

- b. Hebrew: the language of the Old Testament and the general equivalent status of classical Greek.
- c. Aramaic: Small use in the Old Testament but it is a cognate of Hebrew and was likely the most spoken form in the time of our Lord.
(There are plenty of arguments about these but they will be neither solved nor presented in this work)
- d. In addition to these Biblical languages, a student will do well to know German (reading: it is the language of theology!) and French (reading: the language of archaeology) and have a good background in Latin (the father of the romance languages) and his or her own native language! Ironically it is often in this last item where the greatest difficulty is met.
(Please do not be discouraged with this discussion...one is able to be a fine Bible scholar and teacher and not know any of these things save the native tongue! But if one is to study to maximize the transferral of the older languages to the present...these things become important. Very few of us do original work...we mostly use the books! But,....)

2. Bible Translations:

- a. The Old Testament from Hebrew to Greek: the Septuagint
- b. Both Testaments from original languages to the Old Latin, and the Syriac...complete texts are non-existent
- c. Both Testaments to the Vulgate and besides this there were translations by this time into many of the "barbarian" languages, e.g. The Gothic Bible (Ulfilas)
- d. Erasmus, Luther and the Textus Receptus
- e. English, in many parts and forms
 - the Venerable Bede: fragments of both testaments
 - Wycliffe: the whole Bible from the Vulgate
 - Tyndale: the New Testament from Greek texts
 - the Reformation Bibles: especially the Geneva Bible and the Bishop's Bible
 - The Puritan Age Bible: King James Bible and since then innumerable translations. I will mention a few with various degrees of opinionism