

## LESSON - 12

### BIBLE- Translation and Printing

References: Psalm. 119: 129-144

Memory verse: 1 Peter 1:23-25:- 23. having been born again, not of corruptible seed but incorruptible, through the word of God which lives and abides forever, 24. because "All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of the grass. The grass withers, and its flower falls away, 25. but the word of the Lord endures forever." Now this is the word which by the gospel was preached to you.

Objective: To gain information about the manuscripts, the first translations of the Bible and the beginning of Bible printing and to trust the authenticity of the Bible.

Introduction:

The first translation:

The Septuagint (Greek)

The Latin vulgate

The Manuscripts:

Leather scrolls:

Papyrus rolls:

The Bible printing:

The English Bible (John Wycliffe):

Questions:

1. When was the Old Testament translated into Greek?
2. What is meant by Septuagint?
3. On what was the Old Testament written?
4. When was the Bible translated into Syriac and Latin?
5. Who was appointed in Rome to translate the bible into the Latin language?
6. Who did the work of copying of the scriptures?
7. What is a codex?
8. What is the Latin Vulgate?
9. Which are the oldest transcriptions available to us?
10. When and where was the printing press invented?
11. Who was the first man to begin printing in Europe?
12. Who started English printing in England?
13. Who was the first man to print the Greek New Testament?
14. How did the fire of reformation spread in Europe?
15. Who questioned the rituals and practices of the Roman Catholics?
16. Who translated the New Testament into German?
17. Who was the first man to translate the entire Bible into English?

