

Explain the terms used in textual criticism.

Autographa, autographs: the original inspired manuscripts of the Bible.

Codex: texts collated into book form.

Families: groups of texts that appear to be similar, usually having originated from a certain area. These are usually designated as: THE WESTERN TEXT-TYPE which is very old and shows the most textual variation. THE CAESAREAN TEXT-TYPE is identified chiefly in the Gospel of Mark but not in the rest of the NT. THE BYZANTINE TEXT-TYPE was the Greek text used in the Byzantine period; most of the Greek mss are of this type but none are from the fourth century or earlier. THE ALEXANDRIAN TEXT-TYPE: fewer mss but the oldest existing ones.

Lectonaries: church service books containing readings from the NT.

Masoretes: Jewish scribes who standardised the OT text. They also placed vowel points on the original Hebrew consonants.

Minuscule: a cursive, lower case script. There are about 2,700 Biblical minuscule texts dating from 9th-16th century, mostly on parchment and designated by numerals e.g. Codex 13.

MS, MSS: manuscript, manuscripts.

Paper: was invented by the Chinese in the 1st century but not used in Europe until the 12th century.

Papyri: a type of paper made from the pith of the papyrus plant grown in Egyptian marshes. It is very perishable.

Scrolls: texts written on long rolls.

Textual criticism: the study of copies of written works where the autographs are lost in order to ascertain the original text. The science of literary reconstruction.

Textus Receptus: 'the 'Received Text' a Byzantine text-type, not a single manuscript but a printed collation from 1633.

Uncial: also known as majuscule. A capital letter script mostly used on parchment documents. These are from the 4th-10th centuries. With the change to parchment it became possible to have all the NT in one book. Uncial Biblical texts are known by letter and number, such as Aleph, B etc.

Variants: variations of words e.g. I Tim 3:16 AV: **God was manifest in the flesh** (ΘΣ = *theos*, 'God'); RSV: **He was manifest in the flesh** (ΟΣ = 'he who').

Vellum: another name for parchment. It was used for writing from the 3rd century to the late Middle Ages and was made from fine, scraped and rolled leather; it was consequently expensive but very durable. The name, 'parchment' came from the city of Pergamum. Most surviving mss are vellum.

Versions: translations from the Greek NT into another language. Early versions include: the Old Latin, Vulgate, Old Syriac, Peshitta (standard Syriac) Coptic, Gothic, Armenian, Georgian; all produced from 1st-7th centuries.

Explain the terms used in textual criticism.

Autographa, autographs: the original inspired manuscripts of the Bible.

Codex: texts collated into book form.

Families: groups of texts that appear to be similar, usually having originated from a certain area. These are usually designated as: THE WESTERN TEXT-TYPE which is very old and shows the most textual variation. THE CAESAREAN TEXT-TYPE is identified chiefly in the Gospel of Mark but not in the rest of the NT. THE BYZANTINE TEXT-TYPE was the Greek text used in the Byzantine period; most of the Greek mss are of this type but none are from the fourth century or earlier. THE ALEXANDRIAN TEXT-TYPE: fewer mss but the oldest existing ones.

Lectonaries: church service books containing readings from the NT.

Masoretes: Jewish scribes who standardised the OT text. They also placed vowel points on the original Hebrew consonants.

Minuscule: a cursive, lower case script. There are about 2,700 Biblical minuscule texts dating from 9th-16th century, mostly on parchment and designated by numerals e.g. Codex 13.

MS, MSS: manuscript, manuscripts.

Paper: was invented by the Chinese in the 1st century but not used in Europe until the 12th century.

Papyri: a type of paper made from the pith of the papyrus plant grown in Egyptian marshes. It is very perishable.

Scrolls: texts written on long rolls.

Textual criticism: the study of copies of written works where the autographs are lost in order to ascertain the original text. The science of literary reconstruction.

Textus Receptus: 'the 'Received Text' a Byzantine text-type, not a single manuscript but a printed collation from 1633.

Uncial: also known as majuscule. A capital letter script mostly used on parchment documents. These are from the 4th-10th centuries. With the change to parchment it became possible to have all the NT in one book. Uncial Biblical texts are known by letter and number, such as Aleph, B etc.

Variants: variations of words e.g. I Tim 3:16 AV: **God was manifest in the flesh** (ΘΣ = *theos*, 'God'); RSV: **He was manifest in the flesh** (ΟΣ = 'he who').

Vellum: another name for parchment. It was used for writing from the 3rd century to the late Middle Ages and was made from fine, scraped and rolled leather; it was consequently expensive but very durable. The name, 'parchment' came from the city of Pergamum. Most surviving mss are vellum.

Versions: translations from the Greek NT into another language. Early versions include: the Old Latin, Vulgate, Old Syriac, Peshitta (standard Syriac) Coptic, Gothic, Armenian, Georgian; all produced from 1st-7th centuries.