



7 STEPS TO BIBLE SKILLS

Step 4: The Bible's Own Story





STEP 4: THE BIBLE'S OWN STORY

Who wrote the Bible?

- As we've said, the Bible is the Word of God; even though it was penned by over 40 different human writers, there is one "Divine Author" via the inspiration of the Holy Spirit
- How can we know this?
 - By the Bible's own testimony:
 - Often the direct words of God are recorded in the Old Testament
 - Exodus 8:1, Isaiah 30:15, etc.
 - Jesus Himself believed the writings of the OT and quoted from them frequently
 - Luke 4:16-21, John 14:23-24, Matthew 5:17-18, etc.
 - The NT writers believed the writings of the OT were from God
 - 2 Peter 1:20-21, 2 Timothy 3:16-17, Romans 4:3, etc.

Should we trust the Bible for its own authenticity?

- Short answer: Yes
 - As the inspired Word of God, we can trust that it is true
- Long answer: Yes, but it's not merely a matter of "blind faith"
 - Hebrews 11:1 - "Now faith is the assurance of things hoped for, the conviction of things not seen."
 - We have additional evidence outside of the Biblical record for Jesus' existence
 - Fulfilled prophecy is a strong argument for the veracity of Scripture

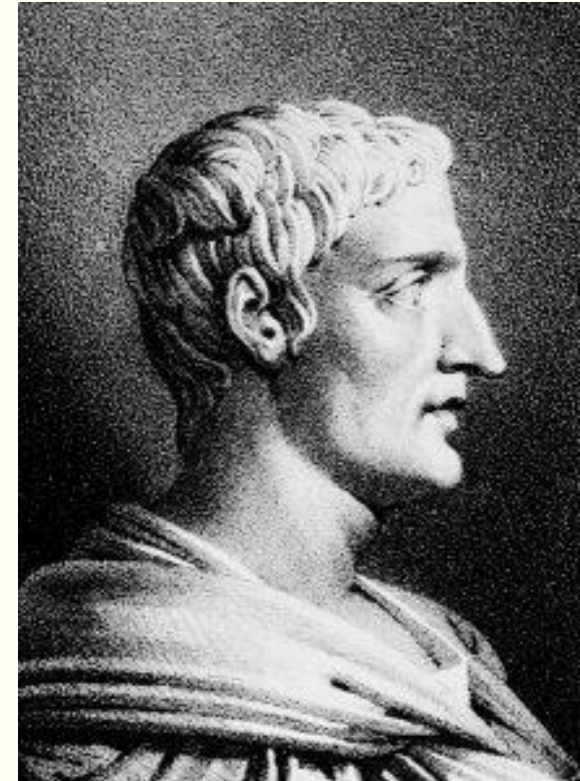
Extra-biblical evidence of Jesus Christ

- Flavius Josephus, a Jewish historian, mentions Jesus in his writings, written around 93-94 A.D.
 - "And so he convened the judges of the Sanhedrin, and brought before them the brother of **Jesus, the one called Christ**, whose name was James, and certain others, and accusing them of having transgressed the law delivered them up to be stoned." - Josephus, *Antiquities*
 - "At this time there was a wise man who was **called Jesus**. And his conduct was good, and [he] was known to be virtuous. And many people from among the Jews and the other nations became his disciples. **Pilate condemned him to be crucified and to die**. And those who had become his disciples did not abandon his discipleship. **They reported that he had appeared to them three days after his crucifixion and that he was alive**. Accordingly, he was **perhaps the Messiah** concerning whom the prophets have recounted wonders." - Josephus, *Testimonium Flavianum*



Extra-biblical evidence of Jesus Christ

- Tacitus, a Roman senator and historian, also mentions Jesus in his writings around 116 A.D.
 - "[N]either human effort nor the emperor's generosity nor the placating of the gods ended the scandalous belief that the fire had been ordered [by Nero]. Therefore, to put down the rumor, Nero substituted as culprits and punished in the most unusual ways those hated for their shameful acts ... whom the crowd called "Chrestians." The founder of this name, Christ [*Christus* in Latin], had been executed in the reign of Tiberius by the procurator Pontius Pilate ... Suppressed for a time, the deadly superstition erupted again not only in Judea, the origin of this evil, but also in the city [Rome], where all things horrible and shameful from everywhere come together and become popular" - Tacitus, *Annals*



Fulfilled Prophecy

- There are about 2,500 prophecies in the Bible, depending on how you count them. Roughly 2,000 have been fulfilled, and 500 are yet to be fulfilled. Of the 2,000 or so fulfilled prophecies many of them are Messianic – pertaining to Jesus.
- The probability that even one prophecy is fulfilled by coincidence is around 1 in 10 (conservatively). That means that the probability of all of these being fulfilled by coincidence is 1 in 10^{2000} (or 1 in 10 with 2,000 zeros at the end of it)
- It may have been possible for Jesus to "fake" a few prophecies, but it would be statistically impossible for one man to arrange and fulfill all of the Messianic prophecies.

Fulfilled Prophecy

351 PROPHECIES FULFILLED IN JESUS CHRIST

"Lo, I come: in the volume of the book it is written of me" (Psalm 40:7).

"The testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy" (Revelation 19:10).

"...all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms, concerning me" (Jesus Christ, Luke 24:44).

References: 1869 Bible by William W. Harding of Philadelphia; Rose Book of Bible Charts, Maps & Time Lines Torrance, CA 2005; Bible Overview Chart 19

Prophecy made	Date of Prophecy	Prophecy	Fulfillment
1. Gen. 3:15	4004BC	Seed of a woman (virgin birth)	Galatians 4:4-5, Matthew 1:18
2. Gen. 3:15	4004BC	He will bruise Satan's head	Hebrews 2:14, 1John 3:8
3. Gen. 5:24	3317BC	The bodily ascension to heaven illustrated	Mark 16:19
4. Gen. 9:26, 27	2347BC	The God of Shem will be the Son of Shem	Luke 3:36
5. Gen. 12:3	1921BC	Seed of Abraham will bless all nations	Galatians 3:8, Acts 3:25, 26
6. Gen. 12:7	2311BC	The Promise made to Abraham's Seed	Galatians 3:16
7. Gen. 14:18	1930BC	A priest after the order of Melchizedek	Hebrews 6:20
8. Gen. 14:18	1913BC	King of Peace and Righteousness	Hebrews 7:2
9. Gen. 14:18	1913BC	The Last Supper foreshadowed	Matthew 26:26-29
10. Gen. 17:19	1910BC	Seed of Isaac (Gen. 21:12)	Romans 9:7
11. Gen. 22:8	1872BC	The Lamb of God promised	John 1:29
12. Gen. 22:18	1872BC	As Isaac's seed, will bless all nations	Galatians 3:16
13. Gen. 26:2-5	1872BC	The Seed of Isaac promised as the Redeemer	Hebrews 11:18
14. Gen. 28:12	1760BC	The Bridge to heaven	John 1:51
15. Gen. 28:14	1760BC	The Seed of Jacob	Luke 3:34
16. Gen. 49:10	1760BC	The time of His coming	Luke 2:1-7; Galatians 4:4
17. Gen. 49:10	1760BC	The Seed of Judah	Luke 3:33
18. Gen. 49:10	1760BC	Called Shiloh or One Sent	John 17:3
19. Gen. 49:10	1760BC	Messiah to come before Judah lost identity	John 11:47-52
20. Gen. 49:10	1760BC	Unto Him shall the obedience of the people be	John 10:16
21. Ex. 3:13-15	1491BC	The Great "I AM"	John 4:26, 8:58
22. Ex. 12:5	1401BC	A Lamb without blemish	Hebrews 9:14; 1Peter 1:19
23. Ex. 12:13	1491BC	The blood of the Lamb saves from wrath	Romans 5:8
24. Ex. 12:21-27	1491BC	Christ is our Passover	1Corinthians 5:7
25. Ex. 12:46	1491BC	Not a bone of the Lamb to be broken	John 19:31-36
26. Ex. 15:2	1491BC	His exaltation predicted as Yeshua	Acts 7:55, 56
27. Ex. 15:11	1491BC	His Character-Holiness	Luke 1:35; Acts 4:27

Fulfilled Prophecy

Prophecy made	Date of Prophecy	Prophecy	Fulfillment
28. Ex. 17:6	1491BC	The Spiritual Rock of Israel	1Corinthians 10:4
29. Ex. 33:19	1491BC	His Character-Merciful	Luke 1:72
30. Lev. 1:2-9	1490BC	His sacrifice a sweet smelling savor unto God	Ephesians 5:2
31. Lev. 14:11		The leper cleansed-Sign to priesthood	Luke 5:12-14; Acts 6:7
32. Lev. 16:15-17		Prefigures Christ's once-for-all death	Hebrews 9:7-14
33. Lev. 16:27		Suffering outside the Camp	Matthew 27:33; Heb. 13:11, 12
34. Lev. 17:11		The Blood-the life of the flesh	Matthew 26:28; Mark 10:45
35. Lev. 17:11		It is the blood that makes atonement	Rom. 3:23-24; 1John 1:7
36. Lev. 23:36-37		The Drink-offering: "If any man thirst"	John 7:37
37. Num. 9:12	1490BC	Not a bone of Him broken	John 19:31-36
38. Num. 21:9	1452BC	The serpent on a pole-Christ lifted up	John 3:14-18, 12:32
39. Num. 24:17		Time: "I shall see him, but not now."	John 1:14; Galatians 4:4
40. Deut. 18:15	1451BC	"This is of a truth that prophet."	John 6:14
41. Deut. 18:15-16		"Had ye believed Moses, ye would believe me."	John 5:45-47
42. Deut. 18:18		Sent by the Father to speak His word	John 8:28, 29
43. Deut. 18:19		Whoever will not hear must bear his sin	Acts 3:22-23
44. Deut. 21:23		Cursed is he that hangs on a tree	Galatians 3:10-13
45. Joshua 5:14-15		The Captain of our salvation	Hebrews 2:10
46. Ruth 4:4-10	1312BC	Christ, our kinsman, has redeemed us	Ephesians 1:3-7
47. 1 Sam. 2:35	1165BC	A Faithful Priest	Heb. 2:17, 3:1-3, 6, 7:24-25
48. 1 Sam. 2:10		Shall be an anointed King to the Lord	Mt. 28:18, John 12:15
49. 2 Sam. 7:12	1042BC	David's Seed	Matthew 1:1
50. 2 Sam. 7:13		His Kingdom is everlasting	2Peter 1:11
51. 2 Sam. 7:14a		The Son of God	Luke 1:32, Romans 1:3-4
52. 2 Sam. 7:16		David's house established forever	Luke 3:31; Rev. 22:16
53. 2 Ki. 2:11	892BC	The bodily ascension to heaven illustrated	Luke 24:51
54. 1 Chr. 17:11	1042BC	David's Seed	Matthew 1:1, 9:27
55. 1 Chr. 17:12-13		To reign on David's throne forever	Luke 1:32, 33
56. 1 Chr. 17:13		"I will be His Father, He...my Son."	Hebrews 1:5
57. Job 9:32-33	1520BC	Mediator between man and God	1 Timothy 2:5
58. Job 19:23-27		The Resurrection predicted	John 5:24-29
59. Psa. 2:1-3	1047BC	The enmity of kings foreordained	Acts 4:25-28
60. Psa. 2:2		To own the title, Anointed (Christ)	John 1:41, Acts 2:36
61. Psa. 2:6		His Character-Holiness	John 8:46; Revelation 3:7

Fulfilled Prophecy

Prophecy made	Date of Prophecy	Prophecy	Fulfillment
62. Psa. 2:6		To own the title King	Matthew 2:2
63. Psa. 2:7		Declared the Beloved Son	Matthew 3:17, Romans 1:4
64. Psa. 2:7, 8		The Crucifixion and Resurrection intimated	Acts 13:29-33
65. Psa. 2:8, 9		Rule the nations with a rod of iron	Rev. 2:27, 12:5, 19:15
66. Psa. 2:12		Life comes through faith in Him	John 20:31
67. Psa. 8:2		The mouths of babes perfect His praise	Matthew 21:16
68. Psa. 8:5, 6		His humiliation and exaltation	Hebrews 2:5-9
69. Psa. 9:7-10	1018BC	Judge the world in righteousness	Acts 17:31
70. Psa. 16:10		Was not to see corruption	Acts 2:31, 13:35
71. Psa. 16:9-11		Was to arise from the dead	John 20:9
72. Psa. 17:15		The resurrection predicted	Luke 24:6
73. Psa. 18:2-3		The horn of salvation	Luke 1:69-71
74. Psa. 22:1		Forsaken because of sins of others	2 Corinthians 5:21
75. Psa. 22:1		"My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"	Matthew 27:46
76. Psa. 22:2		Darkness upon Calvary for three hours	Matthew 27:45
77. Psa. 22:7		They shoot out the lip and shake the head	Matthew 27:39-44
78. Psa. 22:8		"He trusted in God, let Him deliver Him"	Matthew 27:43
79. Psa. 22:9-10		Born the Saviour	Luke 2:7
80. Psa. 22:12-13		They seek His death	John 19:6
81. Psa. 22:14		His blood poured out when they pierced His side	John 19:34
82. Psa. 22:14, 15		Suffered agony on Calvary	Mark 15:34-37
83. Psa. 22:15		He thirsted	John 19:28
84. Psa. 22:16		They pierced His hands and His feet	John 19:34, 37; 20:27
85. Psa. 22:17, 18		Stripped Him before the stares of men	Luke 23:34, 35
86. Psa. 22:18		They parted His garments	John 19:23, 24
87. Psa. 22:20, 21		He committed Himself to God	Luke 23:46
88. Psa. 22:20, 21		Satanic power bruising the Redeemer's heel	Hebrews 2:14
89. Psa. 22:22		His Resurrection declared	John 20:17
90. Psa. 22:27-28		He shall be the governor of the nations	Colossians 1:16
91. Psa. 22:31		"It is finished"	John 19:30, Heb. 10:10, 12, 14, 18
92. Psa. 23:1		"I am the Good Shepherd"	John 10:11, 1Peter 2:25
93. Psa. 24:3	1017BC	His exaltation predicted	Acts 1:11; Philippians 2:9
94. Psa. 30:3		His resurrection predicted	Acts 2:32
95. Psa. 31:5		"Into thy hands I commit my spirit"	Luke 23:46

Fulfilled Prophecy

Prophecy made	Date of Prophecy	Prophecy	Fulfillment
96. Psa. 31:11		His acquaintances fled from Him	Mark 14:50
97. Psa. 31:13		They took counsel to put Him to death	Mt. 27:1, John 11:53
98. Psa. 31:14, 15		"He trusted in God, let Him deliver him"	Matthew 27:43
99. Psa. 34:20		Not a bone of Him broken	John 19:31-36
100. Psa. 35:11		False witnesses rose up against Him	Matthew 26:59
101. Psa. 35:19		He was hated without a cause	John 15:25
102. Psa. 38:11		His friends stood afar off	Luke 23:49
103. Psa. 38:12		Enemies try to entangle Him by craft	Mark 14:1, Mt. 22:15
104. Psa. 38:12-13		Silent before His accusers	Matthew 27:12-14
105. Psa. 38:20		He went about doing good	Acts 10:38
106. Psa. 40:2-5		The joy of His resurrection predicted	John 20:20
107. Psa. 40:6-8		His delight-the will of the Father	John 4:34, Heb. 10:5-10
108. Psa. 40:9		He was to preach the Righteousness in Israel	Matthew 4:17
109. Psa. 40:14	1710BC	Confronted by adversaries in the Garden	John 18:4-6
110. Psa. 41:9		Betrayed by a familiar friend	John 13:18
111. Psa. 45:2	1023BC	Words of Grace come from His lips	John 1:17, Luke 4:22
112. Psa. 45:6		To own the title, God or Elohim	Hebrews 1:8
113. Psa. 45:7		A special anointing by the Holy Spirit	Mt. 3:16; Heb. 1:9
114. Psa. 45:7, 8		Called the Christ (Messiah or Anointed)	Luke 2:11
115. Psa. 45:17		His name remembered forever	Ephesians 1:20-21, Heb. 1:8
116. Psa. 55:12-14		Betrayed by a friend, not an enemy	John 13:18
117. Psa. 55:15		Unrepentant death of the Betrayer	Matthew 27:3-5; Acts 1:16-19
118. Psa. 68:18		To give gifts to men	Ephesians 4:7-16
119. Psa. 68:18		Ascended into Heaven	Luke 24:51
120. Psa. 69:4		Hated without a cause	John 15:25
121. Psa. 69:8		A stranger to own brethren	John 1:11, 7:5
122. Psa. 69:9		Zealous for the Lord's House	John 2:17
123. Psa. 69:14-20		Messiah's anguish of soul before crucifixion	Matthew 26:36-45
124. Psa. 69:20		"My soul is exceeding sorrowful."	Matthew 26:38
125. Psa. 69:21		Given vinegar in thirst	Matthew 27:34
126. Psa. 69:26		The Saviour given and smitten by God	John 17:4; 18:11
127. Psa. 72:10, 11	1015BC	Great persons were to visit Him	Matthew 2:1-11
128. Psa. 72:16		The corn of wheat to fall into the Ground	John 12:24-25
129. Psa. 72:17		Belief on His name will produce offspring	John 1:12, 13

Fulfilled Prophecy

Prophecy made	Date of Prophecy	Prophecy	Fulfillment
130. Psa. 72:17		All nations shall be blessed by Him	Galatians 3:8
131. Psa. 72:17		All nations shall call Him blessed	John 12:13, Rev. 5:8-12
132. Psa. 78:1-2		He would teach in parables	Matthew 13:34-35
133. Psa. 78:2b		To speak the Wisdom of God with authority	Matthew 7:29
134. Psa. 80:17		The Man of God's right hand	Mark 14:61-62
135. Psa. 88		The Suffering and Reproach of Calvary	Matthew 27:26-50
136. Psa. 88:8		They stood afar off and watched	Luke 23:49
137. Psa. 89:27		Firstborn	Colossians 1:15, 18
138. Psa. 89:27		Emmanuel to be higher than earthly kings	Luke 1:32, 33
139. Psa. 89:35-37		David's Seed, throne, kingdom endure forever	Luke 1:32, 33
140. Psa. 89:36-37		His character-Faithfulness	Revelation 1:5, 19:11
141. Psa. 90:2		He is from everlasting (Micah 5:2)	John 1:1
142. Psa. 91:11, 12		Identified as Messianic; used to tempt Christ	Luke 4:10, 11
143. Psa. 97:9		His exaltation predicted	Acts 1:11; Ephesians 1:20
144. Psa. 100:5		His character-Goodness	Matthew 19:16, 17
145. Psa. 102:1-11		The Suffering and Reproach of Calvary	John 19:16-30
146. Psa. 102:25-27		Messiah is the Preexistent Son	Hebrews 1:10-12
147. Psa. 109:25		Ridiculed	Matthew 27:39
148. Psa. 110:1		Son of David	Matthew 22:42-43
149. Psa. 110:1		To ascend to the right-hand of the Father	Mark 16:19
150. Psa. 110:1		David's son called Lord	Matthew 22:44, 45
151. Psa. 110:4		A priest after Melchizedek's order	Hebrews 6:20
152. Psa. 112:4		His character-Compassionate, Gracious, et al	Matthew 9:36
153. Psa. 118:17, 18		Messiah's Resurrection assured	Luke 24:5-7; 1Cor. 15:20
154. Psa. 118:22, 23		The rejected stone is Head of the corner	Matthew 21:42, 43
155. Psa. 118:26a		The Blessed One presented to Israel	Matthew 21:9
156. Psa. 118:26b		To come while Temple standing	Matthew 21:12-15
157. Psa. 132:11		The Seed of David (the fruit of His Body)	Luke 1:32, Act 2:30
158. Psa. 129:3		He was scourged	Matthew 27:26
159. Psa. 138:1-6		The supremacy of David's Seed amazes kings	Matthew 2:2-6
160. Psa. 147:3, 6		The earthly ministry of Christ described	Luke 4:18
161. Prov. 1:23	1000BC	He will send the Spirit of God	John 16:7
162. Prov. 8:23		Foreordained from everlasting	Rev. 13:8, 1Peter 1:19-20
163. Song. 5:16	1014BC	The altogether lovely One	John 1:17

Fulfilled Prophecy

Prophecy made	Date of Prophecy	Prophecy	Fulfillment
164. Isa. 2:3	760BC	He shall teach all nations	John 4:25
165. Isa. 2:4		He shall judge among the nations	John 5:22
166. Isa. 6:1		When Isaiah saw His glory	John 12:40-41
167. Isa. 6:8	742BC	The One Sent by God	John 12:38-45
168. Isa. 6:9-10		Parables fall on deaf ears	Matthew 13:13-15
169. Isa. 6:9-12		Blinded to Christ and deaf to His words	Acts 28:23-29
170. Isa. 7:14		To be born of a virgin	Luke 1:35
171. Isa. 7:14		To be Emmanuel-God with us	Matthew 1:18-23, 1Tim. 3:16
172. Isa. 8:8		Called Emmanuel	Matthew 28:20
173. Isa. 8:14		A stone of stumbling, a Rock of offense	1Peter 2:8
174. Isa. 9:1, 2	740BC	His ministry to begin in Galilee	Matthew 4:12-17
175. Isa. 9:6		A child born-Humanity	Luke 1:31
176. Isa. 9:6		A Son given-Deity	Luke 1:32, John 1:14, 1Tim. 3:16
177. Isa. 9:6		Declared to be the Son of God with power	Romans 1:3, 4
178. Isa. 9:6		The Wonderful One, Peleh	Luke 4:22
179. Isa. 9:6		The Counsellor, Yaatz	Matthew 13:54
180. Isa. 9:6		The Mighty God, El Gibor	1Cor. 1:24, Titus 2:3
181. Isa. 9:6		The Everlasting Father, Avi Adth	John 8:58, 10:30
182. Isa. 9:6		The Prince of Peace, Sar Shalom	John 16:33
183. Isa. 9:7		To establish an everlasting kingdom	Luke 1:32-33
184. Isa. 9:7		His Character-Just	John 5:30
185. Isa. 9:7		No end to his Government, Throne, and Peace	Luke 1:32-33
186. Isa. 11:1	713BC	Called a Nazarene-the Branch, Netzer	Matthew 2:23
187. Isa. 11:1		A rod out of Jesse-Son of Jesse	Luke 3:23, 32
188. Isa. 11:2		Anointed One by the Spirit	Matthew 3:16, 17, Acts 10:38
189. Isa. 11:2		His Character-Wisdom, Knowledge, et al	Colossians 2:3
190. Isa. 11:3		He would know their thoughts	Luke 6:8, John 2:25
191. Isa. 11:4		Judge in righteousness	Acts 17:31
192. Isa. 11:4		Judges with the sword of His mouth	Rev. 2:16, 19:11, 15
193. Isa. 11:5		Character: Righteous & Faithful	Rev. 19:11
194. Isa. 11:10		The Gentiles seek Him	John 12:18-21
195. Isa. 12:2		Called Jesus-Yeshua	Matthew 1:21
196. Isa. 22:22		The One given all authority to govern	Revelation 3:7
197. Isa. 25:8		The Resurrection predicted	1Corinthians 15:54

Fulfilled Prophecy

Prophecy made	Date of Prophecy	Prophecy	Fulfillment
198. Isa. 26:19		His power of Resurrection predicted	Matthew 27:50-54
199. Isa. 28:16	725BC	The Messiah is the precious corner stone	Acts 4:11, 12
200. Isa. 28:16		The Sure Foundation	1Corinthians 3:11, Mt. 16:18
201. Isa. 29:13	712BC	He indicated hypocritical obedience to His Word	Matthew 15:7-9
202. Isa. 29:14		The wise are confounded by the Word	1Corinthians 1:18-31
203. Isa. 32:2	713BC	A Refuge-A man shall be a hiding place	Matthew 23:37
204. Isa. 35:4		He will come and save you	Matthew 1:21
205. Isa. 35:5-6		To have a ministry of miracles	Matthew 11:2-6
206. Isa. 40:3, 4	712BC	Preceded by forerunner	John 1:23
207. Isa. 40:9		"Behold your God."	John 1:36; 19:14
208. Isa. 40:10.		He will come to reward	Revelation 22:12
209. Isa. 40:11		A shepherd-compassionate life-giver	John 10:10-18
210. Isa. 42:1-4		The Servant-as a faithful, patient redeemer	Matthew 12:18-21
211. Isa. 42:2		Meek and lowly	Matthew 11:28-30
212. Isa. 42:3		He brings hope for the hopeless	John 4
213. Isa. 42:4		The nations shall wait on His teachings	John 12:20-26
214. Isa. 42:6		The Light (salvation) of the Gentiles	Luke 2:32
215. Isa. 42:1, 6		His is a worldwide compassion	Matthew 28:19, 20
216. Isa. 42:7		Blind eyes opened.	John 9:25-38
217. Isa. 43:11		He is the only Saviour.	Acts 4:12
218. Isa. 44:3		He will send the Spirit of God	John 16:7, 13
219. Isa. 45:21-25		He is Lord and Saviour	Philippians 3:20, Titus 2:13
220. Isa. 45:23		He will be the Judge	John 5:22; Romans 14:11
221. Isa. 46:9, 10		Declares things not yet done	John 13:19
222. Isa. 48:12		The First and the Last	John 1:30, Revelation 1:8, 17
223. Isa. 48:16, 17		He came as a Teacher	John 3:2
224. Isa. 49:1		Called from the womb-His humanity	Matthew 1:18
225. Isa. 49:5		A Servant from the womb.	Luke 1:31, Philippians 2:7
226. Isa. 49:6		He will restore Israel	Acts 3:19-21, 15:16-17
227. Isa. 49:6		He is Salvation for Israel	Luke 2:29-32
228. Isa. 49:6		He is the Light of the Gentiles	John 8:12, Acts 13:47
229. Isa. 49:6		He is Salvation unto the ends of the earth	Acts 15:7-18
230. Isa. 49:7		He is despised of the Nation	John 1:11, 8:48-49, 19:14-15
231. Isa. 50:3		Heaven is clothed in black at His humiliation	Luke 23:44, 45

Fulfilled Prophecy

Prophecy made	Date of Prophecy	Prophecy	Fulfillment
232. Isa. 50:4		He is a learned counselor for the weary	Matthew 7:29, 11:28, 29
233. Isa. 50:5		The Servant bound willingly to obedience	Matthew 26:39
234. Isa. 50:6a		"I gave my back to the smiters."	Matthew 27:26
235. Isa. 50:6b		He was smitten on the cheeks	Matthew 26:67
236. Isa. 50:6c		He was spat upon	Matthew 27:30
237. Isa. 52:7		Published good tidings upon mountains	Matthew 5:12,15;29,28:16
238. Isa. 52:13		The Servant exalted	Acts 1:8-11; Eph. 1:19-22; Php. 2:5-9
239. Isa. 52:14		The Servant shockingly abused	Luke 18:31-34; Mt. 26:67, 68
240. Isa. 52:15		Nations startled by message of the Servant	Luke 18:31-34; Mt. 26:67, 68
241. Isa. 52:15		His blood shed sprinkles nations	Hebrews 9:13-14, Rev. 1:5
242. Isa. 53:1		His people would not believe Him	John 12:37-38
243. Isa. 53:2		Appearance of an ordinary man	Philippians 2:6-8
244. Isa. 53:3a		Despised	Luke 4:28-29
245. Isa. 53:3b		Rejected	Matthew 27:21-23
246. Isa. 53:3c		Great sorrow and grief	Matthew 26:37-38, Luke 19:41, Heb. 4:15
247. Isa. 53:3d		Men hide from being associated with Him	Mark 14:50-52
248. Isa. 53:4a		He would have a healing ministry	Matthew 8:16-17
249. Isa. 53:4b		Thought to be cursed by God	Matthew 26:66, 27:41-43
250. Isa. 53:5a		Bears penalty for mankind's iniquities	2Cor. 5:21, Heb. 2:9
251. Isa. 53:5b		His sacrifice provides peace between man and God	Colossians 1:20
252. Isa. 53:5c		His sacrifice would heal man of sin	1Peter 2:24
253. Isa. 53:6a		He would be the sin-bearer for all mankind	1John 2:2, 4:10
254. Isa. 53:6b		God's will that He bear sin for all mankind	Galatians 1:4
255. Isa. 53:7a		Oppressed and afflicted	Matthew 27:27-31
256. Isa. 53:7b		Silent before his accusers	Matthew 27:12-14
257. Isa. 53:7c		Sacrificial lamb	John 1:29, 1Peter 1:18-19
258. Isa. 53:8a		Confined and persecuted	Matthew 26:47-27:31
259. Isa. 53:8b		He would be judged	John 18:13-22
260. Isa. 53:8c		Killed	Matthew 27:35
261. Isa. 53:8d		Dies for the sins of the world	1John 2:2
262. Isa. 53:9a		Buried in a rich man's grave	Matthew 27:57
263. Isa. 53:9b		Innocent and had done no violence	Luke 23:41, John 18:38
264. Isa. 53:9c		No deceit in his mouth	1Peter 2:22
265. Isa. 53:10a		God's will that He die for mankind	John 18:11

Fulfilled Prophecy

Prophecy made	Date of Prophecy	Prophecy	Fulfillment
266. Isa. 53:10b		An offering for sin	Matthew 20:28, Galatians 3:13
267. Isa. 53:10c		Resurrected and live forever	Romans 6:9
268. Isa. 53:10d		He would prosper	John 17:1-5
269. Isa. 53:11a		God fully satisfied with His suffering	John 12:27
270. Isa. 53:11b		God's servant would justify man	Romans 5:8-9, 18-19
271. Isa. 53:11c		The sin-bearer for all mankind	Hebrews 9:28
272. Isa. 53:12a		Exalted by God because of his sacrifice	Matthew 28:18
273. Isa. 53:12b		He would give up his life to save mankind	Luke 23:46
274. Isa. 53:12c		Numbered with the transgressors	Mark 15:27-28
275. Isa. 53:12d		Sin-bearer for all mankind	1Peter 2:24
276. Isa. 53:12e		Intercede to God in behalf of mankind	Luke 23:34, Rom. 8:34
277. Isa. 55:3		Resurrected by God	Acts 13:34
278. Isa. 55:4a		A witness	John 18:37
279. Isa. 55:4b		He is a leader and commander	Hebrews 2:10
280. Isa. 55:5		God would glorify Him	Acts 3:13
281. Isa. 59:16a	698BC	Intercessor between man and God	Matthew 10:32
282. Isa. 59:16b		He would come to provide salvation	John 6:40
283. Isa. 59:20		He would come to Zion as their Redeemer	Luke 2:38
284. Isa. 60:1-3		He would shew light to the Gentiles	Acts 26:23
285. Isa. 61:1a		The Spirit of God upon him	Matthew 3:16-17
286. Isa. 61:1b		The Messiah would preach the good news	Luke 4:16-21
287. Isa. 61:1c		Provide freedom from the bondage of sin	John 8:31-36
288. Isa. 61:1-2a		Proclaim a period of grace	Galatians 4:4-5
289. Jer. 23:5-6		Descendant of David	Luke 3:23-31
290. Jer. 23:5-6		The Messiah would be both God and Man	John 13:13, 1Ti 3:16
291. Jer. 31:22	606BC	Born of a virgin	Matthew 1:18-20
292. Jer. 31:31		The Messiah would be the new covenant	Matthew 26:28
293. Jer. 33:14-15	590BC	Descendant of David	Luke 3:23-31
294. Eze.34:23-24	587BC	Descendant of David	Matthew 1:1
295. Eze.37:24-25		Descendant of David	Luke 1:31-33
296. Dan. 2:44-45	603BC	The Stone that shall break the kingdoms	Matthew 21:44
297. Dan. 7:13-14a	555BC	He would ascend into heaven	Acts 1:9-11
298. Dan. 7:13-14b		Highly exalted	Ephesians 1:20-22
299. Dan. 7:13-14c		His dominion would be everlasting	Luke 1:31-33

Fulfilled Prophecy

Prophecy made	Date of Prophecy	Prophecy	Fulfillment
300. Dan. 9:24a	638BC	To make an end to sins	Galatians 1:3-5
301. Dan. 9:24a		To make reconciliation for iniquity	Romans 5:10, 2Cor. 5:18-21
302. Dan. 9:24b		He would be holy	Luke 1:35
303. Dan. 9:25		His announcement	John 12:12-13
304. Dan. 9:26a		Cut off	Matthew 16:21, 21:38-39
305. Dan. 9:26b		Die for the sins of the world	Hebrews 2:9
306. Dan. 9:26c		Killed before the destruction of the temple	Matthew 27:50-51
307. Dan. 10:5-6	634BC	Messiah in a glorified state	Revelation 1:13-16
308. Hos. 11:1	740BC	He would be called out of Egypt	Matthew 2:15
309. Hos. 13:14		He would defeat death	1Corinthians 15:55-57
310. Joel 2:32	800BC	Offer salvation to all mankind	Romans 10:9-13
311. Jonah 1:17	802BC	Death and resurrection of Christ	Matthew 12:40, 16:4
312. Mic. 5:2a	710BC	Born in Bethlehem	Matthew 2:1-6
313. Mic. 5:2b		Ruler in Israel	Luke 1:33
314. Mic. 5:2c		From everlasting	John 8:58
315. Hag. 2:6-9	520BC	He would visit the second Temple	Luke 2:27-32
316. Hag. 2:23		Descendant of Zerubbabel	Luke 2:27-32
317. Zech. 3:8	519BC	God's servant	John 17:4
318. Zech. 6:12-13		Priest and King	Hebrews 8:1
319. Zech. 9:9a	587BC	Greeted with rejoicing in Jerusalem	Matthew 21:8-10
320. Zech. 9:9b		Beheld as King	John 12:12-13
321. Zech. 9:9c		The Messiah would be just	John 5:30
322. Zech. 9:9d		The Messiah would bring salvation	Luke 19:10
323. Zech. 9:9e		The Messiah would be humble	Matthew 11:29
324. Zech. 9:9f		Presented to Jerusalem riding on a donkey	Matthew 21:6-9
325. Zech. 10:4		The cornerstone	Ephesians 2:20
326. Zech. 11:4-6a		At His coming, Israel to have unfit leaders	Matthew 23:1-4
327. Zech. 11:4-6b		Rejection causes God to remove His protection	Luke 19:41-44
328. Zech. 11:4-6c		Rejected in favor of another king	John 19:13-15
329. Zech. 11:7		Ministry to "poor," the believing remnant	Matthew 9:35-36
330. Zech. 11:8a		Unbelief forces Messiah to reject them	Matthew 23:33
331. Zech. 11:8b		Despised	Matthew 27:20
332. Zech. 11:9		Stops ministering to those who rejected Him	Matthew 13:10-11
333. Zech. 11:10-11a		Rejection causes God to remove protection	Luke 19:41-44

Fulfilled Prophecy

Prophecy made	Date of Prophecy	Prophecy	Fulfillment
334. Zech. 11:10-11b		The Messiah would be God	John 14:7
335. Zech. 11:12-13a		Betrayed for thirty pieces of silver	Matthew 26:14-15
336. Zech. 11:12-13b		Rejected	Matthew 26:14-15
337. Zech. 11:12-13c		Thirty pieces of silver cast in the house of the Lord	Matthew 27:3-5
338. Zech. 11:12-13d		The Messiah would be God	John 12:45
339. Zech. 12:10a		The Messiah's body would be pierced	John 19:34-37
340. Zech. 12:10b		The Messiah would be both God and man	John 10:30
341. Zech. 12:10c		The Messiah would be rejected	John 1:11
342. Zech. 13:7a		God's will He die for mankind	John 18:11
343. Zech. 13:7b		A violent death	Mark 14:27
344. Zech. 13:7c		Both God and man	John 14:9
345. Zech. 13:7d		Israel scattered as a result of rejecting Him	Matthew 26:31-56
346. Zech. 14:4		He would return to the Mt. of Olives	Acts 1:11-12
347. Mal. 3:1a	397BC	Messenger to prepare the way for Messiah	Mark 1:1-8
348. Mal. 3:1b		Sudden appearance at the temple	Mark 11:15-16
349. Mal. 3:1c		Messenger of the new covenant	Luke 4:43
350. Mal. 4:5		Forerunner in spirit of Elijah	Mt. 3:1-3, 11:10-14, 17:11-13
351. Mal. 4:6		Forerunner would turn many to righteousness	Luke 1:16-17
http://www.accordingtothescrptures.org/prophecy/353prophecies.html			



HOW WAS THE BIBLE WRITTEN?

Writing Materials

- The Old Testament was written in Hebrew, usually on materials called papyrus or parchment.
- These materials have a limited shelf life, but can last for a very long time under the right conditions. Fortunately (or more likely providentially), the dry, arid climate of the Middle East helped to preserve some of the earliest copies of texts to this day.

Papyrus

- Papyrus is a plant that grows in the Nile River Valley in Egypt
- We get the word "paper" from the word "papyrus"
- Strips of the plant were overlapped and pressed together to make a single sheet, which could then be fused with other sheets to make one long sheet that was then rolled up and called a scroll.
- The longest scroll is over 100 feet in length



Parchment

- Papyrus was replaced by parchment around 200 BC due to its greater durability.
- The Greeks discovered a process by which they could take animal skins – usually sheep or goats - and stretch it very thin to make a suitable writing material.
- The best parchment was made from very young animals and was called vellum.
- Sheets of parchment were difficult to make into scrolls, so the Greeks bound them together side by side by sewing them. A collection of bound pages is called a codex. This is the precursor of what we know today as books.



Pen and Ink

- The earliest writing utensils were probably sharp pieces of bone or sticks used to scratch into clay or wax. Around the invention of writing materials like papyrus and parchment, the need arose for other writing utensils.
- Ink was created from soot and oil, and pens were created from sharpened reeds or feathers. Feather pens were called quills and were still used up until the late 1800s. The U.S. Declaration of Independence, for example, was written on parchment and signed with quill pens.



The Work of the Scribes

- Scribes were among the best educated men of their time. They were tasked with keeping public records, and some in ancient Israel had the important job of copying the Law (Torah). This was considered a sacred duty by the scribes and consequently, they were widely respected.
- Scribes were very skilled, but even the most skilled human will occasionally make mistakes.
- By the time the printing press was invented, Scripture had been copied and recopied by hand for thousands of years.
- Some scribes worked in places called scriptoriums, which had dozens of scribes sitting at a desk, copying texts all day.



The Work of the Scribes

- Around 500 A.D., a group called the Masoretes began copying all of the Old Testament manuscripts. They were meticulous in their approach, down to counting each letter to make sure their copy matched up exactly.
- The Masoretes also added dots and lines to the Hebrew text to signify vowels.
- When they encountered mistakes from earlier manuscripts, they corrected those as well.
- Thanks in large part to the Scribes and Masoretic copyists, we now have hundreds of preserved copies of Scripture with which we can compare to one another and prove their authenticity
- Though the original Scriptures are not preserved, the number of extant copies we have actually serve to validate the originals, not invalidate them.
 - Bitcoin and cryptocurrency example

Dead Sea Scrolls

- Another group of scribes, called the Essenes, lived near the Dead Sea in a place called Qumran in southern Israel around the time of Jesus. The Essenes were a reclusive group dedicated to the preservation of Scripture.
- In 68 A.D., the Roman army marched across Israel, killing many Jews and destroying much of their culture. When the Essenes heard of this, they sealed their manuscripts into large jars of clay and hid them in caves near the Dead Sea.
- In 1947, a shepherd stumbled across one of these caves and discovered the Dead Sea scrolls, hidden there for 1900 years.
- Parts of almost the entire Old Testament were found in the caves, including the entire book of Isaiah.
- The Dead Sea Scrolls are the earliest copies of Scripture we have, and when compared to the Masoretic texts, they contain very few discrepancies.

The Work of Archaeologists

- Archaeological evidence also validates the Biblical record and informs us about life in Biblical times.
- All across Israel, places called tells are scattered. Tells look like normal hills, but contain ruins of ancient cities.
- Nomadic tribes would settle near a hill and over time the people would die off or move on. Eventually a new tribe would find the hill and build their city on top of the old one.
- Tells also contain many artifacts such as tools and pottery that give us clues about the people who lived there.





HOW DID "THE BOOKS"
BECOME "THE BOOK"?

Canonization

- Canon: from the Greek word κανών, meaning "a rule; i.e. measuring rod"
 - κανών originally meant "measuring rod" but eventually came to be used to describe the standards and regulations of trades and business.
- Biblical Canon: "a list of books thought to be inspired by God"
- Canonizing: "the bringing together of such a list"
- Scriptural canon contains everything necessary for salvation
- Other types of "canon"
 - Canon law: the rule of norms and practices for Church life such as Church discipline and liturgy

The Old Testament Canon

- The Torah, or Pentateuch (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy) was written around 1400 BC and was (and still is) the most important section of Scripture for the Hebrews.
- The Torah is considered the Law of Moses, and its sacredness has never been in question.
 - The Law was rediscovered by Hilkiah (2 Kings 22:8), the people were taught to obey the Law (2 Chronicles 17:9), the measure of a good king was judged according to his adherence to the Law (2 Kings 23:25), the Babylonian captivity was a direct result of Israel's disobedience to the Law (Daniel 9:11)
- In fact, most of the Old Testament was considered sacred from the time it was written.
 - The Torah sets up the expectation for other Divine writings. For example, God promised to raise up prophets after Moses (Deuteronomy 18:15). So naturally, almost all of the prophets were considered authoritative

The Old Testament Canon

- Only two books of the Old Testament do not explicitly mention God: Esther and Song of Solomon. Naturally, their canonicity has been disputed over this fact.
 - However, closer historical and textual criticism reveals that God, albeit in an implied manner, is at work "behind the scenes" in these texts.
- The book of Malachi was written around 400 BC and was considered to be the close of the Old Testament Canon
- Around 90 AD, the Council of Jamnia was held and the 39 books of the Hebrew Old Testament were codified in the same arrangement that they exist today; beginning with Genesis and ending with Malachi.
- Some inter-testamental writings were included under a separate section called the *Apocrypha*, which means "hidden away." They do not hold the same authority as canonized Scripture.

The New Testament Canon

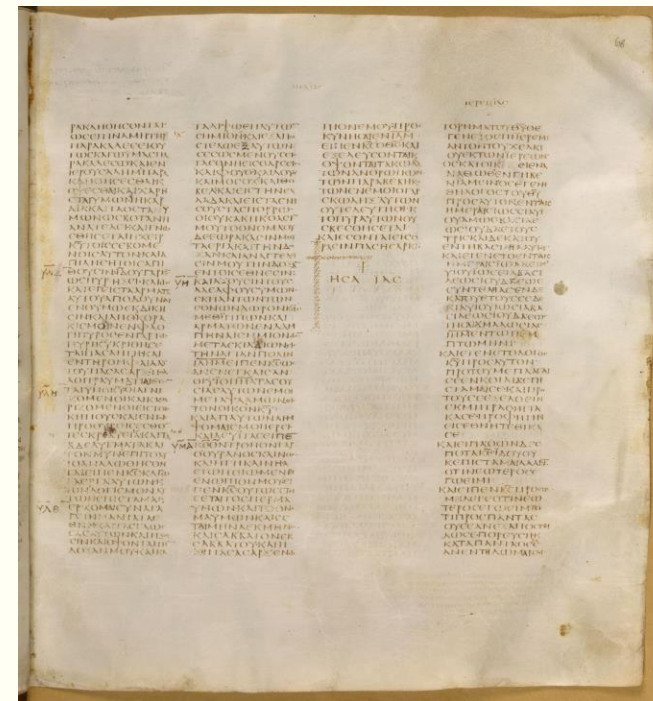
- In some ways, the NT canon is easier to examine because more information is known about each source.
- NT authors frequently wrote an entire book, signed their name and stated their credentials. (Romans 1:1 - "Paul, a servant of Christ Jesus, called to be an Apostle, and set apart for the gospel of God.")
- When the Gospels and Epistles were written, they were circulated around the churches to be read by many. To facilitate this, scribes made many copies.
- The original copies have since been lost or destroyed, but the extant copies we have allow us to compare and verify each source.

The New Testament Canon

- The oldest known NT manuscript is the *Codex Vaticanus*, which we looked at in step 3 when we examined the ending of Mark.
- Another important early manuscript is the Codex Sinaiticus, which was discovered in a monastery on Mount Sinai.



Codex Vaticanus

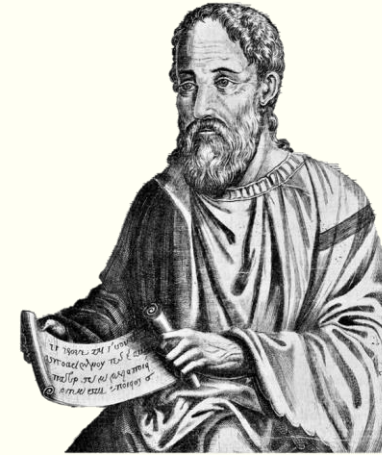


Codex Sinaiticus

The New Testament Canon

- The Great Persecution

"It was the nineteenth year of Diocletian's reign [AD 303] and the month Dystrus, called March by the Romans, and the festival of the Saviour's Passion was approaching, when an imperial decree was published everywhere, ordering the churches to be razed to the ground and the Scriptures destroyed by fire, and giving notice that those in places of honour would lose their places, and domestic staff, if they continued to profess Christianity, would be deprived of their liberty. Such was the first edict against us. Soon afterwards other decrees arrived in rapid succession, ordering that the presidents of the churches in every place should all be first committed to prison and then coerced by every possible means into offering sacrifice." - Eusebius, *History of the Church*



Eusebius of Caesarea



Emperor Diocletian

The New Testament Canon

- The "Great Persecution" gave rise to the need for the canonization of which New Testament writings would be preserved and considered Divinely Inspired
- In 397, the Council of Carthage codified the list as follows:
- "It was also determined that besides the Canonical Scriptures nothing be read in the Church under the title of divine Scriptures. The Canonical Scriptures are these: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua the son of Nun, Judges, Ruth, four books of Kings, two books of Paraleipomena, Job, the Psalter, five books of Solomon, the books of the twelve prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezechiel, Daniel, Tobit, Judith, Esther, two books of Esdras, two Books of the Maccabees. Of the New Testament: four books of the Gospels, one book of the Acts of the Apostles, thirteen Epistles of the Apostle Paul, one epistle of the same [writer] to the Hebrews, two Epistles of the Apostle Peter, three of John, one of James, one of Jude, one book of the Apocalypse of John. So let the church over the sea be consulted to confirm this canon. Let it also be allowed that the Passions of Martyrs be read when their festivals are kept." - *Codex Canonum Ecclesiae Africanae*

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- Catholic and Orthodox churches use this canon; Protestants prefer the canon of the OT from the Council of Jamnia and add the NT canon from the Council of Carthage



HOW DID THE BIBLE GET
INTO OTHER LANGUAGES?

Hellenism

- Hellenism: The spread of Greek culture, religion and language over groups of people conquered by the Greeks and Romans.
- Thanks to conquerors such as Alexander the Great in the 4th century BC, Greek culture was widespread in the Biblical world. The Ptolemaic Dynasty in Egypt and the Seleucid Empire in western Asia (both of which were Hellenized states) had conquered and occupied Judea and Palestine by the second century BC.
- As a result of this occupation, Greek culture had already infiltrated Jewish culture for 200 years by the time Jesus came to earth.
- Jews in the diaspora (those who had moved away from Israel) learned to speak Greek, and some even forgot how to read Hebrew. This led to the desire for the Hebrew Scriptures to be translated to Greek.

The Septuagint

- Septuagint (LXX): the Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament
- Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285-247 BC), the Pharaoh of Egypt and head of the Ptolemaic Empire at the time, gathered 70 scholars with the task of creating a complete Greek translation of the Old Testament. The name "Septuagint" comes from the word for "seventy," after these scholars.
- A result of translating from Hebrew to Greek was that the Greek translation was much longer because there are no vowels in Hebrew. Some of the longer books now required two scrolls, which explains how we got I and II Kings, I and II Samuel, and I and II Chronicles.
- The Septuagint was widely used by Greek-speaking Jews and probably was the book used by the New Testament authors.

The Latin Vulgate

- Many years passed and with the Romans now conquering and occupying much of the Mediterranean world, Latin was the preferred language of the people.



- In 382 AD, Pope Damasus commissioned Jerome of Stridon to revise the Gospels from the *Vetus Latina*, which was the Latin translation of the Gospels and several other books of the Bible. Jerome took it upon himself to not only revise the Gospel translations, but to translate the rest of the Bible into Latin as well. Jerome's translations took 15 years and were directly translated from Greek and Hebrew sources rather than the *Vetus Latina*.
- After Jerome's death, the *Latin Vulgate*, as it was called, became the official Latin Bible of the Church. It was used for centuries.

The Dark Ages

- From roughly 500 AD to 1500 AD, Europe was under a state of constant conflict. As a result, education became a luxury that very few people could afford. This period of nearly 1,000 years became known as the Dark Ages.
- Despite the suppression of literacy during this time, groups of people called Monks dedicated themselves to the preservation of Scripture and serving God. Some lived in seclusion in monasteries where all they did was copy Scripture. They even began illustrating these copies of Scripture with beautiful designs and images. These "bright spots" in the middle of the dark ages were called "illuminated manuscripts."



Early English Paraphrases

- It would still be a long time before the Bible would be fully translated into English. However, some monks began to paraphrase the stories of the Bible into their common language, English.
- In the 600s, a monk named Caedmon made one of the first English paraphrases out of embarrassment. He was not as talented as the other monks in his monastery and could not read Latin. The story goes that one night he was so embarrassed that he couldn't sing that he ran to the stables to hide. While there, the Lord spoke to Caedmon and told him to sing Him a song about the beginning of things. Caedmon sang for the Lord and the next morning shared it with the other monks. They were amazed and began translating Bible stories from Latin to English for Caedmon, who immediately would paraphrase it, sometimes accompanied by music. This was a wonderful way that the Word of God could be enjoyed by the people in a way that was easy for them to understand.

Church Control and Politics

- During this time, the Roman Catholic Church became very powerful and influential throughout Europe. With high rates of illiteracy, owning a Bible became something that only church leaders and wealthy people could do.
- This led to a sort of "ecclesial aristocracy" where wealthy people sought positions of authority in the Church, and in some instances even bought or bribed their way in.
 - "The State, though trying to regiment everything, was not able to prevent or suppress the competition of the Church. A man could in fact escape from the authority of the State if he embraced the Church. If he liked power he would soon discover that there was more power to be found in the Church than in the State." - Arnaldo Momigliano
- Eventually, the Bible was branded "too sacred for the common man" and the Church leaders did everything in their power to make the laity dependent upon them. For example, the Bible was only read in Latin and the people had to depend on Church leaders to translate and interpret it for them.

John Wycliffe

- In the 1300s, an English theologian, scholar and priest by the name of John Wycliffe saw the corruption of the Church and began to speak out against it.
- In the 1370s, Wycliffe wrote three works: *On Divine Dominion*, which challenged the legitimacy of the Papacy, *On Civil Dominion*, which challenged the Church's political authority, and *On the Truth of Sacred Scripture*, which argued for the authority of Scripture above the Church's authority. These works paved the way for the beginnings of the Protestant Reformation.
- In his third work, Wycliffe called for the translation of the Bible into English so that "Christian men [could] study the Gospel in that tongue which they know best." And that is exactly what Wycliffe did. His English translation, called the Wycliffe Bible, was circulated throughout Europe.
- Church leaders hated Wycliffe for challenging their authority, so they made it illegal for any of Wycliffe's publications to be owned or copied, under penalty of death.

The Printing Press

- Until now, all copying of texts and manuscripts had to be done by hand through a very slow and expensive process. Even the most skilled scribes took four to five months to copy a single 200-page text.
- Johann Gutenberg, a man from Strassburg, Germany, observed the painstaking copying process and knew there had to be a better way. He began to make metal letters from a mold, which could then be arranged to any configuration he needed, dipped in ink and stamped to a page. This invention was called "movable type."
- In 1450, Guttenberg began printing copies of the world's first book, which was an edition of the Latin Vulgate Bible called the Gutenberg Bible.
- After 5 years, Gutenberg had produced 200 copies – 35 of which were printed on vellum and 165 of which were printed on paper. He invested over \$500 on this project, which at that time was his entire life's savings.

Martin Luther

- About 100 years after Wycliffe came Martin Luther. Luther was a German priest, scholar and monk who saw much of the same corruption in the Church as Wycliffe. He came to reject several teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, particularly the practice of indulgences, whereby someone could effectively buy their way out of purgatory. Another major error Luther saw in the Church was the doctrine of justification.
- On October 31, 1517, Luther wrote 95 theses and nailed them to the church door in Wittenberg. These were seen by Luther as a scholarly objection, not intending to cause a schism in the Church.
- Luther was called to a hearing at the Diet of Worms, a counsel held in the hopes he would recant his position, but he refused. As a result, he was excommunicated.
- Luther went into hiding at Wartburg Castle in Eisenach, where he translated the Bible into German.
- Luther made use of the new printing press to disseminate his translation of the Bible to all people, fanning the flames of the Protestant Reformation

William Tyndale

- Inspired by Martin Luther's German translations of the Bible, an English scholar named William Tyndale decided to translate and print the Bible in English.
- As he was studying a copy of the Greek New Testament, Tyndale was convicted that it was the Word of God. He went to the leaders of the Church, who dismissed him by saying, "We had better be without God's laws than the Pope's." In reaction, Tyndale said, "If God will spare me, I will one day make the boy that drives the plow in England to know more of Scripture than the Pope himself."
- Working in secret in Germany, Tyndale translated the New Testament into English and had it printed. Just as it was nearing completion, a priest found out and alerted the bishop, who sent officers to arrest Tyndale.
- Escaping the officers, Tyndale fled to another town and finished the job there. 3,000 English copies of the NT were made and Tyndale went to work smuggling them into England.
- In 1535, Tyndale was arrested and in 1536 he was tried and burned at the stake.

Miles Coverdale

- A contemporary of William Tyndale, Miles Coverdale used Tyndale's translation of the New Testament (as well as Tyndale's translation of the Pentateuch and Jonah) as source material for his own translation of the whole Bible into English. Coverdale's version, the Coverdale Bible, was the first whole Bible printed in English and was completed in 1535, the same year Tyndale went to prison.
- Because Coverdale was not proficient in Hebrew or Greek, he relied on "five soundry interpreters" in Latin, English and German in addition to Tyndale's work.
- Coverdale's Bible was a diglot (dual-language) Bible that contained a side-by-side comparison of the Latin Vulgate and his English translation.
- Up until its revision in 1979, Miles Coverdale's translation of the Psalter was used in the Episcopal Book of Common Prayer.

The Legal Battle of the Bible

- After William Tyndale's imprisonment, John Rogers took up his work of translating the Bible, and was eventually arrested and burned at the stake also.
- King Henry VII made a decree that it was illegal for anyone to own or even read something with Tyndale's name on it.
- Gradually, public perception changed and King Henry VIII liked the Coverdale Bible so much that he ordered one large Bible should be placed in every church across England. Coverdale's second Bible, also known as the "Great Bible", was so called that because it was printed on 11"x16.5" pages.
- King Edward VI had a short reign as king, but during that time he tried to make the Bible as accessible to people as possible.
- Queen Mary, also known as "Bloody Mary", was a strict Catholic and tried to silence anything that went against the Roman Catholic Church. She executed hundreds of people for speaking out against the Catholicism.

The Geneva Bible

- Miles Coverdale eventually escaped to Geneva, Switzerland, where he worked on the completion of another Bible. Upon its completion in 1560, the Geneva Bible was the first complete English translation to be broken down into chapters and verses.
- The Geneva Bible increased in popularity across England and Scotland, and was the primary Bible used by the pilgrims and first American colonists.



The King James Bible

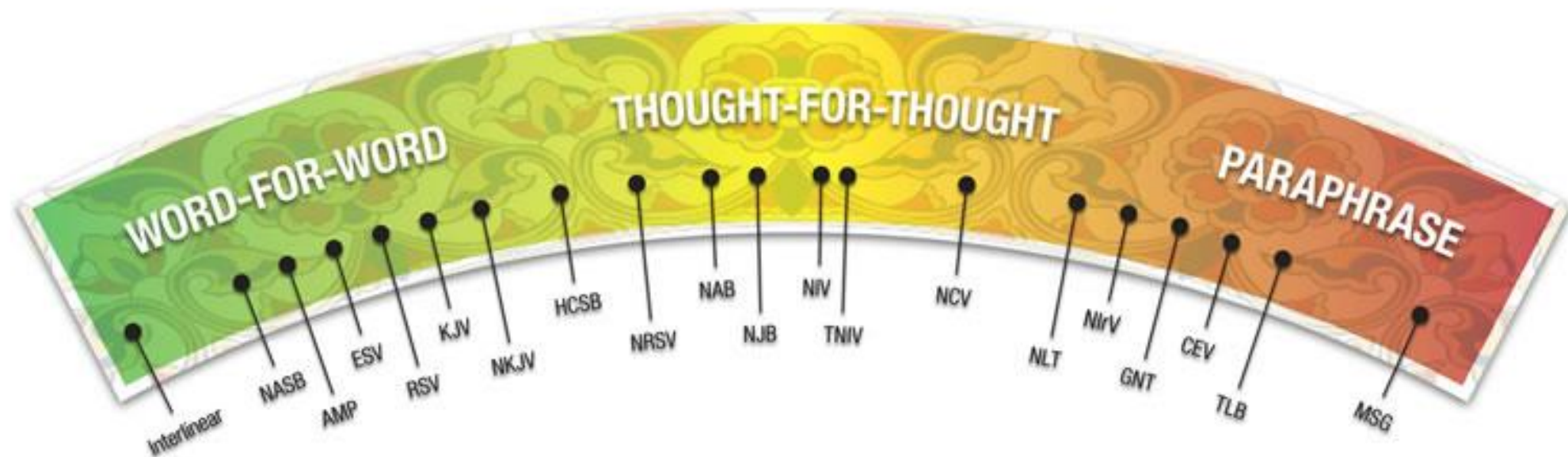
- In January 1604, King James I held a Church summit at Hampton Court near London. One order of business was to discuss the need for an updated translation of the Bible.
- King James chose 47 of the best Bible scholars and divided them into 6 panels, each tasked with the translation of a certain part of the Bible (3 for the OT, 2 for the NT and 1 for the Apocrypha).
- The scholars used other translations such as the Tyndale Bible, Geneva Bible, the Coverdale Bible, Great Bible, and the Bishop's Bible, in addition to some Hebrew and Greek manuscripts. After each panel finished translating, they would meet together and read each translation, word by word. If anyone had any changes to make, they would work it out together. The first draft of the King James Bible was printed in 1611.
- The KJV was revised again in 1739, and that is the version we still use today.

Newer Versions

- Between 1611 and 1881, there were many different translations made by individuals or small groups.
- In 1885, the *Revised Version* of the Bible was published. This version translated primarily from original Greek and Hebrew manuscripts, and not from earlier translations. It was released in America in 1901 as the *American Standard Version*.
- In 1952, the *Revised Standard Version* was published. The major update was that the text was easier to read and understand than the KJV or ASV. Also, it arranged the text into paragraphs.
- *The Living Bible* and *The Message* are examples of a paraphrases, not translations. The writers do not translate from the original Hebrew or Greek, but rather borrow from other English translations and paraphrase the wording into modern speech, using common terms and expressions.

A quick Comparison

Types of Bible Translations



NASB - New American Standard Bible
AMP - Amplified Bible
ESV - English Standard Version
RSV - Revised Standard Version
KJV - King James Version
NKJV - New King James Version

HCSB - Holman Christian Standard Bible
NRSV - New Revised Standard Version
NAB - New American Bible
NJB - New Jerusalem Bible
NIV - New International Version
TNIV - Today's New International Version
NCV - New Century Version
NLT - New Living Translation

Nlrv - New International Reader's Version
GNT - Good News Translation
(also Good News Bible)
CEV - Contemporary English Version
TLB - The Living Bible
MSG - The Message

Which Version is "Right"?

The one you will read!

Continuing the Call

- "But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes upon you, and you will be My witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth."
- Acts 1:8
- "Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey all that I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, even to the end of the age."
- Matthew 28:19-20
- Many organizations such as the American Bible Society and the Wycliffe Bible Translators still work diligently today to fulfill the Great Commission by making the Bible accessible to people of every nation and language.