

- (2) Problems with the initial work
- (3) Editorship: Coverdale plus
- (4) Use in the churches
- (5) Revisions and editions
- (6) Role of Tyndale and Rogers

d. Elizabethan Bibles....

(1) Use of the Great Bible and the Protestant publications from the reign of Edward...and a note that the reign of Mary did not end the career of the Great Bible.

(2) A subdued effort by John Cheke...not a whole Bible and only mentioned as an illustration of the problems that arise in this sort of activity.

(3) "Bishop Becke's Bible"...pre-Elizabethan. Bruce (The English Bible, p. 83-84) indicates the quality of some of Becke's notes by citing the note on 1 Peter 3:7-

"He dwelleth wyth his wife according to knowledge, that taketh her as a necessary healer, and not as a bonde servante, or a bonde slave. And yf she be not obedient and healpful unto hym, endeavoreth to beate the feare of God into her heade, that thereby she may be compelled to learne her duty and to do it."

(4) The Geneva Bible (1560)

--This work was produced by the academic community in Geneva that huddled around Calvin and Beza and the Genevan school. It was preceeded by a New Testament translation by Whittingham (1557). It contained a dedicatory to Queen Elizabeth and a selection of annotations. It offered a good apologetic for itself and kept the Apocrypha in a separate section as had Coverdale. It became very popular...ran about 70 editions in the days of Elizabeth...but the notes were of a strongly Calvinistic sort and proved an irritant to James I (James VI of Scotland) as he moved to the throne in England.

--Naturally the Geneva Bible did well in Scotland and became the established Bible of the Scots' churches. It would, in fact, hold this place of prominence for nearly 100 years. I will mention a few of the quaint translation phrases if I do not run out of time...a problem that cannot be understood in final resolution right now.