HISTORY OF THE BIBLE

LESSON 11 – THE BIBLE IN ENGLISH (FROM TYNDALE)

FROM GOD TO US

INSPIRATION



TRANSMISSION



TRANSLATION

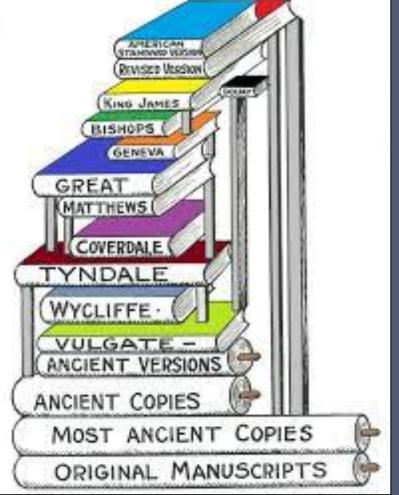
Translation of the Bible

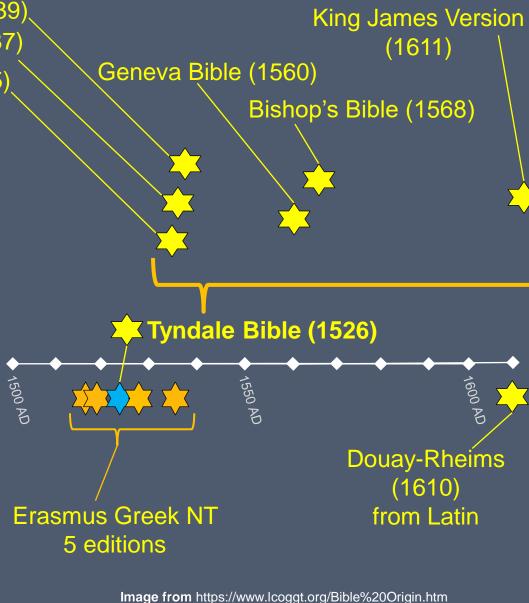
The Bible in English

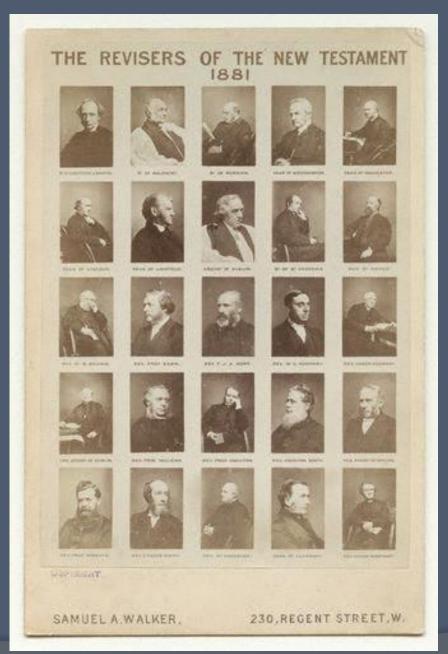
Early English Printed Bibles

Great Bible (1539) Matthews Bible (1537)

Coverdale Bible (1535)

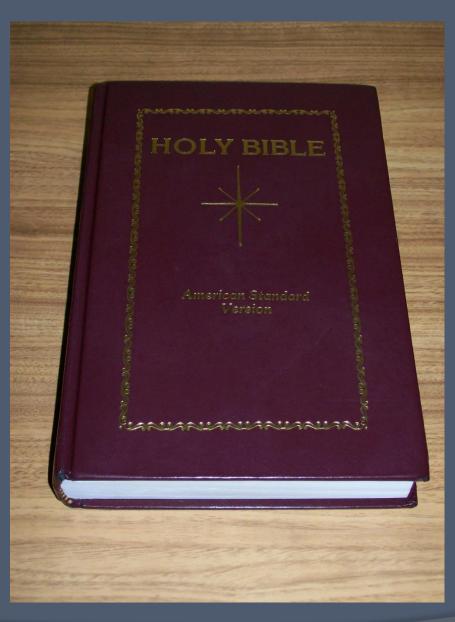






Revised Version (1885)

- The only authorized and recognized revision of the King James Version in Britain
- British work with cooperation from some American scholars
- New Testament published in 1881, Old Testament in 1885, Apocrypha in 1894
- Most famous among the translation committee were Westcott & Hort
- Goal was to update the KJV to "adapt it to the present standard of biblical scholarship"
- Greek text basis was thought to be higher quality than the *textus* receptus and NT had 30,000 changes from KJV



American Standard Version (1901)

- An American revision of the KJV
- The American scholars on the RSV committee agreed not to publish for 14 years
- Incorporates many revisions rejected by the RV committee (mostly for a more American vs. English usage)
- Uses "Jehovah" for the Hebrew Tetragrammaton instead of "LORD"
- Uses "Holy Spirit" rather than "Holy Ghost"
- Basis for the RSV, NRSV, ESV, NASB & the Living Bible

English Version Comparisons Who to believe in?

John 6:47

KJV – 1611

47 Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me hath everlasting life.

ASV - 1901

⁴⁷Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth hath eternal life.

ESV - 2001

⁴⁷ Truly, truly, I say to you, whoever believes has eternal life.

The modern English translations of the 20th century have come under attack for "removing" the words "on me," saying this is a heretical attempt to remove faith in the person of Jesus Christ as necessary for salvation. However...

John 6:40 (ASV 1901)

⁴⁰For this is the will of my Father, that every one that beholdeth the Son, and believeth on him, should have eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day. Just seven verses before, all modern versions contain the exact phrase that is missing in verse 47. This indicates that there is no theological tampering with the verse, but rather the phrase "on me" was added in the later manuscripts to harmonize with verse 40.

English Version Comparisons How is salvation possible?

Colossians 1:14

KJV – 1611

¹⁴ In whom we have redemption through his blood, *even* the forgiveness of sins:

ASV - 1901

¹⁴in whom we have our redemption, the forgiveness of our sins:

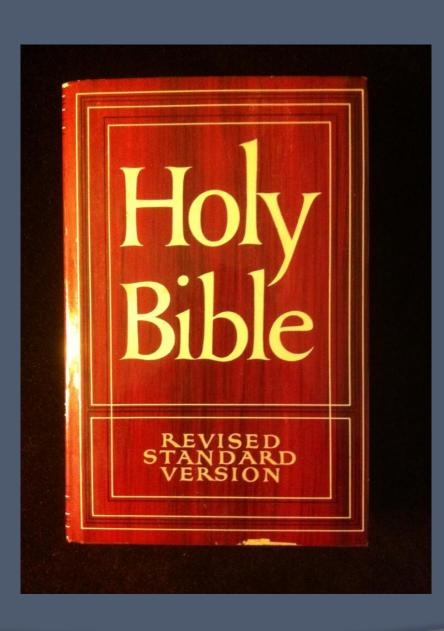
ESV - 2001

¹⁴ in whom we have redemption, the forgiveness of sins.

The modern English translations of the 20th century have come under attack for "removing" the words "through his blood," saying this is a heretical attempt to remove the blood of Christ as our atoning sacrifice. However...

⁷in whom we have our redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of our trespasses, according to the riches of his grace, [Ephesians 1:7 (ASV 1901)]

In Ephesians (a very similar book to Colossians), all modern versions contain the exact phrase that is missing in Colossians. This indicates that there is no theological tampering with the verse, but rather the phrase was added in Colossians in the later manuscripts to harmonize with the verse in Ephesians.



Revised Standard Version (1952)

- Revision of the ASV
- Considered by some to be a theologically liberal translation
- Used the NA17 Greek text, newly discovered DSS for Isaiah
- Disconnects OT prophecies from NT fulfilments
- Reverted back to "LORD" rather than the ASV's "Jehovah"
- One of the least popular versions in America (<5% of market share by 1990 and the NRSV)
- Basis for the NRSV & ESV

RSV Disconnecting OT Prophecy Isaiah 7:14

ASV - 1901

Therefore the Lord himself will give you a sign: behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel.

RSV - 1952

¹⁴Therefore the Lord himself will give you a sign. Behold, a young woman shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanu-el.

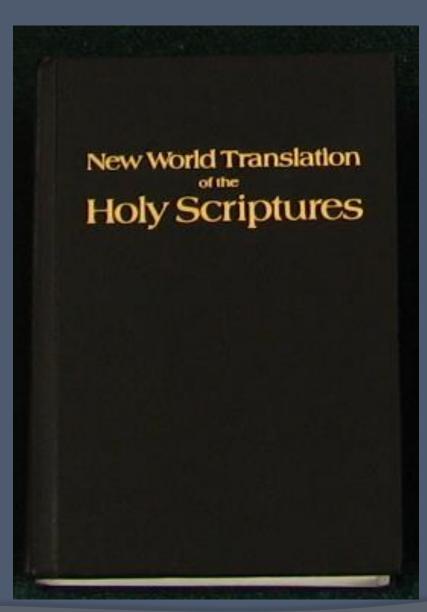
RSV – 1952 (Matt. 1:23)

"Behold, a virgin shall conceive and bear a son,

and his name shall be called Emmanuel"

(which means, God with us).

"The RSV Old Testament was not well received outside of liberal circles, chiefly because the translators often deliberately rendered Old Testament passages in such a way that they were contrary to the interpretations given in the New Testament. This was done on the principle that the Old Testament ought to be interpreted only in reference to its own historical (Jewish) context. Christian interpretations, including those of the New Testament writers, are therefore deliberately excluded as "anachronistic." But this, as conservative critics perceived, practically amounted to a denial of the truth of the New Testament." (www.bible-researcher.com)



New World Translation(1961)

- Published by the Watch Tower Society (Jehovah's Witness)
- An original translation from the Greek and Hebrew
- The translating team members requested their names not be made known saying they did not want to, "advertise themselves but let all the glory go to the Author of the Scriptures, God."
- Only one member, Frederick Franz, was later found to have any sufficient knowledge of the original languages
- A heretical translation that diminishes the person of Jesus Christ

English Version Comparisons Who is Jesus Christ?

John 1:1

KJV – 1611

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

ESV - 2001

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

New Jerusalem Bible (Catholic)

In the beginning was the Word: the Word was with God and the Word was God.

New World Translation

(Jehovah's Witness)

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was a god.

The presence of an indefinite article in the Jehovah's Witness translation reduces Jesus from 100% God in the flesh to just "a god."

English Version Comparisons Who is Jesus Christ?

Colossians 1:15-17

ESV - 2001

¹⁵ He is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of all creation.

¹⁶ For by him all things were created, in heaven and on earth, visible and invisible, whether thrones or dominions or rulers or authorities—all things were created through him and for him. ¹⁷ And he is before all things, and in him all things hold together.

New World Translation (Jehovah's Witness)

15 He is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of all creation; 16 because by means of him all other things were created in the heavens and on the earth, the things visible and the things invisible, whether they are thrones or lordships or governments or authorities. All other things have been created through him and for him. 17 Also, he is before all other things, and by means of him all other things were made to exist.

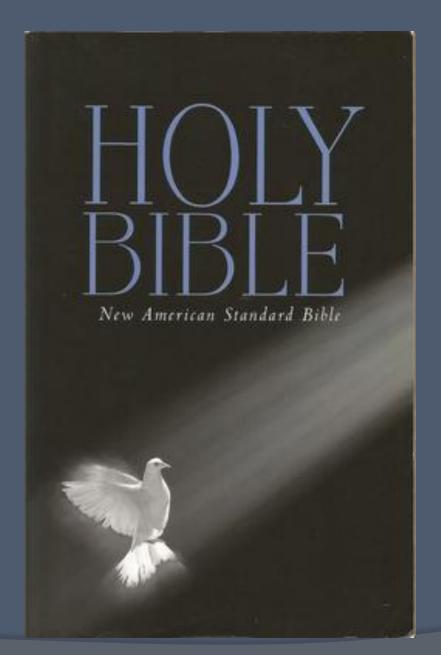
The Jehovah's Witness translation adds the word "other" which is not found in any Greek manuscript in order to reduce Jesus to a created being.

The Jerusalem Bible

Popular Edition

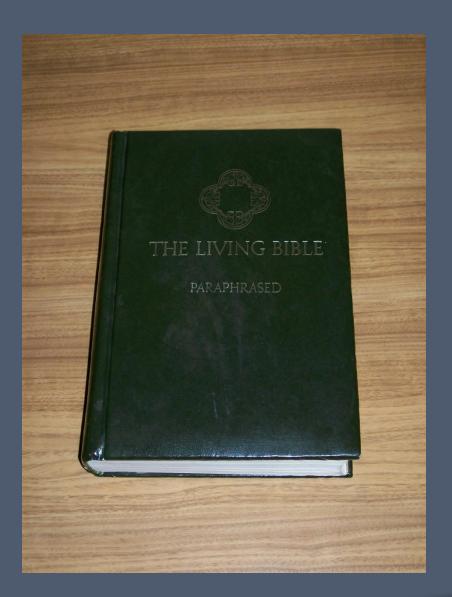
The Jerusalem Bible (1966)

- First Catholic translation from the original biblical languages (follows the *divino afflante spiritu* by Pope Pius XII in 1943 which allowed this for the first time)
- J. R. R. Tolkien translated the book of Jonah
- First widely-accepted English version for Catholics since the Douay-Rheims in 1610
- Translates the Hebrew tetragrammaton as Yahweh
- New Jerusalem Bible (NJB) published in 1985



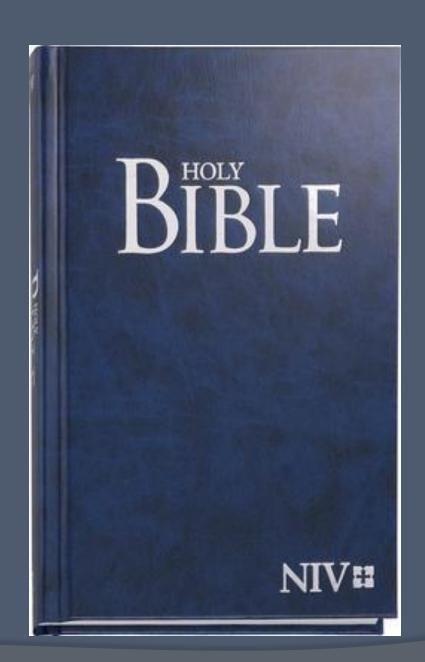
New American Standard Bible (1971)

- A new translation from the original languages in the style of the ASV
- Produced to be a conservative alternative to the RSV
- Considered the most literal of all major 20th century translations
- Well known for its fidelity to original languages
- Uses the NA23 Greek text and the Biblia Hebraica text as well as the DSS
- Significant revision in 1995 to modernize



The Living Bible (1971)

- A paraphrase based on the ASV
- Created by Kenneth Taylor, who's children were the inspiration for the Living Bible as he would paraphrase the KJV during their devotions so they would understand
- Taylor founded Tyndale
 Publishing for the purpose of publishing this text



New International Version (1978)

- Began in 1956 to produce a Bible in the common language of the American people; revised 1984
- Translators were from diverse backgrounds and denominations
- Uses an eclectic Greek text for NT
- Dynamic equivalency balance between word-for-word and thoughtfor-thought
- Most popular translation in any language in history
- Gender-neutral translation guidelines accepted by NIV committee in 1992. Subsequent revisions reflect these guidelines (1996 [UK], 2005 [TNIV] and 2011).

NIV Move Toward Gender-Neutral Language

Psalm 1:1-3

<u>NIV – 1984</u>

Blessed is the man who does not walk in the counsel of the wicked or stand in the way of sinners or sit in the seat of mockers. But his delight is in the law of the LORD, and on his law he meditates day and night. He is like a tree planted by streams of water, which yields its fruit in season and whose leaf does not wither. Whatever he does prospers.

TNIV - 2005

Blessed are those who do not walk in step with the wicked or stand in the way that sinners take or sit in the company of mockers, but who delight in the law of the LORD and meditate on his law day and night. They are like a tree planted by streams of water, which yields its fruit in season and whose leaf does not wither—whatever they do prospers.

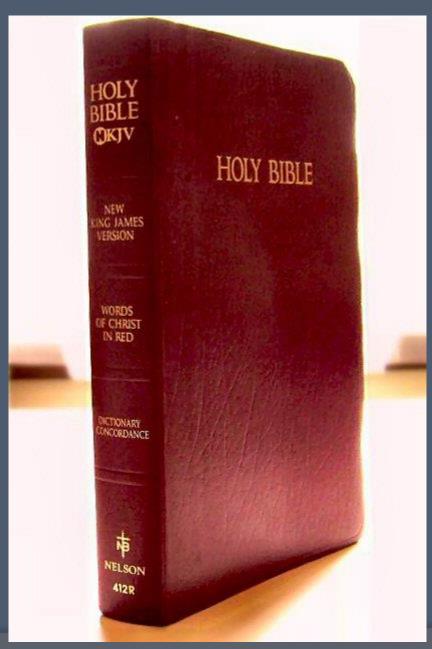
NIV - 2011

Blessed is the one who does not walk in step with the wicked or stand in the way that sinners take or sit in the company of mockers, but whose delight is in the law of the LORD, and who meditates on his law day and night. 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.

NIV Gender-Neutral Guidelines

- C. <u>Authors of Biblical books</u>, even while writing Scripture inspired by the Holy Spirit, unconsciously reflected in many ways, the particular cultures in which they wrote. Hence in the manner in which they articulate the Word of God, they <u>sometimes offend modern sensibilities</u>. At such times, translators can and may use non-offending renderings so as not to hinder the message of the Spirit.
- D. The patriarchalism (like other social patterns) of the ancient cultures in which the Biblical books were composed is pervasively reflected in forms of expression that appear, in the modern context, to <u>deny the common human dignity</u> <u>of all hearers and readers</u>. For these forms, alternative modes of expression can and may be used, though care must be taken not to distort the intent of the original text.

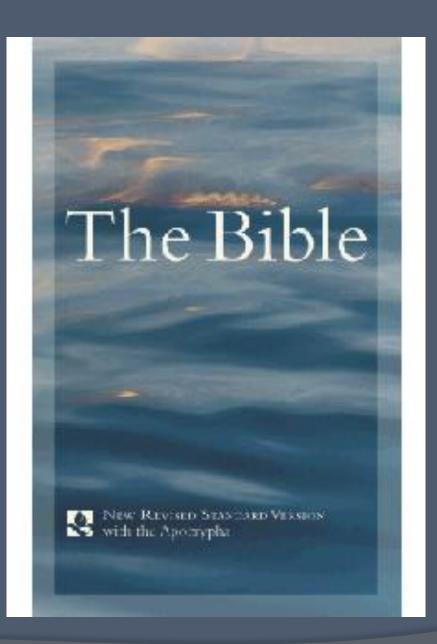
- Policy on Gender-Inclusive Language (1992)



New King James Version (1982)

- Conceived by Arthur Farstad with the aim to update the language and grammar of the King James Version.
- Replaces 2nd person pronouns such "thee" and "thine", and corresponding verb forms such as "speakest" with modern equivalents
- Uses the Leningrad Codex for OT text, which was not used by KJV
- Uses the textus receptus for the NT, just as the KJV, but acknowledges different readings of the modern critical texts in the center column.
- One of the most literal of the modern translations with the NASB and ESV

Image from Wikipedia



New Revised Standard Version (1989)

- A revision of the RSV
- Intended to serve as a translation for devotional, liturgical, scholarly needs of the broadest number of religious adherents
- The version most popular among liberal scholars and in scholarly publications
- Continues the non-Christian interpretation of the OT as in the RSV
- Introduces gender-inclusive language

NRSV Scholarly(?) Readings

Genesis 1:2

RSV - 1952

The earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep; and the Spirit of God was moving over the face of the waters.

NRSV - 1990

the earth was a formless void and darkness covered the face of the deep, while a wind from God swept over the face of the waters.

Matthew 18:15

RSV - 1952

If your brother sins against you, go and tell him his fault, between you and him alone. If he listens to you, you have gained your brother.

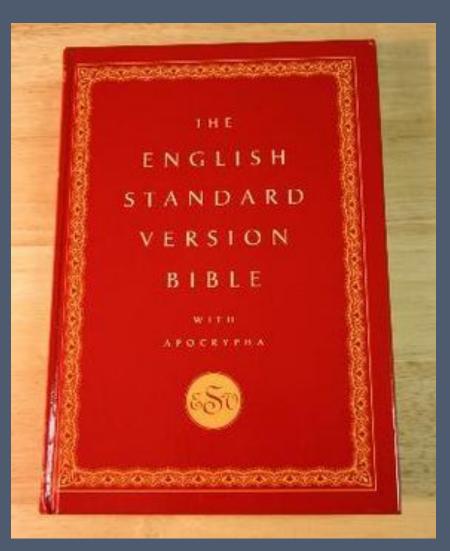
NRSV - 1990

If another member of the church sins against you, go and point out the fault when the two of you are alone. If the member listens to you, you have regained that one.



New Living Translation (1996)

- Started as a revision of the Living Bible, but became a new translation from the original languages
- 2nd most popular English Bible currently based on unit sales
- A thought-for-thought paraphrase in simple English
- Continues the modern trend of gender-neutral language



English Standard Version (2001)

- A revision of the 1971 RSV text (6% change)
- To fill a stated need for a new literal translation for scholars and pastors
- Translates the NA27 Greek text in the NT and the BHS for the OT
- Becoming more and more popular, catching up to the NIV
- Now used by the Gideons (but with ~50 changes back towards the textus receptus)

ESV Reformed/Calvinist Bias

1John 3:8-9; 5:18

RSV - 1952

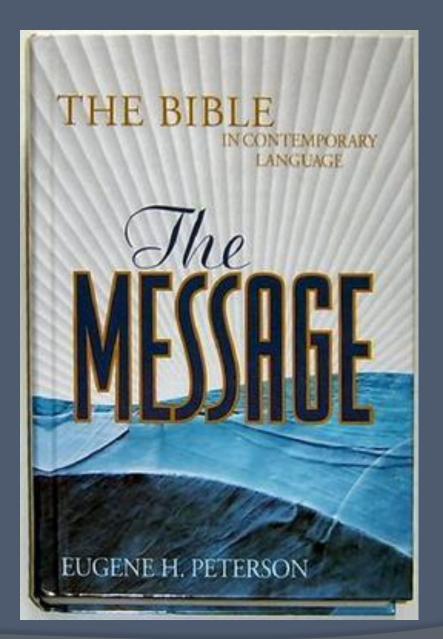
⁸ He who commits sin is of the devil; for the devil has sinned from the beginning. The reason the Son of God appeared was to destroy the works of the devil. ⁹ No one born of God commits sin; for God's nature abides in him, and he cannot sin because he is born of God.

¹⁸ We know that any one born of God does not sin, but He who was born of God keeps him, and the evil one does not touch him.

ESV - 2001

⁸ Whoever makes a practice of sinning is of the devil, for the devil has been sinning from the beginning. The reason the Son of God appeared was to destroy the works of the devil. ⁹ No one born of God makes a practice of sinning, for God's seed abides in him; and he cannot keep on sinning, because he has been born of God.

¹⁸ We know that everyone who has been born of God does not keep on sinning, but he who was born of God protects him, and the evil one does not touch him.



The Message (2002)

- Created and translated by Eugene Peterson to stimulate his congregation who was getting bored with the biblical text as they knew it
- A highly idiomatic paraphrase from the original languages using contemporary slang rather than neutral international English
- Not a study Bible, rather it reads like a pastor preaching a sermon on the Bible. It is a devotional.

It is not the Word of God

The Lord's Prayer from The Message

Matthew 6:9–13 (The Message)

With a God like this loving you, you can pray very simply. Like this:



Reveal who you are.

Set the world right;

Do what's best—

as above, so below.

Keep us alive with three square meals.

Keep us forgiven with you and forgiving others.

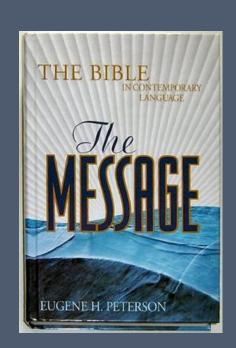
Keep us safe from ourselves and the Devil.

You're in charge!

You can do anything you want!

You're ablaze in beauty!

Yes. Yes. Yes.



Misleading Passages in the Message?

John 3:5 (The Message)

Jesus said, "You're not listening. Let me say it again. Unless a person submits to this original creation—the 'wind-hovering-over-the-water' creation, the invisible moving the visible, a baptism into a new life—it's not possible to enter God's kingdom.

James 4:7 (The Message)

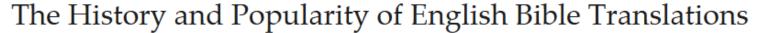
^{7–10} So let God work his will in you. Yell a loud *no* to the Devil and watch him scamper.

PSALMS or stand in the pathway with sinners. Instead he finds pleasure in obeying the LORD's commands:" he meditates on his commands day and night. He is like" a tree planted by flowing streams; it yields its fruit at the proper time, He succeeds in everything he attempts Not so with the wicked!

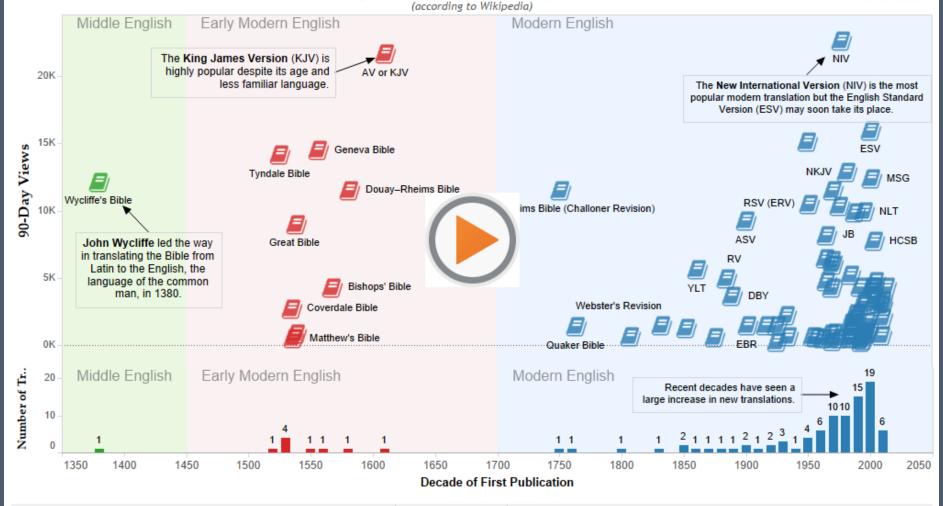
Image from Amazon

The NET Bible (2005)

- The name has a dual meaning between "New English Bible" and the "net" as it was intended for free public use on the internet
- Majority of translators affiliated with Dallas Theological Seminary
- A dynamic-equivalent translation known for its 60,000 scholarly notes around the biblical text (see image)
- Continues the scholarly trends of detaching OT prophecies from their NT interpreted fulfillments (RSV, NRSV) and gender-neutral language (although more reserved than other modern versions)







Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of English Bible translations | complete bibles only | 90-day views collected on March 8, 2015 using Wikipedia page view statistics



English Bible Translation Comparison

By Mark Barry © 2010 AFES www.afes.org.au (Adapted from How to Choose a Translation for All Its Worth by Gordon D. Fee & Mark L. Strauss) Please do not republish without permission, but feel free to copy for personal use.

FORMAL EQUIVALENCE WORD FOR WORD

- theory: 'literal' or word-for-word
- aim: to retain the form, i.e. the words and structure, of the original text as much as possible
- result: an English translation that is primarily accurate, yet also comprehensible

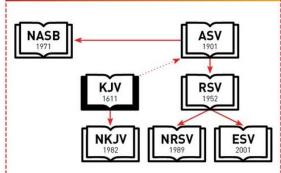
INTERMEDIATE

- theory: mediating between 'literal' and 'idiomatic'
- aim: to retain the form of the original text where possible, without compromising its function, i.e. to convey meaning
- **result:** an English translation that is both accurate and clear.

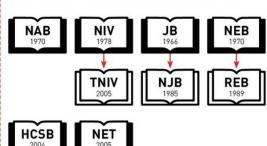
FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE MEANING FOR MEANING

- theory: 'idiomatic' or meaning-for-meaning
- aim: to retain the function of the original text, i.e. to convey meaning, as much as possible
- result: to produce an English translation that is primarily natural and easy to understand

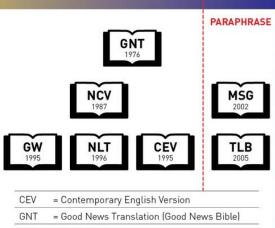
Paraphrase = re-wording a text in the *same* language, rather than translating it from one language to *another*.



- American Standard Version	
= American Standard Version	
= English Standard Version	
= King James Version	
= New American Standard Bible	
= New King James Version	
= New Revised Standard Version	
= Revised Standard Version	
	= King James Version = New American Standard Bible = New King James Version = New Revised Standard Version



HSCB	= Holman Christian Standard Bible
JB	= Jerusalem Bible (Roman Catholic)
NAB	= New American Bible (Roman Catholic)
NEB	= New English Bible
NET	= New English Translation (online translation)
NIV	= New International Version
NJB	= New Jerusalem Bible (Roman Catholic)
TNIV	= Today's New International Version
REB	= Revised English Bible



CEV	= Contemporary English Version
GNT	= Good News Translation (Good News Bible)
GW	= God's Word
MSG	= The Message
NCV	= New Century Version
NLT	= New Living Translation
TLB	= The Living Bible

Bible Translations - Quick Reference Sheet

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DRV	Douay-Rheims Bible	1610	Public	•	•		•					0			Ť												•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
GENEVA	Geneva Bible	1599	Public Domain	•		•						0	•			Т												•				•	•	٠	0	•	•	•	
KJV	King James Version	1611	Public Domain	•	•	•	0					0	•	П	T	T			1								•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
YLT	Young's Literal Translation	1862	Public Domain		•	•						Г	•	П	T	\top												•	•							•			
NKJV	New King James Version	1982	Thomas Nelson	•		-						0	•	0	0													•	•		•	•	0		0	•	•	•	
LITV	Green's Literal Translation	1985	Jay P. Green		•								•	П	П	Т													•		•		0			•	•		
CW	The Clear Word	1994	Jack Blanco	Î						•		0	•	0	0											•			•		•	0	0			•			
WEB	World English Bible	2000	Michael Paul Johnson	•	•	3	0					0		•	П									Т							•		0			•			
ABP	Apostolic Bible Polyglot	2003	Charles Vanderpool		•										. 10	•												•				N/A	0			0			
AB	The Apostles' Bible	2005	Paul W. Esposito		•			•					N/A	NIA I	N/A				0		NU	A NO	A DAV	A NU	NI	NA	NIA	NA	NA	NIA	NA	•	•	•		•	N/A	NIA	
EMTV	English Majority Text Version	2013	Paul W. Esposito		•						140	N/A		•			N/	A N	A .						T				•		•	N/A		N/A		N/A	•	•	
MKJV	Modern King James Version	2014	Jay P. Green	J.	•							0	•														•				•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	
DARBY	John Darby's Translation	1890	Public Domain		•	•						0	0		•			•							•			•	•		•		0	•		•		•	
ASV	American Standard Version	1901	Public Domain	•	•	•						0	П		•			9											•		0		0	•		•	•		
NRSV	New Revised Standard Version	1989	National Council	•	35		0						П		•	Т					Т	Т		Т			П	0	0	0	0	•							
NASB	New American Standard Bible	1995	Lockman Foundation	•				•				0			•)			0		0	9				0	0		0	•	0			0	•		
CEV	Contemporary English Version	1995	American Bible Society	•						•					•	Т	C				Т			Т			П	0	•		•	•						•	
GW	God's Word Translation	1995	God's Word To the Nations	•		T		П		•			П		•	Т		Т		•		Т	Т	Т		П	П				•	•			0			•	
ESV	English Standard Version	2001	Crossway	•	•	-		•				0			•			. 0										0			0	•	0				•		
MSG	The Message	2002	Eugene H. Peterson					П			•		0		•	Т	C)						Т				0			•	0			•				
HCSB	Holman Christian Standard Bible	2003	Holman Bible Publishers	•				П	•			0			•) T			0	i I	0	0				0	0	0	0	•	0			0		•	
NET	New English Translation	2005	Biblical Studies Press	•	0			П	•			0			•	Т	C	0			Т	Т		Т			П	0	0	0	0	•					•		
NLT	New Living Translation	2007	Tyndale House	•						•					•		C	5			9							0			0	•				0		•	
LEB	Lexham English Bible	2010	Logos	•	o			•						1	•			0			10				•			0	0	0	0		0						
NIV	New International Version	2011	Biblica	•					•			0			•		C			1								0	•		0	•				0		•	
ISV	International Standard Version	2011	ISV Foundation	•					•			0	0		•	c	0											0	•		0	•				0		•	
VOICE	The Voice	2012	Thomas Nelson	•		-				•		0	0	0.	•		C	>	0)	0	0	.0	N.	•			0	0	0	0	0						•	
AHB	Amplified Holy Bible	2015	Zondervan/ Lockman	•						0					•						0		0			0		0			0	•	0			0		0	

Notes on Reading this Chart:

I've created this chart for my own personal reference, and as a teaching tool. All variantions are described in reference to the King James Version. This is not to imply that the reading of the KJV is superior to the others, but only to make comparison easier. Please understand that there are many, many variations among the translations. For this chart, I've chosen only a few verses for Comparison, to show the preferences of the translators and the variation between the different manuscripts of the Old and New Testaments.

The translations I chose to compare are by no means an exhaustive list. I chose a sampling of old English translations that are freely available, as well as some of the most popular recent translations that people are reading today. For brevity, have omitted many mid-20th century which have been replaced by newer versions, such as the RSV and many older variants of the NIV.

On the inclusion of the Douay-Rheims: This purpose of this chart is not to show the differences between the Latin text and the texts generally accepted by protestant Christians—that would be a study for another time. However, I have included the DR in this comparison to show how the Latin text renders the selected verses in this comparison. Many people claim that the modern translations follow the "Latin Vulgate," but it can be seen from this chart that, in fact, the Vulgate and the TR agree in many places where both vary from the critical text.

I hope and pray you find this chart useful. If you have corrections or suggestions, please email me: fiforms@gmail.com.

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English Bible Overview all contents (c) copyright evangelicalbible.com Word -for -Word Thought-for-Thought NASB **HCSB ESV** NRSV NAB NIV CEB NLT 2011 1971 2001 1970 1978 1996 RSV AA Revised Version (1885/1901) NASB - New American Standard Bible - evangelical - most literal translation. Revision of Revised. Greek Text NKJV **KJV** based on over ESV - English Standard Version -5,500 MSS - 2nd-1611 1982 evangetical - literal - retains Tyndale. 4th Century KJV roots. Revision of RSV RSV - Revised Standard Version -Coverdale Father of the ESV and NRSV. Geneva Scholarly translation literal 1537 Bible HCSB - Holman Christian Hebrew Text-1560 Standard Bible, New translation most translations evangetical-published by Holman Bishops Bible depend in large Great Bible 1568 part on the NRSV - New Revised Standard Bible- son of the RSV. Gender Masoretic text. Neutral, Scholarly, Generally non-Matthew evangetical. 1537 NAB - simple, clear, American English. Close to original text. Tyndale's New Testament 1525 Erasmus' Greek text NIV - New International Version. Most popular modern evangelical -1516 Bible - compromise between Ideral (5/6 10th-13th and idiomatic. Century MSS) -1. This chart attempts to show some of the historical NLT-New Living Translation. A 'pedigrees' of the English Bible. This is shown with the 'Textus Receptus' revision of the paraphrase Living dotted line. Bible, Neither literal or paraphrase. 2. The translation continuum gives a general idea of Popular, evangelical, translation philosophy - it does not attempt to evaluate the merits of a given translation. It would likewise be CEB - Common English Bibleincorrect to assume 'more literal' is necessarily 'better. New Translation. Accessible 3. It is coincidentally a tribute to William Tyndale, whose produced by mainline churches. 1525 translation became the fountainhead of the English Bible. KJV - King James. A Classic for 400 years - most poetic. Elizabethan English NKJV - New King James Version-A revision of the KJV - more all contents (c) accessible to the modern reader copyright evangelicalbible.com white retaining the classic King James language.

English Bible Textual Basis Overview

Image from https://mrayton.wordpress.co m/tag/bible-translations/

CHART OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE HEBREW OLD TESTAMENT **GREEK NEW TESTAMENT** 3rd-2nd Century B.C. SEPTUAGINT GREEK OLD TESTAMENT 4th Century A.D. JEROME'S LATIN BIBLE (VULGATE) 700-1000 Anglo-Saxon BEDE'S JOHN? ca 1384 Paraphrases WYCLIFFE'S BIBLE 1522-1534 LUTHER'S GERMAN BIBLE 1526-1530 TYNDALE'S NEW TESTAMENT, PENTATEUCH PAGNINUS' LATIN BIBLE 1535 COVERDALE S BIBLE 1537 MATTHEW'S BIBLE 1539 GREAT BIBLE BEZA'S LATIN GENEVA BIBLE NEW TESTAMENT BISHOP'S BIBLE 1582-1610 RHEIMS-DOUAL BIBLE 1611 KING JAMES BIBLE CHALLONER'S REVISION ENGLISH REVISED VERSION JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY AMERICAN STANDARD VERSION OLD TESTAMENT CONFRATERNITY NEW TESTAMENT 1944-1949 KNOX BIBLE 1946-1952 REVISED STANDARD VERSION 1979-1982 1963-1971 **NEW KING JAMES BIBL** NEW AMERICAN STANDARD BIBLE WEYMOUTH NEW TESTAMENT - 1903 MOREALT BIELD - 1919-1974 JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY CENTENARY NEW TESTAMENT-1924 SM TH-GOCDSPSED BIBLE -- 1923-1927 PHILLIPS NEW TESTAMENT - 1957 MODERN LANGUAGE (Berkeley) BIB.E - 1959 OLD TESTAMENT BARCLAY NEW TESTAMENT -- 1969 CRUSALEM BIBLE-1968 NEW ENGLISH BIBLE-1970 NEW AMERICAN BIBLE-1970 THE LIVING BIBLE (Paraphrasio) - 1967-1971 6000 NPWS BIBLE - 1966-1979-1979 NEW INTERNATIONAL BIBLE-1973-1978

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English Bible Translation Chart

Image from https://www.pinterest.com/kelseydyck/bible-history/

So How to Choose Which One?

Solely the opinion of the author ©

- To study, dig deep and grow in biblical/theological knowledge:
 - Word-for-word is best: NKJV, ESV, NASB
 - Dynamic-equivalency or paraphrases depart further from the original text: NIV, NLT
 - Text basis closest to original is best: ESV, NASB
 - Majority Text contains later additions: NKJV
 - Transparency is needed: NKJV, NASB note supplied words
 - Some versions hide supplied words and bias: ESV
 - Suggest using ESV, NASB & NKJV to study
- To soak, extended read and grow in knowledge of God's whole story
 - Readability and/or careful paraphrasing best: NLT
- Both approaches are necessary and helpful in maturing the believer