Chocolate Chips

Heat oven to 375° F. Mix flour, baking soda and salt in small bowl. Beat butter, granulated sugar, brown sugar and vanilla extract in large mixer bowl until creamy. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Gradually beat in flour mixture. Stir in Chocolate Chips. Drop by rounded tablespoon onto ungreased baking sheets. Bake for 9-11 minutes or until golden brown.

## Lesson 9: Typos and Types

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### I. The Existence of Errors

### II. The Entrance of Errors is \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. The Types of Errors (2 Groups):

A. \_\_\_\_\_ - arising from the imperfection of some human faculty

1. Errors of the \_\_\_\_\_:

a) wrong division of words

b) Homeoteleuton [hoh-mee-oh-**tel**-yuh-ton]

c) Haplography [hap-log-ruh-fee]

d) Dittography

e) Transpositions

2. Errors of the \_\_\_\_\_

3. Errors of \_\_\_\_\_

4. Errors of \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Errors in \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ changes

2. \_\_\_\_\_ reading changes

3. \_\_\_\_\_ changes

4. \_\_\_\_\_ changes

**Colossians 1:2 cf Ephesians 1:2**

**Colossians 1:14 cf Ephesians 1:7**

5. \_\_\_\_\_ order changes

**IV. Conclusion**

**Notes:**

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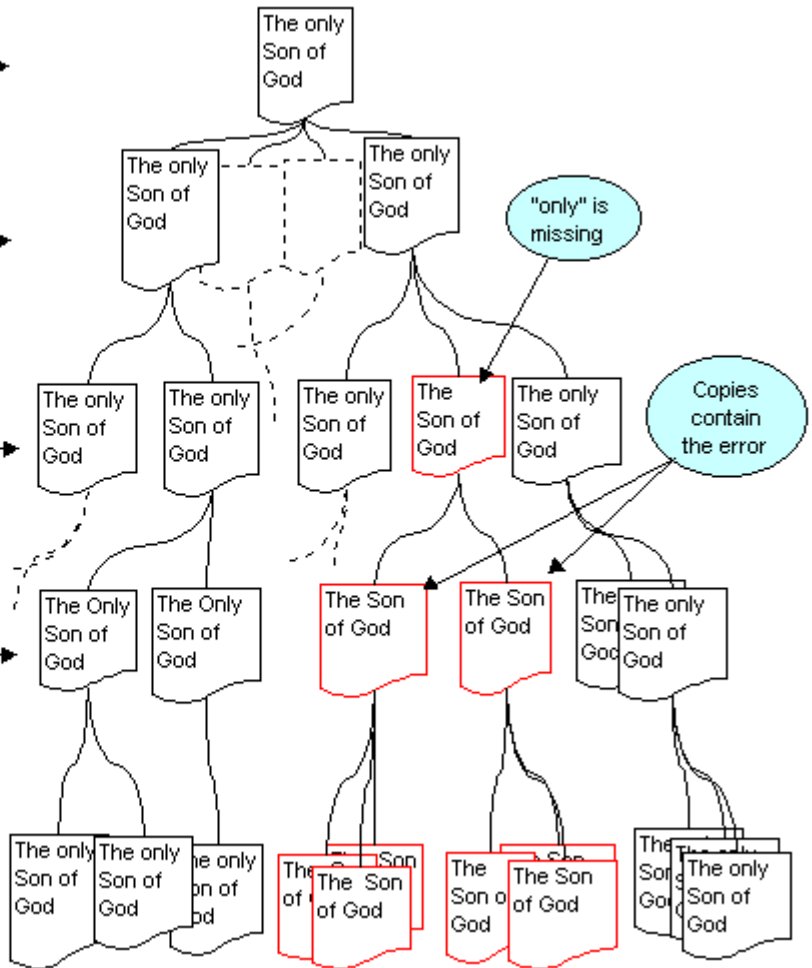
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**5th Century Documents**  
As manuscripts were copied, errors were copied also. Sometimes, new errors were introduced.





## Lesson 10: Qumran Caves and the Old Testament

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### I. Objections to New Testament Reliability

A. **Objection #1:** The New Testament was *subject* to changes by men with political, theological, religious, patriarchal agendas.

**Answers:**

B. **Objection #2:** The Bible has been translated and retranslated hundreds of times. With those translations come mistakes and errors.

**Answers:**

C. **Objection #3:** We don't have the original manuscript; therefore we cannot know for certain what was originally written.

**Answers:**

**D. Objection #4: Tens of thousands of errors exist in our copies; therefore we have no idea what was really written, and the texts are too corrupted to be reliable.**

**Answers:**

1. **Objection #5: God's revelation (Bible) is like a game of telephone, and we all know how unreliable oral communication is and can be.**

**Answers:**

## **II. The Reliability of the Old Testament**

A. A different situation

B. Why **OT** manuscripts did not survive:

1. The materials were very destructible and fragile
2. Scribes took great care in destroying manuscripts!
3. The Jewish people were ravaged for centuries

### **III. OT Textual Certainty Prior to the Discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls**

### **IV. The Discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls**

### **V. The Contents of the Dead Sea Scrolls**

### **VI. The Implications of the Dead Sea Scrolls**

### **VII. A Word of Warning**

**Notes:**

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## Lesson 11: Defining and Defending the Canon

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### I. Defining “Canon”

A. Greek: *kanon* -  
Hebrew: *kaneh* -

B. Came to be used in a figurative sense in early church:  
**Galatians 6:16** - And those who will walk by this rule, peace and mercy be upon them, and upon the Israel of God.

C. Definition: *the list of the writings acknowledged by the Church as documents of the divine revelation.*

### II. The Need to Determine the Canon

A. \_\_\_\_\_ concerns

B. \_\_\_\_\_ concerns

C. \_\_\_\_\_ concerns

D. Other considerations

### III. Why Did Universal Recognition Take So Long?

A. Geographical diversity of \_\_\_\_\_

B. Geographical diversity of \_\_\_\_\_

C. Diversity of \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. General Considerations

A. Authority is not \_\_\_\_\_ upon books by naming them as \_\_\_\_\_

B. The church did not \_\_\_\_\_ upon which books would be in the Bible

C. The absence of a book from a list is not \_\_\_\_\_ that the compiler of the list did not view the book as \_\_\_\_\_

### V. Canonicity in the Early Church: Did the Early Church Recognize NT Revelation?

Within the 1<sup>st</sup> century, there is evidence that:

A. Christians were careful to only give authority to that which they **knew** was authentic:

1. **2 Thessalonians 2:2** - that you not be quickly shaken from your composure or be disturbed either by a spirit or a message or a letter as if from us, to the effect that the day of the Lord has come.
2. **2 Thessalonians 3:17** - I, Paul, write this greeting with my own hand, and this is a distinguishing mark in every letter; this is the way I write.

B. Churches gave attention to the public reading of Scripture in their services:

1. **1 Thessalonians 5:27** - I adjure you by the Lord to have this letter read to all the brethren.
2. **Colossians 4:16** - When this letter is read among you, have it also read in the church of the Laodiceans; and you, for your part read my letter that is coming from Laodicea.

C. Apostolic books were collected and circulated.

1. **Revelation 1:11** - Write in a book what you see, and send it to the seven churches: to Ephesus and to Smyrna and to Pergamum and to Thyatira and to Sardis and to Philadelphia and to Laodicea.
2. **James 1:1** - To the twelve tribes who are dispersed abroad: Greetings.
3. **1 Peter 1:1** - To those who reside as aliens, scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bithynia, who are chosen.

D. Peter possessed, or at least knew of, a collection of Paul's letters and regarded them as Scripture.

1. **2 Peter 3:15-16** - just as also our beloved brother Paul, according to the wisdom given him, wrote to you, as also in all his letters, speaking in them of these things, in which are some things hard to understand, which the untaught and unstable distort, as they do also the rest of the Scriptures, to their own destruction.

E. Thus, books were **verified, read, copied, circulated, and collected** even in apostolic times. Even before the end of the New Testament, Christians discerned which books were "authoritative."

## VI. Canonicity After the Apostles: Did the Early Church Fathers Recognize a Canon?

### VII. Criteria for Canonicity:

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Authentic \_\_\_\_\_

2. Authentic \_\_\_\_\_

C. \_\_\_\_\_

D. \_\_\_\_\_

E. \_\_\_\_\_

### **VIII. Questions and Objections**

**A. Objection #1: The determination of NT books depends upon the decision of a council of men 300 years after the apostles lived.**

**Answer:**

**B. Objection #2: Obviously some early church fathers from different locations questioned the legitimacy of certain books (including Hebrews, 2 John, 3 John, 2 Peter, James, Jude and Revelation). Some church fathers did not quote from some of the NT books. Doesn't this show that some books should not belong in our Bible?**

**Answer:**

**C. Objection: But there was no agreement on a canon for over 300 years after the Apostles.**

**Answer:**

**IX. Conclusion: Timeline of Recognizing NT Books**

- A. **(35-100 AD)** All 27 books of the New Testament were written and copied, and began to be distributed among the churches before the close of the first century.
- B. **(100-200 AD)** In the last half of the second century, the New Testament books were widely recognized as Scripture, as were those of the Old Testament.
- C. **(200-300 AD)** During the third century, the New Testament books were collected into a single catalog of “recognized books” and separated from other types of Christian literature.
- D. **(300-400 AD)** By the dawn of the fourth century, the New Testament canon was fully settled and acknowledged.

**X. Conclusion**

**Notes:**

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## Lesson 12: A Closed Canon?

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### I. The Nature of Disputed Books

A. Books were classified into three groups:

1. Homologoumena
2. Pseudepigrapha
3. Antilegomena

B. The nature of the Antilegomena

### II. The Number of Disputed Books<sup>5</sup>

A. Hebrews

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<sup>5</sup>

See Geisler and Nix, *From God to Us*, 117-120.

B. James

C. 2 Peter

D. 2 and 3 John

E. Jude

F. Revelation

### **III. Objections**

**A. Objection #1: There were serious doubts about many of the New Testament books which should cause us to doubt their legitimacy.**

**Answer:**

**B. Objection #2: If all the books weren't accepted by all Christians from the beginning, we should doubt them as well.**

**Answer:**

**C. Objection #3: Your defense of the canon of Scripture is circular reasoning. When asked why something is in the canon, you say, "Because it is inspired." When asked how you know if it is inspired, you say, "Because it is in the canon." That is circular reasoning.**

**Answer:**

#### IV. Is The Canon Still Open?

##### A. Arguments in favor of a closed canon:

1. Nothing today could meet the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ knew that the writing of Scripture was coming to an \_\_\_\_\_.
3. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ for additional \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The New Testament instructs us to test all \_\_\_\_\_ by what has already been delivered.
5. The early church did not allow for \_\_\_\_\_ revelation.

##### B. False Views of Revelation:

1. Modern-day prophets
2. Voice of God
3. Additional revelations

##### C. Implications of the “open canon”

## V. Concluding Consideration

### Notes:

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## **Lesson 13: Septuagint, Apocrypha, Pseudepigrapha and Other Big Words**

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### **I. The Septuagint (LXX)**

A. The origins of the Septuagint

B. When was it finished?

C. The Septuagint's significance

### **II. The Apocrypha**

A. What is the Apocrypha?

B. The books of the Apocrypha

1. The First Book of Esdras (also known as Third Esdras)
2. The Second Book of Esdras (also known as Fourth Esdras)
3. Tobit
4. Judith
5. The Additions to the Book of Esther
6. The Wisdom of Solomon
7. Ecclesiasticus, or the Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach
8. Baruch
9. The Letter of Jeremiah
  - a) This letter is sometimes incorporated as the last chapter of Baruch. When this is done, the number of books is fourteen instead of fifteen.
10. The Prayer of Azariah and the Song of the Three Young Men
11. Susanna
12. Bel and the Dragon
13. The Prayer of Manasseh
14. The First Book of Maccabees
15. The Second Book of Maccabees

C. The history of the Apocrypha

D. Why do we reject the Apocrypha?

1. Neither Jesus nor any New Testament writer ever quoted from the Apocrypha.
2. Josephus and the Talmud are quite clear that the books of the Apocrypha form no part of the Old Testament.
3. The community who copied out the Dead Sea Scrolls never referred to these books with the phrases, "It is written," or "God says," and therefore clearly did not accept them as part of the Old Testament Scriptures.

4. Philo, the Jewish philosopher writing from Alexandria in AD 40, quotes from, or refers to, all but five Old Testament books, but the Apocrypha is never mentioned or quoted.
5. None of the books of the Apocrypha ever claims inspiration or a divine origin.
6. Some parts of the Apocrypha contain historical errors and even contradict the teaching of the Old Testament.
7. Nothing is added to our knowledge of Messianic truth by the Apocrypha.
8. In **AD 170** Melito, the leader of the church at Sardis, traveled to Jerusalem to assure himself of the exact limit of the Jewish Scriptures. He came back to Sardis with the exception of Esther.

### III. The Pseudepigrapha

A. What are the Pseudepigrapha?

**2 Thessalonians 2:1-2; 1 Corinthians 16:21; Galatians 6:11;  
Colossians 4:18; 2 Thessalonians 3:17; Philemon 19**

B. The Nag Hammadi Library

C. The Nag Hammadi Library was a collection of a Gnostic sect

D. Examples of Pseudepigraphal books:



1. Gospel of Thomas
2. Gospel of Philip
3. The Gospel of Mary
4. The Apocryphon of James

E. Why do we reject the Pseudepigrapha?

1. They do not meet the criteria for \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They contain false \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. They have never enjoyed even moderately widespread \_\_\_\_\_ by the people of God.

#### IV. Questions and Objections

A. **Objection #1: Archaeologists have recently discovered “lost books of the Bible” which show us that we don’t have accurate information in our Bibles about Jesus and His teachings.**

**Answers:**

#### V. How Do I Respond to These Writings?

## Pseudepigraphal Writings

### Gospels

1. The Gospel of Thomas
2. The Gospel of Ebionites
3. The Gospel of Peter
4. Protevangelium of James
5. The Gospel of the Egyptians
6. Arabic Gospel of Childhood
7. The Gospel of Nicodemus
8. The Gospel of Joseph the Carpenter
9. The History of Joseph the Carpenter
10. The Passing of Mary
11. The Gospel of Nativity of Mary
12. The Gospel of Pseudo-Matthew
13. The Gospel of the Twelve
14. The Gospel of Barnabas
15. The Gospel of Bartholomew
16. The Gospel of Hebrews
17. The Gospel of Marcion
18. The Gospel of Andrew
19. The Gospel of Mathias
20. The Gospel of Peter
21. The Gospel of Philip

### Acts

1. The Acts of Peter
2. The Acts of John
3. The Acts of Andrew
4. The Acts of Thomas
5. The Acts of Paul
6. The Acts of Mattias
7. The Acts of Philip
8. The Acts of Thaddaeus

### Epistles

1. The Letter Attributed to Our Lord
2. The Lost Epistle to the Corinthians
3. The (6) Letters of Paul to Seneca
4. The Epistle of Paul to the Laodiceans

### Apocalypses

1. The Apocalypses of Peter
  2. The Apocalypses of Paul
  3. The Apocalypses of Thomas
  4. The Apocalypses of Stephen
  5. Second Apocalypses of James
  6. The Apocalypses of Messos
  7. The Apocalypses of Dositheos
- The last three were found at Nag Hammadi

### Other Works

1. Secret Book of John
2. Traditions of Matthew
3. Dialogue of the Savior<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>

For a description of these different writings, see Geisler and Nix, 114-117 or the pamphlet titled *The Gospels: "Lost" and Found* by Timothy Paul Jones, published by Rose Publishing.



## Lesson 14: The Vulgar Bible and the Big Picture

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### Introduction

#### I. The Post Apostolic Era - From Paul to Jerome (90 AD - 405 AD) Greek to Latin

A. Age of the Apostles

B. After the Apostles

C. Jerome

D. Later revisions

## E. The significance of the Vulgate

## II. The Pre-Reformation Era - From Jerome to Tyndale (405 - 1525 AD) Latin to English

### A. Incomplete attempts to translate to English

#### 1. Notable attempts:

- a) **676 AD** Caedmon
- b) **709 AD** Aldhelm
- c) **735 AD** Bede
- d) **871-901** Alfred The Great, King of Wessex
- e) **900's** Aelfric
- f) From **676-1200**, select people translated only parts of the Bible

### B. Successful English translations: three significant men

1. John Wycliffe - The Morning Star of the Reformation (**1324-1384**)<sup>7</sup>
  - a) Reformation tendencies

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<sup>7</sup>

Edwards, 277-280.

b) Decision to translate the Bible into English

(1)

(2)

(3)

c) **Completed his English translation from Latin Vulgate in \_\_\_\_\_**

d) Notes concerning Wycliffe's translation

e) Influence of Wycliffe on the Reformation

f) Response of the church

2. Desiderius Erasmus

3. **Historical Note**

4. William Tyndale - Father of the English Bible

a) Early influences

b) Translation efforts

c) Opposition to Tyndale

d) Tyndale's Old Testament

e) Tyndale's demise

f) Notes on Tyndale's Bible

g) Example of Tyndale's Bible:

*“Though I speake with the tonges of men and angels, and yet had no love, I were even as soundynge brasse: and as a tynklynge Cynball. And though I could prophesy, and vnderstode all secretes, and all knowledge: yee, if I had all faith so that I coulde move mountains oute of there places, and yet had no love, I were nothyng. And though I bestowed all my goddes to fede the poore, and though I gave my body even that I burned, and yet have no love, it profeteth me nothyng.*

*Love suffreth longe, and is corteous. Love envieth nott. Love doth nott frowardly, swelleth not, dealeth not dishonestly, seketh nott her awne, is not provoked to ange, thynketh not evyll reioyseth not in iniquitie: but reioyseth in the trueth, suffreth all thyng, beleveth all thynges hopeth all thynges, endureth in all thynges. Though that prophesyng fayle, other tonges shall cease, or knowledge vanysse away: yet love falleth never away.*

*For oure knowledge is vnparfet, and oure prophesyng is vnperfet: but when that which is parfet is come: then that which is vnparfet shall be done away. When I was a chylde, I spake as a chylde, I vnderstode as a child, I ymmagened as a chylde: but as sone as I was a man I put away all childesshnes. Nowe we se in a glasse even in a darke speakynge: but then shall we se face to face. Nowe I knowe vnperfectly: but then shall I knowe even as I am known. Nowe abideth faith, hope, and love, even these thre: but the chefe of these is love.*  
**(1 Corinthians 13)<sup>8</sup>**

### III. The Post-Reformation Era - From Tyndale to You (1525-Present)

<sup>8</sup> As provided by Edwards, 284-285.



## English Translations

A. Coverdale's Bible (**1536**)

B. Matthew's Bible

C. Matthew's and Coverdale's

D. The Great Bible of 1539

E. The Geneva Bible

1. Providence of Geneva Bible
2. Publishing of Geneva Bible
3. Strengths of Geneva Bible
4. Notable features
5. The influence of the Geneva Bible
6. Geneva Bible firsts
7. Interesting trivia

F. The Bishop's Bible (**1568**)

G. The Rheims-Douai Bible (**1582**)

H. The King James Version (**AV 1611**)

1. Historical context

2. Process of translation

### 3. Attacks on the KJV

#### a) KJV: Good and Bad

**Matthew 27:44** translates “revile” as “cast the same in his teeth.”

**Romans 5:22, 3, 11** the same word appears as “rejoice”, “glory”, and “joy”

### 4. Trivia

### 5. Printers' Errors:

6. KJV revisions: KJV you hold today looks much different than the 1611 printed version

*“1. Though I speake with the tongues of men & of Angels, and haue not charity, I am become as a sounding brasse or a tinkling cymbal. 2. And though I haue the gift of prophesie, and vnderstandall mysteries and all knowledge: and though I haue all faith, so that I could remooue mountains, and haue no charitie, I am nothing. 3. And though I bestowe all my goods to feede the poore, and though I giue my body to bee burned, and haue not charitie, it profiteth me nothing. 4. Charitie suffereth long, and is kinde: charitie enduiethnot: charitie vaunteth not it selfe, is not puffed vp, 5. Doest not behaue it selfe vnseemly, seeketh not herowne, is not easily prouoked, thinketh no euill, 6. Reioyceth not in iniquitie, but reioyceth in the trueth: 7. Beareth all things, beleeueth all things, hopeth allthings, endureeth all things. 8. Charitie neuer faileth: but whether there be prophesies, they shall faile; whether there bee tongues, they shall cease; whether there bee knowledge, it shall vanish away. 9. For we know in part, and we prophesie in part. 10. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away. 11. When I was a childe, I spake as a childe, I vnderstood as a childe, I thought as a childe; but when I became a man, I put away childish things. 12 For now we see through a glasse, darkely: but then faceto face: now I know in part, but then shall I know euen as also I am knowen. 13. And now abideth faith, hope, charitie, these three, butthe greatest of these is charitie.”<sup>9</sup>*

I. Since the KJV of 1611

1. Discovery of thousands of NT Greek Texts

**Codex Alexandrius (400 AD)**

**Codex Sinaiticus (350 AD)**

**Codex Vaticanus (4<sup>th</sup> century)**

2. Greater understanding of both ancient Greek and Hebrew vocabulary and grammar

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<sup>9</sup> Edwards, 291-292.

## Lesson 15: Modern Translations

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### Introduction:

#### I. Translations, Revisions, and Paraphrases<sup>10</sup>

A. Translation -

B. Revision -

C. Paraphrase -

#### II. Two Types of Translation

A. Difficulty of translation

B. Difficulty of “literal” renderings

C. Two types of equivalency

\_\_\_\_\_ Equivalency:

\_\_\_\_\_ Equivalency:

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<sup>10</sup>

Definitions taken from Edwards, 295.

D. Scripture Example:

1. **KJV**

**Luke 9:44** - "Let these sayings sink down into your ears: for the Son of man shall be delivered into the hands of men."

2. **NASB**

**Luke 9:44** - "Let these words sink into your ears; for the Son of Man is going to be delivered into the hands of men."

3. **NIV**

**Luke 9:44** - "Listen carefully to what I am about to tell you: The Son of Man is going to be betrayed into the hands of men."

E. Inability to stick to one approach

**Example:** a literal word for word translation

**Genesis 33:14** - "As for me, let me lead my gentleness to the foot of the business which is to my face and to the foot of the children that I shall come to my lord to Seir."

**NASB: Genesis 33:14**, "Please let my lord pass on before his servant, and I will proceed at my leisure, according to the pace of the cattle that are before me and according to the pace of the children, until I come to my lord at Seir."

### III. Different Translations - A Review

#### A. King James Version

1. Positives:

2. Negatives:

Contains errors of translation

**Mark 6:20** - For Herod feared John, knowing that he was a just man and an holy, and **observed him**; and when he heard him, he did many things, and heard him gladly.

NASB: “**kept him safe**”

NIV: “**protected him**”

NKJV: “**protected him**”

**1 Thessalonians 5:22** - Abstain from all **appearance of evil**.

NASB: “**form of evil**”

NIV: “**kind of evil**”

NKJV: “**form of evil**”

Contains misleading translations

**Acts 17:19, 22** uses “Areopagus” and “Mars Hill”

**Matthew 25:46** uses “everlasting” and “eternal” for the same Greek word

Uses “Jeremiah” (**Matthew 27:9**), “Jeremias” (**Matthew 16:14**), “Jeremy” (**Matthew 2:14**)

## B. **New King James** 1982 Revision of AV

1. Positives:

2. Negatives:

## C. **New International Version** (1978)



1. Positives:

2. Negatives:

3. Warning: **Today's New International Version** (TNIV) uses "gender inclusive language"

#### **D. New American Standard Bible**

1. Positives:

2. Negatives:

3. Overall:

#### **IV. The Role of Paraphrases**

A. Some paraphrases available

The Living Bible

J.B. Phillips

The Amplified Bible

The Message

The Good News Bible

The Word on the Street

B. Positives:

C. Negatives:

**V. How Do I Choose?**

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

**VI. Questions?**