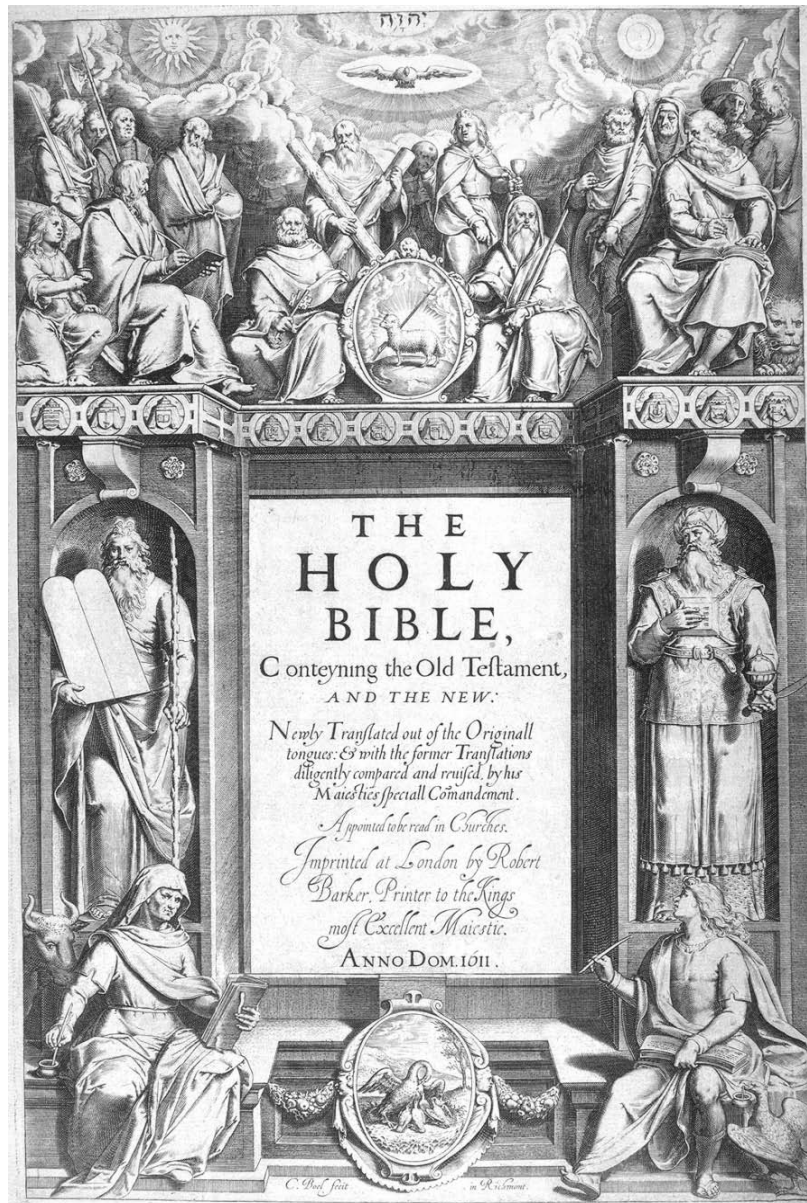


STANDING IN AWE AT THY WORD



1611–2011

COMMEMORATING FOUR CENTURIES WITH

THE AUTHORIZED VERSION

WILLIAM TYNDALE: THE MARTYRED TRANSLATOR

The Authorized Version: a great and manifold blessing

Four hundred years ago, a group of God-fearing scholars finished translating the Bible into English. These learned men translated from the original Hebrew and Greek but also looked closely at the work of ‘many worthy men who went before them.’ Often, they followed the example set by William Tyndale, the first to translate large parts of the Bible into ‘modern’ English. Because Tyndale’s translation profoundly influenced our Authorized/King James Version, we should honour the memory of this worthy man.

Since then, the Lord has used this trustworthy translation of His Word to save souls, nurture congregations, direct families, and counsel statesmen. We use this translation in our home, school, and church. This year, we commemorate the gift that God gave to English-speaking people in 1611.

I. No place in England

‘Master Monmouth, I can’t stay with you any longer. It’s not safe for you to give me a place in your home.’

‘You think it’s dangerous in my home? I don’t understand.’

‘Yes, dangerous in your home. I’ve been here for almost a year, and not a week goes by that I am not bothered in some way. When I preach in St. Dunstan’s, I see them straining their ears, searching for a word or phrase that they can report to Bishop Tunstall. Do you know what would happen if they knew about the work that Master Fryth and I are doing here in your house?’

‘I know the law against having or reading the Scriptures in English. We’d all be put to death.’

‘That’s why I must leave London. I have a work to do and I cannot do it here. In fact, I can’t do it anywhere in England.’

‘Master Tyndale, is there really no place in our country where you can translate the Word of God into English?’

For a few moments, William Tyndale stared into the fire. Then he turned to his host.

‘Sir, I was a student in Oxford, I studied Greek. Then I could read the newly printed Greek New Testament. That Word spoke to me with such power and authority that I could not stop reading it. Soon I realized that much of what the priests had taught me disagreed with what I was reading in the New Testament. I read things about God, Christ, and regeneration—things that I had never heard from the lips of a priest.

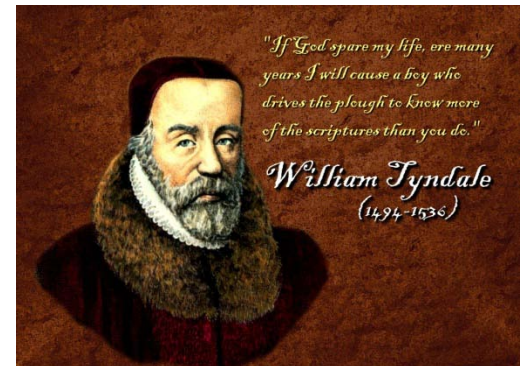
‘I showed my Greek New Testament to a few friends and we soon realized there was nothing in it about the mass, about the priest absolving sins, or about burning candles before a relic. In God’s Word, I did not read about salvation by doing good works, praying to Mary and other saints, and using the sacraments. No, in the Greek New Testament, I read that men are in bondage to sin, blind and utterly helpless. I read that they can be saved only because God gave His Son to provide salvation by grace through faith.

‘When the priests and monks in Oxford heard about us, they threatened our safety. There was no room for God’s Word in Oxford.’

‘And Master Tyndale, how did you fare at the university in Cambridge?’

‘Much better. I found two good friends, Thomas Bilney and John Fryth. Together, we began to hope that a new day would dawn in England.

‘Next, I became the tutor to Sir John Walsh’s children at Little Sodbury Hall, near my birthplace. He treated me very well. He often invited me to join his family and their visitors for dinner. Abbots, priests, and monks came often: they appreciated the good food!



Religion was in Latin; the mass was in Latin; all the other services, like baptism, were in Latin. Everything the priest did was in Latin: the Psalms in the mass were in Latin, the Bible readings in the services were in Latin. The Bible, when visible, was a big Latin volume. Some priests and most laymen knew only a few words of Latin.

'I always took my New Testament along at mealtime. The clergy hated the sight of that book! I remember one who told me that reading the Scriptures made people into heretics. Another thought only priests should read the Scriptures and then explain them to other people.'

'And how did you answer that man?'

'I told him that they had hidden the Bible from the people and burned those who teach them.'

'Your answers must have made them angry?'

'They became especially angry when I refuted their statements by opening my Testament and setting my finger on the text that countered their errors. When they realized the Bible was against them and their trickery, they started slandering me. I soon realized that the ordinary people

needed to have God's Word in English: only then would the truth become clear to them.

'One day, a priest more learned than most others came for dinner. We soon started to debate. When I pointed him to God's Word, he angrily said that it would be better to do without God's laws than without the pope's laws. In a flash, I saw my task in life before me: the Lord wanted me to translate His Word.

'I told him that with the Lord's help, I would help the ploughboy to know more about the Bible than he did. After I told that man about translating the Bible, it became dangerous for me to stay with the Walsh family. There was no place for God's Word at Little Sodbury Hall so I came to London.'

'I'm glad we met,' answered Mr. Monmouth. 'Because the Lord has blessed me with worldly goods, I can afford to give you a place to stay. Like you, I long for the day when everyone will be able to read or hear God's Word read to him in English.'

'Master Monmouth, you took me into your home. Your kindness enabled Master Fryth and me to keep on translating the New Testament from Greek into English. But the enemy is watching me. If I stay here, they will soon arrest me. You will not be able to save me from the hands of the priests. Keeping me in your house also puts you in danger.

'Master, there is no room for God's Word in London or anywhere in England. I must find a place where it will be safe to do my translating. I need to leave my native land and seek shelter abroad.'

LearningTasks

- 1. The rulers of England did not want the ordinary people to have access to the Bible. Are there places today where God's Word is not welcome? Are there places where it is not safe to have a Bible or be a Christian?**
- 2. The Lord 'burdened' Tyndale with the task of translating the Bible into English. Define the word 'burdened' as used in this phrase.**

II. Tyndale at work

As he stood in front of the small and dirty window in his garret, William Tyndale's thoughts wandered to his homeland, far to the west of Cologne. 'Will I ever see England again?' he sighed to himself. 'The Lord has burdened me with the translating of His Word into the English language. I started that great work in the Walsh's home in Little Sodbury but I was not safe there. Then I went to London and stayed with kind Mr. Monmouth, but I was not safe there. I had to flee England so I could translate the Bible into English.'

Tyndale shook his head. 'No, I shall not see England again. But the translation work that the Lord is helping me to do, that will reach England! The Lord will bless that Word to the unlearned ploughboy walking behind his oxen as well as to the housewife bustling about in her kitchen.'

Because he saw a church containing nothing but a host of outward actions, gestures, rituals, ceremonies and the worship of objects, Tyndale decided to write a summary of biblical teachings. In a sermon called *The Parable of the Wicked Mammon*, he stressed the importance of faith. He also taught that true good works come only from true faith.

Encouraged by that thought, Tyndale returned to his chair at the worktable and looked down at the paper lying before him. Then he picked up his goose quill, dipped it carefully into the inkwell, and continued writing the Prologue to the Gospel of Matthew. *I have here translated (brethren and sisters most dear and tenderly beloved in Christ) the New Testament for your spiritual edifying, consolation, and solace.*

After working on the Prologue for a while, Tyndale went back to work translating the New Testament from the Greek into English. He read a line from the Greek text. Talking softly to himself, he weighed each Greek word until he found a simple English word. Then he balanced each word into a sentence with English word order, rhythm, and lilt. Everyone, even an uneducated ploughboy, must be able to

understand the Word of God. After some thinking, he had the sentence clear in his mind. 'William, are you ready?' he asked his helper. When William Roye nodded, Tyndale began. *Put on the armour of God, that ye may stand steadfast against the crafty assaults of the devil.*

William Roye listened carefully to his master, nodded his agreement, and then wrote the English words and phrases on the paper before him.

Once Tyndale and Roye had finished translating a part of the Bible, the handwritten pages went to the printer. When he visited the printing shop a few days later, Tyndale saw the printer's men working at various tasks. The typesetter took each individual letter of each word and placed it in a wooden frame. Each frame made a page. Once the page had been set, another worker put it on the press, carefully rolled ink over all the letters, and then placed a sheet of paper on top of them. Next, a third worker lowered the press and pushed the paper firmly down on the inked letters. Then he raised the press. Another page finished!

My zeal hath consumed me, because mine enemies have forgotten thy words.

Psalm 119:139

As Tyndale talked with the chief printer, a worried man rushed up. 'Masters, there is danger!'

'Come into the other room,' said the printer. 'All the noise makes it hard to understand you.' The three men hurried into the room next door and the printer asked, 'What's this about danger?'

'Sir, a priest named Cochlæus found out that Master Tyndale is in the city. He also found out that you are printing an English Bible.'

'How did he find out? I told all the workers to keep this a secret.'

'A few days ago, some of your workmen went to the tavern. After some drinks, they talked about their work in this shop. A fanatic Romish priest named Cochlæus overheard them. After he bought them more wine, their tongues loosened still more and they boasted about two Englishmen whose printed translation of the New Testament would soon be shipped to England and make that whole country Lutheran.'

'Cochlæus found out! Have you heard anything else?' demanded the printer.

'Sir, he talked to some important people. The city council has been told and will likely order these papers seized, your printing shop closed, and you and Mr. Tyndale taken prisoner.'

'Then all my work will be in vain,' cried Tyndale. 'Will I never be able to translate the Bible?'

'Do not despair, Master Tyndale,' replied the printer. 'We still have time.'

The printer called his men together and gave them his orders. Soon all were busy bundling the printed sheets into large bundles. Then they wrapped them carefully with waterproof material. Others

LearningTasks

3. Why do some call the printing press *the handmaid of the Reformation*?

carried the bundles to a river barge in the city harbour. Despite all the scheming of Cochläeus and his henchmen, Tyndale and his work escaped the clutches of the Romish church. They safely reached a city called Worms where many supported Luther and the Reformation. Because the Lord wanted His people in England to have His Word in their language, He kept Tyndale and Roye safe from the clutches of their Romish enemies.

In Worms, Tyndale and William Roye continued their work on the New Testament. They found a printer. Soon they had several thousand copies of the New Testament ready for shipment to England.

How could they get them into England? King Henry VIII and his government had ordered customs officers to keep a careful lookout for books being smuggled into the country. Tyndale and his friends knew that these officials would carefully search ships entering the harbours of England. How then could they get these Scriptures to the people who were hungry for the Word of God?

Many of the merchants in London shipped English goods to Antwerp. On the return trip, their ships carried cargo from the Lowlands. Those merchants and sailors who wanted the Word of God to reach their fellow Englishmen carefully hid Tyndale's New Testaments aboard their vessels. Some Bibles they concealed inside boxes with false compartments. Others they carefully wrapped in waterproof packages they could hide inside barrels of wine and oil. Still others they concealed inside sacks of flour. Because the customs officers didn't open every box and barrel, Tyndale's friends successfully smuggled many of his books into England. From the ships in the harbour, the books found their way to booksellers and the people eagerly awaiting God's Word in their own language.

The Lord had blessed the reading of His Word to these Bible smugglers and booksellers. The Holy Ghost had used the Word to show them their sad and sinful state. That Word had also shown them that only true faith in the Lord Jesus could save and justify them. But wasn't smuggling dangerous? Didn't they know the authorities had burned one bookseller at the stake with a copy of the Bible tied around his neck? They knew all this. However, this Word had become precious to them that they readily risked their lives to bring the Scriptures to the people of England.

LearningTasks
4. Some believe the 6th commandment forbids us from wilfully exposing ourselves to danger. How then can we justify these booksellers?

The leaders of the Romish church did not want the people to have the Bible in their own language because the Word would expose their trickery and false teaching. Just reading an English-language Bible often

resulted in a severe penalty. Some went to jail; some were put to death. However, the Lord encouraged these smugglers and booksellers to distribute the soul-saving Word throughout the country and blessed it to the hearts of many.

III. Tyndale martyred

One day late in 1526, Tyndale received a message from a friend in London. Eager to hear the news from England, he quickly broke open the seal and began reading the letter. After reading a few lines, he came to a paragraph that upset him.

My dear friend, I scarcely dare to write about the very sad event that took place last Sunday at St. Paul's Church. I asked myself why firewood had been stacked in the square just outside the church. Then I saw a man with a burning torch in his hand coming out of the church. He walked up to the firewood and started a bonfire. Soon after, I saw Bishop Tunstall and some helpers coming out of the church. Under their arms, they carried copies of your English New Testaments and other books you have written. Imagine my dismay when they threw all these books on the bonfire

and watched them burn! The bishop told the bystanders the New Testament was accursed and damned and must be burned.

His servant saw Tyndale tremble as he read the last few lines. 'Master, what is the matter? Why do you tremble so?'

LearningTasks

**5. 'He burned the New Testament!'
Give two reasons why this would upset Tyndale more than the burning of his other books.**

'Bishop Tunstall burned the New Testament! He burned the Word of God!' whispered the deeply-moved translator. 'Others have burned Luther's books and my books but this is much, much worse. He burned God's Word itself. He burned the Word so carefully translated for the people of England.'

'And the bishop knows it is a good translation! He, too, is a Greek scholar and knows my work is faithful to the Greek text. And he burned it, because the king and the church don't want the people to have God's Word in their own language!'

Then Tyndale regained his composure. 'He's burned those copies, but many more shall come into their place! The Lord has sent His Word to our people and neither king nor bishop nor pope shall stop that work!'

Indeed, neither human might nor earthly pride could stop that work! Risky though it was, the people continued to buy Tyndale's edition of the New Testament. They read them carefully. Often, they shared them with family and friends until they had read the book to pieces. More importantly, the Lord used His Word to bring many to the light of the Gospel.

From 1526 to 1529, Tyndale diligently studied Hebrew. He needed that ancient language to translate the Old Testament. Tyndale found that Hebrew translated readily into English. In 1530, the first smuggled copies of Genesis reached England. This was the first time in history anyone had translated the Old Testament directly from Hebrew into good English. For the first time, the people of England could read about Creation and the Fall, these two fundamental truths of Christian theology. A little later, Tyndale finished all five of the books written by Moses. Then they could read about Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; about the Ten Commandments, the oppression of the Israelites in Egypt, and the escape through the Red Sea when *the LORD caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind all that night* (Exodus 14.21). To help the people understand the doctrines of the Bible, Tyndale also wrote prologues for each book and often added explanatory notes in the margins of his pages. He was also the first to translate God's greatest name, Jehovah, as LORD.

Tyndale had finished translating Deuteronomy when he heard that English officials were hard on his heels. He boarded a ship for Hamburg, a city in northern Germany. On the way, he suffered shipwreck on the coast of Holland and lost all his books and writings! Now he had to begin work on the Pentateuch all over again!

Sometime after Tyndale left Hamburg and returned to Antwerp, a man named Henry Phillips also arrived in that city. Phillips had wasted much of his family's money; he had even robbed his own father. Now he was broke. Desperate for money, this wicked man thought up a devilish scheme to help him earn much money: he would find Tyndale, pretend to be his friend, and then betray him to the authorities.

Before long, Phillips learned that Tyndale was lodging at the home of an English merchant. He treated the translator respectfully and soon succeeded in becoming his friend. In various ways, he befriended the translator. Although his merchant friend did not trust Phillips, Tyndale was not suspicious: sometimes he invited him to dinner.

One evening, Tyndale agreed to go for dinner with Phillips. On that dark evening, this English Judas hid his helpers in the deep shadows of a narrow alley. Then he knocked on Tyndale's door. The translator soon came to the door and the two men started down the narrow lane. When Phillips gave

them a signal, the men jumped on Tyndale and dragged him off to the city jail! Later, he spent more than four hundred days in the dark, damp dungeon of a castle.

Although Tyndale defended himself well before his judges, and his friends tried to persuade the authorities to release him, all was in vain. In October 1536, he was sentenced to die.

On the morning of the execution, many gathered in the market square. Brushwood, straw, and logs were heaped around the stake. After a while, the city authorities and chief priests took their seats on the chairs waiting for them. When the crowd saw the soldiers coming down the street, they parted to let the guards bring in the condemned Tyndale.



**'Lord, open the eyes
of the king of England.'**

They gave Tyndale a moment to pray. Then he walked to the stake. The guards tied him to the post. Just before the executioner strangled him, Tyndale cried out, 'Lord, open the king of England's

Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world

Matthew 25:34

eyes!' Soon afterwards, the flames consumed his body but his soul had already ascended to heaven.

Humble and irreproachable in his life, zealous and devoted in his work, beloved by his friends, respected by many of his enemies, faithful unto death: where shall we find a more noble martyr than the great translator? Although he died at the stake, his work continued after him. Later, other translators used Tyndale's translation of the New Testament and the historical parts of the Old Testament. Even the learned men who translated our King James Version four hundred years ago rarely changed the work of this great translator.

IV. All made ready: technology, scholarship, and men

This will be a good time to read and discuss earlier efforts to translate God's Word into English. See chapters 1 & 2 of *The Authorised Version: A Wonderful and Unfinished History*.



Bible-true Christians see history as the living God at work. He deals with His people and His Word in the midst of a careless, indifferent, sometimes hostile world. Through all the incomprehensible events of history, He accomplishes His purpose at His time and in His way. An amazing convergence of events during the 15th and 16th centuries profoundly affected the translation, distribution, and use of the Bible.

Earlier attempts to translate the Bible into English had struggled with three major problems. First, translators such as John Wycliffe had access only to the much-corrupted Latin Vulgate. Second, because almost no one knew either Hebrew or Greek, translators could not access manuscripts in

the original languages. Furthermore, Wycliffe and his contemporaries had to laboriously hand-copy his translation. This made copies expensive and scarce.

However, the Lord God omnipotent reigns over all things. Late in the 15th century, He supplied each of those three needs. In 1453, Gutenberg invented the printing press. This made it possible to produce many identical copies of the Bible at a low cost. In the same year, the Islamic Turks captured Constantinople. As a result, many scholars fled to Western Europe. They brought along Bible scrolls written in the original languages. Next, the Lord incited scholars such as Erasmus to study the Scriptures in their original languages and print accurate copies of Hebrew and Greek Testaments. God-fearing men such as Luther, Tyndale, Lefèvre d'Étaples, and Diodati translated these Testaments into their native languages: German, English, French, and Italian.

LearningTasks

6. Design an illustrated timeline showing the following events:

- a. Wycliffe translates the Bible into English
- b. Printing press invented
- c. Fall of Constantinople
- d. Henry VIII becomes king
- e. Tyndale translates the New Testament
- f. Tyndale executed
- g. Great Bible authorized for public use
- h. Romish Mary becomes queen
- i. Printing of the Geneva Bible
- j. King James approves a new translation
- k. Authorized Version completed

C. P. Hallihan's *The Authorised Version* contains most of the information you need. Your teacher will provide further guidelines.

Because of the changing spiritual, political, sociological, and economic climate, the people eagerly awaited the printed copies of these reliable translations of the best ancient manuscripts.

V. William Maldon and his Bible

When Tyndale died, others finished his translation of the Bible. A few years after Tyndale's death, King Henry finally agreed to allow the sale and distribution of these other versions. Did the king's decision please everyone? While many welcomed the Great Bible, others did not want an English-language Bible.

For months, a teenage boy named William Maldon carefully saved his money. Then he used his savings to buy a Bible. Because he knew his father would not approve, he did not take it home. Instead, he hid the volume among the bolts of cloth in his father's fabric store. The Lord applied the reading of His Word to William's heart. Now, he found it increasingly difficult to continue with Romish rituals and superstitions such as crossing himself, bowing to the host, and praying to saints.

Mrs. Maldon noticed the changes in her son. One day, she rebuked him for neglecting his religious duties and urged him to return to the old ways. 'Mother, I can't do those things anymore: God's Word forbids them.'

'William, don't ever let your father hear you say those words!' gasped his shocked mother. 'He wants nothing to do with a Bible in English. All the changes in religion upset him dreadfully: I don't know what he will do to you when he hears that you read the Bible and no longer obey the church.'

That same afternoon, a priest had told Mr. Maldon his son had not come to either mass or confession for quite some time. 'Mr. Maldon, keep an eye on your boy: I think his heretical friends are leading him astray.'

Of course, this conversation angered Mr. Maldon. When his wife told him about her talk with William, he completely lost his temper. Since William had already gone to his bed in the attic, his father stormed up the stairs with a heavy stick in his hand. He hurled open the door and thundered, 'What's this I hear about you! I hear that you stay away from mass, refuse the rituals of our holy church, and read that heretical book.'

The heavy stick thudded down on William's body repeatedly but the boy did not cry a single tear. He rejoiced that the beating was for the cause of Christ. 'Repent,' demanded the enraged father,

‘repent, and promise you will destroy that Book, confess your horrible sins to the priest, and return to the fold of our holy mother church.’

‘No, Father, I can’t. I may not sin against the Word of God.’

‘Then I will hang you!’ Mr. Maldon raced down the stairs but soon returned with a rope halter. He forced his son’s head through the noose, yanked the boy upright, and started to twist the rope around his neck tighter and tighter.

Mrs. Maldon had followed her husband to the attic. When she saw her husband strangling her oldest son, she cried out. Along with the apprentice who also slept in the attic, they tugged at Mr. Maldon’s arms until he let go.

-- John G. Nichols, ed., *Narratives of the Days of the Reformation, Chiefly from the Manuscripts of John Foxe the Martyrologist* (Westminster, England: J. B. Nichols and Sons, 1859), pp. 349-351.

LearningTasks

7. Compare your saving, spending, and reading habits with those of William Maldon.

VI. To Hampton Court and beyond

Chapter 4 of *The Authorised Version* explains the various stages in the preparing of the King James Version. Studying this chapter will help you respond to the LearningTasks.

LearningTasks

8. Explain why neither the bishops nor the Puritans were satisfied with each other’s preferred Bible version.

9. Outline the translation process mandated by King James.

VII. A timeless heritage

Today, four hundred years after the learned men finished their work, the Trinitarian Bible Society still regards the King James Version as the most trustworthy English-language version of God’s Word. Consequently, the Society encourages everyone to use only this version in both public and private worship. How realistic is this claim? How sound is this advice?

Our version is not a ‘Bible for Dummies.’ Today, many want easy-to-read and easy-to-understand literature. While most words in the King James Version are easy to read, the Lord does require us to be like the Bereans who *received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily* (Acts 17:11). The Bereans did not need a modern easy-to-read translation: they dug deep and found the way of salvation.

The King James Version is the most reliable English Bible because it was translated

- From the best ancient manuscripts
- Using the most reliable method
- By trustworthy men
- Into timeless language suited to the Giver and His Gift.

LearningTasks

10. Chapter 6 of C. P. Hallihan’s *The Authorised Version* gives more reasons for staying with this ‘magnificent translation.’ Discuss the four points on page 65.

11. Study your resource book to find five points of interest. Start with the entry for 1631.

Tyndale wanted his translation to be understandable even for the boy that drove the plough. Although most of these ploughboys could not read, they could understand Tyndale’s New Testament when read aloud to them. Using the Bible as their only textbook, some taught themselves to

The Authorized Version: a great and manifold blessing

read. Our Authorized (King James) Version has only eight thousand words in its vocabulary. Many of these words are short and carefully chosen. Most of the sentences have the rhythm, word order, and style of timeless English. Truly, the language of our translation conveys the Word of God to all willing to read, study, and digest.

Satan does not want us to have a sound translation of God's Word. He is 'more subtil than any beast of the field which the LORD God had made' (Genesis 3:1). He was the first to corrupt the Word of God. In the times of Wycliffe and Tyndale, the authorities banned and burned God's Word. Some countries today do not want their citizens to have the Scriptures. Furthermore, the devil has confused the church by encouraging critics to print several alternative but unreliable translations. This makes Christians lose confidence in the inspiration, purity, and trustworthiness of God's Word. Remember that the Authorized or King James Version is the most sound and most reliable translation of the best manuscripts we have. Stay with this version and ask the Lord to bless the reading and study of it to your eternal profit.

VIII. THE TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY

Have you heard of this Society? The previous pages invited you to commemorate the Lord's goodness in giving us the Authorized Version of His Word. You have learned about William Tyndale and others whose work produced this magnificent translation. Perhaps you are also curious about the Society that prepared this material.

Bible-believing Christians view with concern the way various Bible societies translate, print, and distribute the Holy Scriptures. Many Bible societies do not uphold the inerrancy and authority of the Bible and do not seek the glory and honour of God. Instead, they work to produce Bibles that they think will appeal to the masses and translate them in any way they deem expedient. This means their Bibles are no longer the Word of God as He gave it. Rather, they are the Word of God as men have interpreted it. These modern interpretations often oppose the true doctrine of the Word of God, weaken the Scriptures' testimony about the divinity of the Lord Jesus, and fall far short of the standards of accuracy and faithfulness required when translating God's Word.

Since 1831, the Trinitarian Bible Society has striven to publish and distribute faithful and trustworthy versions of the Holy Scriptures in many languages throughout the world. The Society wants believers everywhere to have reliable Bibles.

What fundamental principles underlie the Society's work? The Society believes

- In the doctrine of the Trinity
- In the virgin birth of the Lord Jesus, His sinless humanity, His substitutionary death on the cross, His physical resurrection from the dead and ascension to heaven, and His return on the last day to judge the quick and the dead
- That the whole Bible is the inspired, inerrant Word of God and the supreme rule of faith and practice
- It should publish translations based on the Hebrew Masoretic Text of the Old Testament and the Greek Textus Receptus of the New Testament because these are the most reliable form of the text of God's Word
- That translations should adhere very closely to the text of the original Hebrew and Greek and follow the principle of 'as literal as possible, as free as necessary'.

In summary, the Society seeks to produce God-honouring, literal, idiomatic, trustworthy translations from the original languages in which the Lord gave His Word.

The Society's head office is Tyndale House in London, England. It has branches in Australia, Brazil, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States. The prayerful support of its members and friends enables the staff and its various committees to encourage the use of the King James Version in English-speaking

countries as well as to translate, print, and distribute trustworthy translations in many other languages. The Society hopes the Lord will make its work instrumental in bringing the light of the Gospel to those who are lost in sin and in the darkness of false religion and unbelief.

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OUR AUTHORIZED VERSION

All answers for this puzzle can be found in Peter Hallihan's book or this booklet.

Across

1. translator of the Geneva Bible
3. Tyndale's patron in London
4. the Bible is without mistakes
6. translation preferred by Puritans
9. standard edition of the King James Version
11. home of John Wycliffe
12. searched the Scriptures daily
13. betrayed Tyndale to the Inquisition
16. finished Tyndale's translation of the Old Testament
18. final editor of the KJV
20. ancient Greek version of Old Testament
22. city captured by the Islamic Turks
27. ancient books outside the inspired text
28. script used to identify words added by translators
29. invented printing press
30. bones burnt many years after his death

Down

2. Puritan request for church reform
5. translated Bible into Latin
7. finished translating gospels on his deathbed
8. Tyndale finished the New Testament in this city
10. Tyndale captured in this city
14. palace where new translation was commissioned
15. water plant used to make ancient scrolls
17. language people speak every day
19. superstitions added by medieval Romanists (page 9)
21. handwritten copy of the Scriptures
23. would learn more Scripture than churchmen
24. Tyndale tutored his sons
25. most important of all English Bible translators
26. followers of John Wycliffe

OUR AUTHORISED VERSION

All answers for this puzzle can be found in Peter Hallihan's book or this booklet

