



THE TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE

KEY WORDS



TRANSLATION—The rendering of a literary composition from one language to another.



TRANSLITERATION—The rendering of letters from one language into the corresponding letters of another.



Septuagint

Written from 250–100 BC, the Septuagint (LXX) is the Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament produced by 70 Jewish scholars in Alexandria, Egypt. This was the most often used Bible by Jesus and the apostles.



Latin Vulgate

In AD 382, Jerome began translating the Bible into Latin and finished by AD 405. This Bible was adopted by the Roman Catholic Church for the next 1,000 years.



Early Coptic, Latin, Syriac, and Ethiopic

From AD 200–500, early translations in the Egyptian (Coptic), Latin, Syriac (Aramaic Peshitta), and Ethiopic languages were completed.



Wycliffe Bible

Early partial English translations were produced in Britain by Caedmon, Bede, Alfred the Great, and Aldrod. John Wycliffe translated the whole Bible from Latin into English by AD 1382.



Tyndale Bible

William Tyndale translated, from the original languages, the complete New Testament in AD 1525 and part of the Old Testament by AD 1535.



King James Bible

At the request of John Reynolds at the Hampton Court Conference in AD 1604, King James I of England enlisted Richard Bancroft to supervise dozens of scholars, divided into teams, to begin a major translation of the Old and New Testaments in English. The project was completed in AD 1611.



TYPES OF TRANSLATIONS

LITERAL TRANSLATION—Word-for-word translation that attempts to stay as close as possible to the biblical text (e.g., NASB).

DYNAMIC EQUIVALENCE—Thought-for-thought translation that modernizes the words and grammar from the biblical text for contemporary readers (e.g., NIV).

FREE TRANSLATION—Paraphrase of sentences and ideas to achieve readability rather than being bound to the original text (e.g., The Message, The Living Bible).

1500 BC



ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS

1500 BC to AD 100



ANCIENT VERSIONS

CODEx ALEXANDRINUS AD 450
CODEx SINAITICUS AD 400
CODEx VATICANUS AD 340



MASORETIC TEXTS

135-1200



LATIN VULGATE

AD 405



WYCLIFFE

1382



TYNDALE

1525



COVERDALE

1535



MATTHEWS

1537



GREAT

1539



GENEVA

1560



BISHOPS

1568



DOUAY

1582-1610



KING JAMES
ENGLISH REVISED VERSION

1981



ENGLISH REVISED VERSION

1881



AMERICAN STANDARD

1901



RSV

1952



BERKELEY MFB

1954



JERUSALEM

1969



NAB

1970



NRSV

1989-90



NIV

1978-84



NKJV

1982



NLT

1996



CEV

1995



REB

1992



MSG

1997



LIVING

1971



GNB

1978



AMP

1965



HOLMAN

2004



MESSAGE

2002

MODERN ENGLISH

2004

MOST WIDELY SOLD IN USA
NIV, NLT, NKJV, ESV, HOLMAN

FIRST BIBLE TAKEN TO AMERICA
GENEVA

FIRST ENGLISH BIBLE PRINTED IN USA
KJV PRINTED BY ROBERT AYKEN, 1582

PANORAMA OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

The books of the Old Testament trace the history of the universe from the act of creation, through the origins of humanity, to a surviving family, through multiplying clans, tribes, and nations, to a focal ancestor, through a chosen tribe and royal lineage, and to the prophets' words of a promised Son who would save the world from its sins.



IN THE BEGINNING...

God creates the heavens, earth, and mankind (Genesis 1)



Adam and Eve sin and are driven out of the garden (Genesis 3)



God promises victory over the devil, though it will cost "the seed of the woman" a great price (Genesis 3)



Noah's ark built and the worldwide flood (Genesis 6-7)



God causes people to speak in different languages at the Tower of Babel (Genesis 11)



Abraham is called by God to become the father of many nations (Genesis 12)



God destroys Sodom and the cities of the plain (Genesis 19)



Abraham and Sarah bear Isaac, Isaac bears Jacob, Jacob bears 12 sons, and the 12 sons bear 12 tribes (Genesis 21-35)



Saul becomes the first king of Israel but disobeys God (1 Samuel 9-10)



The judges rise in Israel to deliver the people from their enemies (Judges)



Joshua and the Hebrews cross the Jordan River and conquer Canaan and settle the land (Joshua 6)



God gives Moses the Ten Commandments, the law, and the feasts (Exodus-Deuteronomy)



Moses leads the Hebrews out of Egyptian slavery and journeys to the Promised Land (Exodus 13)



Moses asks Pharaoh to let his people go; Pharaoh refuses, so God smites Egypt with ten plagues (Exodus 7-12)



The Hebrews migrate to Egypt and multiply (Genesis 46-50), then are made slaves by a pharaoh who wasn't familiar with Joseph (Exodus 1)



Joseph's preparations for the famine saves his brothers and the entire region from starvation (Genesis 42-45)



Joseph is betrayed by his brothers, sold to Egypt, taken into slavery, and rises to second in command in the kingdom behind Pharaoh (Genesis 37-41)



The young shepherd David defeats the Philistine giant Goliath in the Valley of Elah (1 Samuel 17)



Samuel anoints David as king of Israel (1 Samuel 16; 2 Samuel 2, 5)



David bears Solomon (2 Samuel 12), who becomes king (1 Kings 1), builds the temple (1 Kings 5-8), and accumulates wealth and wives (1 Kings 10)



After Solomon's death, the kingdom is divided into the northern kingdom of Israel, ruled by Jeroboam, and the southern kingdom of Judah, ruled by Rehoboam (1 Kings 12-14)



The Assyrians destroy Israel (2 Kings 17) but fail to capture the southern kingdom of Judah (2 Chronicles 32)



King Nebuchadnezzar destroys Judah and Solomon's temple, taking Daniel and his people captive to Babylon for 70 years (2 Kings 25; Jeremiah 25)



The Medes and the Persians conquer Babylon and release the Hebrew captives, though some migrate to Persia (Ezra 2, Daniel 5)



Zerubbabel and Nehemiah leave Persia for Jerusalem to rebuild the temple and the city walls of Jerusalem (Ezra 1-6; Nehemiah 1-3)



The prophets proclaim that the Messiah will come to save Israel and the world from their sins (Isaiah 53; Daniel 9)

ACTS: THE BIRTH AND GROWTH OF THE CHURCH



The book of Acts presents a fascinating overview of how the church grew from a small group of faithful believers in Jerusalem, then spread throughout Judea, Samaria, and to the ends of the earth (Acts 1:8). The Roman historian Tacitus wrote that the Christian faith reached all the way to Rome, the capital of the empire. The events documented in Acts cover a span of approximately 30 years from the ascension of Christ to Paul's house arrest in Rome, roughly AD 30–61. During this time, Paul had traveled extensively, conducting three missionary journeys through Asia Minor (Turkey) and Europe, and wrote the bulk of his 13 epistles. Acts was written by Luke around AD 61.

OUTLINE OF ACTS

PAUL								
Author	Luke, the physician							
Years	AD 30–33		AD 34–45			AD 46–61		
Apostle	Peter and John		Peter and Philip			Paul		
Chapters	1–2	3–4	5	6–7	8–9	10–12	13	14
Location	Jerusalem		Judea and Samaria			Ends of the earth		
Emperor	Tiberius (AD 13–37)			Caligula (37–41)			Claudius (41–54)	
Epistles Written	None							
Key Verse(s)	1:8	4:12	5:12	6:7	9:31	10:15	13:2	14:21–22
Author	Luke, the physician							
Years	AD 46–61							
Apostle	Paul							
Chapters	15	16	17	18	19–20	21–23	24–26	27–28
Location	Ends of the earth							
Emperor	Claudius (41–54)				Nero (54–68)			
Epistles Written	James	Galatians	Thessalonians	Corinthians			Romans	Ephesians Colossians Philemon
Key Verse(s)	15:19–20	16:9	17:29	18:4	19:8	21:24	26:29	28:23



The book of Acts documents three missionary journeys by Paul and his traveling companions. These journeys mark the earliest spread of the gospel message to destinations outside of Israel. Some received the message with gladness, while others rejected Paul's message and persecuted him and other Christians. Afterward, Paul was arrested in Jerusalem and taken to Rome to stand trial, where he was placed under house arrest for about two years. While in confinement from AD 60–61, Paul wrote the epistles of Colossians, Philippians, Ephesians, and Philemon.

FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY

Date: AD 47–49
Scripture: Acts 13–14
Travel Companions: Paul, Barnabas, Mark
Transportation: Ship and foot
Locations: Cyprus, Perga, Pisidian Antioch, Iconium, Lystra, Derbe, Lystra, Pisidian, Pamphylia, Perga, Attalia, Antioch
Distance: 1,400 miles

SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY

Date: AD 49–52
Scripture: Acts 15:36–18:22
Travel Companions: Two teams comprised of (1) Paul, Silas, Luke, and Timothy, and (2) Barnabas and Mark
Transportation: Ship and foot
Locations: Antioch, Syria, Cilicia, Derbe, Lystra, Iconium, Phrygia, Galatia, Troas, Philippi, Thessalonica, Beroa, Athens, Corinth, Ephesus, Caesarea, Antioch
Distance: 2,900 miles

THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY

Date: AD 52–56
Scripture: Acts 18:23–21:26
Travel Companions: Paul, Timothy, and Luke
Transportation: Ship and foot
Locations: Antioch, Galatia, Phrygia, Ephesus, Macedonia, Greece, Troas, Miletus, Ptolemais, Caesarea (Agabus prophesies that Paul will be arrested in Jerusalem), Jerusalem
Distance: 2,800 miles

TO ROME WHILE UNDER ARREST

Date: AD 57–61
Scripture: Acts 21:27–28:31
Travel Companions: Paul, Luke, and Roman guard
Transportation: Ship
Locations: Jerusalem, Caesarea, Sidon (Lebanon), Crete, Malta, Syracuse (Sicily), Rhegium, Puteoli, Appi Forum, Three Taverns, Rome
Distance: 2,300 miles

1 TIMOTHY: ENCOURAGING FAITHFULNESS IN CHRIST

First Timothy is the first of three pastoral epistles, along with 2 Timothy and Titus. These were written after Paul's first imprisonment and during his second imprisonment in Rome. He wrote these epistles to encourage and direct his protégé, Timothy, a young, timid, and trusted convert from Lystra who had a grandmother named Lois, a Greek father (Acts 16:1), and Jewish mother named Eunice. Paul exhorted Timothy as a "child [or son] in the faith" (1:2) to stand up against false teachers who were imposing ascetic restrictions upon the believers at the church in Ephesus, where Timothy was a pastor (1:3-20). In addition, Paul also desired that Timothy be diligent in the ministry (1:18; 6:13-14) and teach believers how they ought to conduct themselves (2:8-15; 3:15).

QUICK FACTS

Recipients: Timothy and the church at Ephesus
Theme: Instructions on how to lead the church at Ephesus

OUTLINE

1. Greetings and confronting false teaching (1)
2. Encouragement to lead the church (2-3)
3. Identifying false teachers and instructions for the church (4-5)
4. Fight the good fight of faith (6)

KEY WORDS:

Faith, faithful, doctrine, godliness, good, sound, mercy, merciful

KEY VERSES:

"Let no one despise you for your youth, but set the believers an example in speech, in conduct, in love, in faith, in purity. Until I come, devote yourself to the public reading of Scripture, to exhortation, to teaching" (1 Timothy 4:12-13).

- 3:2—above reproach
- 3:2—the husband of one wife
- 3:2—sober-minded
- 3:2—self-controlled
- 3:2—respectable
- 3:2—hospitable
- 3:2—able to teach
- 3:3—not a drunkard
- 3:3—not violent but gentle
- 3:3—not quarrelsome
- 3:3—not a lover of money
- 3:4—manages his household well
- 3:4—with all dignity keeps his children submissive
- 3:5—cares for the church of God
- 3:6—not be a recent convert
- 3:6—not puffed up with conceit
- 3:7—must be well thought of by outsiders

QUALIFICATIONS FOR AN OVERSEER

QUALIFICATIONS FOR DEACONS

- 3:8—dignified
- 3:8—not double-tongued
- 3:8—not addicted to much wine
- 3:8—not greedy for dishonest gain
- 3:9—must hold the mystery of the faith with a clear conscience
- 3:10—must be tested first
- 3:10—blameless
- 3:11—wives must be dignified
- 3:11—wives must be not slanders
- 3:11—wives must be sober-minded
- 3:11—wives must be faithful in all things
- 3:12—the husband of one wife
- 3:12—manage their children and household well

2 TIMOTHY: PERSEVERANCE—PAUL'S LAST WORDS TO TIMOTHY

Unlike Paul's first imprisonment in Rome, where he expected to be released and had several visiting friends, he had no expectation of being released from his second imprisonment under Emperor Nero (4:6-8). This epistle strikes a dire but personal tone; Paul has few friends left after being abandoned (1:15; 4:9-12), and these would be his last words to Timothy prior to his execution in AD 68. In this letter, Paul urges Timothy to hold fast and persevere in sound doctrine as he confronts false teachers (1:13-14). The Word of God should be the centerpiece of ministry in the church. Moreover, Paul expressed his desire to see Timothy again before his death, asking him to bring his jacket, books, and parchments (4:13-18).

QUICK FACTS

Author: Paul
Date: AD 66-67
Location: Written while imprisoned in Rome
Recipient: Timothy, his beloved son in the faith
Theme: Continue steadfast in the ministry of God's Word

OUTLINE

1. Greetings and encouragement in ministry (1)
2. Examples of endurance in ministry (2)
3. Persevere during difficult times in ministry (3)
4. Exhortations and encouragement to ministry (4)

KEY WORDS:

Faith, word, endure, gospel, diligent, sound, abide, unashamed

KEY VERSE:

"Follow the pattern of the sound words that you have heard from me, in the faith and love that are in Christ Jesus" (2 Timothy 1:13).



EXAMPLES OF ENDURANCE

Good Soldier—We are called to endure hardship like a soldier, who is singularly focused on achieving the mission at hand. Being sidetracked by other things can distract us from reaching the goal (2:1-2).

Athlete—We are to live the Christian life according to the biblical principles presented in God's Word, and not according to our own rules. Only then will we receive our reward (2:3-5).

Farmer—The steadfast, hard work accomplished by a farmer allows him to be the first to receive the reward of his crops. If we allow ourselves to become idle or lazy, we'll experience setbacks and receive no benefit from tasks that are left incomplete (2:6-13).

Worker—A diligent worker has nothing to be ashamed of at the end of the day. When we are diligent with God's Word, we will understand and handle it correctly (2:14-19).

Vessel—A vessel that is clean is useful. No one wants to eat from dirty dishes or use unsanitary vessels for presenting food to guests. This would bring shame and dishonor to the server. When we commit ourselves to walking in righteousness, we will receive honor from the Master (2:20-22).

Gentle Servant—Servants of Christ who are kind and gentle will not engage in argumentative behavior, but conduct themselves with humility, knowing that their positive demeanor can help with leading others to Christ (2:23-26).

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE LIFE AND MINISTRY OF CHRIST



5-4BC Jesus is born during the reigns of Herod the Great and Caesar Augustus (Matthew 2:1)

3BC Jesus and family flee to Egypt due to persecution (Matthew 2:13-15)

AD 7-8 Jesus interacting with leaders at the temple at 12 years old (Luke 2:41-52)

AD 26 Jesus is baptized by John the Baptist (John 1:29-39)

Jesus is led into the wilderness and tempted by Satan (Matthew 4:1-11)

Christ begins ministry at about 30 years old (Luke 3:23)

Jesus performs his first miracle, turning water into wine at Cana (John 2:1-11)

AD 27 Christ's first Passover (John 2:13)

Jesus speaks with Nicodemus (John 3:1-21)

Jesus converses with the Samaritan woman (John 4:5-42)

Jesus heals the nobleman's son (John 4:46-54)

Peter, Andrew, James, and John follow Jesus (Matthew 4:18-22)

Matthew follows Jesus (Mark 2:13-17)

AD 28 Jesus chooses the 12 disciples (Mark 3:13-19)

Jesus teaches the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5-7)

Jesus calms the storm on the Sea of Galilee (Mark 4:35-41)

Jesus raises Jairus's daughter from the dead (Matthew 9:18-26)

Jesus sends the disciples out to spread the gospel (Matthew 9:35-11:1)

Herod imprisons John the Baptist at his palace at Machaerus (Jordan) (Matthew 14:1-12)

Christ's second Passover (John 5:1)

Herod kills John the Baptist (Matthew 14:1-12; Mark 6:14-29)

AD 29 Jesus feeds 5,000 (John 6:1-14)

Jesus walks on water at the Sea of Galilee (Mark 6:45-52)

Christ's third Passover (John 6:4)

Jesus feeds 4,000 (Matthew 15:32-39)

Peter confesses that Jesus is the Son of God (Matthew 16:13-20)

Jesus prepares his disciples for his death (Luke 9:22-25)

Jesus is transfigured on the mountain before Peter, James, and John (Matthew 17:1-13)

Jesus heals the man born blind (John 9:1-41)

Jesus raises Lazarus from the dead (John 11:1-44)

AD 30 Jesus speaks to the rich young ruler (Mark 10:17-31)

Jesus informs the disciples about his coming death and resurrection (Luke 18:31-34)

Jesus heals Bartimaeus (Luke 18:35-43)



Jesus visits Mary and Martha on his way to Jerusalem (John 11:55-12:1)

Mary Magdalene anoints Jesus (Matthew 26:6-13)

AD 30 (final week, Palm Sunday) Jesus rides into Jerusalem on a donkey (Matthew 21:1-17)

Jesus cleanses the temple (Mark 11:15-18)

The Jews scheme to betray Jesus (Luke 22:3-6)

Jesus eats his fourth Passover meal with the disciples Thursday evening (John 13:1-30)

Jesus gives the upper room discourse to his disciples (John 14-16)

Satan enters Judas, who betrays Jesus for 30 pieces of silver (John 13:21-30)

Jesus goes to the garden of Gethsemane with his disciples to pray (Matthew 26:30-46)

Judas arrives with the temple guards, who arrest Jesus in the garden (John 18:2-27)

Peter slices off Malchus's (servant of the high priest) ear (John 18:10-11)

Jesus rebukes Peter and restores Malchus's ear (Luke 22:48-51)

Jesus is arrested and placed on trial by the Sanhedrin (Luke 22:47-71)

Peter denies Jesus three times (John 18:15-27)

Jesus endures six trials and interrogation throughout the night and early morning hours (Matthew 27:2-26; John 18:2-27)

Jesus is tried and scourged by Pontius Pilate (John 19:1-3)

Jesus is sentenced to death by crucifixion (John 19:12-16)

Jesus is crucified on Friday with two criminals (Matthew 27:31-56; Luke 23:26-49)

Jesus gives charge of his mother, Mary, to John (John 19:25-27)

Jesus dies and is quickly buried in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea due to the approaching Sabbath (Matthew 27:57-66; John 19:31-42)

Jesus remains in the tomb for three days (John 19:38-20:1)

Mary Magdalene discovers the tomb is empty (John 20:1-2)

Peter and John run to the tomb and find it empty (John 20:2-10)

Mary Magdalene sees the resurrected Jesus in the garden and tells the disciples (John 20:1-18)

AD 30 (post resurrection) Jesus shows himself for 40 days by many convincing proofs (Acts 1:3)

Jesus converses with the two men on the road to Emmaus (Luke 24:13-35)

Jesus appears multiple times and speaks to his disciples (John 20:19-25, 26-31; 21:1-25)

Jesus appears to skeptical Thomas (John 20:24-29)

Jesus has a breakfast meeting on the shores of Sea of Galilee with seven of the disciples, including Peter and John (John 21:1-25)

Jesus ascends to the Father in heaven (Matthew 28:16-20; Luke 24:44-53; Acts 1:9-11)

The day of Pentecost and the Holy Spirit arrive 50 days after Passover, and 10 days after the ascension to birth the church (Acts 1:4-5; 2:1-13)

