

## Manuscript Evidence – Week 10

### Revised and Modern Scholarship

(Notes taken from: *Understandable History of the Bible*, Chapter 9 – The Authorized Version, Dr. Sam Gipp, Fourth Edition, 2019)

- 1) Revised and Modern Scholarship
  - a) We shall start by examining some of the translators of the Revised Version because their names are available
  - b) More recent “Modern Scholarship” is difficult to investigate because of the secrecy surrounding translations such as the NASV and NIV because the Lockman Foundation has chosen to remain anonymous.
  - c) By remaining anonymous, they can avoid people discovering truths about the origins or natures of their translators
  - d) The Revised Version translators had the same exact biblical convictions as the Wescott, Hort, Nestle, the Lockman Foundation, the New Scofield Board of Editors and most modern college professors
  - e) They all believe that Vatican and Sinaitic manuscripts of Egyptian Local Text are superior to the Universal Text
  - f) Due to this preference for these Roman Catholic manuscripts, every Bible translation since 1881 is linked directly to the RV
- 2) Sampling of complete Bible translations from 1885 to present (taken from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_English\\_Bible\\_translations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_English_Bible_translations))

| <b>Bible</b>                                 | <b>Date</b> |
|--|-------------|
| Revised Version                              | 1885        |
| American Standard Version                    | 1901        |
| Ferrar Fenton Bible                          | 1903        |
| Scofield Reference Bible                     | 1909        |
| Moffatt, New Translation                     | 1926        |
| Revised Version                              | 1931        |
| Lamsa Bible                                  | 1933        |
| Revised Standard Version                     | 1952        |
| New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures | 1960        |
| Children's King James Version                | 1962        |
| Revised Standard Version Catholic Edition    | 1966        |
| Jerusalem Bible                              | 1966        |
| Modern Language Bible                        | 1969        |
| New English Bible                            | 1970        |
| New American Bible                           | 1970        |
| The Living Bible                             | 1971        |
| New American Standard Bible                  | 1971        |
| Good News Bible                              | 1976        |
| New International Version                    | 1978        |

| <b>Bible</b>                       | <b>Date</b> |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| New King James Version             | 1982        |
| New Jerusalem Bible                | 1985        |
| Amplified Bible                    | 1987        |
| New Revised Standard Version       | 1989        |
| Revised English Bible              | 1989        |
| New Living Translation             | 1996        |
| English Standard Version           | 2001        |
| The Inclusive Bible                | 2009        |
| Common English Bible               | 2011        |
| New American Bible Revised Edition | 2011        |
| The Voice Bible                    | 2012        |
| Berean Study Bible                 | 2016        |
| Christian Standard Bible           | 2017        |
| EasyEnglish Bible                  | 2018        |
| Revised New Jerusalem Bible        | 2019        |
| Evangelical Heritage Version       | 2019        |
| 365 Day Bible                      | 2020        |
| Legacy Standard Bible              | 2021        |

- a) All of the Bibles published (except for the 1909 Scofield) depend on the corrupt Greek manuscripts for translation of the New Testament
  - b) Many of these Bibles still use the Masoretic Text for the Old Testament but still manage to corrupt the Bible in places in the Old Testament
- 3) The Revised Version Translators
- a) Edgar Goodspeed
    - i) Did not believe in the deity of Christ
    - ii) Looked at Jesus as a social reformer
    - iii) Christ gave his life as a martyr for the “cause” and looked a Christ as more of a revolutionary
    - iv) He did not believe in the miracles of Christ
    - v) Called Genesis a product of an “Oriental story teller at his best”
  - b) Julius Brewer
    - i) He stated “The dates and figures found in the first five books of the Bible turn out to be altogether unreliable.”
  - c) Henry Cadbury
    - i) Believed that Jesus Christ was a just a man who was subject to storytelling
    - ii) He doubted the deity of Christ
    - iii) He was a socialist and attempted to make Christ a socialist as well hence would have believed in “Liberation Theology” like any other modern scholar
  - d) Walter Bowie
    - i) He stated, “The story of Abraham comes down from the ancient times; and how much of it is fact and how much is legend, no one can positively tell.”

- ii) He also stated, "One day he (Moses) had a vision. In the shimmering heat of the desert, beneath the blaze of that Eastern sun, he saw a bush that seemed to be on fire, and the bush was not consumed."
- e) Clarence Craig
  - i) Denied the bodily resurrection of Christ
  - ii) Believed that the second coming of Christ was not physical but rather spiritual
  - iii) He stated, "If God once wrote His revelation in an inerrant book, He certainly failed to provide any means by which this could be passed on without contamination through human fallibility...The true Christian position is that the Bible CONTAINS the record of revelations."
- f) Frederick Grant
  - i) He believed in prayers for the dead
  - ii) He was shameless in his Roman Catholic beliefs
- g) Willard Sperry
  - i) The four Gospels are typically grouped into two groups with Matthew, Mark and Luke being placed together and John being separate because of its immense testimony of the deity of Christ
  - ii) As a result, Sperry had an immense hatred for the gospel of John
  - iii) He stated, "Some of the sayings, it is true, come from the Fourth Gospel (John), and we do not press that gospel for too great verbal accuracy in its record of those sayings of Jesus."
- h) William Irwin
  - i) He stated, "The prophets were forced by the disasters that befell to do some hard, painful thinking. They were forced by the history of their own times to revise their own messages again and again in order to keep up with the progress of the age. The Assyrians and the Babylonians forced them to revise their conception of Yahweh from time to time until they finally made him God of the universe."
- i) Fleming James
  - i) He stated, "This idea (of Mosaic authorship) has been shown by scholars to be untenable on many grounds. The view that now prevails is that through these five books, there were four different strands of narrative which have been pieced together to make the present story...Two are older and more reliable as history, two proceed from later time and are so coloured by later ideas that they can hardly be called history at all."
  - ii) He believed that all of the gospels came from a single source and hence was critical of their authorship
  - iii) He also doubted whether Israel actually crossed the Red Sea
- j) Millar Burrows
  - i) He stated, "We cannot take the Bible as a whole and in every part as stating with divine authority what we must believe and do."
- 4) Modern Scholarship
  - a) The John Ancherberg Show - 1995
    - i) Dr. Gipp participated in a debate on the King James The John Ancherberg Show in 1995 with three folks including Dr. Gipp defending the KJV and five folks attacking it.
    - ii) The show was recorded as eight, ½ hour segments
  - b) Dan Wallace

- i) He mis-quoted Titus 2:12 where it say “the great God and of our Saviour Jesus Christ” and replaced “the” with “our” to imply that there are two Gods.
  - ii) Dr. Gipp soon realized that most modern scholars may be good textual critics but they are poor students of the Word of God with a general lack of Bible knowledge
  - iii) He believed that the Bible was preserved in the “extant”, or the existing Greek manuscripts around the world.
  - iv) In order to try and correct the charge that these were not accessible to the common man, he went around the world and took digital photos of them and published them on the internet
  - v) The Bible is some form of Greek that even your modern New Testament critic could decipher is hardly accessible to common man
- c) James White
- i) Wrote “The King James Only Controversy”
  - ii) One of the newer critics of the KJV
  - iii) Writes various misleading claims in his book
  - iv) He believes that only orthodox Christians ever altered the Scriptures and that there was never a conspiracy to corrupt the Bible
  - v) He seems to be desperate to get any Bible corrector who has a “Dr” in front of his name to notice him
  - vi) Wrote a set of videos to counter Dr. Gipp’s video “What’s the Big Deal About the KJV?”
- d) Bob Ross
- i) An irrational Bible corrector who has a strong hatred for Bible Believers
  - ii) He has fabricated stories saying those that believe the KJV didn’t believe in the eternal Sonship of Jesus Christ
  - iii) He is rather delusional and unreasonable
- e) Don Wilkins
- i) Representative from the NASV committee
  - ii) He was not a translator but is on the committee with the purpose of trying to resurrect and resell it with an advertisement-oriented public
  - iii) He was their in lieu of Dr. Frank Logsdon to represent the NASV committee, because Dr. Logsdon, one of the translators had repudiated all connection with the committee
  - iv) Dr. Logsdon stated “I must under God renounce every attachment to the *New American Standard Version*. I’m afraid I’m in trouble with the Lord...The deletions are absolutely frightening...there are so many... Are we so naïve that we do not suspect Satanic deception in all of this? Upon investigation, I wrote my dear friend, Mr. Lockman, explaining that I was forced to renounce all attachment with the NASV. The product is grievous to my heart and helps to complicate matters in these already troublous times...I don’t want anything to do with it. I believe the Spirit of God lead the translators of the *Authorized Version*.”
  - v) John Ancherberg asked Wilkins during the taping of the show, “Did men die, go insane or lose their voices while working on the New American Standard Version?” and Dr. Wilkens began to respond but his voice trailed and in a near panic croaked, “I’ve lost my voice!”
- f) Arthur Farstad
- i) Head of the New King James Version committee
  - ii) He we on the side of the Kings James folks at the Ancherberg debate

- iii) He however lacked an understanding of the militant jealousy that Bible believers have for their Bible and did not do a good job debating
- iv) He defends the Majority Text
- v) He stated that he preferred the Latin to the NKJV during his daily devotions
- g) Kenneth Barker
  - i) Head of the New International Version committee
  - ii) The most belligerent of the opponents of God's Word on the Ancherberg Show
  - iii) He had a mean and aggressive attitude but without the facts to back it up
  - iv) John Ancherberg was pushing his NIV Study Bible during the breaks and was trying to prop up his glory boys like Ken Barker by interjecting comments to help them along
  - v) He gave a lame excuse as to why Psalms 12:7 is translated poorly and not based on any Hebrew manuscript but rather translated on his personal beliefs
- h) Jack Lewis
  - i) Dr. Gipp referred to him as a deceiver and a liar
  - ii) Published a book entitled, "The English Bible from KJV to NIV- A History and Evaluation"
  - iii) He claims in this book there are doctrinal problems with the KJV.
  - iv) He entitled the chapter on the KJV "Doctrinal Problems of the King James Version" but does not start any of the other chapters with Doctrinal Problems.
  - v) By doctrine he means any teaching, failure to present the Word of God accurately, completely, and clearly in a translation is a doctrinal problem
- i) Kurt Aland
  - i) Probably the 20<sup>th</sup> Century leading authority on Bible manuscripts
  - ii) Head of the Institute for New Testament Textual Research in Munster, Westphalia in Germany
  - iii) Was a co-editor of Nestles Greek text before the death of Erwin Nestle, Eberhard's son in 1972 when he became the controlling force for the text.
  - iv) His writings are clear and forceful
  - v) The saddest thing about Aland's work is he had the facts right in front of him but could not interpret them correctly due to his incorrect philosophical position or a threat to his ego
  - vi) He freely admitted the scribes in Alexandria altered the manuscripts
  - vii) He claimed these texts were "freer" in style than the originals
  - viii) He also admitted that Christianity was concentrated in the East (Antioch), not the West (Alexandria)
  - ix) He admitted there were a scarcity of churches in the West up into the fourth century which is the time of the famous uncials Aleph, A, B, and C.
  - x) He stated "Asia Minor and Greece, the centers of early Christianity, undoubtedly exercised a substantive if not critical influence on the development of the New Testament text, but it is impossible to demonstrate because the climate in these regions has been unfavorable to the preservation of any papyri from the early period."
  - xi) He also unwittingly explains that the lack of early Byzantine text is due to their destruction during the Diocletianic persecution of the churches of Asia Minor
  - xii) He makes the case for why there was a lack of early witnesses but a lot of late witnesses in the East
  - xiii) Aland's blindness prevents him from seeing the obvious and admitting the truth

- xiv) All of this boils down to not believing the Bible and then developing a doctrine and purpose to back it up.
  - xv) When you do this, facts don't really matter, even if you discover them yourself like Aland did
- 5) The Greek Game
    - a) The modern scholars want to undermine the text of the KJV
    - b) They make the claim that the KJV has inconsistently and wrongly translated Greek words
    - c) They three basic rules:
      - i) The oldest reading is best
      - ii) The majority text reading is best
      - iii) If rule one and two contradict each other, the AV reading is always wrong
    - d) This is not a very scientific way of going about it but in reality this is what they do
  - 6) The Greek Game in Reverse
    - a) Dr. Ruckman and Dr. Gipp decided to play these guys against their own game
    - b) They were very knowledgeable in Greek and could do it
    - c) There are several examples they have written and talked about where the Greek supports the KJV reading over Nestles Greek Text
    - d) Mark 1:2 – An example
      - i) AV - "As it is written in the prophets, Behold I send my messenger before they face, which shall prepare they way before thee."
      - ii) NASV – "As it is written in Isaiah the prophet, Behold I will send my messenger before your face, who will prepare your way."
      - iii) The NASV sticks with the oldest reading having the phrase "Isaiah the prophet"
      - iv) The problem is when you read the rest of vs 2 and vs 3, you see that the quote is from Malachi 3:1, hence making the quote of "the prophets" correct
      - v) This also aligns with the Textus Receptus reading as well
      - vi) Here we run into the "oldest" vs "majority" problem. Instead we should pick the majority, not the oldest.
      - vii) In reality, the NASV has a mistake in the Bible because they followed their personal choices rather than the majority
  - 7) The New Scofield Version
    - a) The New Scofield Version is a double lie
    - b) It claims to be the Authorized King James Version but is not
    - c) They removed words that they did not like and replaced them with words they did like and put the old word in the margin with "KJV" beside it
    - d) On review of every 100<sup>th</sup> page for a total of 13 pages, 55 changes were made to the text of what is supposed to be an Authorized Version of the Bible
  - 8) The ASV (American Standard Version)
    - a) It was published in 1901
    - b) In spite of a publicity campaign to sell this bible, after 23 years it went broke and sold its copyright to the National Council of Churches
    - c) The question is why was the Lockman Foundation willing to keep pushing this Bible when God's hand was not on it.
    - d) In its 23 years it had not produced a single revival
  - 9) The NASV (New American Standard Version)

- a) It was published in 1960 after trying to revive the ASV did not work
- b) It continued to destroy the deity of Christ by removing Christ 43 times, God 31 times, Jesus 75 times, and Lord 35 times from the AV1611 translation

10) The NIV (New International Version)

- a) Published in 1973
- b) It is a safer and softer version of everything it translates
- c) It is the modern American Bible
- d) Matt 20:20 – AV – “worshiping him”, NIV – “kneeling down”
- e) John 9:41 – AV – “your sin remaineth”, NIV – “your guilt remains”

11) The NKJV (New King James Version)

- a) This is not a King James Bible without the thees & thous
- b) Claims to be more conservative than the NIV but has a lot of problems
- c) It still omits many words
- d) It claims to be easier to read but in reality often replaces words with more difficult words
- e) For example, plains is replaced with terebinth trees in Gen 18:1
- f) Here is a comparison of reading levels of the various Bibles

| Bible       | KJB | NIV | NASV | TEV | NKJV |
|-------------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|
| Grade Level | 5.8 | 8.4 | 6.1  | 7.2 | 6.9  |

12) The ESV (English Standard Version)

- a) Published in 2001
- b) Picked up by apostates who had been using the NIV
- c) Published by Crossway Bibles in order to make money for their company

13) The MEV (Modern English Version)

- a) The MEV was published in 2014
- b) It was not translated from the corrupt Alexandrian Text
- c) Instead, it was translated with an Alexandrian Mentality of critical thinking and the false thinking that the Word of God is not pure nor is preserved by God