

# LECTURE 1: HOW THE BIBLE CAME (I)

Vivienne Stacey

## THE MUSLIM AND CHRISTIAN VIEWS OF SCRIPTURE AND INSPIRATION.

### MUSLIM views about the Qur'an

- 1 The Qur'an in Arabic is the word of God to men. 12 v. 2,3
- 2 The Qur'an confirms the law sent down to Moses (Surah 32v. 23), the psalms sent down to David and the Injil sent down to Jesus. Surah 5 v.48 The Table. "And to thee we, have sent down the Book of the Qur'an with truth, confirmatory of previous scriptures, and their safeguard."
- 3 There is now no necessity for these revelations. They are all cancelled by the Qur'an.
- 4 The law and the gospels now in hands of Christians have been corrupted. Surah 7v162 Al Araf. "But the ungodly ones among them changed that word into another than that which had been told them" See also Surah 3 v.64 and 72. The family of Imran.
- 5 The gospels are not the Injil which was sent to Jesus but only hooks (traditions) written by his disciples.
- 6 The Injil which came to Jesus was taken up by him into heaven.

### CHRISTIAN views about the Bible

- 1 Christ is the final revelation of God and His last word to men. Hebrews 1 v. 1,2.
2. and 3. God's revelation cannot be cancelled. He gave His revelation through the history of the Jews. History cannot be cancelled. What has happened has happened. In the law, prophets, psalms and gospels God made promises. These cannot be cancelled. Matthew 5v.17 and 2Corinthians 1v.20
- 4 When Muslims think that Christians and Jews have altered their Scriptures so that prophecies about Muhammad should not be found there, they forget that there are manuscripts which are older than "Muhammad's day and that modern translations depend on these manuscripts.
- 5 Jesus never wrote the Injil
- 6 Since there was no such book it could not have been taken up.

7 The Qur'an is eternal. The one true original text is in heaven in Arabic and is, called the Preserved Tablet. Surah 8 5v.22

8 The Qur'an was dictated mechanically to the Prophet Muhammad by the archangels Gabriel.

9 The Qur'an is the greatest outstanding miracle in Islam.

7 The Bible is neither eternal nor everlasting. It contains eternal truths.

8 the bible was not dictated mechanically. Nevertheless it is a divinely inspired book. cf. God's part & man's part in Bible. cf. divinely & humanity of Christ.

9 The incarnation, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ is greatest of all miracles.

# LECTURE 2: HOW THE BIBLE CAME (II)

Vivienne Stacey

## COMPARE THE CHRISTIAN AND MUSLIM DOCTRINES OF REVELATION.

### 1 MUSLIM DOCTRINE OF REVELATION

Muhammad, the Apostle of God, is the only channel of revelation and abrogates former revelations. Orthodox Muslims acknowledge 2 kinds of revelation and one authority besides them.

1.1 By the Qur'an (wahi el matlu). The Book. Verbal revelation which teaches Iman (what to believe) and Din (what to do).

1.2 By tradition (wahi gheir el matlu). Revelation by example of the perfect prophet. The Man.

- a. Records of what Muhammad did (sunnat-al-fa-il) Example.
- b. Records of what Muhammad enjoined (sunnat-el-kaul) Precept.
- c. Records of what Muhammad allowed (sunnat-el-takrir) License.

Besides those 2 kinds of revelation through the Qur'an and the traditions there is one other authority based on these.

Among the Sunnis-ijma's or unanimous consent of the leading companions of Muhammad concerning the Qur'an and qiyas or the deductions of orthodox teachers from the Qur'an and traditions.

Among the Shias- the doctrine of the 12 Imams who interpret the Quran and the traditions.

### 2 THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF REVELATION.

#### 2.1 *The nature of revelation.*

Theologians divide revelation into 2 categories.

a. natural or general revelation Psalm 19 v. 1 and Romans 1v.20. God's revelation of Himself through nature.

b. Supernatural or special revelation. Ps. 19v. 7. Hebrews 1 v.1 and 2.

Note: Because of sin, the revelation of God Himself in his works of creation and providence is no longer sufficient for the needs of man. God has intervened supernatural in the course of history to form a people for Himself through whom at long last all the world would be blessed. Without general revelation, special revelation would lack that basis in the fundamental knowledge of God. Apart from general revelation the special revelation of God intervening in the world for the salvation of sinners could not be intelligible, credible or operative. General or natural revelation is adapted to man as man. Special or supernatural revelation is adapted to man as sinner.

#### 2.2 *The modes of revelation.*

a. external manifestations-symbols, dreams, theophanies, Christophanies, visions. Numbers 12 v. 6

b. internal suggestion- Deuteronomy 18 v. 18.  
Jeremiah 1v.1

c. Consursive operation- 2 Peter 1 v. 20,21.  
–writers of the Old and New Testaments. They wrote inspired psalms, epistles, history, drama etc. in which no human activity-not even the control of the will is superseded but the Holy Spirit works in, with and through them all in such a manner as to communicate the product qualities distinctly superhuman. Their intelligence was the instrument of revelation.

### ***2.3 The culminating revelation.***

This is not the written word but the Living Word, Jesus Christ.

“The entirety of the New Testament is but the explanatory word accompanying and giving its effect to the fact of Christ.” He does not so much make a revelation of God as Himself is the revelation of God. ‘In Him dwells all the fulness of the Godhead bodily’ Colossians 2 v.9

He rises above all classification. The revelation in Him stands outside all the different ways in which otherwise revelation has been given and sums up in itself all that has been or can be made known of God and of His redemption. Hebrews 1 v.1,2

# LECTURE 3: HOW THE BIBLE CAME (III)

Vivienne Stacey

## THE BIBLICAL DOCTRINE OF INSPIRATION

### **1 How are the writers of the Bible inspired?**

Read 2 Timothy 3 v. 16  
Exodus 24 v. 3,4.  
Jeremiah 30 v. 1  
2 Peter 1 v. 21  
2 Timothy 3 v. 16. 'inspired' = God –  
breathed. The Greek word is only used  
here in the Bible.

“God breathed His Spirit into men controlling them in such a way that they wrote with a quality and insight, accuracy and authority which is possible in no other form of writing or speaking “God used the varying personalities of the writers. There was no mechanical dictation.

The blending of the human and divine elements is as such a mystery in the inspiration of the Bible as it is in the person of Our Lord Jesus Christ who is human and divine.

### **2 How do we know that the Bible is the truly inspired word of God?**

Read Chapter 1 from the Gospel of Nicodemus.

### **3 Why do you think that the Gospel of Nicodemus is not inspired?**

How is it different from the Gospel of Matthew?

1. Christ gives His authority to the Old Testament. Matthew 4 v.1-11. Luke 24 v.25,27. Mark 12 v.36. John 16v.13.
2. Its miraculous effect on those who yield to its directions.
3. The fulfilment of the Old Testament prophecy in the New Testament.
4. It contains all we need-“all-sufficient guide in

all matters of faith and conduct”.

### **4 Should the final authority in matters of faith and conduct be**

1. The Bible Or 2. the Church or 3. human reason?

### **5 Other views of inspiration.**

1. Mechanical
2. The Bible contains the word of God. How does one decide which part is His word – human reason then become the final authority.

### **6 For discussion and thought.**

1. Is a translation of the Bible inspired or only guided?
2. What is the difference between Shakespeare's inspiration and Isaiah's?
3. Are some parts of the Bible more inspired than others?
4. What is the difference between a passage which is inspired but not inspiring and a passage which is both?
5. How did the 66 books of the Bible come to be chosen and the Gospel of Nicodemus, the Epistle of Barnabas etc. rejected.
6. Why does the Protestants accept less books inspired than the Roman Catholics. What is the Apocrypha?

NB. The Holy Spirit inspired the Bible. His help is needed in seeking to understand them. John 16v. 113.

# LECTURE 4: HOW THE BIBLE CAME (IV)

Vivienne Stacey

## WHY WERE CERTAIN BOOKS INCLUDED IN THE BIBLE AND OTHERS NOT?

### 1 THE CANON OF HOLY SCRIPTURE

The Greek word 'canon' means a 'rule' or 'measuring rod'.

Refer to:

- ★ Articles No.6 of the 39 Articles of Religion
- ★ The Apocrypha
- ★ New Testament period Apocryphal writings
- ★ Roman Catholic Bible

### 2 HOW WAS CANONICITY DETERMINED I.E. HOW WAS IT DECIDED WHICH BOOKS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE CANON OF SCRIPTURE?

2.1 The authority of the writers in the Churchmen were recognized as appointed by God to reveal His will-lawgivers and prophets in the Old Testament and apostles and the immediate associates of the apostles and the immediate associates of the apostles in the New Testament.

2.2 External evidences-most were accepted by all the churches a few were temporarily doubted by a minority. No example of a book doubted by any large number of churches having been later accepted.

2.3 Internal evidence. books clearly showed that they possessed the authority and inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

### 3 CHARACTERISTICS OF A CANONICAL BOOK.

3.1 Apostolic signature or some apostolic authorization.

3.2 The embosiment of some aspect of the Revelation of God or of Christ.

3.3 The marks of the Holy Spirit's inspiration. Romans 8v.14,16. The voice of the Spirit in the book corresponds to the voice of the Spirit in the Christian's heart.

### 4 THE HISTORY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT CANON.

Details of the final completion of the Old Testament Canon are not known. Evidence is found in the Old Testament of a collection of books eg. 2 Kings 22-rediscovery of the Law by Hilkiah. In Christ's time the Hebrew scriptures consisted of the Law, the prophets and the Hagiographa (the Holy Writings). He accepted these for His own life and ministry and authorized them for his disciples (Luke 24v.27). In the New Testament quotations are found from all Old Testaments books except 4. The present Old Testament has always been accepted by the Jews. Josephus in about 70 A.D. gave an independent confirmation of the Hebrew Canonical list.

## **5 HISTORY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT CANON.**

The addition of the New Testament books took place gradually by a natural development.

5.1 Christ's words were regarded as being authoritative from the time of his first public ministry.

5.2 Reports by those who heard him were received as being as authoritative as the living voice.

5.3 The letters of the apostles were received and publicly read, with the same attitude as that accorded to their spoken ministry. Our Lord gave them such authority and gave His confirmation for the (future) additions to the body of the revealed truth which took place when the Holy Spirit had come (John 16 v. 13,14).

5.4 The exchange of letters between neighbouring churches followed.

5.5 When the apostles were being removed by martyrdom and imitations of their writings were put into circulation by interested parties the question of the authority of these and any additions arose.

## **6 THE ACTUAL PROCESS OF COLLECTING THE CANONICAL BOOKS OCCUPIED SOME 300 YEARS.**

6.1 New Testament books are written between 50-100 A.D.

6.2 New Testament books were collected and read in the Churches 100-200 A.D.

6.3 New Testament books were carefully examined and compared with spurious writings, 200-300 A.D.

6.4 Complete agreement was attained 300-400 A.D.

## **7 NO SINGLE COUNCIL WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ARBITRARILY COLLECTING AND PROCLAIMING A LIST OF BOOKS AS CANONICAL.**

During the 4th century A.D. the scriptures were classified into:

7.1 Books accepted by all the churches without exception.

Revelation and Hebrews appear to have given some difficulty.

7.2 Books spoken against by some but received by the majority.

James, 2 Peter, 2&3 John, and Jude.

# LECTURE 5: HOW THE BIBLE CAME (V)

Vivienne Stacey

## HOW DO WE KNOW THAT THE TEXT OF THE BIBLE IS RELIABLE?

### 1 THE ENGLISH MODERN TRANSLATIONS ARE BASED ON:

- 1.1 the reconstructed original texts found in the best printed editions of the Hebrew Old Testament and the Greek New Testament.
- 1.2 Manuscripts (MSS) of these as either collated or published or as preserved in various libraries.
- 1.3 The most important ancient versions
- 1.4 Paraphrases and quotations from ancient authors which may be valuable in the determination of some points in the text.

### 2 HOW DO WE KNOW THAT THE TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT IS RELIABLE?

#### 2.1 *The oldest Hebrew manuscripts*

We have parts of the Old Testament are from 1st century A.D. (Dead Sea Scrolls). After this the next earliest ones are from the 9th century A.D. Some of the Old Testament books were written a long time before the time of Christ.

#### 2.2 *Ancient versions or translations:*

##### 2.2.1 The Samaritan Pentateuch in Hebrew

From 2 Kings 17 v. 24-41 and from Josephus we know that the Samaritans foreigners imported into Israel by the King of Assyria, who there adopted the worship of Jehovah as God of the land but who when the Jewish

leaders refused to let them take part in the building of the Temple set up a rival show at Gerazim, about 408 B.C. When the Greek Septuagint agrees with the Samaritan Hebrew Pentateuch there is strong reason to believe that they and not the orthodox Hebrew represent the original text. The Samaritan Pentateuch is an independent text that has had its own transmission by copyists from the 5th century B.C. without any known contact with Hebrew texts, Thus it is a check on the errors and corruptions which may have crept into the Hebrew text in its numerous copyings since 5th century B.C? down to the time of the printing of the Hebrew Old Testament in the 15th Century A.D.

##### 2.2.2 Septuagint LXX

This is a Greek translation of the Hebrew of the Old Testament made in Alexandria in Egypt in the 3rd century B.C. (Between 285 and 130 B.C.) It was made for Jews of the dispersion who were living in Egypt and had forgotten their Hebrew. We now have many copies of it which are much older than the oldest Hebrew manuscripts of the 9th century A.D. though not older than the Old Testament portions found in the Dead Sea Scrolls, 4th century A.D. Codex Vaticanus has practically all of it-and lacks only Genesis 1v.1-46, 2Kings2v.5-7.10-13, Genesis 28, Psalms 110 v 27 to 138v.6; the books of Macabees are not in it.

Codex Alexandrinus, first half of the 5th century, had the whole of it except for Genesis 14v.14-17, 15v.1-5, 16v.6-9. 1 Kings 12v.20 to 14v.9 and Psalms 4.20 to 80 v. 11.

The Septuagint includes books now in the Apogrypha. It sometimes has omissions or additions but where it agrees it confirms the Hebrew text

From manuscripts of the Septuagint scholars have to determine as near as may be possible the text of the Septuagint as it was originally translated from Hebrew and determine from that best text of the Septuagint the text of the Hebrew Old Testament from which the Septuagint translation was made. Finally they had to determine by a comparison of this text with the Massoretic text, as near as may be, the original form of the Hebrew books of the Old Testament.

### **2.2.3 Syriac Old Testament**

This is a translation of the Hebrew Old Testament possibly by a Jew converted to Christianity, into Syriac about 150 A.D. The oldest extant mss. Of this version is of 464 A.D.

### **2.2.4 Vulgate**

Jerome made a thorough study of the Hebrew original of the Old Testament & out of it produced the classical Latin version of the Old Testament. It is a Latin version of the Hebrew text of his day. He worked on it from 390 to 404 A.D.

### **2.3 Targums**

These were Jewish paraphrases. People forgot Hebrew and used Aramaic, therefore it was necessary for a paraphrase or targum to be made. There are 7 extant targums of the Old Testament. 3 on the Pentateuch, 1 on the Prophets, 3 on the Holy Writings.

# LECTURE 6: HOW THE BIBLE CAME (VI)

Vivienne Stacey

## THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE FOR OLD TESTAMENT STUDIES.

### 1 HOW THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS WERE FOUND:

In the spring of 1947 a boy was searching for a lost lamb near the Dead Sea and found some clay jars in a cave. He smashed the jars in the hope of finding treasure but they only contained battered looking written scrolls of ancient leather and papyrus wrapped in linen. They took a few of the best scrolls to see if they could sell them. Some Jewish and Arab antique dealers bought some of the scrolls and a bundle of 4 came into the hands of the Orthodox Archbishop of Jerusalem. He had no idea how valuable they were until some scholars from the American School of Oriental Research paid a visit to St. Mark's monastery where the documents were stored.

A 23' long scroll of the complete text of Isaiah in Hebrew was among them, comprising 17 sheets of leather sewn together. A short report by the American aroused astonishment among experts everywhere. The scrolls were eventually traced back to a cave in Wadi Qumran. The cave had been rumaged but fragments were collected. Other caves were found and searched.

### 2 WHAT EXACTLY WAS FOUND IN THE QUMRAN CAVES?

#### 2.1 *Old Testament books*

Tens of thousands of fragments representing hundreds of different manuscripts were found

including fragments from every book of the Old Testament except Esther. Of 300 mss. Found in cave Q 4 about 100 are Biblical eg: Judges 2 MSS in 4 Q, another in 1 Q

Samuel 3 MSS in 4Q, all representing LXX text, One is the oldest Ms yet unidentified-end of 36 B.C.

Isaiah the text had been copied about 100 B.C. The linen in which it was wrapped has been harvested at the time of Christ.

#### 2.2 *Apocryphal books*

The RC Bible contains 7 books, in addition to the additions to Daniel (the prayer of the 3 holy children) Sussanna and the 3 elders, Bel and the Dragon and to Esther, i.e., Tobit, Judith, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, 1 and 2 Maccabees.

Fragments were discovered at Qumran notably 3 MSS in Q4, 1 in Hebrew and 2 in Aramaic of Tobit.

#### 2.3 *The Apocryphal writings*

These are useful in understanding the development of religious thought in the last pro-Christian centuries and the early Christian centuries.

Jubilees (Little Genesis) 5 MSS in 4Q.

Enoch 8 MSS in fragments from 4Q all in Aramaic.

Book of Noah Fragments from 1Q.

Testament of Levi Fragments from 4Q and 1Q.

Saying of Moses (or Little Deuteronomy)  
previously unknown fragments of 4 columns  
from 1Q  
Scroll of the Patriarchs 1Q  
Book of Mysterics 1Q 2 MSS in 4Q.

#### **2.4 Commentaries**

Habbakuk Commentary: 1 of the original scrolls  
found by the Bedouin in 1Q  
Micah, Zephaniah and Psalm 68 and (57?0-  
fragments in 4Q represent  
3 MSS of commentaries on Isaiah  
1 MS of a commentary on Genesis 49 in 4Q  
1 MS of a commentary on Hosea in 4Q  
1 MS of a commentary on Nahum in 4Q and 1  
on Psalms 37 and 45.

Note- it is characteristic of these commentaries  
to quote a passage of Scripture, and then give its  
interpretation.

#### **2.5 Sectarian writings**

Manual of Discipline 1Q Fragments of 11MS in  
4Q  
Order of Warfare 1Q, 4 MSS in 4Q  
Thanksgiving Hymns 1Q, 5 MSS in 4Q

Note. At first scholars were unaware that the  
Dead Sea Scrolls were associated with a religious  
community – then the Manual of Discipline  
was found. The question then was who were the  
Qumran community members.

### **3 DATE OF THE QUMRAN MATERIALS**

#### **3.1 Pottery and coins**

Sherds were found with coins dating from  
Augustus (31 B.C. to 14 A.D.) to the 1st Jewish  
Revolt (A.D. 66-70). Level 3 coins 67-86  
A.D. dropped by soldiers, probably a garrison  
stationed there by the Romans.

Qumran Community had ceased to exist or had  
fled before that time. Latest date therefore fixed.

The general conclusion by scholars is between  
175 B.C. and 68 A.D.

#### **3.2 What is the earliest date possible?**

- a. Radio carbon 14 test for the linen and leather.
- b. Age of MSS- palaeography and orthography
- c. Internal evidence eg. Damascus fragment  
speaks as though the Temple is stillstanding.

# LECTURE 7: HOW THE BIBLE CAME (VII)

Vivienne Stacey

## HOW DO WE KNOW THAT THE TEXT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT IS RELIABLE?

### 1 STANDARD GREEK TEXT

The Standard Greek printed text is NOVUM TESTAMENTUM GRAECE edited by Alexander Souter, 2nd edition, published by Oxford Clarendon press 1947. This text is based on attempts to get as near to the original Greek as possible, through:

1. Old manuscripts
2. Early translations eg. Syriac, Coptic and Latin which were made before the end of 3rd century A.D.
3. Quotations from and references to the New Testament by the early Church Fathers, 2nd century on.

### 2 FAMOUS NEW TESTAMENT MANUSCRIPTS

#### 2.1 Chester Beatty Papyri

1st half of 3rd century. Gospel and Acts end of 2nd century all epistles of Paul

#### 2.2 Codex Alexandrinus (A)

in British museum. A gift from the Patriarch of Constantinople to James 1 of England. 1st half 5th cent. 12 1/2" x 10 1/2" 2 columns a page. Probably from Egypt. It contains the whole Greek Bible except for accidental mutilations. Therefore loss of nearly all Matthew and a substantial part of the Psalms, John and 2 Corinthians. Contains 3 & 4 Maccabees, 2 epp. of Clement. 820 leaves.

#### 2.3 Codex Vaticanus (B)

Manuscripts of the Greek Bible, brought to Rome by Pope Nicholas V in 1448 1st half 4th century. Lacks Genesis iv.1-46, Ps 106-138, all Hebrews after 9v.4 10 halfx 10. about 820 pages.

#### 2.4 Codex Sinaiticus (X)

mid 4th century. 15" x 13 1/2". Must have consisted of about 720 leaves. Found by Count Tishendorf in St. Catherine's monastery near Mount Sinai, He eventually acquired the MS for the Czar as the protector of the Greek Church. Whole NT and nearly half OT. Uncial writing on fine vellum. Sold by Soviet Govt. to British Museum for £100,000 in 1933.

Some methods of fixing the date of a mss are:

1. the material
2. the form of the letters
3. the style of the writing

Note 1. If Vaticanus and Sinaiticus agree, there is usually strong evidence for the genuineness of a reading.

Note 2. On papyrus mss the writing is generally in rather small letters; on vellum mss the writing is generally in large capitals-uncial. In 9th century a new form of handwriting developed with small letters linked together called minuscule or cursive. There are about 200 uncial mss of NT Greek of which all but 60 are fragments. About 4000 cursive ones.

Note 3. Papyrus- a material made out of the pith of the stems of the papyrus plant, which is third century grew plentifully in the Nile. This pith was cut into thin strips, which were joined by glue, water and pressure into sheets, which again were fastened together side by side, so as to form long rolls, on which the writings was inscribed in columns. One roll was not more than 30' to 35' long-sufficient for a gospel. Height varied from 5" to 15"; normal 10". Prose columns generally 2 1/2" to 3 1/2" wide. Half inch between column and wider margins at top and bottom where words accidentally omitted would sometimes be inserted. Normally no ornamentation, no separation of words and very little punctuation.

Note 4. VELUM used for books etc from the end of 3rd century A.D. Superseded papyrus, made from the skins of calves, sheep and other animals. Arranged volume a far greater quantity of matter than the papyrus roll.

Note 5.

Translations of the Bible

1st century	Latin
2nd century	Syriac
3rd century	Coptic
4th century	Ethiopic
5th century	Gothic – 4th century

7th century	Arabic
8th century	Anglo-Saxon
8th century	Slavonic
9th century	Norman French
12th century	Italian
12th century	Spanish
13th century	German
13th century	Dutch
13th century	Polish
14th century	Persian
14th century	Norwegian
14th century	English
14th century	Icelandic
14th century	Csech

1454 the invention of printing in Europe increased book production, and the Renaissance stimulated further translations. In 19th century the Industrial Revolution enabled book production to meet the advance of popular education in England. 1804 the British and Foreign Bible Society was founded 'to encourage the wider circulation of the Scriptures'.

During that century translation increased to more than 500. Through the Bible Societies of the 20th century Scriptures now go out into all the world in nearly 2000 languages.

# LECTURE 8: HOW THE BIBLE CAME (VIII)

Vivienne Stacey

## HOW WE GOT THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

<b>HEBREW</b>	<b>LATIN</b>		<b>GREEK</b>
Old Testament Writings	Latin MSS copied & illuminated by monks from 6th century on	Jerome d. 405 revised Latin version using Greek & Hebrew texts	Old Testament Writings New Testament Writings
Hebrew scrip-tures copies on scrolls by scribes down the centuries	Bede d. 735 Anglo-Saxon St. John	Lindisfarne Gospels 698-721	Codex Sinaiticus Codex Alexandrinus Codex Vaticanus
	Alfred d. 899 Anglo-Saxon Psalms	Wycliffe 1st English Bible 1384	For the 1st time single pages of papyrus or vellum were used, and bound in the form of a Codex or book.
Luther German NT 1522		Tyndale 1st printed English NT 1526	Eramus Greek & Latin NT 1516
	Coverdals 1st printed English Bible 1535 The Great Bible 1539 The Genve Bible. 1st small edition in Roman type 1560 The Bishops' Bible 1568 RC Douai - Reihms version 1609 The Authorised version 1611 English Revised version 1881-5 American Standard Revised Version 1901 Revised Standard Version 1952 New English Bible – New Testament 1961		

## **HOW WE GOT THE URDU BIBLE**

### ***Protestant translations***

1812 Death of Henry Martyn. He translated the New Testament into Urdu. This was published in 1814. It was a work of exact scholarship, based on a very good text of the original languages and on sound exegesis. Maulana Abdul Kalm Azad is reported as having hailed it as a masterpiece of Urdu. Old Testament translated about 1846. Both Old and New Testament were revised about 1872. New Testament was last revised in 1901 and the Old Testament 1920-1930 Ishmail, Rockey, Barkat Ullah.

### ***Roman Catholic Translations***

Gospels translated in 1835 by an Italian Bishop. Never printed New Testament in 1845 by the Swiss Bishop Hartmann. 1st in Roman Urdu & then after revision in Persian scr. Revised frequently. Last revisions were in 1937 and 1957 Old Testament was translated in 1933 by Utarid, revised and in part a new translation in 1957 – Father Liberius etc. and other members of Commission. Utarid translated from the Arabic which was based on the Vulgate. The Roman Catholics have now asked for a new translation of the whole Bible.