



# The Tale of 2 Bibles

God's word vs. the Perverted word





# There are 2 Lines of Bibles





# Changes in the New Versions that affect Important Doctrines

Luke 2:33	Jesus' father was Joseph
James 5:16	Confess your sins to each other instead of faults
John 3:13	Attacks the omnipresence of Jesus Christ
Matthew 6:13	Robs God of the kingdom, power, and glory
Colossians 1:14	Forgiveness through the blood omitted
Matthew 1:25	Firstborn son removed
2 Timothy 2:15	Command to study and rightly divide the Bible gone
Revelation 22:14	Salvation by works during tribulation altered
1 Peter 2:2	Desiring the word altered, grow up in salvation
2 Corinthians 2:17	changed the whole verse to cover their sin, but still exposed
Luke 4:4, 8	Living by the Bible omitted
1 Timothy 3:16	God not manifest in the flesh
Romans 8:1	Remove half of the verse
Acts 1:3	changed infallible proofs
1 Timothy 6:20	Science changed to knowledge
Romans 13:9	Do not bear false witness removed
Psalms 12:6-7	God's promise to preserve his word gone
Revelation 13:16-17	The Mark of the beast changed from in to on
Isaiah 14:12	Lucifer is the morning star, so is Jesus Revelation 22:16
Psalms 138:2	God exalting his word above his name changed
2 Thessalonians 2:2	Day of Christ changed to the Day of the LORD

# Why the King James Bible?

There are people that pervert and corrupt the word of God (Jeremiah 23:36, 2 Corinthians 2:17)

The word of God is not bound (KJV has no copyright, all others do) – 2 Timothy 2:9

Where the word of a king is, there is power – Ecclesiastes 8:4

Use by the Christians during the Philadelphian church age that saw the greatest missionary effort in the history of the world – Revelation 4:8, Acts 14:27, 1 Corinthians 16:9, 2 Corinthians 2:12

The type of Christians it produces

It exalts God's word, assures its preservation, and declares it to be truth (2 Timothy 3:16, Psalm 12:6-7)

# Why the King James Bible?

Never attacks the deity of Christ

Never attacks the virgin birth

It never gives the title of Jesus Christ to the devil

It is the only Bible that tells you to study and rightly divide the Scriptures (2 Timothy 2:15)

It contains the name of God Jehovah (Exodus 6:3, Psalm 83:18, Isaiah 12:2, Isaiah 26:4)

It comes from Antioch of Syria not Alexandria, Egypt

# The Majority Texts

- The **Byzantine text-type** (also called **Majority**, **Traditional**, **Ecclesiastical**, **Constantinopolitan**, or **Syrian**) is one of several text-types used in textual criticism to describe and group the textual character of Greek New Testament Manuscripts. It is the form found in the largest number of surviving manuscripts.
- The distinct Byzantine readings tend to show a greater tendency to smooth and well-formed Greek, they display fewer instances of textual variation between parallel Synoptic Gospels passages, and are less likely to present contrary or "difficult" issues of exegesis. For example, Mark 1:2 reads "As it is written in the prophets.." in the Byzantine text; whereas the same verse reads, "As it is written in Isaiah the prophet..”



# The Majority Texts

- The **Traditional Received Text (Textus Receptus)**, also called the **Byzantine Text** or the **Majority Text** because it is based on the vast majority of manuscripts still in existence. These extant manuscripts (MSS) were brought together by various editors such as *Lucian* (AD 250-312), **Erasmus**, **Stephanus**, **Beza** and the **Elzevir brothers** to form the text known as **Textus Receptus**, the name given to the Majority Text in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The most notable editor of all was **Desiderius Erasmus** (1466-1536) one of the greatest scholars the world has ever known. When the early Protestant Reformers of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries decided to translate the Scriptures directly from Greek into the languages of Europe, they selected **Textus Receptus** as their foundation Greek document.

# The Majority Texts

Why did the early churches of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries and all the Protestant Reformers of the 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries choose Textus Receptus in preference to the Minority Text?

- **Textus Receptus** is based on the vast majority (90%) of the 5000+ Greek manuscripts in existence. That is why it is also called the **Majority Text**.
- **Textus Receptus** is not mutilated with deletions, additions and amendments, as is the Minority Text.
- **Textus Receptus** agrees with the earliest versions of the Bible: **Peshitta** (AD150) **Old Latin Vulgate** (AD157), the **Italic Bible** (AD157) etc. These Bibles were produced some 200 years before the minority Egyptian codices favoured by the Roman Church.



# The Majority Texts

- **Textus Receptus** agrees with the vast majority of the 86,000+ citations from scripture by the early church fathers (which includes 1 John 5:7).
- **Textus Receptus** is untainted with Egyptian philosophy and unbelief.
- **Textus Receptus** strongly upholds the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith: the creation account in Genesis, the divinity of Jesus Christ, the virgin birth, his miracles, his bodily resurrection and literal return AND God's promise to preserve his word which is erased from all new "bible versions."
- **Textus Receptus** was - and still is - the enemy of the Roman Church. This is an important fact to bear in mind.

Over 90% of Greek Manuscripts that exist today form the "Majority" Text and they agree with one another. These are the Greek Texts that underlie the Holy King James Bible!

# But that's not all...

- **The Peshitta Version** (AD 150) - The Peshitta was the first **Syrian** translation from the original languages. Even to this day there are around **350 copies** of the Peshitta (or Peshitto) version in existence and they match the “Majority” Greek Text (Textus Receptus) that underlie the King James Bible.
- **The Old Latin Vulgate** (AD157) - The word '*vulgate*' is Latin for *vulgar* or *common*. The Old Latin Vulgate is a version. It was used by early believers in Europe when Latin was in popular use. It was sometimes referred to as the **Itala** version. The Old Latin Vulgate must not be confused with Jerome's Vulgate, which was produced over 220 years later in AD 380. Jerome's Vulgate (also written in Latin for the Roman Church) was rejected by the early Christians for almost a millennium. The **Waldenses, Gauls, Celts, Albigenses** and other groups throughout Europe used the **Old Latin Vulgate** and rejected Jerome's Vulgate.



# But that's not all...

**The Gallic Bible** (Southern France) (AD177) , **The Gothic Bible** (AD 330-350), **The Old Syriac Bible** (AD 400), **The Armenian Bible** (AD 400) There are **1244 copies** of this version still in existence, **The Palestinian Syriac** (AD 450), **The French Bible** of Oliveton (AD 1535), **The Czech Bible** (AD 1602), **The Italian Bible** of Diodati (AD 1606), **The Greek Orthodox Bible**: Used from Apostolic times to the present day by the Greek Orthodox Church.

All the above mentioned Bibles and the vast majority (about 90%) of the **5200 extant New Testament MSS** are in agreement with the text now known as Textus Receptus; the Text which underlies the **Authorized King James Bible!**

# The Minority Text

- **Alexandrian Text-Type** called the Minority Text
- They are referred to as the '**Minority Texts**' simply because they represent only about 5% of existing manuscripts. Another 5% are **Neutral Texts**: sometimes agreeing with the majority and at others with the minority. The '**Minority Texts**' are also known as the **Alexandrian Texts** because they were produced in **Alexandria in Egypt**. The Minority Texts were rejected by the **early Christians** and also by all the **Protestant Reformers** of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Reformers, who were well aware of the existence of the Minority Texts, considered them unfit for translation purposes.
- Modern critical editions of the New Testament tend to conform most often to Alexandrian witnesses - especially Codex Sinaiticus and Codex Vaticanus.
- The earliest of the Church Fathers to witness to a Byzantine text-type in their New Testament quotations is John Chrysostom (c. 349 — 407). The earliest translation to witness to a Greek base conforming to the Byzantine text is the Syriac Peshitta



# The Minority Text

Why did the early Christians and the Protestant Reformers reject the Minority Texts?

- The **Minority Texts** were the work of unbelieving Egyptian scribes who did not accept the Bible as the **Word of God** or **JESUS as the SON of GOD!** (Origen)
- The **Minority Texts** abound with alterations, often a single manuscript being amended by several different scribes over a period of many years; something the Aaronic priests and Masorites would never have tolerated when making copies of the Scriptures.
- The **Minority Texts** omit approximately **200 verses** from the Scriptures. This is equivalent to 1st and 2nd Peter. Pause and consider that stunning fact!
- The **Minority Texts** contradict themselves in hundreds of places.
- The **Minority Texts** are doctrinally weak and often dangerously incorrect.

# The Minority Text

Yet, startling as it may sound, virtually every modern English Bible relies on the Minority Text as its underlying New Testament text in preference to Textus Receptus! Isn't that an amazing revelation? What brought about this almost incredible switch from the reliable Textus Receptus, beloved by the early Christian church and the Protestant Reformers, to the corrupt minority text favoured by the Roman Catholic Church?

Bible students are often told that Codices Sinaiticus and Vaticanus are older and better than other manuscripts: the implication being that they must, therefore, be more accurate.

Let us look at these two manuscripts.



# The Minority Text

**Codex Vaticanus** - contains the apocrypha in the OT, listed in the **Vatican Library** in the 1400's. A text that originated from **Alexandria, Egypt**. Westcott and Hort's Greek New Testament came from this source.

**Codex Sinaiticus** – contains the apocrypha in the OT, found in a garbage can in St. Catherine's Monastery in 1844. A text that originated from **Alexandria, Egypt**. Westcott and Hort's Greek New Testament comes from this source.

These two Bible manuscripts disagree with each other in more than 2,000 (Yes, Two Thousand) places. Further, these two manuscripts have more Bible verses which disagree with each other, than that agree with each other. (These manuscripts however, are held in high regard by the Roman Catholic Church)

# The Minority Text

Both of these [Vaticanus & Sinaiticus ] comprise the oldest copies of what Westcott & Hort called their "Septuagint".

Next we will talk about “The Myth of the Septuagint”

# The Septuagint

Here is what they say: The Septuagint (LXX) is the major Greek translation of the Old Testament. It was produced between the third and first centuries B.C. and is extensively quoted in the New Testament. The great majority of times that the New Testament quotes from the Old, it's the LXX version that is being used.

Originally, the term "Septuagint" just referred to the main Greek translation of the five books of Moses (Genesis-Deuteronomy), which were allegedly put into Greek by 70 scholars in **Alexandria, Egypt**. This is where the name "Septuagint" came from and why the Roman numeral for 70 (LXX) is used as an abbreviation for the translation. Over time (before the first century), it came to include all of the books of the Old Testament, including the deuterocanonicals – the apocrypha!

It's true that the LXX has an important role in Catholic translations of the Old Testament, but they generally are not straightforward translations from the LXX.



# The Septuagint

The Septuagint includes some books not found in the Hebrew Bible. Many Protestant Bibles follow the Jewish canon (Romans 3) and exclude the additional books. Roman Catholics, however, include some of these books in their canon while Eastern Orthodox Churches use all the books of the Septuagint. The King James Bible in its Authorized Version includes these additional books in a separate section labeled Apocrypha.

# The Septuagint

The history of the translation of the Septuagint is shrouded in myth and legend. According to Aristeas, a 2nd-century BC Hellenistic Jew, Ptolemy Philadelphus set up his court **in Alexandria** and set about expanding the library there to include as many works as possible. The president of the library, Demetrius, told the king about the Books of the Law of the Jews, and urged the king to have these translated into Greek and added to the library. According to this account, Philadelphus sent for seventy-two Hebrew scholars, six from each tribe of Israel, to undertake the work. He secluded these men on the island of Phares, where each worked separately on his own translation, without consultation with one another. According to the legend, when they came together to compare their work, the seventy-two copies proved to be identical.

# The Septuagint

## The Truth concerning “The Septuagint”

- No one has ever seen this so called “Septuagint” just like no one today has ever seen an “original autograph” just like no one has ever seen the mysterious “Q” document that scholars decide to make up (literally) to account for their ignorance when it comes to the differences in the 4 Gospels. This is the **Alexandrian** line of thought among all “Bible Scholars” in all Colleges and Universities, whether they be secular or religious. They do not believe the Bible is the word of God and they sure don’t believe God preserved his word today. Their beliefs are contrary to God, Jesus, Paul, Peter, the Apostles, Daniel, and the Prophets.
- All of the texts used to cite the existence of the “Septuagint” were all written 200 years after the completion of the New Testament (Alexandrinus, Sinaiticus, Ephraemi, and Vaticanus and they omit great portions of the Bible).



# The Septuagint

- There is no evidence of any kind that there was ever on this earth one single copy of and Old Testament translation in Greek before the heading up of the school at Alexandria by Origen, 100 years after the entire New Testament was complete. (The “Errors” in the King James Bible, p. 418)
- There isn’t one script or fragment of any portion of the Old Testament written in Greek in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC that anyone has ever seen.

Yet “scholars” will tell you the NT writers quoted from the Septuagint. But how do they arrive at this conclusion?

By comparing the Old Testament readings of Vaticanus, Sinaiticus, Alexandrinus (all written more that 240 years after the completion of the New Testament) with the New Testament readings, you assume that the New Testament writers and speakers are quoting manuscripts written 240 years after they were dead (The “Errors” in the King James Bible, p. 421).

# The Septuagint

The Septuagint is based on a myth and a legend. No one knows if it ever existed. What likely happened was that Origen in his Hexpla added to the word of God.

He saw how the NT writers, when they cited OT texts in their writings, did not “quote” exactly what it said in Hebrew. So in order to make them match, he changed the OT readings to match the NT quotations.

# The Septuagint

For example in Hebrews 1:6, “And again when he bringeth in the firstbegotten into the world, he saith, “And let all the angels of God worship him.” However there is no such verse in the entire 39 Books of the OT. However in the “Septuagint” (in other words, the minority texts of Vaticanus, Sinaiticus, etc) it adds this to Deuteronomy 32:43, “Rejoice, ye heavens, with him, and let all the angels of God worship him, rejoice ye Gentiles, with his people, and let all the sons of God strengthen themselves in him; for he will avenge the blood of his sons, and he will render vengeance, and recompense justice to his enemies, and will reward them that hate him; and the Lord shall purge the land of his people.”

The KJB which comes from the Hebrew says differently, “Rejoice, O ye nations, with his people: for he will avenge the blood of his servants, and will render vengeance to his adversaries, and will be merciful unto his land, and to his people.” The author of Hebrews is actually referencing Psalm 97:7 since angels are called gods in the Bible (Genesis 3, Job 1-2, Deuteronomy 32:17)



# The Septuagint

The question is why did he add to the word of God?

Just like any “scholar” or Christian or whoever that doesn’t understand the Scriptures, adds to it, takes away from it, or spiritualizes it so that he can make it say or not say what he wants it to say or not say for whatever reason!

This is the case with all people that do not like, and refuse to accept what the Scriptures LITERALLY SAY! The reason why people are against the Bible is because the Bible is against them! Amen? This was Origen’s problem, and this is the problem of the Roman Catholic Church, Pentecostals, Protestants, etc, etc, and all others that refuse to believe and accept the Bible as the holy, perfect, word of God and REFUSE to submit to its authority.

# The Septuagint

## Origen

- He set up his own school in **Alexandria, Egypt**. He was a universalist. He believed that all will be saved in the end, even Satan himself! Sounds like the apostates today!
- He believed the Son was lower and not equal to the Father.
- He rejected the literal approach to the Bible. How come? Because *he* was unable to reconcile the “contradictions” and “differences” in the Bible so he concluded that the literal, historical interpretation of the Scriptures is invalid. He believed the truth lied in the “deeper meaning” of the text (i.e. he spiritualized the Bible). However we know the Prophets, Apostles, and Jesus Christ took the literal, “as it is written” approach to the Scriptures.

# The Septuagint

Again why do people add to, take away from, alter, or spiritualize the word of God?

The main reason is always this: They do not like what it says. That is in its literal “as it is written” sense. Notice they never alter or change the verses on God’s love or heaven but they always alter sin, and the wages of sin as eternal death in a lake of fire. They don’t translate the Greek word for hell “hades” but they do translate the Greek word for heaven “ouranos” in the new modern “bibles.” Why is that? Because they don’t like what it teaches. It will always boil down to that.

How many rebels do you know that don’t believe in hell? Why is that? Certainly it is taught in the word of God?

And all of this stuff simply reveals their heart condition! They are rebels against the word of God and reject it! Sounds like the devil! It all goes back to Genesis 3.



# Overview

## Majority Text:

- Over 90% of all Greek Texts match the King James Bible
- All of the non-catholic translations of the Bible (Syriac Peshitta, Old Latin Vulgate, etc) match the Majority Texts and the King James Bible
- Derives its authority from the amount of copies that actually exist today, its usage by Christians from the 1<sup>st</sup> century up until 2008, and the fruit it bears
- Traces back to Antioch of Syria where they were first called Christians (we will get into this heavily in the second part)

## Minority Text:

- Only 5% of all Greek Texts match the modern “bible” versions
- The Vaticanus was found in the Vatican and Sinaiticus was found in a garbage can not being used by any Christian!
- Derives its authority from a mythological “Septuagint” that no one has ever seen, and for which there is no evidence of prior to 200 AD, based on the translation of the heretic universalist, Origen
- Traces back to Alexandria, Egypt (from where God called his people out)