

# HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

## New Testament

Original Manuscripts [usually scrolls of papyrus] First Century A.D.

All hand copied until 1450 A.D. when printing press invented

Copies of manuscripts

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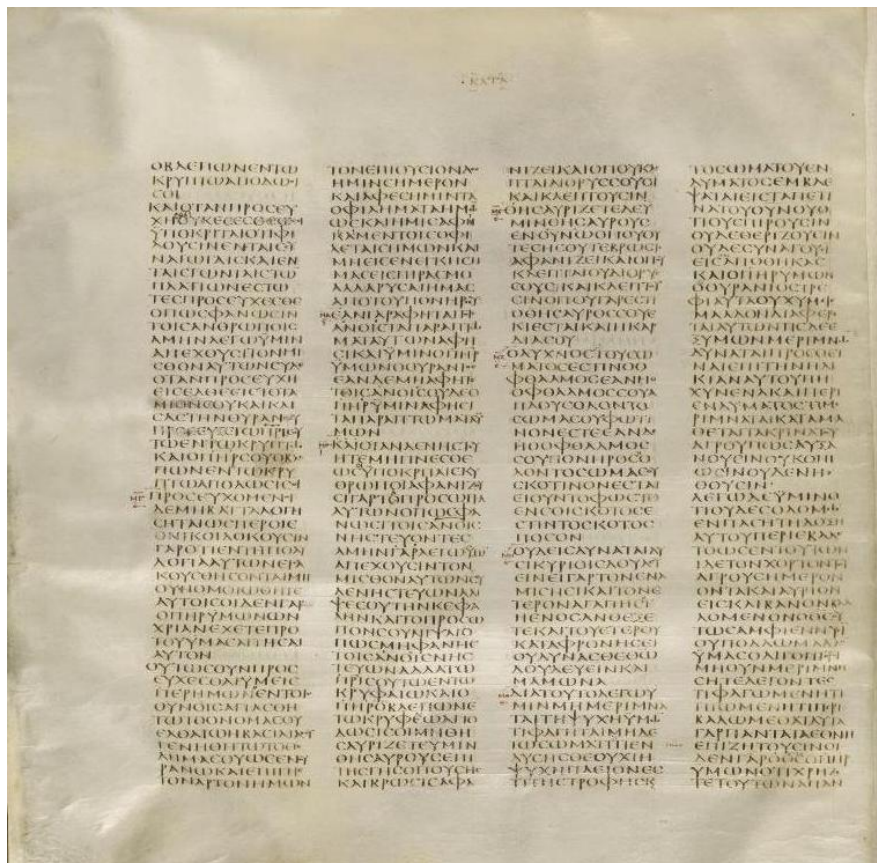
Copies of copies of copies of manuscripts

By 300 A.D. Codices (sing. Codex) began

[Scrolls cut up and stacked together with sewn edges – “books”]

Earliest complete Greek Bible extant (still in existence) c 330 A.D.

Codex Sinaiticus – purchased by England 1933 – “The Corrector” (Mt 6:4-32)



## Other older Codices:

Codex Alexandrinus, Codex Vaticanus etc.

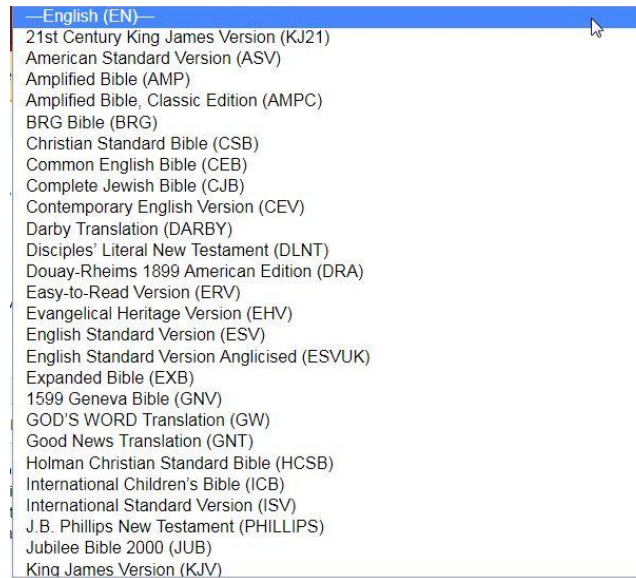
Thousands of fragments found

Almost no originals

Greek texts compiled by scholars always looking for the oldest ones [verified by carbon dating]

Two primary Greek texts: *Westcott and Hort & Nestle* [purchase at Bible book stores]

Translations (English) examples: <https://www.biblegateway.com>



Orthodox Jewish Bible (OJB)  
The Passion Translation (TPT)  
Revised Standard Version (RSV)   
Revised Standard Version Catholic Edition (RSVCE)  
Tree of Life Version (TLV)  
The Voice (VOICE)  
World English Bible (WEB)  
Worldwide English (New Testament) (WE)  
Wycliffe Bible (WYC)  
Young's Literal Translation (YLT)

—Español (ES)—  
La Biblia de las Américas (LBLA)  
Dios Habla Hoy (DHH)  
Jubilee Bible 2000 (Spanish) (JBS)  
Nueva Biblia Latinoamericana de Hoy (NBLH)  
Nueva Biblia Viva (NBV)  
Nueva Traducción Viviente (NTV)  
Nueva Versión Internacional (NVI)  
Nueva Versión Internacional (Castilian) (CST)  
Palabra de Dios para Todos (PDT)  
La Palabra (España) (BLP)  
La Palabra (Hispanoamérica) (BLPH)  
Reina Valera Actualizada (RVA-2015)  
Reina Valera Contemporánea (RVC)  
Reina-Valera 1960 (RVR1960)

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