

## What are the roots of modern Bible versions?

### Byzantine Family = Traditional or Syrian Text

No extant manuscripts before 5<sup>th</sup> c.

**Old Latin Version(s)** Mid 2<sup>nd</sup> c.

**Diatessaron** 160 [Early Syriac version]

**Old Syriac** [Late 2<sup>nd</sup> c.]

**Peshitta** [early 5<sup>th</sup> c. [Standard Syriac version]

**Majority Text** [90% of Greek mss. The text always used by the Greek Church]

**Erasmus Greek Text** 1516

**Luther's German Bible** (NT 1522)

**Tyndale's English Bible** (NT 1525)

**Stephen's (Stephanus) Greek NT** 1546-51 [Based on Erasmus & Ximenes (1520 Complutensian Polyglot)]

**Beza Greek Texts** 1566-1611 [9 editions]

**Geneva Bible** 1560 (NT 1557)

**Authorised Version** 1611 [Based on Stephen's 1549/1551 & Beza's 1589/1598

Current printed Greek text based on Beza 1598.]

**Textus Receptus** [Ab. Elzevir 1624-33 = 'Traditional Text', Not a single mss but a compilation of Beza, Ximenes & Stephanus. Similar to Majority Text, except in Revelation (where the MT is better).]

**New King James' Bible** 1979

### Alexandrian Family = Neutral Text

**Origen's writings** (185-254 AD)

**Constantine Bibles** 331

**Sinaiticus** ('Aleph') 4<sup>th</sup> c. [One basic text for modern versions.]

**Vaticanus** ('B') 4<sup>th</sup> c. [The other basic text for modern versions; despite disagreeing with 'Aleph' thousands of times.]

**Latin Vulgate** 384+ [Translated by Jerome. Includes 7 apocryphal books.]

**Rheims-Douay** 1609 (NT 1582) [Roman Catholic]

**Westcott & Hort Greek Text** 1870 [Heavily based on 'Aleph' and 'B'.]

**Revised Version** (NT 1881) [The AV and RV differ in over 36,000 places.]

**Modern Greek Texts** [Are 'eclectic' using whatever text best fits the methodology.]

**American Standard Version** 1901

**Revised Standard Version** (NT 1946)

**New American Standard Version** 1971

**New International Version** (NT 1973)

**All other modern versions**

The Byzantine & Alexandrian streams differ in thousands of places.

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