

## A. NESTLE-ALAND GREEK TEXT, OR THE NESTLE-ALAND GREEK NEW TESTAMENT, 26TH EDITION.

1. Eberhard Nestle, a German. He began his Greek edition in 1898 which followed the Westcott & Hart and 3 other editions of his day. The 26th came out in 1979.
2. Kurt Aland, an apostate German who worked in Munster, Germany. He was chairman of the editors.
  - a. Six doctrinal passages reviewed between Nestle-Aland and Westcott & Hort Greek text, and the Received Greek Text which underlies the KJT.
    - (1) There are a total of 356 doctrinal passages that are affected.
    - (2) There 5,604 places where these two texts differ and which involve 9,970 Greek words.
    - (3) In the Received Text there are a total of 140,521 Greek words.
    - (4) In the Revised Text, N-A & W-H, a total of 2,886 Greek words were omitted from the Received Text of 140, 521 Greek words.
    - (5) These 2,886 words would be in English the length of the entire books of 1 and 2 Peter.
3. From 1898, when he began his critical Greek edition, to 1979 when the 26th edition came out, is about 81 years. If you divide 26 into 81, you have a new, updated, changed, and different edition of the Greek New Testament every 3.1 years. These men do not know what the Greek New Testament is.
4. The 26th edition has with it, in parallel columns, the English of the REVISED STANDARD VERSION, which is copyrighted by the National Council of Churches, the apostate-led council.
5. The Editors. It was made up by a committee consisting of Kurt Aland (an unbeliever), Matthew Black (an unbeliever), Carlo M. Martini (a Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church), Bruce Metzger (from Princeton, a man who demonstrated his apostasy as editor of the Reader's Digest Bible), and Alan Wigrone (from Chicago, an apostate also). These were the editors of the 26th edition.
6. The Westcott & Aland text differs from the Textus Receptus in almost 6,000 places.

NOTE: Nestle's 25th/UBS, the Greek text used by the NIV, was later changed in almost 500 places in the 1979 Nestle's 26th/UBS, 3rd Edition, to agree with the KJT.

7. After the New Greek Text of Westcott & Hort in 1881, an English American Standard Version came out in 1901, but was never accepted. The same committee that had published this had previously published an English Revised Version of 1881, then the

American Revised Version of 1898. Then everyone got into the act and many versions came out.

## B. THE SHOCK AND DECEPTION! The New American Standard Version of 1960.

1. They did not disclose they were changing the Greek in over 5,600 places, involving almost 10,000 words in the Received Greek Text of the New Testament.

2. They did not disclose they were not following the Masoretic Traditional Hebrew Text.

3. They sold it on the basis that you couldn't understand the King James Bible. This same deception is used in selling all of your new versions and paraphrased Bibles, so-called. 1

But the natural (unsaved) man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know *them*, because they are spiritually discerned. (1 Corinthians 2:14)

4. Dr. C.I. Scofield in his preface states in opposition to the new versions:

"After mature reflection it was determined to use the AUTHORIZED VERSION (KJV). None of the many revisions have commended themselves to the people at large. The REVISED VERSION, which has been before the public for 27 years, gives no indication of becoming in any general sense the people's Bible of the English-speaking world..." (The Scofield Reference Bible, 1917 Edition, pp. iii-iv, par. xi).

He refused to use the ERV of 1881, the ARV of 1898, or the ASV of 1901 and others.

## C. MASORETIC TEXT.

The Masoretic Text is so named from the Hebrew word "masar," and means to "hand down." (Numbers 31:5,"delivered").

So there were delivered out of the thousands of Israel, a thousand of *every* tribe, twelve thousand armed for war. (Numbers 31:5)

1. They were "traditionalists" who guarded the Old Testament Hebrew Text.
2. The Masoretics flourished from about 500 to 1,000 A.D.
3. There were families of Hebrew scholars in Babylon, Palestine, and in Tiberius.
4. Since the Hebrew was written in the consonantal text, there were no vowels in the originals. For example: if we use the English word "miter," the vowels are "i" and "e" which could be the official head dress of a Bishop. In the Hebrew it would appear as "MTR."

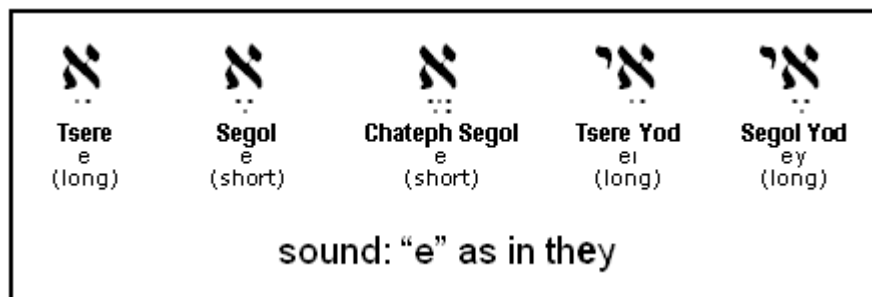
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If we put two "e" vowels in the same set of consonants, you would have the English word "meter," or 39.37 U.S. inches.

If you put in two "o's" for vowels for the same set of vowels, you would have the word "motor."

"RICK" and "ROCK," would appear as "RCK" in the Hebrew. It would be the same with the words "water" and "waiter" which would appear as "WTR" in the Hebrew.

- a. To safeguard the Word of God the Masoretics inserted what was called "vowel markings" (not vowels, at this time.)
- b. For example: beneath the consonants you might find 3 dots, which is the sound "eh"; or two dots, which is the sound "ay"; or, one dot, which is "ee". The sounding signs used by the Masoretics under the consonants look similar to these:



- c. These are called "matres lectiones" or "mothers of reading." This enabled the Gentiles and Jews, not familiar with the text, to read those Hebrew words without the vowels in them, and know exactly what the word would be.
- d. This stabilized the Hebrew language so we would know exactly whether the word was MITER, MOTOR, or METER; WAITER or WATER; RICK or ROCK.
- e. This standardized the Hebrew Old Testament about 600-700 A.D. This text is called the "Masoretic Text" or, abbreviated, "M.T."

9. LENINGRAD CODEX - (also called Codex Babylonicus)

- a. It contains the Latter Prophets (Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, The Twelve.
- b. It is dated about 916 A.D.
- c. It is in the Royal Library at Leningrad, Russia.
- d. It is written on Vellum, with three columns of 21 lines on each page.
- e. It has vowel points and accents above the line, according to the Babylonian system.