Study Guide for "How We Got the Bible" #4

-Video Presentation by Mike Wilson

Fill in the blanks using the words found on the back page.

1. A typical manuscript variation can be found in II Peter 1:1 where Peter's name is spelled _____ in the Codex Sinaiticus and _____ in the Codex Vaticanus.

2. According to Daniel Wallace of the Dallas Theological Seminary, variants in the New Testament are only_____ % of the text if you throw out _____ and _____ variations.

3. None of the meaningful and viable variants affect the _____ of the New Testament.

4. Material _____ of respect for Biblical _____ and scribal diligence can be found in the _____ themselves.

5. Old Testament books continued to be written on _____ by Jewish scribes all the way up through the _____ Ages.

6. Early Christians adopted the _____ as far back as the 1st century, and by the 4th and 5th centuries _____ % of Christians books were in codex.

7. Codex copies of scripture were much more _____, _____, and could store more writings.

8. Eventually, by the _____ century, one codex might contain the _____ New Testament and portions of the Old Testament.

9. In early centuries of the late Roman Empire, only _____ % of ALL books were written on the codex, but for Christian books it was 90%.

10. A _____ beside each line in a manuscript indicates that paid professional scribes were counting _____ and pages.

11. Neat, _____ lines, with left and right justification of the text, were also indicators of professional copying.

12. Corrections by _____ and even the scribes themselves furnish evidence of diligence in providing an exact copy.

13. The abbreviation of _____ names in the text shows adherence to a standardized formula for professional scribes.

14. The earliest scribes had a huge _____ for Biblical authority, a general tendency to be careful with no _____, no _____, and no _____.

15. The primary focus in the earliest manuscripts was on the _____ of the text itself. It was NOT _____ over _____.

16. An additional _____ control measure in the early days of Christianity was the widespread popularity of communal _____ events in the Roman Empire.

17. Even those who were _____ would attend secular reading events as a form of entertainment.

18. The _____ adopted the reading event format especially in light of Paul's instruction to give "attention to _____". I Timothy 4:13

19. The New Testament text was not _____ because wholesale changes were impossible.

20. Proliferation of copies and public scripture readings led to the _____ of the text so that no central bureaucracy could control or _____ the message.

21. The revealed _____ produced the church, not the other way around.

22. As the _____ Age persisted, there was a shift in emphasis to the power of the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy … and away from _____ engagement with the _____.

23. In spite of Europe being a so-called Christian society, the Bible was copied, studied, and _____ in various monasteries, but the common people received a _____ version.

24. Through the late Middle Ages, there was a building pressure from some heretical groups that wanted to get back to the _____ and expose the _____ of the Medieval _____ church.

25. In 1830, John _____ led a team of translators to translate the Bible into English from the _____ Vulgate. In spite of intense efforts to ban and burn them, copies of the Wycliffe Bibles were _____.

26. How is John Wycliffe remembered? Why? _____
_____
_____

27. In 1407, after Wycliffe died, Archbishop _____ forbade the translation of any text of holy scripture into ANY common language. _____ were intense in the 1400's. _____ were started to stamp out dissent.

28. The _____ of the 15th century met in _____, little secret assemblies, to _____ the Bible in English.

29. What were some of the objections to Roman Catholic doctrine held by the Lollards? -- No Roman Catholic _____   --No _____ buildings
    -- No _____ days   -- No _____ to a priest   -- No _____ to the Pope
    -- No _____ for the dead   -- No _____ baptism   -- No _____ mass
    -- No _____ instruments

30. What motivated Johannes Gutenberg to invent a printing press with movable type? (1450) _____
_____
_____

31. _____ was a Catholic priest who, in 1516, produced a version of the Greek New Testament that was used by Martin _____ to translate the Bible into German (1534) and by William _____ to produce the Bible in English.

32. On October 31, 1517, _____, a Catholic priest and monk, nailed _____ theses for debate on the Castle Church door in Wittenburg, _____.

33. One of M.L.'s objections to the Catholic Church stemmed from their sale of _____ to finance Saint Peter's Basilica in Rome. He called it "the pious defrauding of the _____".

34. What happened to Martin Luther at the Diet of Worms in 1521? _____
_____
_____
_____

35. Martin Luther said, "Unless I can be instructed and convinced with _____ from holy _____, then I cannot and will not recant because it is neither safe nor wise to act against _____.

36. Unfortunately M.L. went from the Catholic doctrine of earning salvation by meritorious _____ to the opposite extreme, the doctrine of salvation by faith _____. He also retained many unscriptural Catholic practices.

37. In 1531, the Augsgurg Confession solidified the Lutheran church as the beginning of the first _____ denomination.

38. The Roman Catholic Church did not produce the Bible, they _____ it, but there was no stopping the inevitable _____ for the Bible.

Words for fill-in the blank sentences:

musical	evidence	Germany	Tyndale	Simon Peter
lines	images	substance	alone	sacredness
deletions	parallel	decentralization	affordable	hunger
holy	Catholic	Latin	persecutions	respect
compact	Luther	reading	codex	inquisitions
infant	additions	authority	fluid	allegiance
spelling	prayers	Symeon Petros	individual	sacred
scripture	hidden	Bible	95	corruption
conscience	90	confession	illiterate	Erasmus
fourth	Wycliffe	alter	unfaithful	14
church	Indulgences	Middle	Latin	reading
memorize	pinprick	Lollards	Arundel	Martin Luther
editors	grammar	thousand	expensive	manuscripts
abundant	quality	evidence	Medieval	style
tampering	suppressed	Word	teaching	whole
conventicles	scrolls	works	Word	Protestant