

How we got our Bible



What was His Crime

- The year is 1428 the mortal remains of a former rector were being exhumed
- High Sheriff of Lestershire, an executioner, and important men of the church looked on as they dug up his bones
- He was thought too evil to hang. A stake was placed in the ground and the executioner attached the dead man's remains (died in 1384) with iron chains to the stake
- They cursed his remains and the bishop damned him to hell
- They burned his remains and tossed his remains in the River Swift



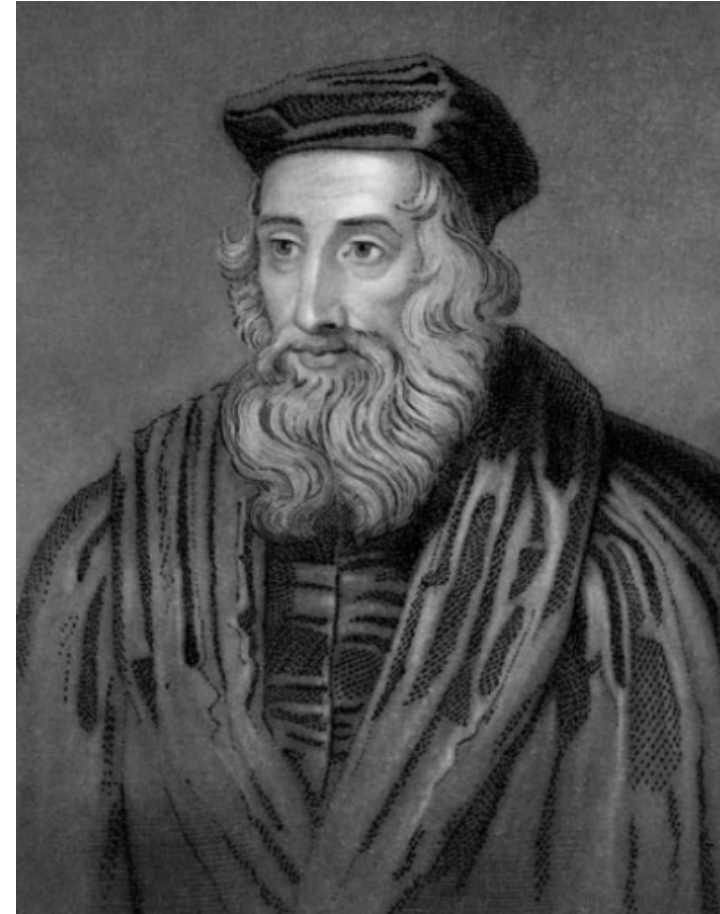
What Was His Crime

- This man was considered public enemy number 1 to the church.
- The church great council had 200 propositions against him. Since the birth of Christ, there was no more dangerous heretic identified
- The Pope had authorized this sentence against this man
- They enacted various laws prohibiting people to do what he had done or to read his work. Many of his followers would also be burned at the stake.
- So who was this man and what was his Crime?



What was His Crime

- His name Was John Wycliffe
- His Crime was that he placed the Bible into the Language of the People (English Language)
- He and his followers had translated the First Complete English Bible by hand. Now the common man, not just the select few who could read Latin, had access to the Bible
- Welcome to the Story of How we got our Bible. For those of us who read an English Bible, this is your History



From the Torah Scrolls to the English Bibles

- The Bible Old Testament was written mostly in Hebrew and the New Testament in Greek
- Hebrew was written from Right to Left and consists of 22 consonants with no vowels
- Vowels are not added until Masoretic (6th to 10th) century added them as Dots and Dashes
- The Masoretic were Jewish Scribes who were largely responsible for the preservation and production of the Masoretic Text. Their work would be the basis of our Old Testament that we

- 500 Year Old Parchment Scroll



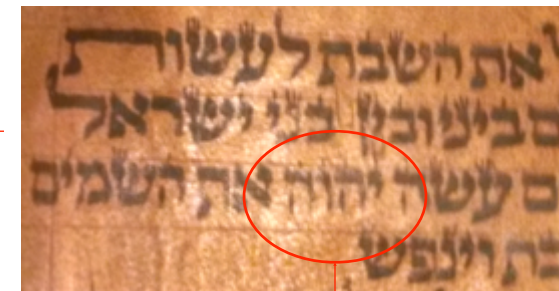
Hebrew Bible is called the Tanakh

- It consists of 3 main parts and consists of 24 books. It counts one book each for Samuel, Kings, Ezra-Nehemiah, and the 12 minor prophets.
- The 3 main parts of the Tanakh
 - Torah (Law) also known as the Pentateuch first 5 books of Moses
 - Neviim (Prophets) consist of the former and latter Prophets
 - Ketuvim (The Writings) is the Poetic books like Psalms and Proverbs
- The Hebrew Bible matches the Protestant Old Testament and does not have the Apocrypha books

Tanakh (Jewish Bible) (24 books) ^[1] Books in bold are part of the <i>Ketuvim</i>	Protestant Old Testament (39 books)	Catholic Old Testament (46 books)	Eastern Orthodox Old Testament (51 books)	Original language
Pentateuch or the Five Books of Moses				
Torah				
Bereishit	Genesis	Genesis	Genesis	Hebrew
Shemot	Exodus	Exodus	Exodus	Hebrew
Vayikra	Leviticus	Leviticus	Leviticus	Hebrew
Bamidbar	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers	Hebrew
Devarim	Deuteronomy	Deuteronomy	Deuteronomy	Hebrew
Historical books				
Nevi'im (Prophets)				
Yehoshua	Joshua	Joshua (Josue)	Joshua (Iesous)	Hebrew
Shofetim	Judges	Judges	Judges	Hebrew
Rut (Ruth)^[2]	Ruth	Ruth	Ruth	Hebrew
Shmuel	1 Samuel	1 Samuel (1 Kings) ^[2R]	1 Samuel (1 Kingdoms) ^[2R]	Hebrew
	2 Samuel	2 Samuel (2 Kings) ^[2R]	2 Samuel (2 Kingdoms) ^[2R]	Hebrew
Melakhim	1 Kings	1 Kings (3 Kings) ^[2R]	1 Kings (3 Kingdoms) ^[2R]	Hebrew
	2 Kings	2 Kings (4 Kings) ^[2R]	2 Kings (4 Kingdoms) ^[2R]	Hebrew
Divrei Hayamim (Chronicles)^[2R]	1 Chronicles	1 Chronicles (3 Paralipomenon)	1 Chronicles (1 Paralipomenon)	Hebrew
	2 Chronicles	2 Chronicles (2 Paralipomenon)	2 Chronicles (2 Paralipomenon)	Hebrew
Ezra-Nehemiah^[2R]	Ezra	Ezra (1 Esdras)	Ezra (2 Esdras) ^[2R] ^[2R]	Hebrew and Aramaic
	Nehemiah	Nehemiah (2 Esdras)	Nehemiah (2 Esdras) ^[2R] ^[2R]	Hebrew
Esther^[2R]		Tobit (Tobias)	Tobit (Tobias)	Aramaic (and Hebrew?)
		Judith	Judith	Hebrew
	Esther	Esther ^[2R]	Esther ^[2R]	Hebrew
Ketuvim (Writings)		1 Maccabees (1 Machabees) ^[2R]	1 Maccabees	Hebrew
		2 Maccabees (2 Machabees) ^[2R]	2 Maccabees	Greek
			3 Maccabees	Greek
			4 Maccabees ^[2R]	Greek
Wisdom books				
Iyov (Job)^[2R]	Job	Job	Job	Hebrew
Tehillim (Psalms)^[2R]	Psalms	Psalms	Psalms ^[2R]	Hebrew
			Prayer of Manasseh	Greek
Mishlei (Proverbs)^[2R]	Proverbs	Proverbs	Proverbs	Hebrew
Qoheleth (Ecclesiastes)^[2R]	Ecclesiastes	Ecclesiastes	Ecclesiastes	Hebrew
Shir Hashirim (Song of Songs)^[2R]	Song of Solomon	Song of Songs (Canticle of Canticles)	Song of Songs (Alma Aismaton) ^[2R]	Hebrew
		Wisdom	Wisdom	Greek
		Sirach (Ecclesiasticus)	Sirach	Hebrew
Major prophets				
Nevi'im (Latter Prophets)				
Yeshayahu	Isaiah	Isaiah (Isaias)	Isaiah	Hebrew
Yirmeyahu	Jeremiah	Jeremiah (Jeremias)	Jeremiah	Hebrew and Aramaic
Eikhah (Lamentations)^[2R]	Lamentations	Lamentations	Lamentations	Hebrew
		Baruch with Letter of Jeremiah as the 6th Chapter ^[2R]	Baruch ^[2R]	Hebrew ^[2R]
			Letter of Jeremiah as standalone book ^[2R]	Greek (majority view) ^[2R]
Yekhezkel	Ezekiel	Ezekiel (Ezechiel)	Ezekiel	Hebrew
Daniel^[2R]	Daniel	Daniel ^[2R]	Daniel ^[2R]	Hebrew and Aramaic
Twelve Minor Prophets				
The Twelve or Trei Asor	Hosea	Hosea (Osee)	Hosea	Hebrew
	Joel	Joel	Joel	Hebrew
	Amos	Amos	Amos	Hebrew
	Obadiah	Obadiah (Abdias)	Obadiah	Hebrew
	Jonah	Jonah (Jonas)	Jonah	Hebrew
	Micah	Micah (Micheas)	Micah	Hebrew
	Nahum	Nahum	Nahum	Hebrew
	Habakkuk	Habakkuk (Habacuc)	Habakkuk	Hebrew
	Zephaniah	Zephaniah (Sophonias)	Zephaniah	Hebrew

- They could only use clean animal skins, both to write on, and even to bind manuscripts.
- Each column of writing could have no less than forty-eight, and no more than sixty lines.
- The ink must be black, and of a special recipe.
- They must verbalize each word aloud while they were writing.
- They must wipe the pen and wash their entire bodies before writing the word “YHWH,” every time they wrote it.
- There must be a review within thirty days, and if as many as three pages required corrections, the entire manuscript had to be redone.
- The letters, words, and paragraphs had to be counted, and the document became invalid if two letters touched each other. The middle paragraph, word and letter must correspond to those of the original document.
- The documents could be stored only in sacred places (synagogues, etc.).
- As no document containing God’s Word could be destroyed, they were stored, or buried, in a genizah – a Hebrew term meaning “hiding place.” These were usually kept in a synagogue or sometimes in a Jewish cemetery.

350 year old Scroll

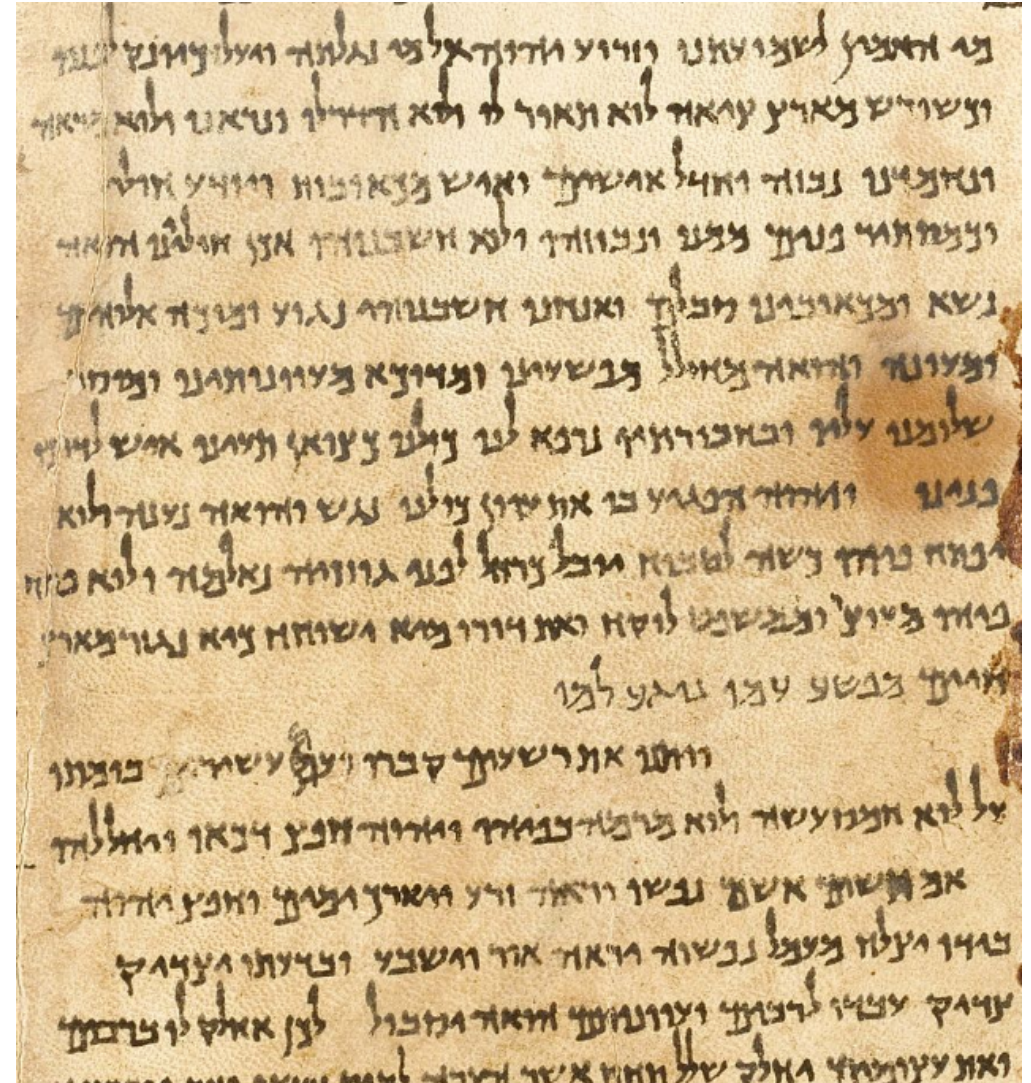


God’s Name YHWH

Dead Sea Scrolls

- The Dead Sea Scrolls are a collection of some 981 different manuscripts discovered between 1946/1947, 1956, and a recent discovery in Feb of 2017 in 12 caves
- Most of the texts are written in Hebrew with some in Aramaic (in different regional dialects, including Nabataean), and a few in Greek.
- Most texts are written on parchment, some on papyrus, and one on copper.
- The consensus is that the Qumran Caves Scrolls date from the last three centuries BC and the first century AD
- Every book of our Old Testament had portions found except Esther
- One of the seven Scrolls that were first recovered by Bedouin shepherds in 1947 was the entire Book of Isaiah which was over 1000 years older than what we had
- Key Finding: There is no evidence from Qumran to justify a major reassessment of the traditional views of the origin of biblical writings. The Jewish Scribes did an amazing job of preserving the Bible

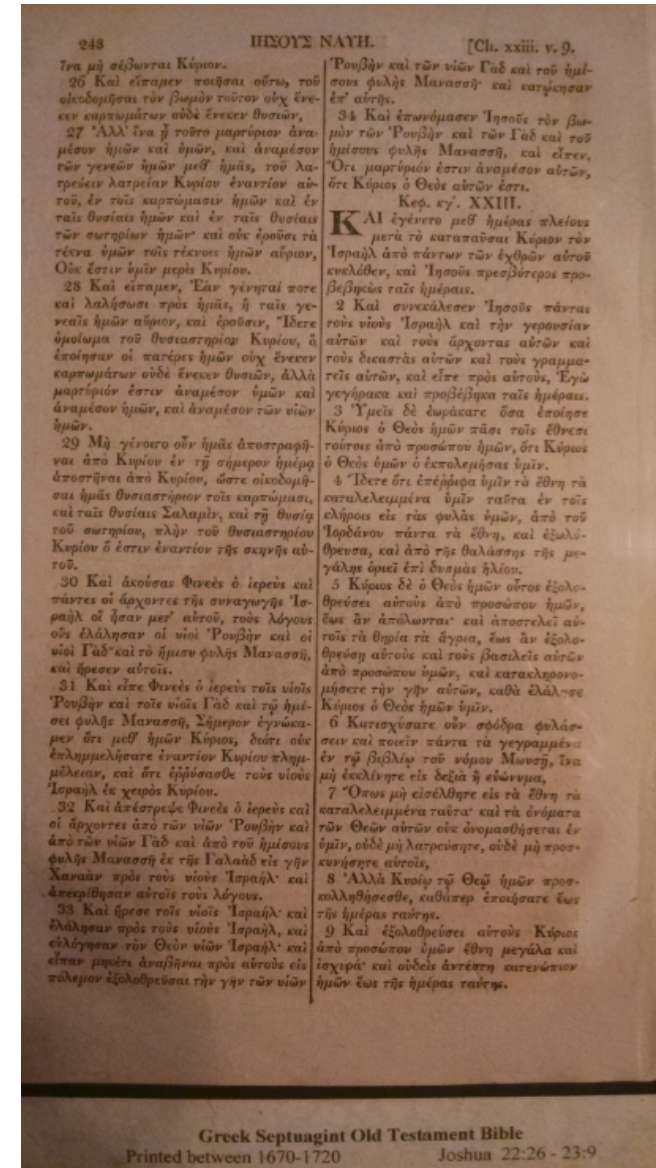
- Isaiah Dead Sea Scroll Chapter 53



The Bible into Greek

First Major Translations

- In 586 BC Nebuchadnezzar's troops had destroyed Jerusalem and the Temple
- The Jews were displaced
- Alexander the Great (356-323 BC) conquered much of the world and the Greek Language spread into those areas
- In the 3rd century BC, Egypt had a large Jewish population
- The Jews started to lose their Native Language. Jewish Scholars began the translation of the Bible into Greek. According to tradition, seventy scribes worked on the translation; thus it became known as the Septuagint after the Greek word for seventy.
- Apocrypha books became part of this Bible

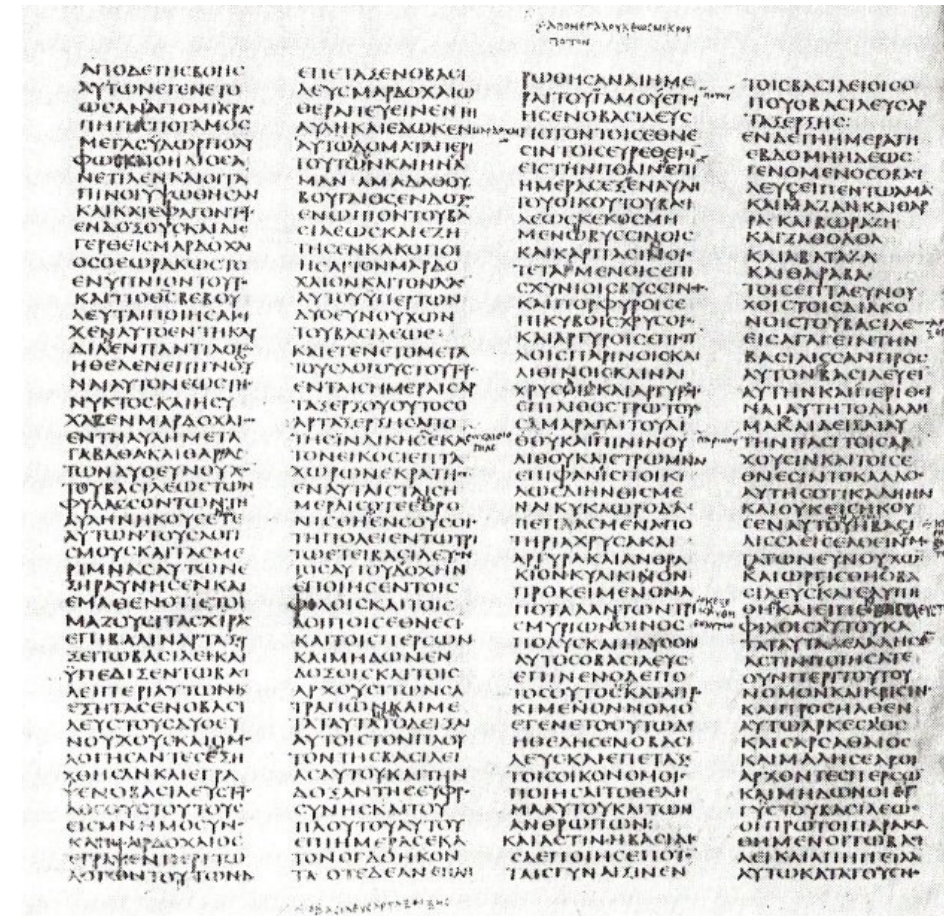


Greek Translation
Septuagint on
Joshua 22
(1670-1720 BC)

The Bible into Greek

Codex Sinaiticus from Ester (330-360 AD)

- The original form of the books making up the New Testament was Greek
- The New Testament has been preserved in more manuscripts than any other ancient work, having over 5,800 complete or fragmented Greek manuscripts
- We have partial fragments that date to around 125 AD (Ryland Papyrus P52) from the book of John. That may be less than 50 years after book of John was written
- Two early Greek Bibles that date to the 4th Century are the Codex (Book) Vaticanus and the Codex Sinaiticus which have the New and Old Testament



The Bible into Latin Vulgate

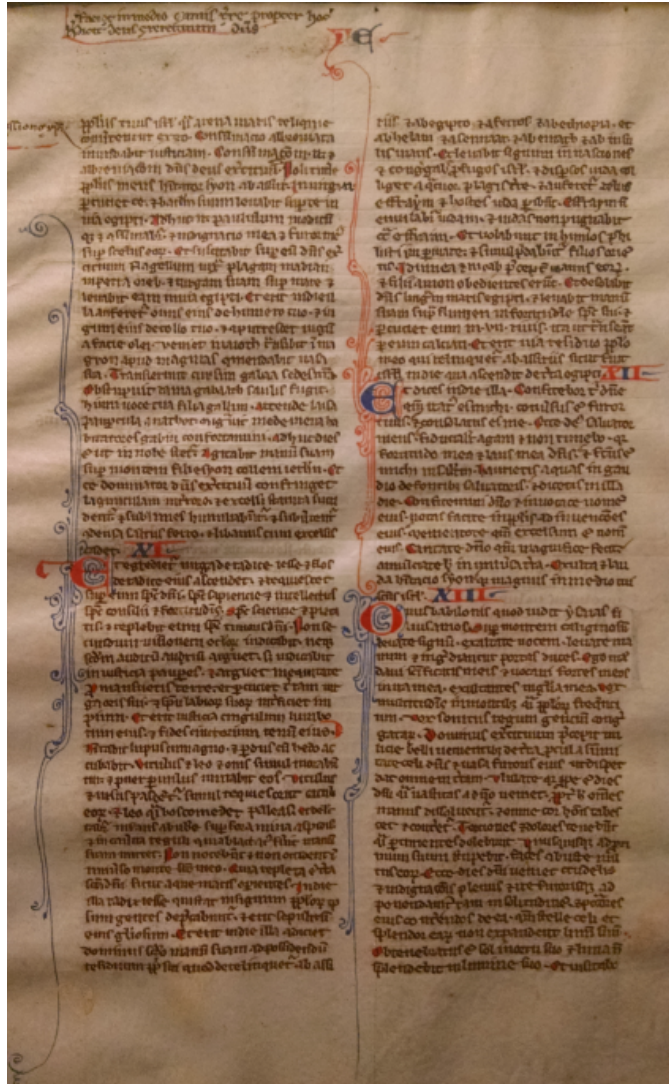
Picture of Jerome writing the Bible from 1576 Bible

- Rome became the Major Power and their Language was Latin
- In 382 AD, The Bishop Damacus of Rome (Pope) commissioned one of the brightest scholars of that day: Jerome. He corrected an existing Latin New Testament and then completed the Old Testament in 405.
- Jerome would include the Apocrypha books with a distinction. They included prologues he described those books not translated from the Hebrew Bible as Apocrypha
- Jerome's opinion - the Apocryphal books were church books to be read for edification, distinguished from the fully inspired canonical books used to establish doctrine.
- For over a thousand years, the Latin Bible would be the main Bible in Europe

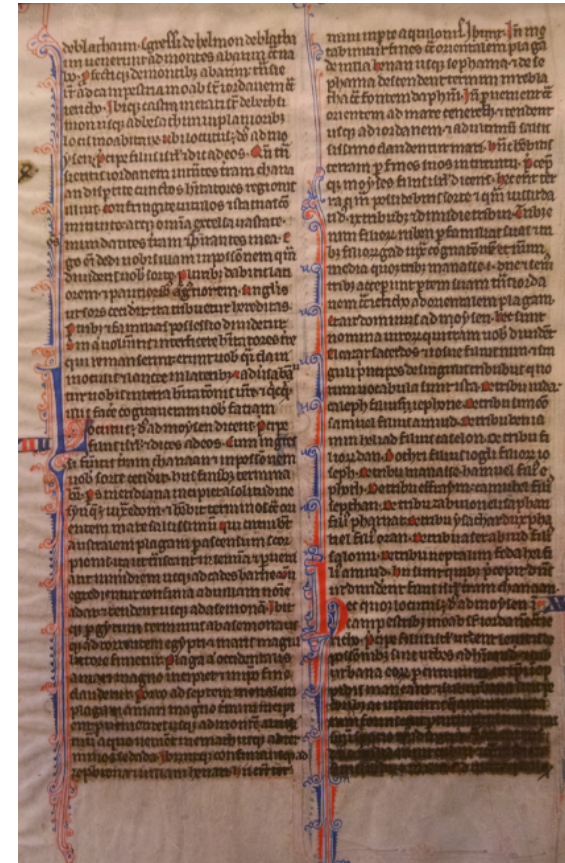


13th Century Latin Vulgates (Common Speech of the People)

- Isaiah 10-13 Manuscript written on Vellum from Paris in Latin



- Small Leaf from France



Latin Vulgates

- Larger 16th and smaller 17th Century Latin Vulgate

- Matthew 4 from a 1576 Latin Vulgate



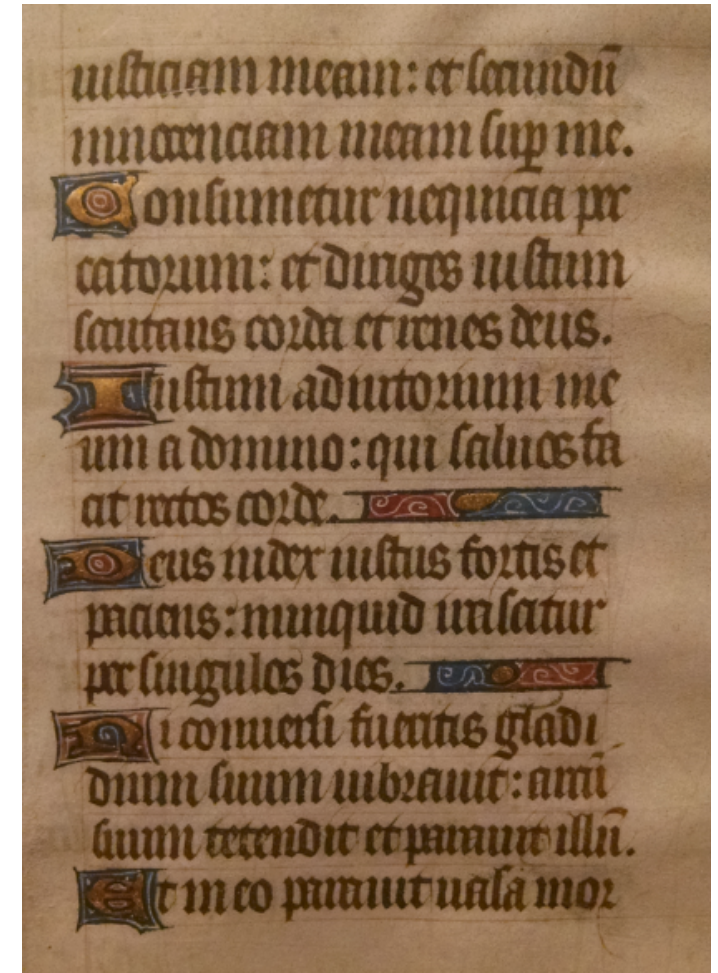
17 gione vmbrae mortis, lux orta est eis. Exinde cepit Iesus praedicare, & dicere: Poenitentiam agite: appropinquabit enim regnum caelorum. Amen

Poenitentiam agite (Do Penitence)

Latin Vulgate had become the not so common speech for only few people

1460 Vellum Book Hours Psalm 7

- With the fall of the Roman Empire, Latin became a lesser used language. The Latin Bible was still the main Bible in Europe, yet few could read it or had access to it.
- If you were wealthy you may have access to parts of the book of Psalms from the Book Of Hours
- When any reformers tried to put the Bible into the language of the people, they were labeled as Heretic and Burned. John Wycliffe, Lorrads, John Hus, William Tyndale
- In 1453 Moslems took over Constantinople and Christians left with their Greek Bibles
- In 1456 Johann Gutenberg printed his first Latin Bible



The Need for the Reformation

- The Church in the 1400s and 1500s had become corrupt
- At one point, there were 3 Popes at one time
- Popes and Cardinals often lived more like kings than spiritual leaders.
- Religion had become External rather than of the heart
- Veneration of Relics, Indulgences (Martin Luther objected to Tetzel granting indulgences for money)
- Even the Latin Vulgate had issues. In Matthew 4:17, From that time on Jesus began to preach, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven has come near." In my 16th Century Latin Bible they use the word for Repent as Penitence (Poenitentiam agite). The Greek word metanoete is better translated in Latin as "resipiscite" (Erasmus) – a translation that favors the connotation of changing one's internal state of mind
- Indulgences were being sold to raise money for the church (St Peters at Rome)
- In the Catholic Church, an indulgence is a way to reduce the amount of punishment one has to undergo for sins. It may reduce the temporal punishment after death, in the state or process of purification called Purgatory. Purgatory is an intermediate state after death in which some destined for heaven must undergo purification. The Catholic Church teaches that the fate of those in purgatory can be affected by the actions of the living. (2 Maccabees 12:42-46) Info from Wikipedia

First Published Greek New Testament

- Desiderius Erasmus born in Rotterdam on Oct 28, 1466 and died on July 12, 1536. He was a Renaissance humanist, Catholic priest, and Theologian
- He was critical of the abuses within the Catholic Church and called for reform, but he kept his distance from Luther and recognized the pope
- In 1516 he published the first Greek New Testament along with a Latin translation and a revised 2nd edition in 1519
- He used 6 Greek manuscripts all dating to 1000 and later
- His 2nd edition was used by Luther and his third edition by Tyndale
- His printed Greek New Testament editions would become known as the Textus Receptus which would be used for the



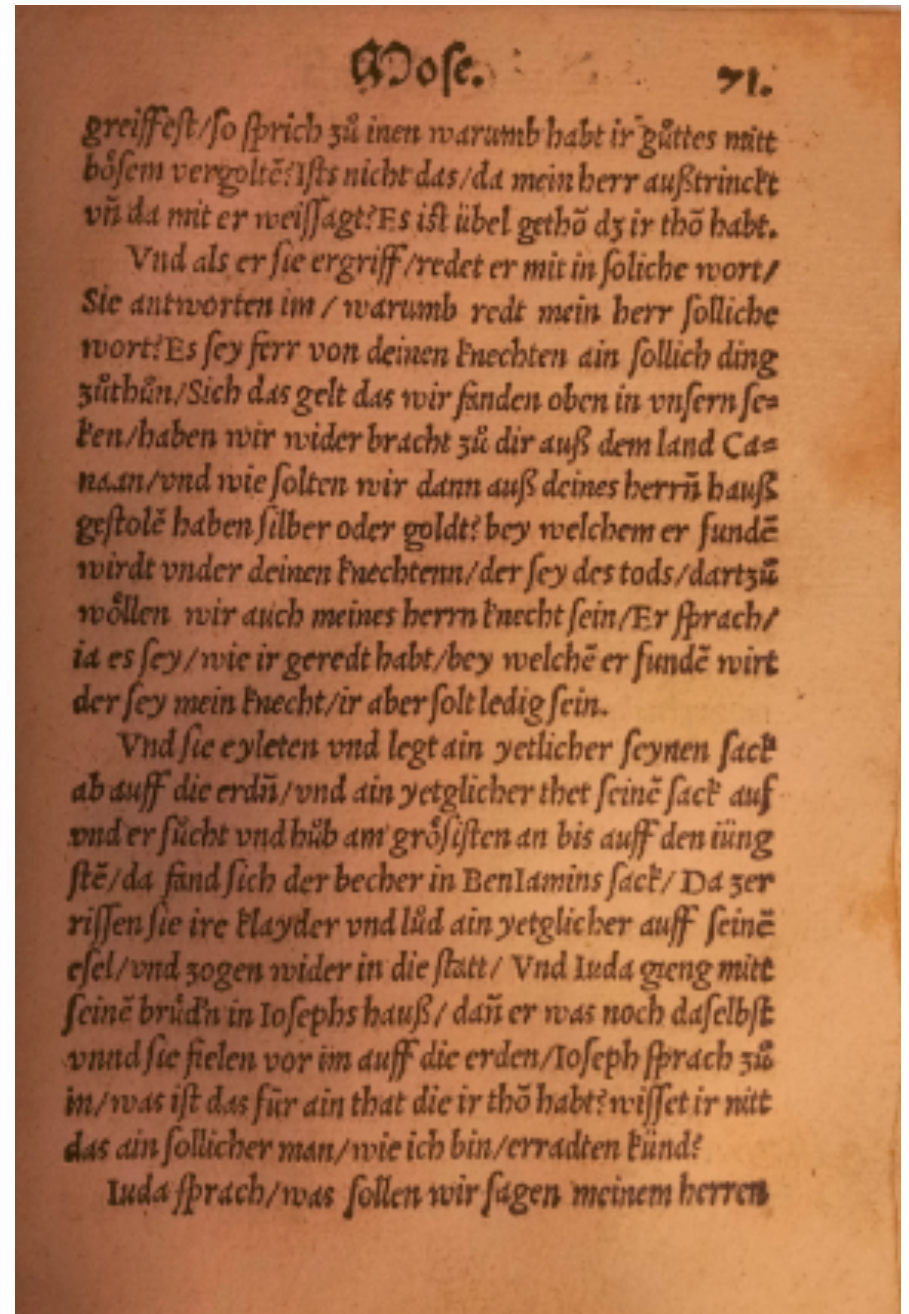
1517 Luther's 95 Thesis is nailed on the Church at Wittenberg Germany - considered to be the beginning of the Reformation

- Luther started as a Monk. As he studied books like Romans and Galatians he came to view terms such as penitence and righteousness different than the Catholic Church. He saw justification by faith alone through God's Grace alone. That Salvation is a gift of God's grace, attainable only through faith in Jesus. Not by Works
- Luther began by criticizing the sale of indulgences by insisting that the Pope had no authority over purgatory.
- 5 Solas (Latin Alone) of the Protestant Reformation: Sola Scriptura (Scripture alone), Sola Fide (Faith Alone), Sola Gratia (Grace Alone), Solus Christus (Christ Alone), and Soli Deo Gloria (Glory to God Alone)
- German Bible Translated by Luther New Testament in 1522, The Pentateuch in 1523,

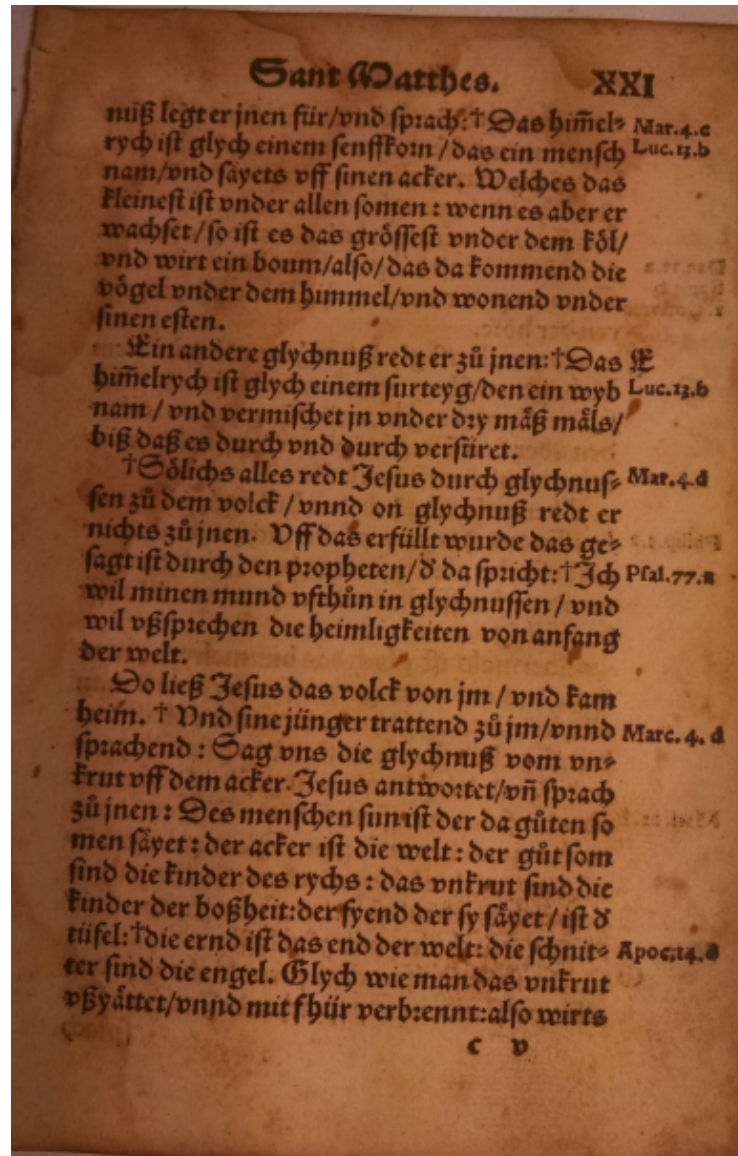
- 1557 Luther Bible Leaf Gen 43 Joseph and his Brothers



Luther's 1523 Pentateuch



Luther's 1529 New Testament Leaf from the only one that exists



How we got our English Bibles

- We talked Earlier about John Wycliffe who had translated the bible by hand from the Latin Vulgate
- Wycliffe born 1320 in Yorkshire England
- He was an English scholastic philosopher theologian, Biblical translator, reformer, and seminary professor at Oxford. He became known as the Morning Star of the Reformation.
- Wycliffe attacked the privileged status of the clergy, which was central to their powerful role in England. He then attacked the luxury and pomp of local parishes and their ceremonies
- Wycliffe had come to regard the scriptures as the only reliable guide to the truth about God, and maintained that all Christians should rely on the Bible rather than on the teachings of popes and clerics. He said that there was no scriptural justification for the papacy.
- He believed that the common man should have access to the Bible in his language
- In 1382 with the help from Nicholas Purvey and others he would complete his Bible

John Wycliffe



- His followers called the Lollards (mutterers) would go on to copy these early Bibles and be willing to die for it.
- In December of 1384 he suffered a stroke and died
- Czech reformer Jan Hus (Goose) was executed in 1415. His last words “You are going to burn a goose but in a century you will have a swan which you can neither roast nor boil”. That Swan was Luther
- Your goose is cooked was first coined from the martyrdom of the Christian reformer John Hus
- Jan Hus’ writings would influence Luther

William Tyndale

- William Tyndale was born in England in 1494, probably near Bristol.
- He enrolled at Oxford 1506 and received his BA in 1512 and his masters in 1515.
- He became a gifted linguist skilled in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, English, French, and German
- He would also go to Cambridge and the White Horse Inn Society. This was a society of men, many of whom would be burned at the stake for promoting the English Bible and the Protestant Reformation.
- In 1519, Coventry 7 Christians (Lollards) were burned at the stake for Heresy because they recited the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments in English
- Tyndale worked for a wealthy family - Sir John Walsh as a tutor for his children
- [John Foxe](#) describes an argument with a "learned" but "blasphemous" clergyman which occurred after the harsh meeting with Bell and other church leaders, and near the end of Tyndale's time at Little Sodbury. The clergyman asserted to Tyndale, "We had better be without God's laws than the Pope's." Tyndale responded: "I defy the Pope, and all his laws; and if God spares my life, ere many years, I will cause the boy that driveth the plow to know more of the Scriptures than thou dost!"
- In 1523, he arrived in London to seek permission to translate the Bible into English but he was refused
- He realized he could not translate the Bible in England so in May 1524, he went to Germany - never to return to his homeland again.
- He began translating the New Testament at this time, possibly in Wittenberg, completing it in 1525, with assistance from Observant friar William Roy.
- In 1525, publication of the work by Peter Quentell in Cologne was interrupted by the impact of anti-Lutheranism. Tyndale barely escaped. Tyndale had the book of Matthew printed and others 3000 new Testaments were in the works. Today only one fragment of Matthew remains - located in the British Museum.
- They escaped and went to Worms Germany. They reprinted the New Testament between 1525/1526 but was smaller (Octavo) in size. The printer was Peter Schoeffer.
- The Bibles were smuggled into England concealed in bags of flour and bales of cloth
- Of the Thousands that were printed, only 3 of these New Testament survived.



William Tyndale

- King Henry 8 opposed Tyndale's Bibles and church officials bought copies to burn publicly
- At the time of Tyndale's death more than 50,000 copies of Tyndale's Bibles had been sold in England
- How did a poor man like Tyndale get money to print these Bibles?
- One of the men who hated Tyndale's Bibles was the Bishop Of London.
- He would buy up these Bibles at a good price so he could burn them
- Thus a friend Of Tyndale's, William Pakingham, a merchant, struck a deal with the Bishop of London
- He would acquire Tyndale's Bibles for him to buy (Reference Pakingham story)
- He then told Tyndale about this so Tyndale provided Pakingham with Bibles
- Pakingham had the thanks, the bishop had the Bibles, and Tyndale had the money
- In 1534 he completely revised his New Testament text in which over 80% of would be used for the King James Bible.
- Tyndale would also start working on the Old Testament, the first 14 books of the Old testament
- In 1528 Tyndale Published The Obedience of the Christian man
- Anne Boleyn had a copy and Henry the eight supposedly read it
- Anne Boleyn also had a copy of Tyndale's Bible

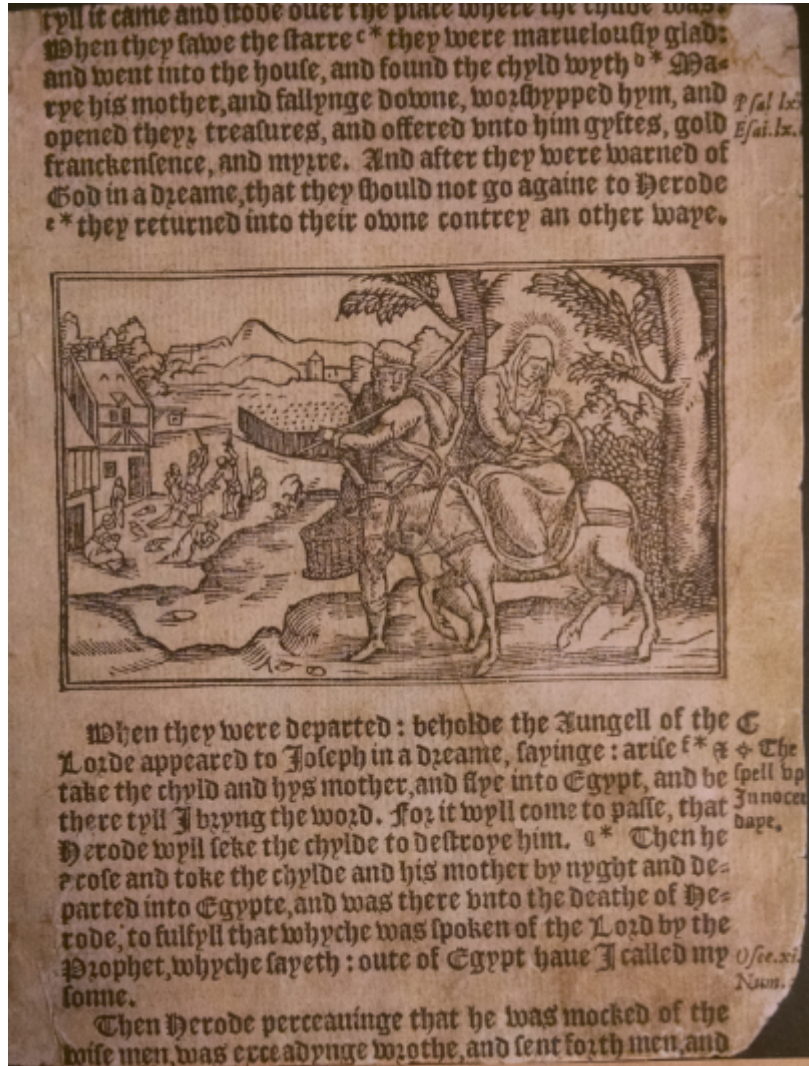
William Tyndale

- While living in Antwerp Belgium, Henry Phillips befriended Tyndale and would later betray him.
- He lead Tyndale into a trap - they arrested him in 1535, and placed him into a dungeon
- On October 6, 1536 William was tied to a stake, strangled, and burned
- John Foxe's Book Of Martyrs states his last words "Lord, open the King of England's Eyes"
- One estimate suggests that the New Testament in the King James Version is 83% Tyndale's

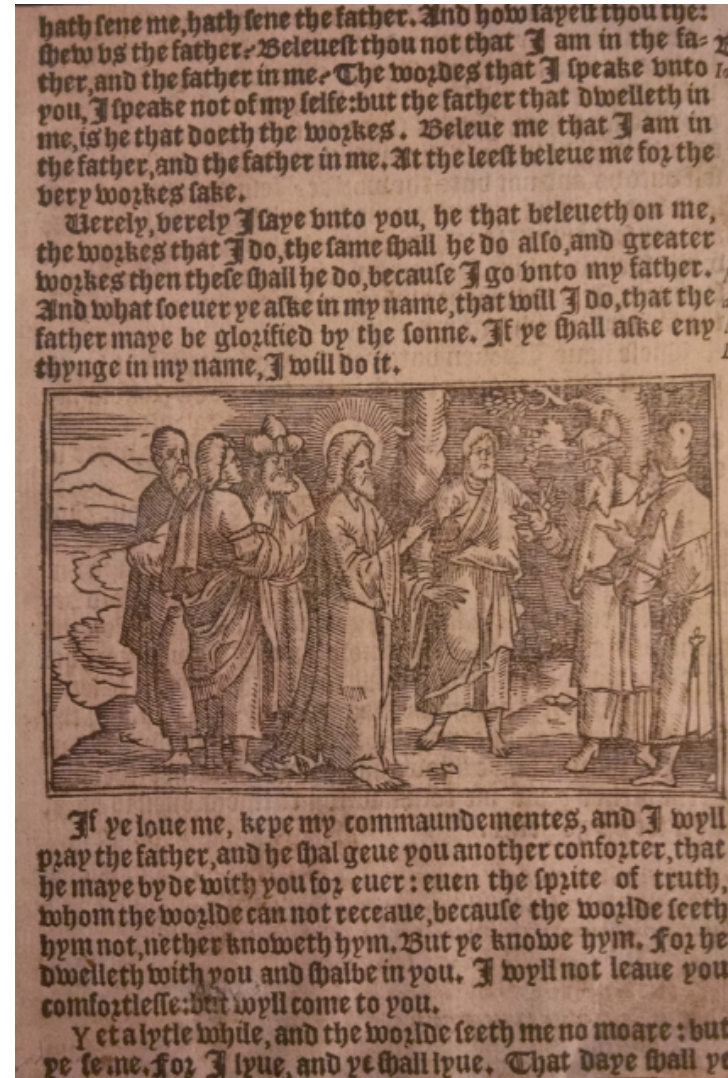


William Tyndale gave all to have an English Bible

- 1552 Tyndale Bible Leaf Matthew 2

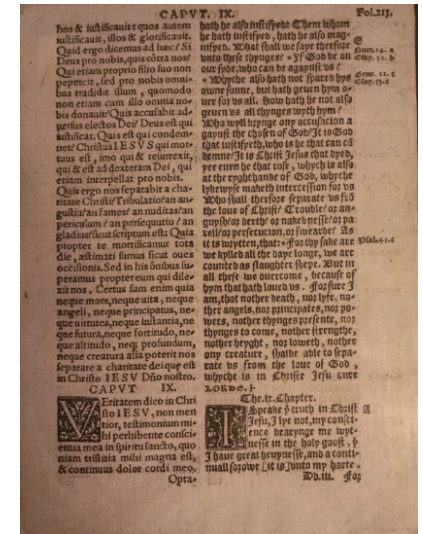


- 1552 Tyndale Bible John 14



In 1535 Myles Coverdale published the First Complete English Bible

- Myles Coverdale (1488-1569) was an English reformer, Bible Translator, Preacher, and Briefly Bishop
- He became Augustinian Friar in Cambridge. At Cambridge his superior (Barnes) read to his students St Paul Epistles which impacted him. Barnes was arrested as a Heretic and was later Burned at the Stake
- By 1528, he had left the Augustinians and was preaching views opposing the Catholic Church.
- He fled England in 1528 and went to Antwerp where he supposedly helped Willian Tyndale. Tyndale was betrayed and was later burned at the stake.
- Coverdale continued his work alone to finish the first complete English Bible in 1535. He based his New Testament on Tyndale's Translation.
- For the Old Testament, Coverdale used Tyndale's published Pentateuch and possibly his published Jonah. Coverdale himself translated the remaining books of the Old Testament.
- In 1538, editions were published, both in Paris and in London, of a diglot (dual-language) New Testament. In this, Coverdale compared the Latin Vulgate text with his own
- Also in 1538, Miles Coverdale in Paris supervised the printing of the Great Bible
- The Pope issued an edict that the English Bibles should be burned and the presses stopped
- Ultimately, the work was completed in London in 1539
- By the time of his death on January 20, 1569, he had become a Puritan
- Below is a picture of a 1538 Coverdale 1st Diglot Bible leaf from Romans 8



John Rogers and the Matthew's Bible

- John Rogers 1505-Feb 4 1555 was rector of Holy Trinity the Less in London. In 1534, he left and went to Antwerp where he meets William Tyndale.
- William Tyndale gave his friend John Rogers his unfinished manuscripts of the books of Joshua through 2 Chronicles before he died.
- John Rogers took the factitious name of Thomas Matthew and in 1537, published the Matthew Bible
- The Matthew Bible is a revision of Tyndale's New Testament with as much of the Old Testament that Tyndale had finished supplemented with Coverdale's Translation
- It became the licensed Bible by Henry VIII
- The Matthews Bible was used by those to prepare the Great/Bishop/King James Bible
- In 1551 he was made senior member of clergy at St Paul's Cathedral

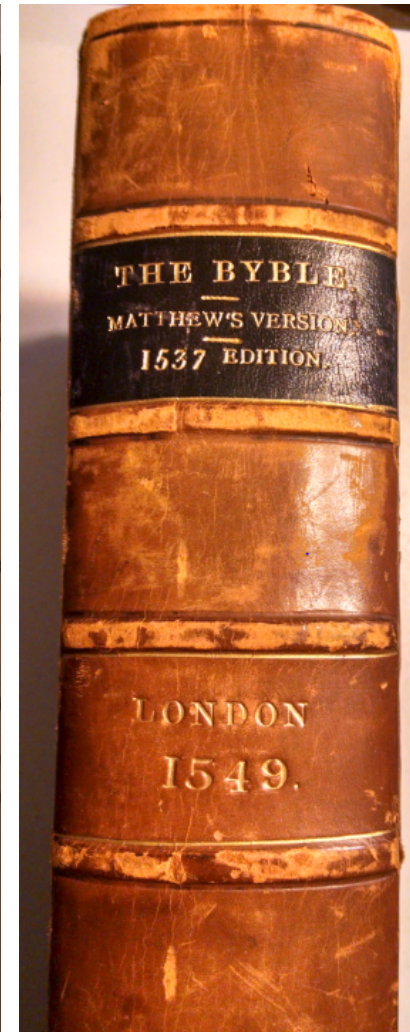
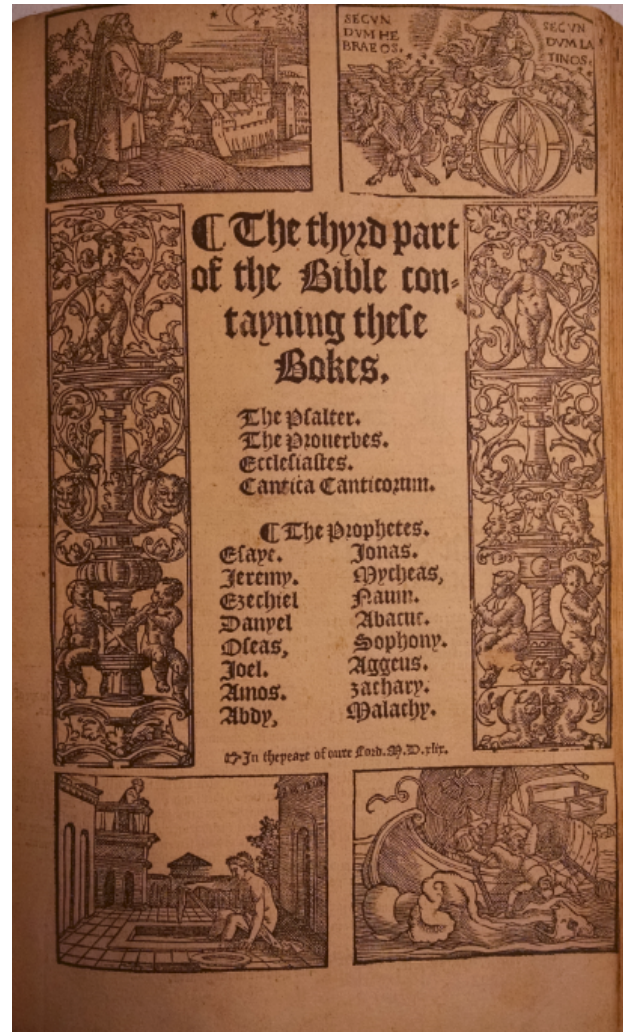
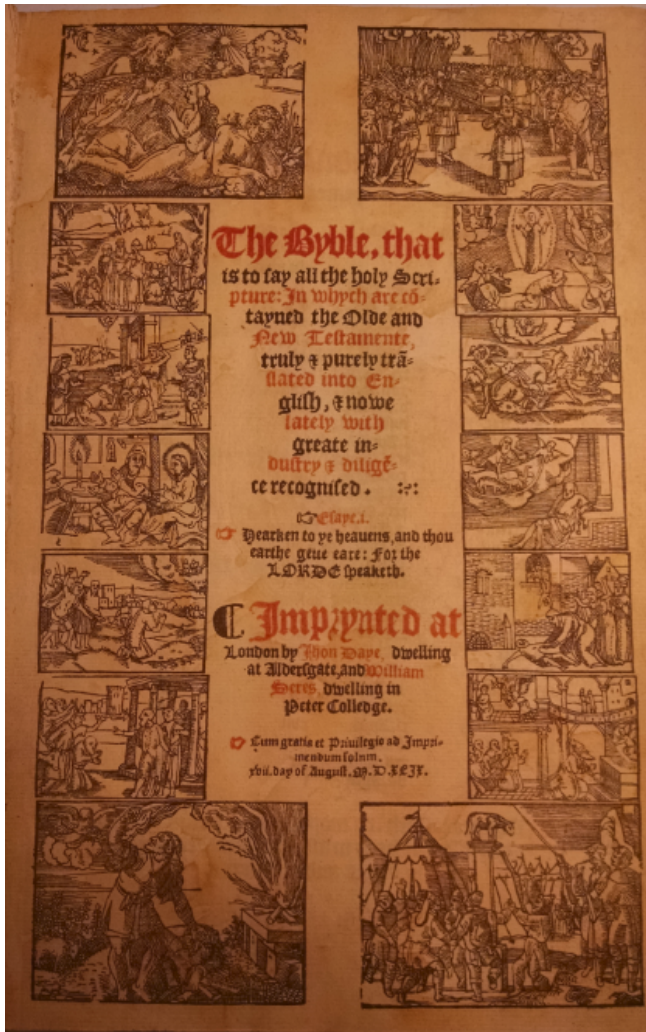


- He was sentenced to death for heretically denying the Christian character of the Church of Rome

-He also Became the First Protestant Martyr under Mary 1 (Bloody Mary) He was burned at the stake on 4 February 1555 at Smithfield.

- American school books (New England Primer) in the later 1700 and 1800 would tell his story of courage and his willingness to stand for the faith and not give in.

1549 Matthew's Bible that was in an Exhibition of English Bibles in Sheffield England in 1938



Henry VIII and the English Bible

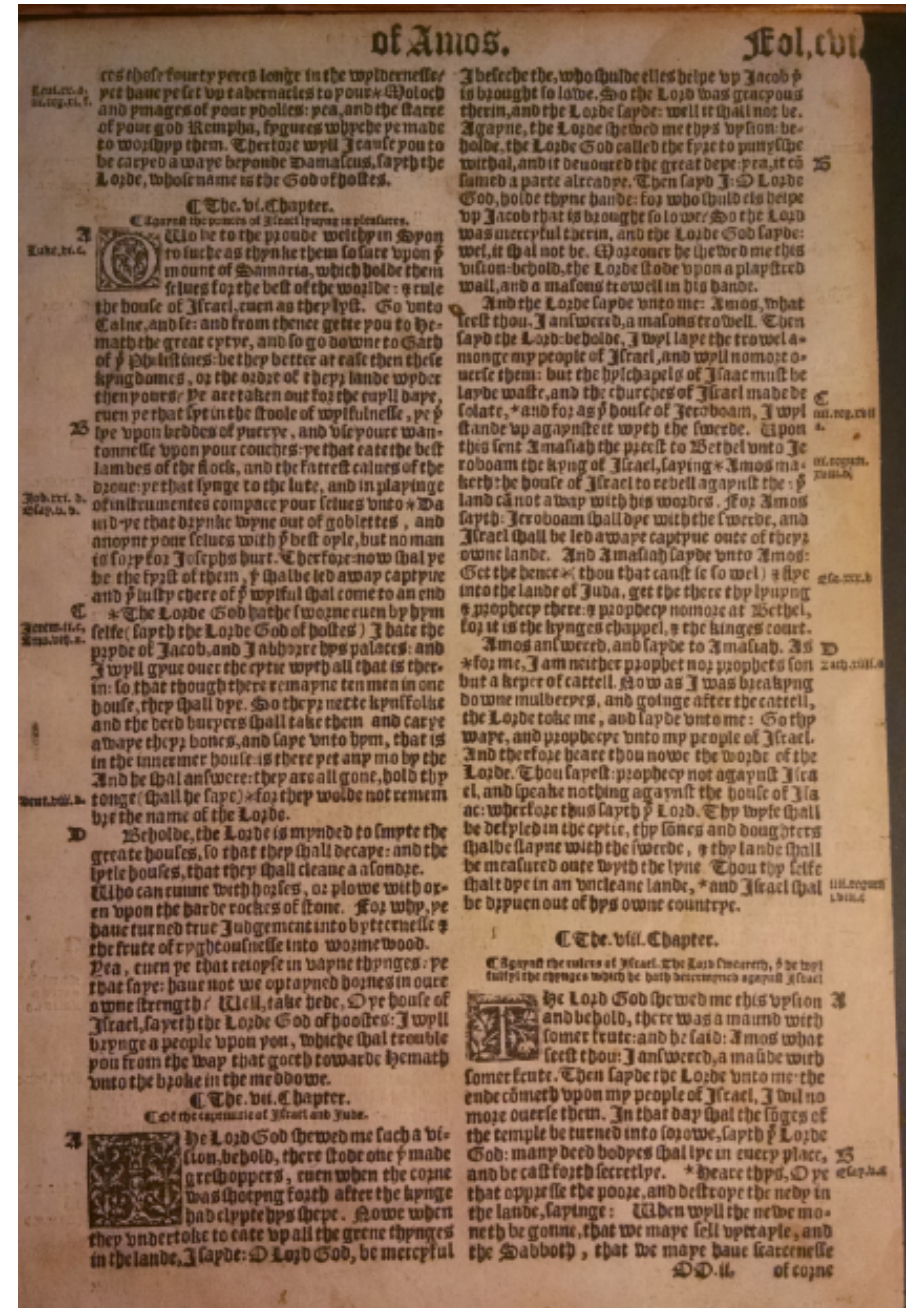
- Henry VIII was born in June 1491; King of England from April 1509 until his death in January 1547
- He was the 3rd child and second son of King Henry VII. Henry's older brother, Arthur, married Catherine of Aragon, the youngest child of King Ferdinand II of Spain. At the age of 15 Arthur died just 20 weeks after his marriage.
- Henry VII made an alliance with King Ferdinand and gave his second son, Henry VIII, to be her husband in June 1503 (12 years old)
- Henry VII died in April 1509, and Henry VIII became King at 17
- Catherine had several children die very young and only one lived to be an adult - Mary
- In 1521, he was granted the Title: Defender of the Faith, by Pope Leo X
- Henry grew impatient with Catherine's inability to produce a male heir. In 1525 he became enamored with Anne Boleyn. She was not willing to have an affair with him.
- Henry wanted the marriage annulled so he could marry Anne Boleyn, which would require the Pope's approval. Catherine's nephew was now the powerful Emperor Charles V
- He had convinced himself that in marrying Catherine, his brother's



Henry VIII and the English Bible

- The Pope would not grant the annulment but Henry did not like 'no' for an answer
- When Archbishop of Canterbury, William Warham died, with Anne's influence Thomas Cranmer was appointed to the position to support the annulment. Anne now becomes the Queen
- She gives birth to their first daughter (Queen Elizabeth)
- In 1534, Parliament recognized the King's Status as head of the Church of England
- Thus, Henry broke away from the Pope and became the head of the Church of England
- King Henry VIII needed a Bible for his church, so Myles Coverdale was commissioned; in 1539, the first Authorized

1540 Great Bible



Henry VIII and the English Bible

- Henry would put Anne Boleyn to death when she failed to provide a male heir
 - Henry would marry Jane Seymour in 1537, and she gave birth to a son Prince Edward. The queen died after the birth
 - Henry would have 6 wives and eventually would die in January 1547. Henry actually was more Catholic than Protestant, but he appointed Cranmer who would push the protestant reformation
 - During Prince Edward's brief reign, major reforms made England more protestant under Archbishop Cranmer.
 - He wrote and compiled the first two editions of the Book of Common Prayer, a complete liturgy for the English Church.
- When Catherine of Aragon's daughter, Mary I (Feb 1516-Nov 1558) became queen, she tried to push England back to becoming Catholic
 - She would eventually burn at the stake several protestants, including Thomas Cranmer



We bleed of our lives in the seat of the church...

The Geneva Bible

- During Queen Mary's 1 (Catholic) reign, July 1553 to her death in November 1558, a number of protestant scholars and leaders left England to go to Geneva Switzerland.
- It was decided that a new English Bible was needed
- The New Testament was done by William Whittingham while Anthony Gilby oversaw the Old Testament
- More than 80 percent of the language of the New Testament is from Tyndale. The Old Testament is the first English version translated directly from the Hebrew
- The Geneva Bible was the first English Bible to use verse numbers based on the work of Stephanus
- It contained study aids including woodcut illustrations, maps, tables, and marginal notes
- Its would come in various formats and by the late 16th century was affordable less than a week's wage for the lowest-paid laborer
- It was printed in Roman type the type regularly used today.
- The annotations were Puritan and Calvinist and as such were disliked by the ruling Anglicans of the English Church
- The first complete Geneva Bible was printed in Geneva Switzerland in 1560. The first complete printed bible in England was in 1576. Over 150 editions were issued the last probably in 1644.
- It is also called the Breeches Bible from Genesis 3:7 where Adam and Eve made themselves breeches
- It was the first English Bible to be read by the common man.
- It was the Bible used by William Shakespeare, John Bunyan, John Knox, Oliver Cromwell, and the Puritans
- The very first Bible printed in Scotland was a Geneva Bible. A law was in 1579 requiring every household in Scotland of sufficient means to buy one.
- In 1588 when the English defeated the Spanish Armada the English people were known as the people of the book (Geneva Bible)

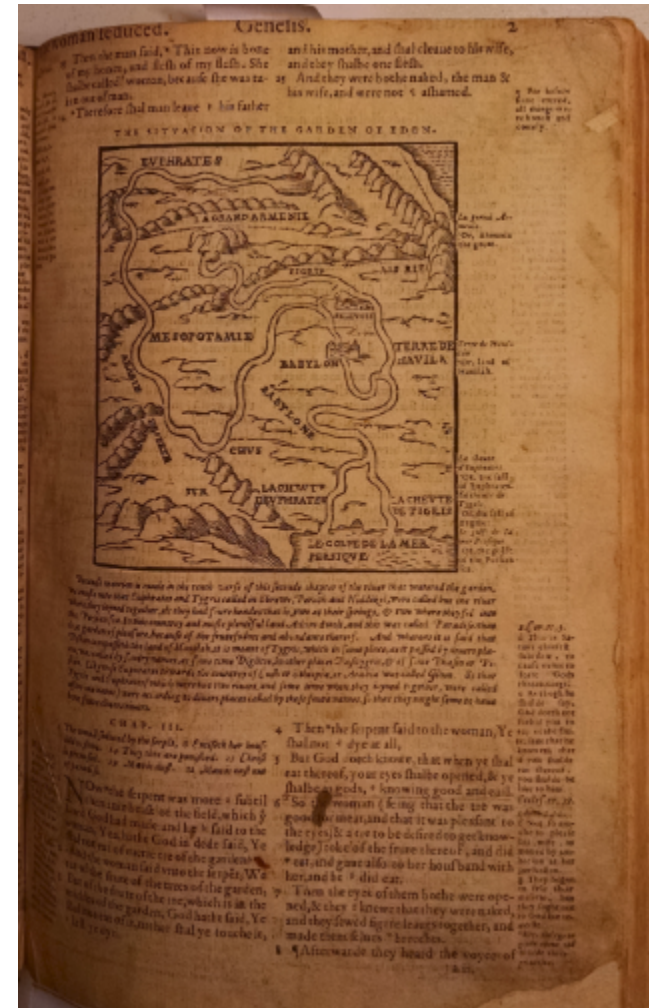
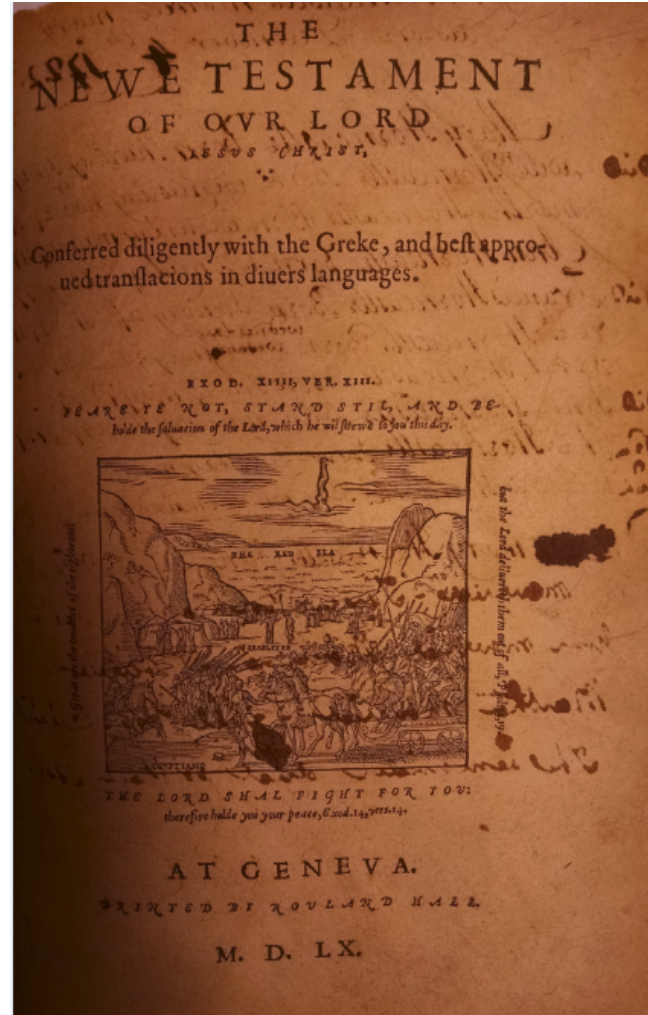
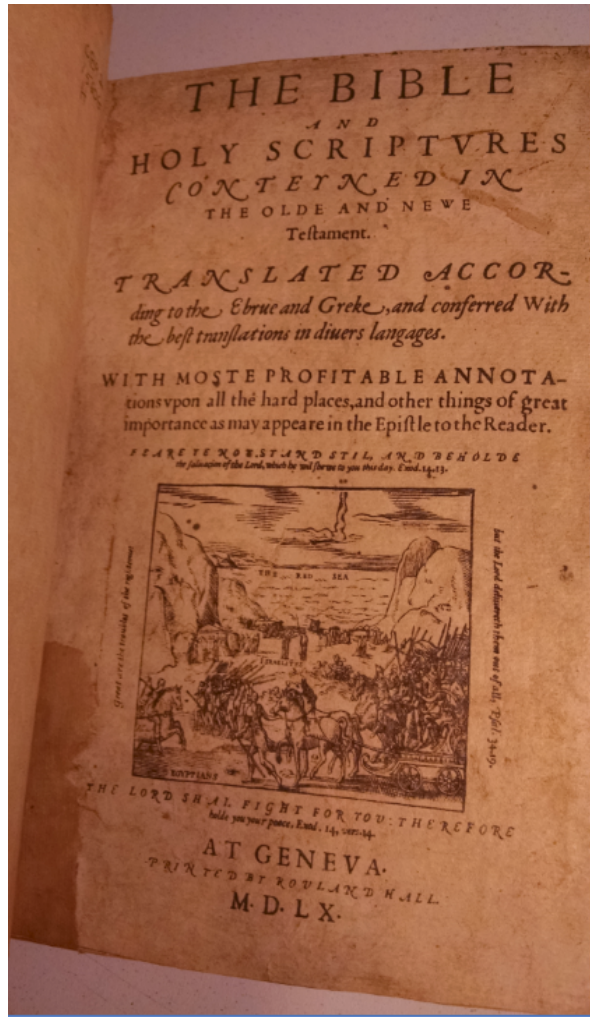
The Geneva Bible

- Brought to America by the Pilgrims
- It was the Bible used for the Mayflower Compact, the first constitutional government in the Western Hemisphere
- It was the Bible probably used by John Rolfe in the conversion of Pocahontas in Jamestown, 1611
- King James banned the printing of new editions of the Geneva Bible to further entrench his King James Version.

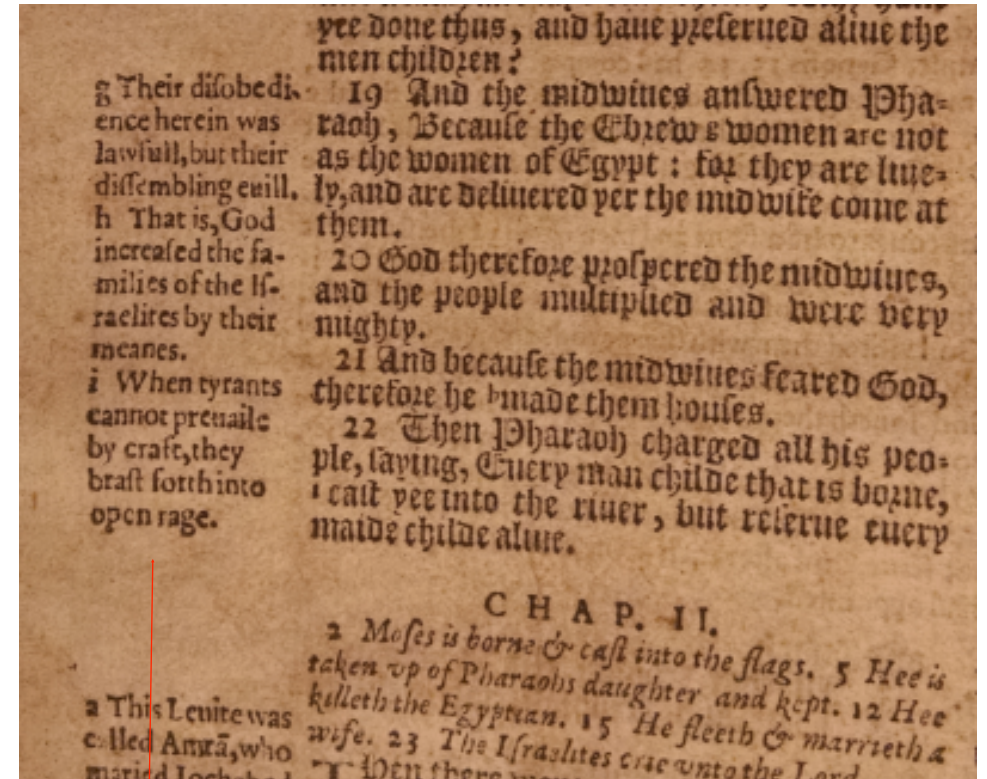
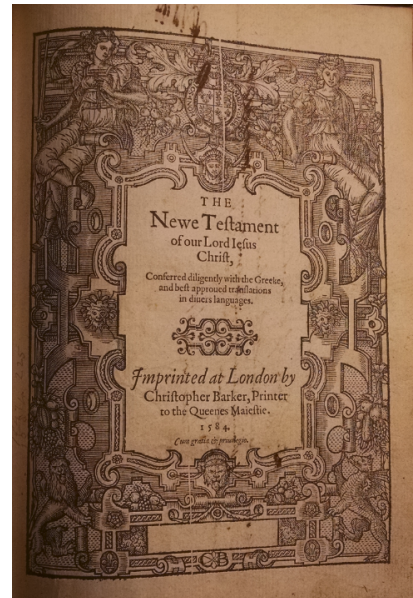
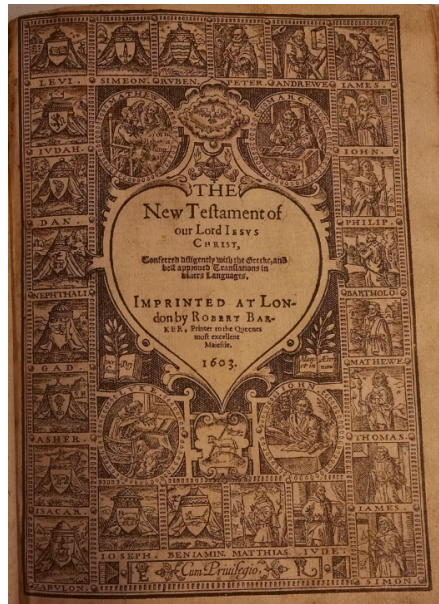


This Pilgrims painting with their open Geneva bible hangs in the US Capitol Rotunda

First Year of the complete Geneva Bible 1560



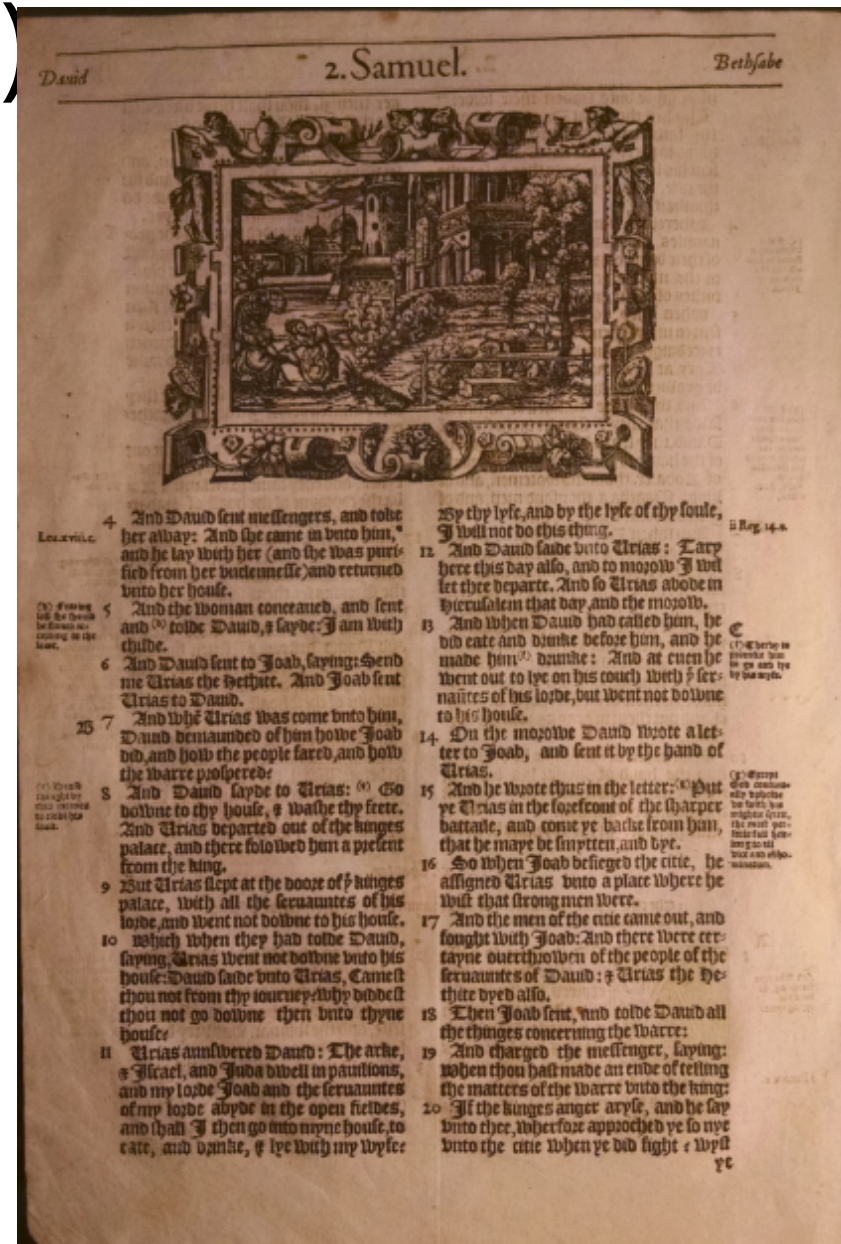
1603 and 1584 Geneva Bible



Geneva Study notes really bothered King James such as the note in Exodus 1:22 "When tyrants cannot prevail by craft they burst forth in open rage"

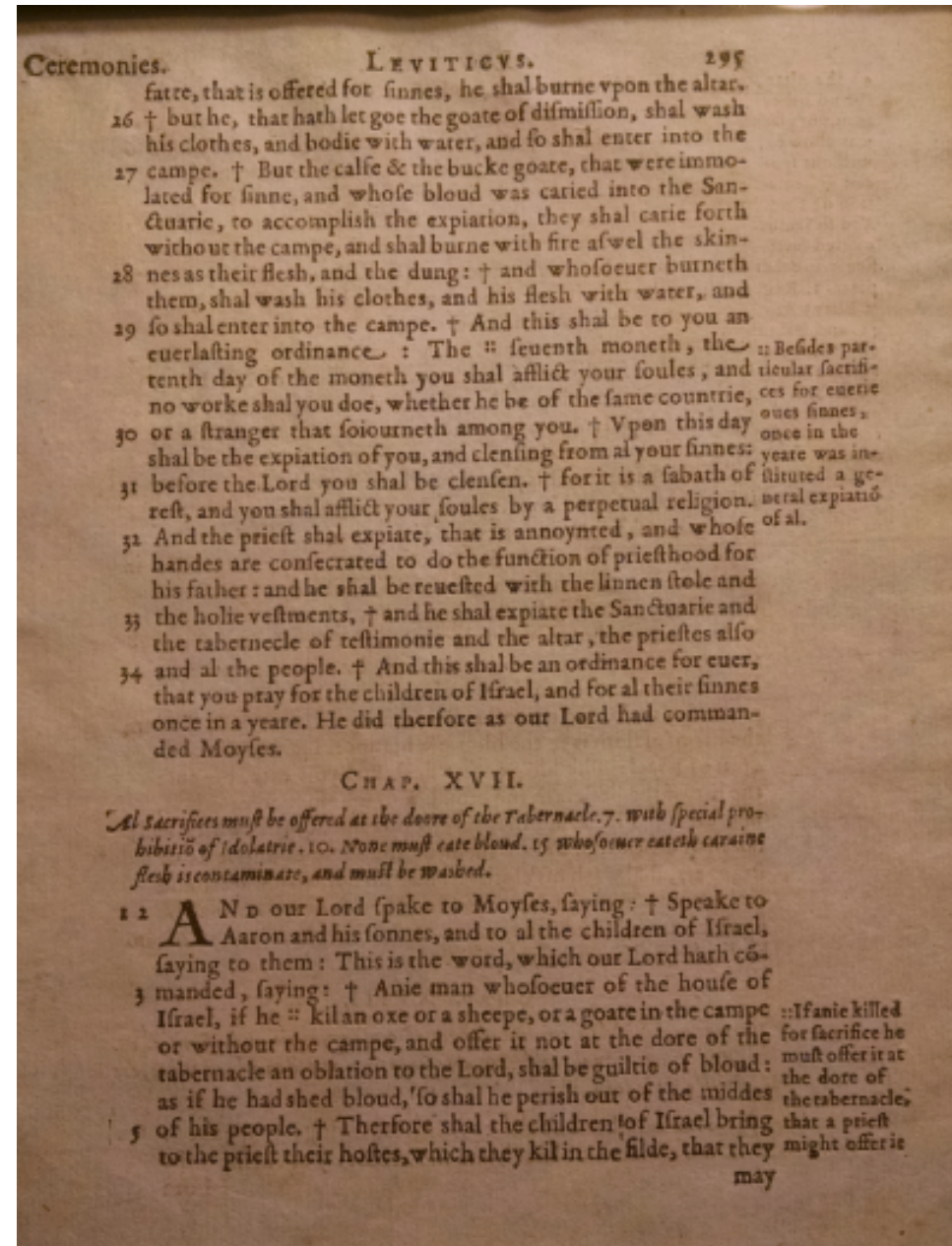
The Bishops' Bible (1568)

- The **Bishops' Bible** is an English translation of the Bible which was produced under the authority of the established Church of England in 1568
- The Great Bible of English Church needed revised thus they developed the Bishop Bible
- The translators of the King James Bible were instructed to take the 1602 edition of the Bishops' Bible as their basis



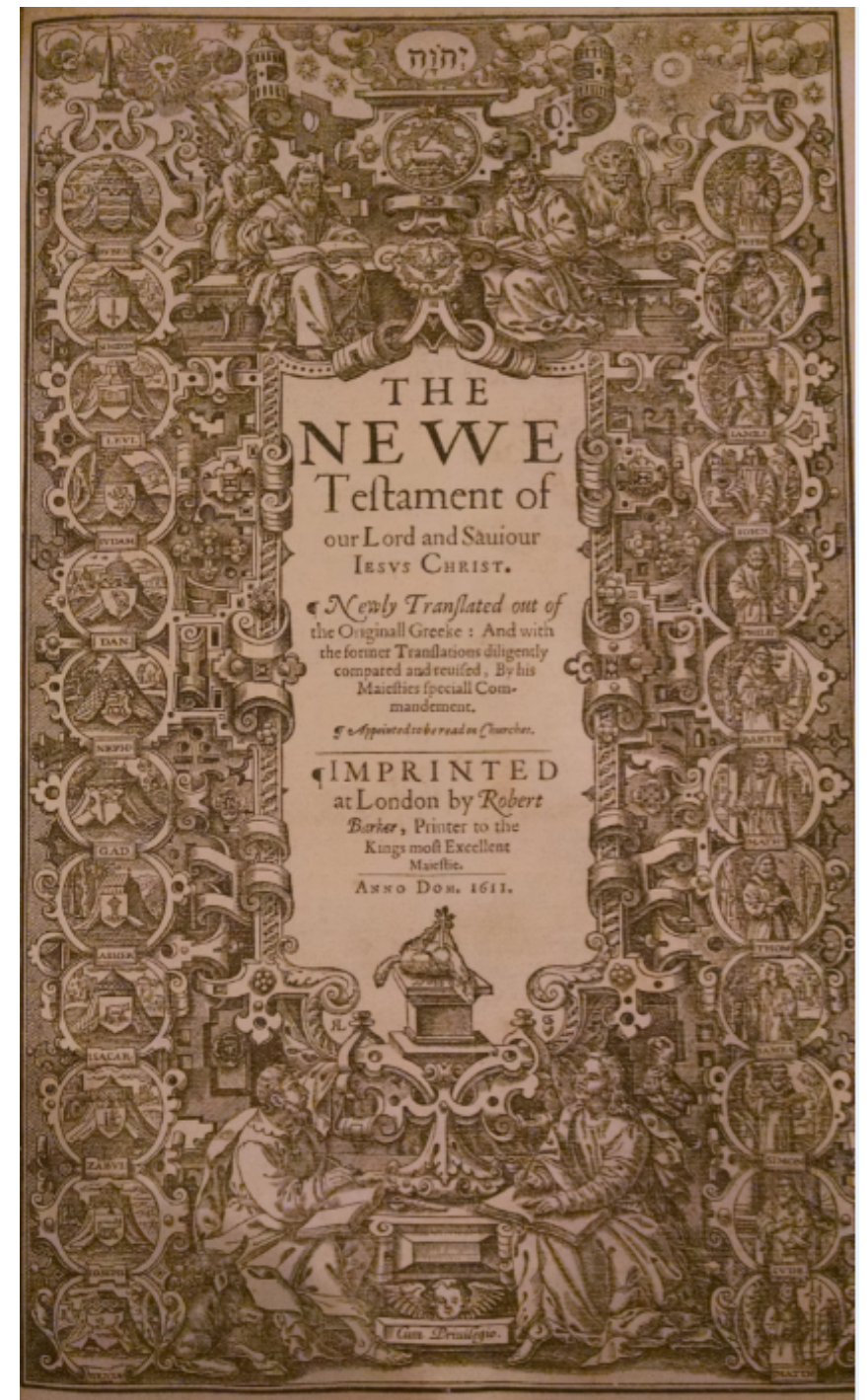
The Douay-Rheims

- During the reign of Queen Elizabeth (Protestant) several of the Catholics fled England. Several of these fleeing Catholics established an English College in Douay, France in 1568. Ten years later, it moved to the city of Rheims. Then in 1593 the College moved back again to Douay. Gregory Martin, an Oxford scholar and one of the Catholics who fled England, translated the Latin Vulgate into English.
- In 1610 it was printed at Douay France and used the Latin 1592 version authorized by the Pope
- The Douay-Rheims Bible is the first English Bible printed for the Catholics

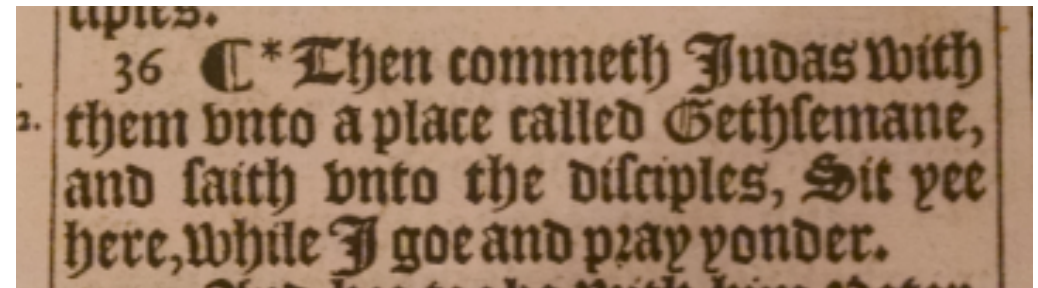
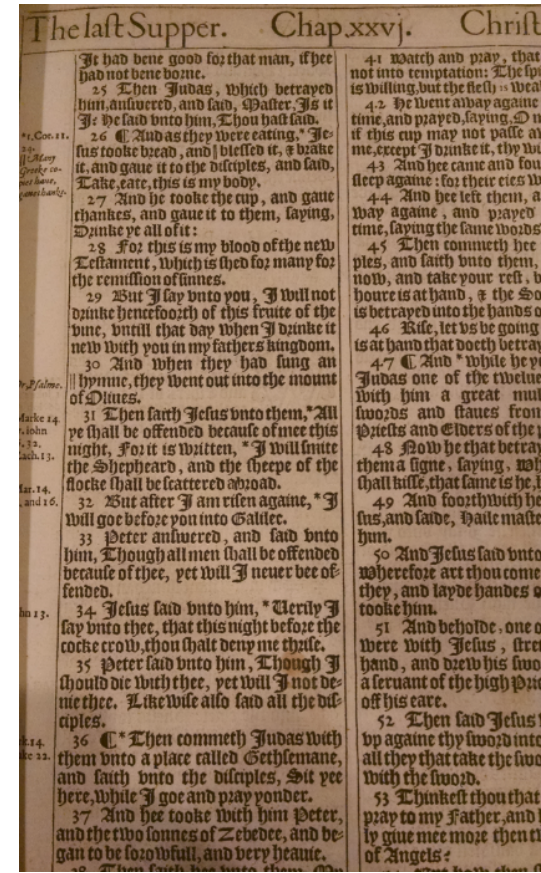
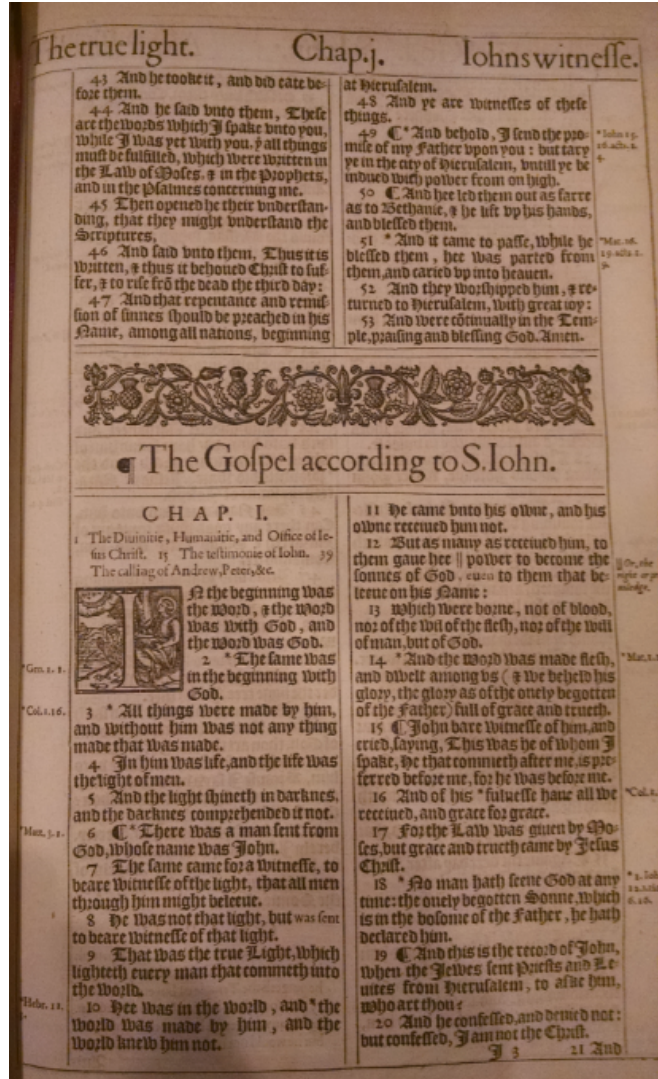


1611 King James Bible

- The King James Version (KJV), also known as Authorized Version (AV) or simply King James Bible (KJB), is an English translation of the Christian Bible for the Church of England begun in 1604 and completed in 1611
- The translation was done by 47 scholars, all of whom were members of the Church of England
- The newly crowned King James convened the Hampton Court Conference in 1604. That gathering proposed a new English version in response to the perceived problems of earlier translations as detected by the Puritan faction of the Church of England.
- Translators would add no marginal notes (which had been an issue in the Geneva Bible)
- 1769 Oxford edition is the text used when referring to our King James Bibles today



1611 King James She Bible



Matthew 26:36 Mistake in 1611 She Bible



- I would like to finish with a leaf that hangs on my walls
- This is leaf is not very valuable yet to me it is precious
- A Pilgrim named Hamblet Woods left us a message in 1599 to remind us that this is his book
- Is this book part of our History

1599
Hamblet Woods
De Risky Pilis Book 1599

