

From God to Man: How We Got Our Bible

Lesson 1: Introduction and Overview

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Four goals of this series
1. _____ our belief that we hold God's Word in our hands.
 2. _____ our understanding of how we got the Bible that we hold in our hands.
 3. _____ the traditional fundamentalist position of inerrancy.
 4. _____ ourselves with the discernment necessary to make wise choices.
- B. Expected outcomes
1. This series will be _____.
 2. This series will be _____.
- C. What we already know
1. There is a _____!
 2. God has _____.
 3. Fundamentally the Bible is God's _____.

II. OVERVIEW OF HOW WE GOT OUR BIBLE

- A. There are _____ links in the chain
1. _____ is the act of God making Himself known.
 2. _____ is God breathing out His Word through human writers.
 3. _____ is the process by which believers came to recognize that certain books are inspired. The key word is _____.
 4. _____ is the process by which God preserved His Word through the course of time.
 5. _____ is the process of faithfully communicating God's Word in the reader's own language.
- B. There is a sixth and final link from the Mind of God to the Mind of man.
1. _____ is the process of "unfolding the meaning" of the biblical text.
 2. The science (study) of _____ is called *hermeneutics*.

*So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth:
it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please,
and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.*

Isaiah 55:11

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Lesson 2: Revelation

I. THE BIBLICAL DOCTRINE OF REVELATION

- A. The verb “to reveal” occurs _____ times in the Bible
- B. Some truth is _____ by God and some truth is _____ (Deut. 29:29)
- C. Revelation is defined as “**the act of** _____.”
 - 1. Implication #1: God _____ (Gen. 1:1)
 - 2. Implication #2: God (to some extent) is _____ .
 - 3. Implication #3: God _____ to be known (Jer. 9:23-24)
 - 4. Implication #4: God is the _____ (Dan 2:26-30)
 - 5. Implication #5: God is the ultimate _____ of revelation

II. THE BIBLICAL CATEGORIES OF REVELATION

- A. General revelation: God revealing Himself all the time to everybody.
 - 1. _____ (Ps. 19:1-6)
 - 2. _____ (Rom. 2:14-15)
 - 3. _____ or “common grace” (Acts 14:14-17)
- B. Special revelation: God revealing Himself at certain times to certain people.
 - 1. Non-verbal modes of special revelation
 - a. _____ (appearances of God; e.g., 2 Chr. 7:1-3)
 - b. _____ (e.g., the ten plagues of Egypt)
 - c. _____ (Num. 27:21) and _____ (Lev. 16:7-10)
 - 2. Verbal modes of special revelation
 - a. _____ (e.g., Luke 3:22; 9:35)
 - b. _____ (e.g., Gen. 15:1)
 - c. _____ (e.g., Gen. 20:3)
 - d. _____ (Rev. 22:6)
 - e. _____ (Jer 1:1-2, 4, 11, 13; 2:1)
 - 3. God’s ultimate self-revelation came through _____ .

*God, who at sundry times and in divers manners
spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets,
Hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son,
Hebrews 1:1-2a*

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Lesson 3: Inspiration

I. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DOCTRINE OF INSPIRATION

- A. Faith comes by hearing and hearing comes by the _____ (Rom. 10:13)
- B. Many _____ no longer believe that the Bible is the inspired Word of God
- C. The doctrine of inspiration is _____ to our faith.
- D. Our entire _____ is based upon what the Bible says.

We believe that the Bible is God's Word, that it was written by men who were divinely and uniquely inspired, that it is absolutely trustworthy, infallible, and being without error in the original manuscript, and has supreme authority in all matters of faith and conduct. Second Peter 1:19-21 and Second Timothy 3:16-17.

- E. If the Bible is not divinely inspired then we lose the _____ for what we believe.

II. VERBAL PLENARY INSPIRATION

- A. The word "inspiration" in 2 Tim. 3:16 literally means _____.
- B. Inspiration is defined as **God _____ his Word through human writers.**
- C. Plenary inspiration affirms that the _____ is the Word of God.
- D. Verbal inspiration affirms that each and every _____ in the Bible is the Word of God.
- E. The _____ are inspired, not the _____.

III. THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN INSPIRATION (2 PETER 1:19-21)

- A. The Bible emphatically denies a _____ origin
- B. The Bible emphatically affirms a _____ origin
 - 1. Human writers were "moved" or _____ by the Holy Spirit
 - 2. They "spoke" as if the Holy Spirit was _____ the words through them
 - 3. The process was one of inspiration, not _____.

IV. IMPLICATION OF INSPIRATION

- A. The Bible is absolutely _____.
- B. The Bible is _____.
- C. The Bible is _____ (inerrant)
- D. The Bible is our supreme and final _____ for both doctrine and practice.
- E. The Bible is _____ for doctrine, reproof, correction, and training.

*We affirm the verbal plenary inspiration of the Bible:
every word of the whole thing is breathed out by God*

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Lesson 4: Canonization

I. DEFINING TERMS

- A. "Canon" means " _____ " or " _____ ." (Ezek. 40:2-3)
- B. The "Canon of Scripture" refers to the _____ as the ruling norm of our faith.
- C. **Canonization is the process by which believers came to recognize that certain books are inspired.**
- D. The keyword in this definition is _____ (not determine).
- E. The _____ of a book determines its canonicity.

II. APPRECIATING THE CHALLENGE

- A. The Apocrypha were non-inspired writings accepted by _____ as Scripture
- B. OT and NT Pseudepigrapha were spurious religious writings but not _____.
- C. A few books of the Bible were excluded by _____ people
- D. God worked _____ to cause the Canon to be recognized by the church.

III. THE OLD TESTAMENT CANON

- A. The OT is comprised of 39 books written in _____ and _____.
- B. The writings of _____ were recognized as Scripture (Num 36:13; Joshua 1:7-8)
- C. The writings of _____ were recognized as Scripture (Joshua 24:26)
- D. The writings of the _____ were Scripture (Dan 9:2)

IV. THE NEW TESTAMENT CANON

- A. The NT is comprised of 27 books written in _____ with some Aramaic quotations
- B. Problem: already in the NT era there were many _____ (2 Thess 2:2)
- C. The early church fathers viewed all 27 books as _____.
- D. Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria (AD 367) listed _____.
- E. Doubts were settled at the Council of Hippo (393) and the Council of Carthage (397).

V. THE TESTIMONY OF SCRIPTURE REGARDING ITS OWN CANONIZATION

- A. The testimony of the _____ (Luke 24:25-27; 24:44)
- B. The testimony of the _____ (2 Sam. 23:1-3; 2 Ki. 17:13)
- C. The testimony of the NT writers concerning the _____ (Rom. 15:4; OT quotations)
- D. The testimony of the NT writers concerning _____ (1 Cor. 14:37; 1 Th. 2:13)
- E. The testimony of the NT writers concerning _____ (1 Tim. 5:18; 2 Pet. 3:15-16)

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Lesson 5: Transmission

I. THE TRANSMISSION PROCESS

- A. **Transmission is the process by which God _____ His Word through the course of time.**
- B. God did not _____ preserve the autographa (original writings)
- C. God has _____ preserved His Word in the form of manuscript copies.

II. WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS ABOUT ITS OWN PRESERVATION

- A. _____ Scriptural Affirmations: memorizing, reading, obeying, studying, and preaching God's Word are all predicated on the preservation of His written Word. (Josh. 1:8; 22:5; Ps. 103:17-18; 1 Tim. 4:13; 2 Tim. 2:15; 4:2)
- B. _____ Scriptural Affirmations
1. God wanted _____ made by each generation (Deut. 6:6-9; 17:18-19)
 2. Several passages _____ affirm the durability and reliability of God's Word
 3. Jesus affirmed the preservation of God's _____ Word (Matt. 5:17-18)

III. HISTORY AND EVIDENCES OF THE BIBLE'S TRANSMISSION

- A. Transmission of the Old Testament
1. Materials: clay, stone, papyrus, leather, metal, wax, precious stones, potsherds
 2. Copies of the OT were written on _____ and later _____.
 3. Sheets of these materials were sewn together to form long _____.
- B. Extant Manuscripts of the Old Testament
1. The Leningrad Codex (AD 1008) is the _____ known complete OT manuscript
 2. Manuscript _____ of the 18th and 19th centuries aided preservation
 3. The Dead Sea Scrolls testify of _____ preservation
- C. Transmission of the New Testament
1. The oldest NT manuscripts are on _____. Newer ones are _____.
 2. Churches began to copy NT manuscripts in _____.
 3. Constantine's Edict of Milan _____ the copying of the Scriptures
- D. Extant Manuscripts of the New Testament
1. There are approximately _____ extant NT full and partial manuscripts
 2. The extant papyri (2nd – 4th c.) are within a _____ of the originals
 3. Extant uncials (4th – 10th c.) include the _____ complete manuscripts
 4. Text _____ emerged including the Alexandrian and the Byzantine text

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Lesson 6: The Necessity of Textual Criticism

I. TEXTUAL CRITICISM DEFINED

Textual criticism is the reverent and careful examination of available manuscript evidence in an effort to recover the original reading of the sacred text.

II. FACTS THAT SUBSTANTIATE THE NECESSITY OF TEXTUAL CRITICISM

- A. _____ of the original documents (autographa) of the OT or NT remains
- B. All of the extant manuscripts are multi-generational hand-made _____.
- C. No two manuscripts are _____ the same (the differences are call variants)
- D. There are variants _____ the text families (Alexandrian and Byzantine)
- E. There are variants _____ each of the text families

III. EXTENT OF TEXTUAL VARIANTS

- A. Old Testament variants are relatively _____ because...
 - 1. There is only one major manuscript tradition (the Masoretic text)
 - 2. Copies were made by professional scribes working under strict rules
 - 3. The Masoretes systematically destroyed faulty copies
- B. New Testament variants are _____ because of...
 - 1. The sheer number of available manuscripts
 - 2. The many private and unofficial copies
- C. The vast majority of the OT variants do not affect the _____ of the text
- D. Not a single Christian _____ is affected

IV. EXAMPLES OF TEXTUAL VARIANTS

- A. The vast majority of variants were _____.
 - 1. The spelling of a word affects the _____ of a verb in Romans 5:1
 - 2. The ending of Mark's gospel is _____ in some manuscripts (Mark 16:9-20)
- B. A few variants may have been _____ "corrections" (*scribal emendations*)
 - 1. Majestic _____ in Galatians 6:17
 - 2. _____ or _____ of the word "two" in Luke 10:1
 - 3. The _____ *comma Johanneum* of 1 John 5:7

V. THE EARLY HISTORY OF TEXTUAL CRITICISM

- A. The Masoretic Text of the _____ is a product of textual criticism
- B. The *Textus Receptus* of the _____ is a product of textual criticism

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Lesson 7: The Necessity of Translation

I. DEFINITION OF TRANSLATION

Translation is the process of faithfully _____ God's Word in the reader's own _____.

II. FOUR REASONS FOR THE NECESSITY OF TRANSLATION

A. Reason #1: Because God used _____ to reveal His truth

1. God used _____ in the _____ of the Scriptures
 - a. The OT was written in _____ (2 Kings 18:26-28)
 - (1) _____ was the language of the people of Israel
 - (2) _____ was the language of Syria and Persia (Ezra 4:7)
 - (3) _____ became the international language of trade and commerce
 - b. The New Testament was written in Koine (common) _____.
2. God used _____ in the inspiration of the Scriptures
 - a. Several verses translate a phrase into a _____ (Mark 15:34)
 - b. The great majority of OT quotations in the NT are from the Septuagint, the second century B.C. _____ translation of the Hebrew Old Testament

B. Reason #2: Because of the _____ of languages

1. God "_____ " human languages at the Tower of Babel (Gen. 11)
2. There are now over _____ languages and dialects in the world
3. The Bible has been translated into _____ languages

C. Reason #3: Because of _____ in language over time

1. There is evidence of this in _____ (Neh. 8:4-8)
2. There is evidence of this in the _____.
 - a. "_____ " used to refer to one's conduct or manner of life (Heb. 13:5)
 - b. "_____ " used to mean to share (Heb. 13:16)

D. Reason #4: Because of the need to _____ the gospel

1. The _____ demands that we reach all nations (Lk. 24:46-47)
2. Bible _____ is necessary to make this happen! (Rev. 5:9-10)

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Lesson 8: Translation and Translators

I. THE NATURE OF TRANSLATION

- A. The word *translation* literally means to _____.
- B. Translation involves carrying the _____ of a text across the language barrier.

II. THE PRINCIPAL CHALLENGES OF TRANSLATION

- A. Determining the _____ meaning of words
- B. _____ and _____ meaning of words
- C. Vocabulary _____ from source language to target language
 - 1. 1:1 mapping is a _____.
 - 2. 1:n mapping _____ in the target language (e.g., Hebrew *tov*)
 - 3. n:1 mapping: risks the loss of _____ of meaning (“love” in John 21:15-17)
 - 4. n:n mapping: the _____ case involving word choices among chosen words
 - 5. n:0 mapping: _____ word in the target language to express the original meaning
- D. _____.

III. THE ROLE OF THE TRANSLATOR

- A. Translators accomplished their work through _____ means
- B. Good translators produced a good translation, not a _____ one

IV. THE GOAL OF THE TRANSLATOR

The goal of the translator is to produce a translation that is:

- A. _____: reflecting the meaning of the original text as closely as possible.
- B. _____: understandable to the intended reader and unlikely to be misunderstood.
- C. _____: following the conventions and norms of receptor language speakers.

V. NOTABLE TRANSLATIONS PRIOR TO THE ENGLISH BIBLE

- A. The Septuagint (2nd century BC): Greek _____ of the Hebrew OT
- B. Aramaic Targums (3rd and 4th century AD): Aramaic _____ of the OT
- C. Syriac Peshitta (2nd – 5th century): Syriac translation of the _____ Bible
- D. The Latin Vulgate (Jerome, 405): Became the standard Bible of the Church for over _____ and is still the official Bible of the Roman Catholic Church
- E. Luther’s German Bible (1534): significant for establishing the _____ of translating the Bible into the common language of the people

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Lesson 9: English Translations Before the Authorized Version

I. THE OVERALL GOAL OF THE ENGLISH TRANSLATORS

- A. According to 1 Corinthians 14:2-5 the overall goal of speaking in a known tongue is the _____ of the body.
- B. A good translation is accurate, clear, and natural for maximal _____.

II. ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS BEFORE THE KING JAMES

- A. Bede's translation of the Gospel of _____ (AD 735).
- B. The Wycliffe Bible (1382, 1388)
 - 1. John Wycliffe is called the "_____ of the reformation"
 - 2. This is a translation from the _____ and therefore a translation of a translation
- C. The Tyndale Bible (1526)
 - 1. First complete Bible in English translated _____ from the original languages
 - 2. William Tyndale wanted every _____ in England to be able to study the Bible
- D. The Coverdale Bible (1535)
 - 1. The first complete _____ Bible in English
 - 2. Miles Coverdale _____ work from the original languages
- E. The Matthew Bible (1537)
 - 1. One of _____ English translations circulated with royal approval
 - 2. The first English Bible to include _____.
- F. The Great Bible (1539)
 - 1. The first "_____ " English Bible (authorized by the king of England)
 - 2. It received its name because of its _____ (16 x 11 inches)
- G. The Geneva Bible (1560)
 - 1. The first Bible to have _____ verses and _____ words
 - 2. Very popular because of its size and _____.
- H. The Bishop's Bible (1568)
 - 1. The second "_____ " English Bible
 - 2. It contained extensive _____ materials (maps, pictures, etc.)
- I. The Douay-Rheims Catholic Bible (NT 1582, OT 1609)
 - 1. Translated from the _____ by Catholic scholars in Rheims and Douay
 - 2. One of the many translations consulted by the _____ translators

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Lesson 10: The King James Bible

I. THE SETTING OF THE KING JAMES TRANSLATION

- A. The suggestion for a new translation came from a _____.
- B. King James supported the idea at the Hampton Court Conference of _____.

II. THE TRANSLATORS OF THE KING JAMES BIBLE

- A. The king appointed _____ men (_____ actually served)
- B. These men were high caliber _____ and all but one were _____.

III. THE PROCESS FOLLOWED BY THE TRANSLATORS

- A. _____ committees worked in _____ locations over a period of _____ years
- B. The king provided a set of _____ rules
- C. They re-translated from the original Hebrew and Greek – BUT ...
- D. Rule #1: Follow the rendering of the _____ Bible wherever possible
- E. Rule #14: Follow the rendering of _____ English translations if they better agree with the original (Tyndale, Coverdale, Matthews, the Great Bible, the Geneva Bible).
- F. The translators' work underwent several cycles of _____.

IV. THE PRODUCT OF THEIR LABORS

- A. The folio edition (16x12 inches) had _____ pages and was over _____ inches thick
- B. An important _____ was *The Translators to the Reader*
- C. There were 7,402 _____ notes

V. THE TRANSLATORS' THOUGHTS CONCERNING THEIR WORK

- A. They anticipated much _____ and _____.
- B. It was necessary to have translations in the _____ spoken language
- C. Only the autographa of the prophets and apostles were inspired and _____
- D. Even the _____ English versions of the Bible are to be viewed as the Word of God
- E. Alternative readings and text variations are to be _____ in the margin

VI. EDITIONS AND REVISIONS OF THE KING JAMES BIBLE

- A. In 1611 there was one “_____” Bible and two “_____” Bibles (Ruth 3:15)
- B. Several _____ followed (1613, 1616, 1629, 1638, 1701, 1762, 1769)
- C. The fourteen Apocryphal books were finally removed in _____.

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Lesson 11: English Translations After the King James

I. THE NECESSITY OF FURTHER REVISIONS

- A. The _____ nature of language
- B. The discovery of many additional (and very old) _____.

II. UPDATES TO THE GREEK TEXT BASED ON ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS

- A. Westcott and Hort produced their Greek New Testament in _____.
- B. Eberhard Nestle published his *Novum Testamentum Graece* in _____.
- C. Kurt Aland continued Nestle's work beginning in the _____.

III. THE HISTORIC FUNDAMENTALIST POSITION ON TRANSLATIONS

- A. The original _____ were divinely inspired, infallible, and inerrant
- B. Hebrew and Greek manuscript copies and text editions are the inspired Word of God insofar as they _____ the originals
- C. Translations likewise are the inspired Word of God insofar as they _____ the content of the originals

IV. ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS FOLLOWING THE KING JAMES

- A. The Revised Version (NT 1881, OT 1885)
 - 1. The _____ major English translation since the King James Bible
 - 2. Actually more a _____ of the King James than a new translation
 - 3. The first translation to make use of the Westcott and Hort _____ text
 - 4. Commended by _____ and many others
- B. The American Standard Version (1901)
 - 1. The ASV was an Americanized _____ of the British RV
 - 2. Substituted the name _____ for Lord or God wherever Yahweh occurs
 - 3. Used " _____ " instead of "Holy Ghost"
 - 4. Preferred the word " _____ " (transliterated Hebrew) for grave, pit, and hell
 - 5. Incorporated _____ readings and renderings preferable to the American reader
 - 6. Commended by _____ and many others

V. CONCLUDING COMMENTS

- A. Some translations are better than others but none are _____.
- B. Choosing a Bible translation is a _____.

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Lesson 12: Twentieth Century Translations

I. THE PRINCIPLE OF LITERAL TRANSLATION

- A. The most accurate and useful translations express original meaning in the target language using _____ correspondence as much as possible while respecting the literary context of words
- B. This philosophy of translation is called _____ equivalence
- C. Word _____ matter, _____ matters, and verb _____ matters!

II. TWENTIETH CENTURY TRANSLATIONS USING THE LITERAL PRINCIPLE

- A. The New American Standard Bible (NASB – 1971)
 - 1. A new translation revised from the 1901 _____ Version
 - 2. Made full use of recent refinements in the NT _____.
 - 3. Many consider it to be the most _____ of all English translations
- B. The New King James Bible (NT 1979; OT 1981)
 - 1. A modern language translation that maintains the KJV structure and beauty
 - 2. For the OT it used the Masoretic Text plus the _____ Manuscript
 - 3. For the NT it used the _____.
- C. The Revised Standard Version (1952, 1971)
 - 1. Published by the ecumenical _____.
 - 2. The translation committee was theologically _____ and ecumenical
 - 3. _____ by fundamentalists and conservatives
- D. The English Standard Version (2001, 2007, 2011)
 - 1. A revision (overhaul) of the 1971 _____ Version
 - 2. The translation committee members were from broader _____.
 - 3. Excels in its _____.

III. COMPARISONS

IV. CONCLUDING COMMENTS

- A. _____ in translations are greatly exaggerated by some
- B. Several modern English translations have maintained a high degree of _____.
- C. Modern English translations are helpful in terms of their _____.

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Lesson 13: Dynamic Equivalence and Beyond

I. EXAMPLES PRECEDING THE NEW THEORY

- A. *The _____ Translation* (NT 1958)
- B. *The _____ Bible* (1965)

II. THE THEORY OF DYNAMIC EQUIVALENCE

- A. Proposed by Eugene _____ in his 1964 book, *Toward a Science of Translating*.
- B. “_____ equivalence” generally involves word for word correspondence
- C. “_____ equivalence” generally involves “thought for thought” correspondence

III. VERSIONS USING DYNAMIC EQUIVALENCE

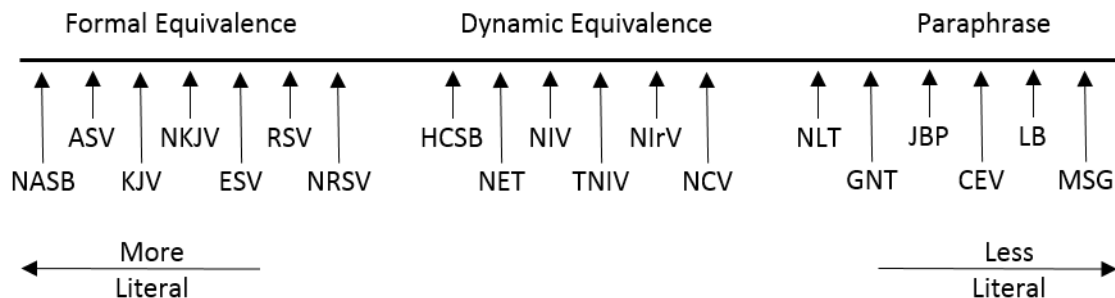
- A. *New International Version* (NIV – 1978)
- B. *Holman Christian Standard Bible* (HCSB – 2004)
- C. *New English Translation* (NET – 2005)

IV. PARAPHRASES

- A. *The Living Bible* (LB – 1971)
- B. *New Living Translation* (NLT – 1996)
- C. *Good News Translation* (GNT – 1976) formerly *Today’s English Version*
- D. *The Message* (MSG – 2002)

V. SUMMARY OF DYNAMIC EQUIVALENCE

- A. It is a _____ from the long tradition of literal Bible translation
- B. It is not inherently _____.
- C. It arguably produces an _____ translation compared to literal translations
- D. It may have legitimate value for _____ reading
- E. It is not suitable for personal Bible _____.



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Lesson 14: Dangerous Trends in Modern Versions

I. GENDER-NEUTRAL VERSIONS

- A. The fundamental issue: how to translate the “_____”
1. Context determines application (gender-_____ vs. gender-_____)
 2. The original Hebrew and Greek of the Bible use the “_____”
 3. Gender-specific _____ is lost in gender-neutral versions
 4. _____ of pronouns is lost in gender-neutral versions
- B. A brief history of gender-neutral versions
1. NCV: *New Century Version* – for children (1987, 1991)
 2. NRSV: *New Revised Standard Version* (1989)
 3. GNB: *Good News Bible: Today's English Version* Second Edition (1992)
 4. CEV: *Contemporary English Version* (1995)
 5. GW: *God's Word* (1995)
 6. _____: *New International Reader's Version* (1995)
 7. _____: *New International Version Inclusive Language Edition* (1995, 1996)
 8. NLT: *New Living Translation* (1996)
 9. _____: *Today's New International Version* (2002)
 10. _____: *New International Version* (2011 revision)

II. ALTERNATE LIFESTYLES

John Henson, _____: *A Radical Retelling of the Scriptures* (2004)

III. DOGMATIC BIAS

- A. *The _____ Translation* (Jehovah Witness)
- B. Stephen Reynolds, *The New Testament of The Holy Bible: A _____ Translation*
- C. *English _____ 2000 Bible* (Black liberation theology)

IV. IRREVERENT TRANSLATIONS

William ‘Bobo’ Pocock, _____ *Bible*

V. BOUTIQUE BIBLES

Usually based on an existing translation but with highlighting, notes, crossrefs, etc. tailored for a particular audience. Beware of the _____ of the added material.

VI. BIBLE ‘ZINES

Bible content in a magazine format with considerable added, non-biblical content.

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Lesson 15: Choosing a Bible Version

I. SERIES REVIEW

- A. Four _____: affirm, inform, defend, and equip
- B. Two expected _____: this series was to be reassuring and practical
- C. Five _____ in the chain from God to man:
Revelation → Inspiration → Canonization → Transmission → Translation

II. FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN CHOOSING A BIBLE VERSION

- A. _____: use one familiar to you and in common use
- B. _____: prefer versions of greater formal equivalence
- C. _____: choose a version that avoid archaic and unfamiliar words
- D. _____: choose a version with an appropriate reading level
- E. Avoid versions with _____ translation philosophies
- F. Avoid jumping to a _____ version that has not undergone critical review
- G. Consider your _____.
 - 1. For personal _____: formal equivalence, study Bibles, study helps
 - 2. For casual _____: prioritize naturalness; avoid paraphrases
 - 3. For _____: consider reading level; still avoid paraphrases

III. RESOURCES (SEE OTHER SIDE)

IV. APPLYING WISDOM AND DISCERNMENT

- A. Do not give an inch on _____ concerning the Bible
(verbal plenary inspiration, inerrancy, trustworthiness, infallibility, authority)
- B. Have a correct view of the _____ of God in the translation process
- C. Show _____ toward those who prefer a different version than you do. (Col. 4:6)
- D. Be _____ toward those who criticize you for using modern version.
(1 Pet. 3:8-9)
- E. Put your full confidence in the Bible that you hold in your hand because it is the
_____. (1 Thess. 2:13)

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Lesson 15: Choosing a Bible Version

RESOURCES ON BIBLE VERSIONS

Bible Translations Comparison (pamphlet). Torrance, CA: Rose Publishing, 2011.

How We Got the Bible (pamphlet). Torrance, CA: Rose Publishing, 2008.

Sumner, Robert L. *Bible Translations* (pamphlet). Raleigh: The Biblical Evangelist, 1979.

Trusted Voices on Translations (pamphlet). Greenville, SC: Mount Calvary Baptist Church, n.d.

Glossary of Archaic Words (KJV)

White, James R. *The King James Only Controversy*, 2nd Ed. Minneapolis: Bethany House, 2009.

Williams, James B., Gen. Ed. *From the Mind of God to the Mind of Man*, 4th ed. Greenville, SC: Ambassador-Emerald, 1999.

STUDY BIBLES

Three that I can personally recommend:

Old Scofield Study Bible (KJV)

MacArthur Study Bible (NKJV, NAS, ESV)

Ryrie Study Bible

Others that I have not used and have no personal recommendation:

ESV Study Bible

Jeremiah Study Bible by David Jeremiah (NKJV)

New Inductive Study Bible by Precept Ministries (NASB, ESV)

King James Study Bible published by Thomas Nelson (KJV)

HCSB Apologetics Study Bible (HCSB)

Life Application Study Bible (NLT)

ONLINE RESOURCES

Minnick, Mark. Sermon Series, "From the Mind of God to the Mind of Man"

<http://www.mountcalvarybaptist.org/Pages/Sermons/Default.aspx?SeriesID=4&Page=1>

English Bible History: <http://greatsite.com/timeline-english-bible-history/index.html>

Translators' Preface to the Authorized Version: <http://www.bible-researcher.com/kjvpref.html>.

DYNAMIC EQUIVALENCE SPECTRUM

