

The Holy Bible

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[0 : 00] Please join with me as we hear about the Bible, the Word of God. It's especially treasured and trustworthy, a book that is inspired and infallible, with the Bible.

This is the King James Bible text. The other stream came from a place called Alexandria in Egypt, where corruption, idolatry, pagan worship and false doctrines prevailed.

Two streams, two places, two places that these various streams of manuscripts originated from. And it is a fact, friends today, it is a fact that most modern versions of the Bible are actually based on about 50 Greek manuscripts.

Antioch, we see there, that's where the disciples were first called Christians. This is where they were persecuted and hounded for their faith and bled and died in the flames of their faith and trust in God's Holy Word in Antioch.

About 5,000 manuscripts came from this stream of Bible texts that we know today as the foundation Greek text that the Bible, the King James Bible is translated from.

[1 : 42] About 5,000 manuscripts. On the other side, in Alexandria, there was only about 50 manuscripts. This was the place of Egypt. Now, in the Bible, we know what Egypt stands for.

It was a type of the world. Egypt was a place where there was corruption and much to be desired. Friends today, it's a contrast between two streams of manuscripts.

On the one hand, you've got about 5,000 manuscripts of what is called the majority text. That's one of the names for it. The received text, the Textus Receptus or the majority text because it's where the majority of the manuscripts stem from.

And on the other side, you've got the Alexandrian text. Only 1%, 1% of all the manuscripts of the Bible that we know about us today, standing back from this early period, only about 1% of the manuscripts support the Roman Catholic and modern translations.

1%. And yet, on the other side, the Antioch stream of text from which we have translated the King James Bible, the New King James, the modern King James Version, 99% of the manuscripts support that version, that scriptural text.

[3 : 08] So, it makes you wonder, doesn't it? The manuscript evidence is overwhelming. These unreliable texts on the 1% side, on the modern version side, the manuscripts on this side are far from pure.

They are unreliable texts. They very often disagree with one another. It's an amazing fact. This is very much substantiated. You can read great lengthy treatises on this kind of subject.

Some Bibles discard or discredit whole swan to scripture, for example, the end of Mark 16. Because it is found, it is not found, the scholars say, in the best manuscripts, they take it out of modern versions of the Bible.

Mark 16, from 9 to 20. Or they put it down in the margin in the footnote saying that it's unreliable. It's not found in the best manuscripts. And yet, the actual evidence of this scripture verse is that it is present in 618 manuscripts.

While it is missing in only two. Vaticanus and Sinaiticus. Vaticanus belongs to the Roman Catholic Library. It was supposedly written about AD 350 by Order of Constantine, then Emperor of Rome, when supposedly he became a Christian.

[4 : 32] There was doubts about whether, certainly, serious doubts about whether Constantine was really a genuine believer as we would know it. And yet, God's preserved His Word through history that people have been roasted alive for what they believed.

They paid the price with their own blood that we can have the Word of God in our hands today.

Slain by the sword through famine, beatings, burnings, hanging and torture. Many were slain with the Bible tied around their necks as they were burnt to death.

Many modern versions of the Bible leave out these important passages, friends. It's a serious matter. Ones that rob Christ of His deity. In stark contrast, where there's differences based on the

text, the King James Bible exalts the Lord Jesus.

It exalts the Lord Jesus because it's from the Antioch text. It's from the reliable early church origin. That is why we can count upon it. If you total the number of missing words in modern translations, you'd be missing the equivalent of 1 and 2 Peter.

So how much shorter these modern translations are? Shouldn't that bother us? Shouldn't that bother us that there's so much missing from these modern versions? That is why we stand solidly on this Bible version, this Bible translation in our language.

[5 : 54] It's a cause for concern. It's a fact that the names of Christ in modern versions are missing some 175 times. 214 times in the New American Standard.

We're not talking about personal preferences here or a like or dislike of wording or style. And it's something that should alarm us. When these differences go much more beyond subtle word changes, they can affect major doctrines.

And so we have in our hands the faithful text of the word of God. I urge you to hold it fast. The reliable uncorrupted word of God in the English language. That God has put his holy stamp of approval on down through history.

Where men and women have bled to death holding this glorious truth in their hands. And we can hold it in our hands today. The blessed word of God that was preached with revival power through revival days and the Reformation.

Where souls were won in harvest for Christ. God is not the author of confusion. Let us hold fast the uncorrupted, infallible, inspired word of God. The complete and accurate Holy Bible in English.

[7 : 06] God has preserved it for us. God is not the proof of origin. God is not the proof of origin. God is not the proof of origin. God is not the proof of origin. God is not the proof of origin. God is not the proof of origin. God is not the proof of origin. God is not the proof of origin. God is not the proof of origin.

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