

# Finding the Original Blueprint

# 2 Corinthians 2:17

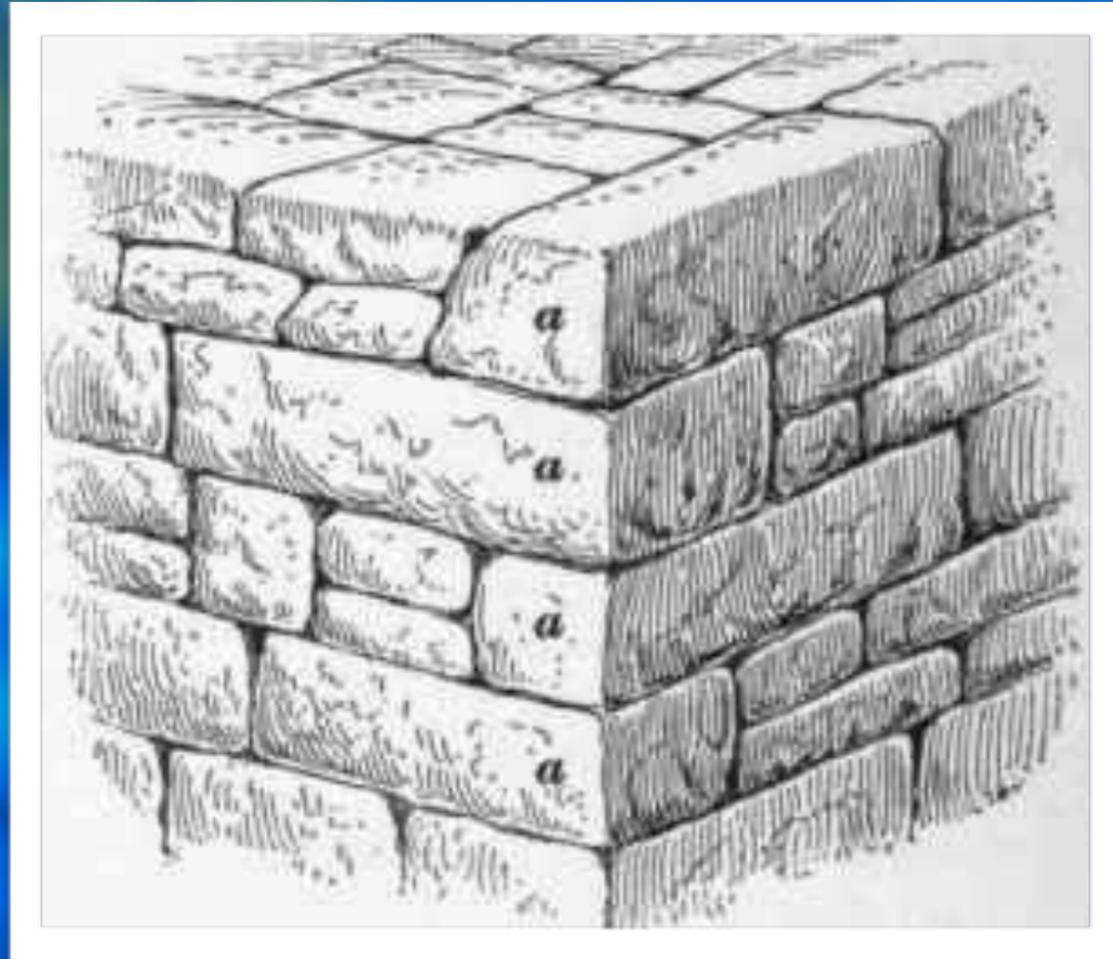
But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.

**-Matthew 4:4**

I will worship toward thy holy temple, and praise thy name for thy lovingkindness and for thy truth: for thou hast magnified thy word above all thy name.

**-Psalms 138:2**

# It is Foundational



# There are Three Competing Greek New Testaments

1. Received Text

2. Critical Greek Text

2,886 words shorter

Omits or questions 45 entire verses

Mt. 12:47; 17:21; 18:11; 21:44; 23:14; Mk. 7:16; 9:44; 9:46;  
11:26; 15:28; 16:9-20; Luke 17:36; 22:43-44; 23:17; Jn. 5:4; John  
7:53--8:11; Acts 8:37; 15:34; 24:7; 28:29; Rom. 16:24; & 1 Jn. 5:7

# There are Three Competing Greek New Testaments

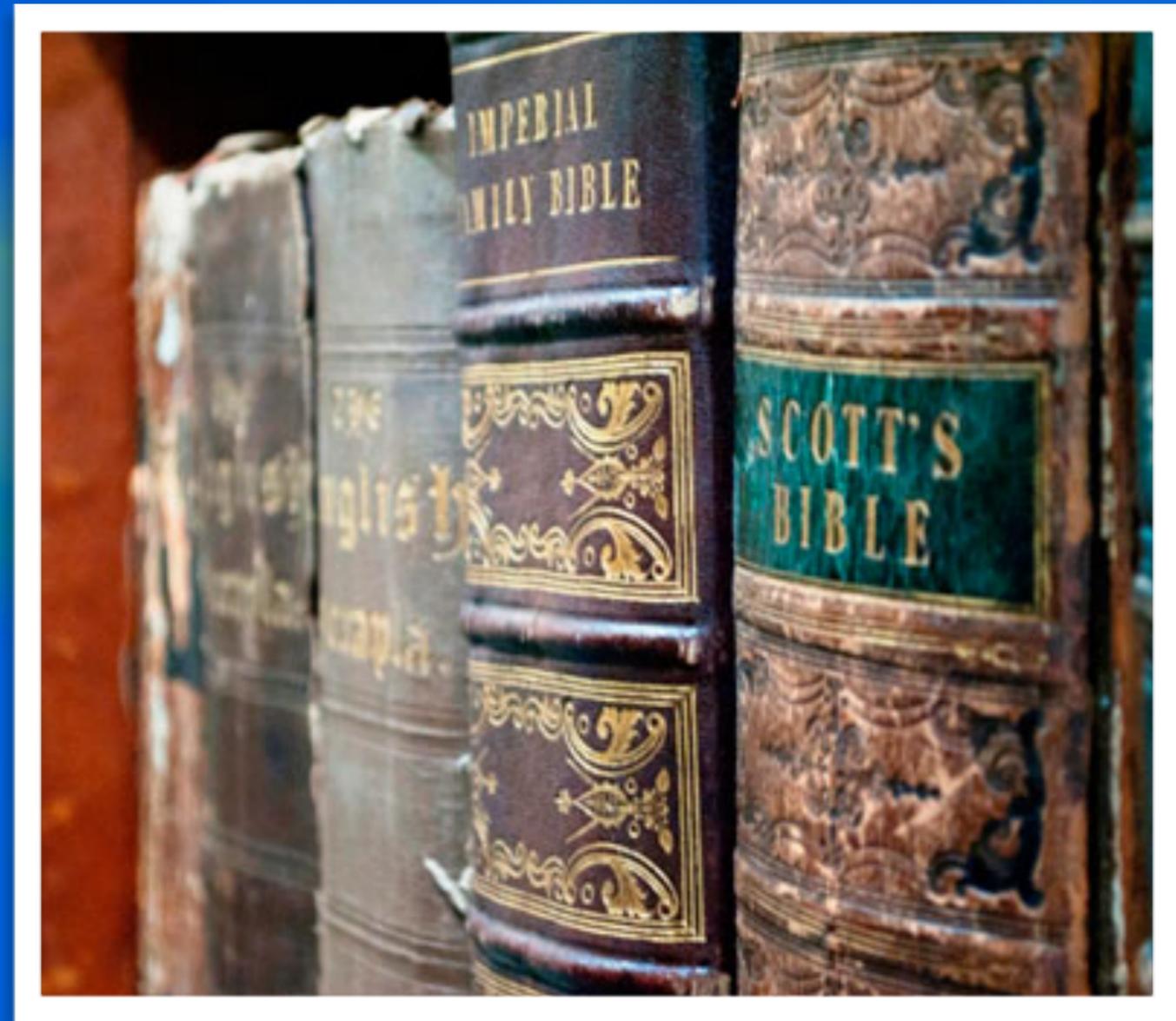
1. Received Text
2. Critical Greek Text
3. Majority Text

Differs in more than 1,000 places

# The Scores of Modern Versions

Some of the modern English versions since 1952:

- 1952 -- Revised Standard Version
- 1959 -- Berkeley Version in Modern English
- 1960 -- New American Standard Bible
- 1961 -- New English Bible
- 1962 -- Modern King James Version
- The Living Bible
- Clarified New Testament
- 1964 -- Anchor Bible
- 1965 -- Amplified Bible
- 1966 -- Jerusalem Bible.
- 1968 -- Barclay's New Testament
- 1970 -- New American Bible
- 1971 -- King James II Version
- 1972 -- The Bible in Living English
- 1973 -- The Common Bible (RSV)
- New International Version
- 1976 -- Today's English Version (Good News for Modern Man)
- The Holy Bible in the Language of Today, An American Translation
- 1978 -- Simple English Bible
- 1979 -- New King James Bible
- 1984 -- A New Accurate Translation
- 1988 -- Christian Community Bible Translation
- 1989 -- Revised English Bible
- 1990 -- Simplified Living Bible
- New Revised Standard Version
- 1993 -- The Message New Testament
- 1995 -- Contemporary English Version
- New International Readers Version (NirV)
- New International Version Inclusive Language Edition
- 1996 -- The Bible for Today's Family
- The New Living Translation
- 2002 -- Today's New International Version (New Testament)
- The Message (whole Bible)
- 2004 -- Holman Christian Standard Bible



“We have a clear choice between one of two diverging pathways, the road of faith or the road of human reason and unbelief. Do we begin with the Word of God or do we begin with the word of men? This is the question and it has in the first instance little to do with texts, but with the faithfulness of our God. ... For it to be of any use, textual study must be grounded upon what the Bible already says about itself. If we do not begin with the Word of God, we shall never end with it!”

**(Norris, The Big Picture)**

# The Translators

Masters of Hebrew and/or Greek, as well as Aramaic, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, etc.



# The Translators

**Masters of Hebrew and/or Greek, as well as Aramaic, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, etc.**

**Trained in grammar schools in their youth – Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English were emphasised.**

**Experts in the English language.**

“...it should be noted that as many faults as the KJV has, it frequently has a superior rendering of the Greek perfect over many modern translations.”

**(Daniel Wallace)**

# The Translators

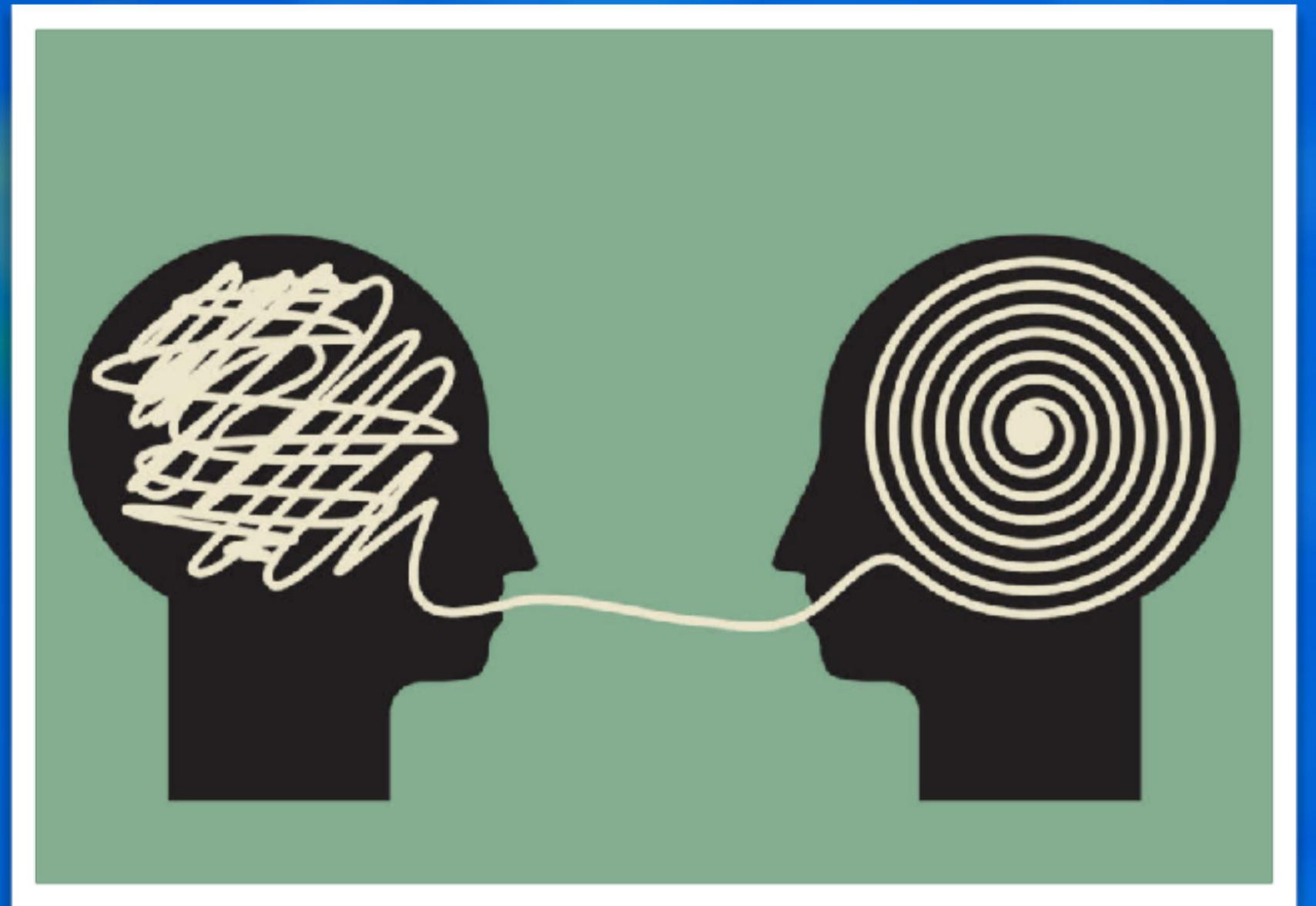
Did not have a modernist bias.

(KJV) And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.

(NIV) That person is like a tree planted by streams of water, which yields its fruit in season and whose leaf does not wither— whatever they do prospers.

# The Type of Translation

Modern Copyright Laws did not affect it.



**To be copyrightable, a derivative work must be different enough from the original to be regarded as a “new work” or must contain a substantial amount of new material. Making minor changes or additions of little substance to a preexisting work will not qualify the work as a new version for copyright purposes”.**

**(Copyright Registration for Derivative Works (Circular 14))**

**(KJV) For the preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness; but unto us which are saved it is the power of God.**

**(NKJV) For the message of the cross is foolishness to those who are perishing, but to us who are being saved it is the power of God.**

We have corresponded with the executive editor of the Old Testament portion of the NKJV, Dr. James Price. In April 1996 he admitted to me that he is not committed to the Received Text and that he supports the modern critical text in general:

With men like this involved; yea in charge; it is not possible that the New King James Bible could be merely a simple revision of the KJV. I do not know of one man involved with the translation of the NKJV who has a conviction about the absolute authority of the Old and New Testament texts underlying the KJV.

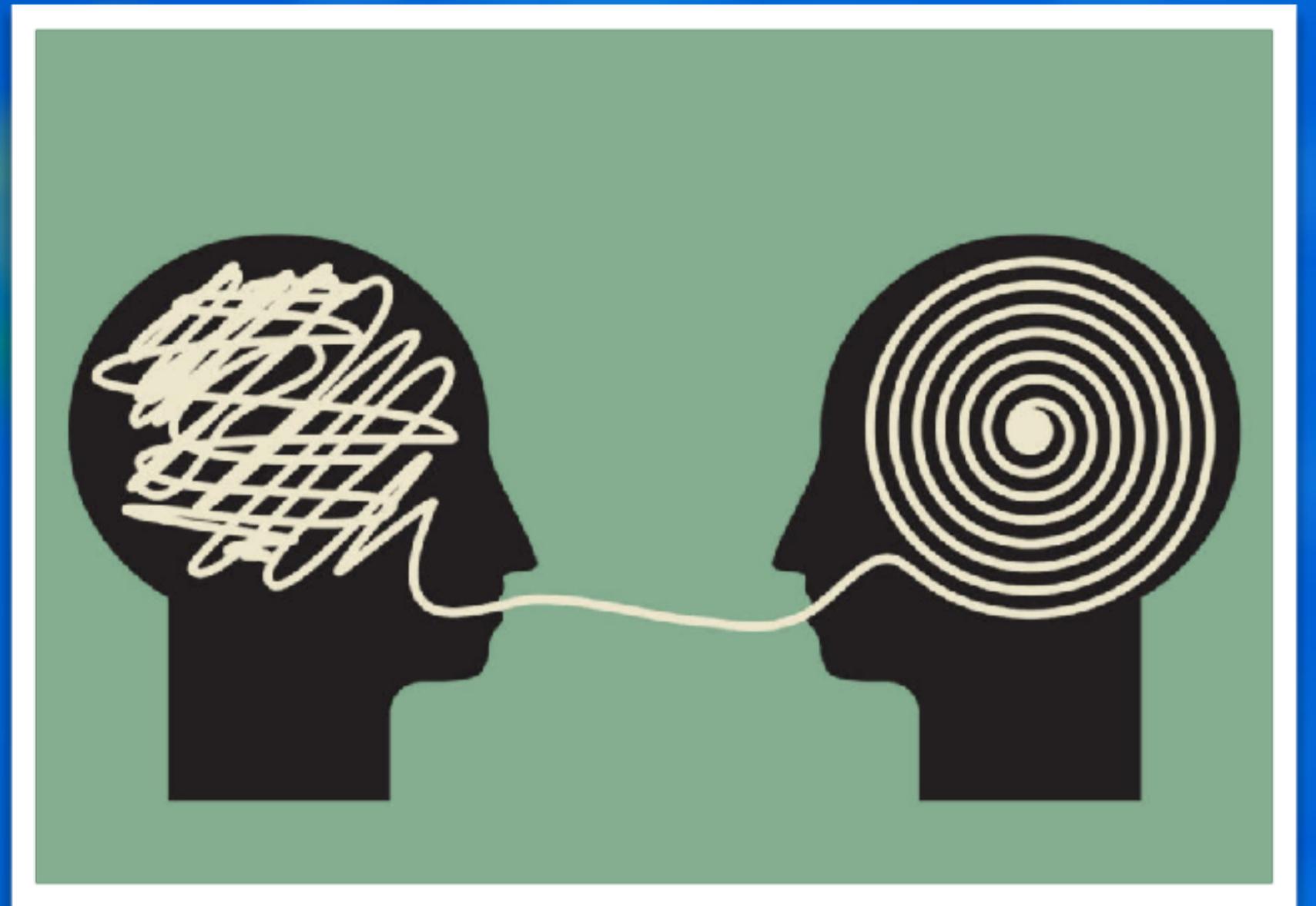
Dr. Price told me that the NKJV translators did not solely follow the Masoretic Hebrew text in the Old Testament of the NKJV but that they introduced textual changes. This is born out in the Preface to the NKJV, which says the New King James Bible modifies the Masoretic Hebrew with the Septuagint, the Latin Vulgate, “a variety of ancient versions,” and the Dead Sea Scrolls (New King James Bible, Preface).

At least some of the editors of the NKJV are committed to the so-called “Majority Text,” which makes significant departures from the Greek Received Text of the Reformation Bibles.

# The Type of Translation

Modern Copyright Laws did not affect it.

Rules Followed.



There were fifteen rules that were given for translating the Authorised Version.

-The First Rule urged the translators to follow the Bishop's Bible with the liberty to depart from it if the original language text allowed.

-The 14th Rule allowed the translators to follow other good translations where they appeared to agree better with the original languages.

# The Type of Translation

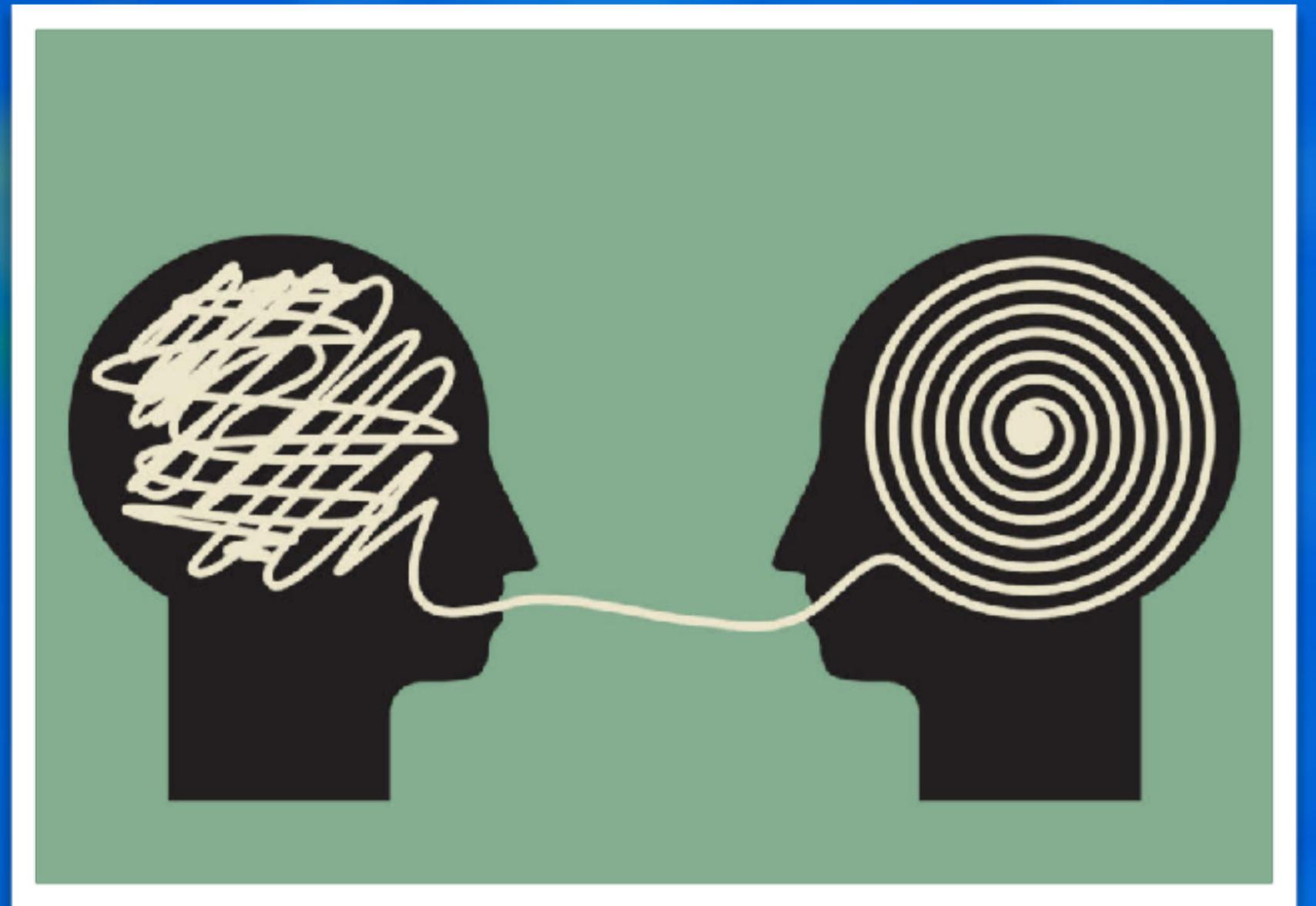
Modern Copyright Laws did not affect it.

Rules Followed.

A Literal Translation.

Use of *Italics*.

Person Distinction.



**“Thou, thee, thy”** refer to one person  
**“ye, you, your”** refer to more than one person.

Spanish (“tú” and “vosotros”)

French (“tu” and “vous”)

German (“du” and “ihr”)

Chinese (“你” and “你們”)

(KJV) Marvel not that I said unto thee,  
Ye must be born again.

**-John 3:7**

(Exodus 4:15, Exodus 29:42, 2 Samuel 7:23, Matthew 26:64, Luke 22:31-32,  
1 Corinthians 8:9-12, 2 Timothy 4:22, Titus 3:15, Philemon 21-25)

# The Type of Translation

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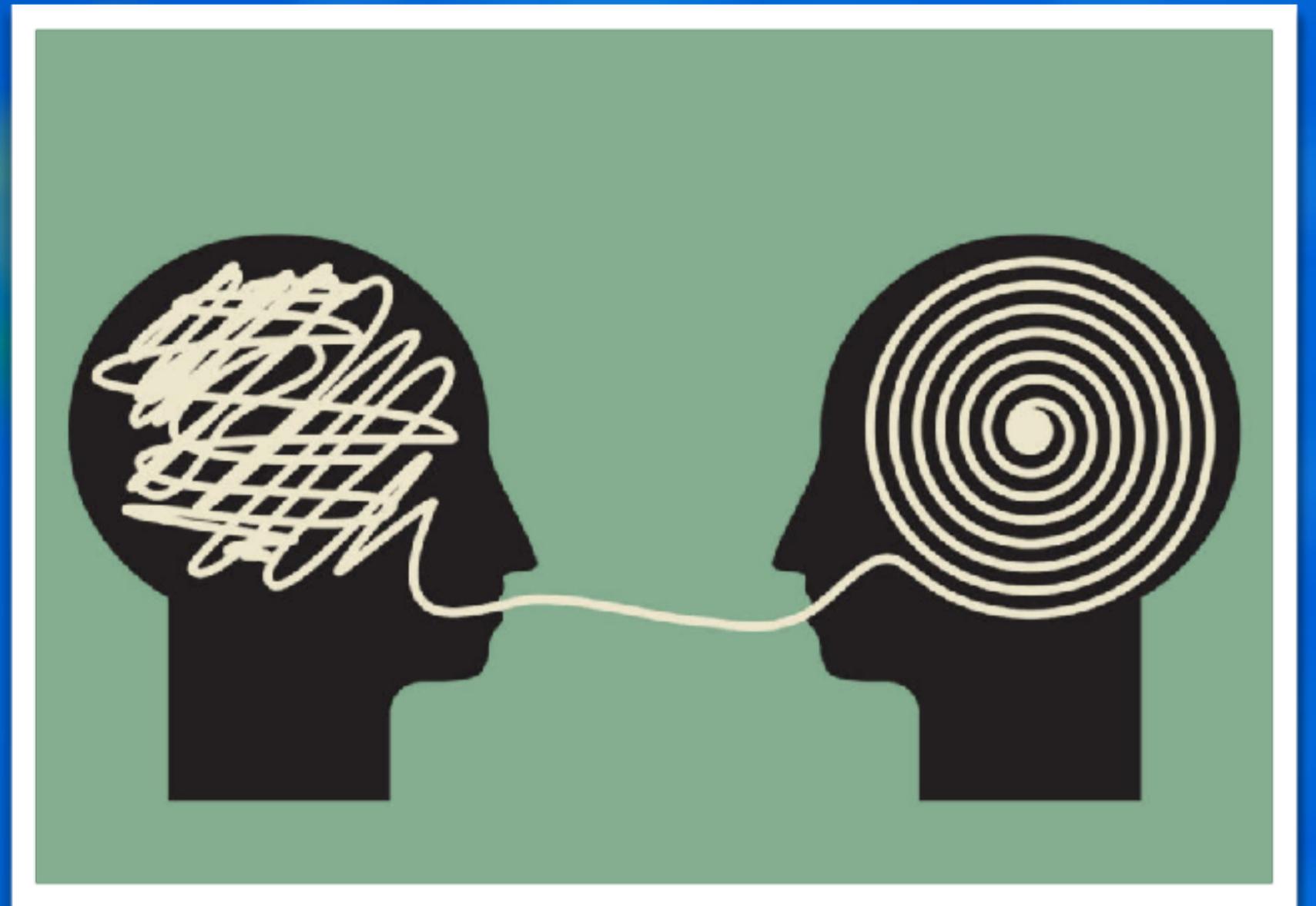
Rules Followed.

A Literal Translation.

Use of *Italics*.

Person Distinction.

Early Modern English.



## Ezekiel 40:18

(**KJV**) And the pavement by the side of the gates over against the length of the gates was the lower pavement.

(**NIV**) It abutted the sides of the gateways and was as wide as they were long; this was the lower pavement.

## Ezekiel 40:18

(**KJV**) And the pavement by the side of the gates over against the length of the gates was the lower pavement.

(**NIV**) It abutted the sides of the gateways and was as wide as they were long; this was the lower pavement.

Ezra 9:5: “abasement” (**NIV**) = “heaviness” (**KJV**).

2 Chronicles 15:14: “acclamation” (**NIV**) = “voice” (**KJV**).

Isaiah 13:8: “aghast” (**NIV**) = “amazed” (**KIV**).

# Finding the Original Blueprint.

1. Translators
2. Type of Translation

