

## 2. The Work of revision:

- a. Call and energy, 1870
- b. Scholars and duties
- c. An American adjunct
- d. The procedure of the work
- e. The English Revision (1881)
- f. The American Revision (1901)

## 3. Reaction:

a. among evangelicals...probably a predicatable affair...Spurgeon called the Revision the "Blunder Bible" and thought its chief benefit would be to make the KJV look better or have more influence. There was a wide spectrum of thought, of course, and some of it depended on theological orientation and some did not.

b. Criticisms were on the line of the selection of a poor text, a poorer rendering of English, theological predisposition and failure to keep the grander prose renderings of many passages.

c. Scholars, however, welcomed the new revisions and gave particular credence to the American revision and being more literal (in spite of a few glaring eccentricities) and carrying the sense better.

d. But neither version really came to be a people's Bible in the sense that had the KJV and never really filled the popular void. Although often supported by scholars and lecturers...they were just not given the popular image and support.

## D. Additional revisional efforts:

- 1. 1912...The American Bible Union
- 2. 1917...the Jewish Revised Version

## E. English Bible translation following the revisions...

- 1. A rash of New Testaments...and we can mention only a few
  
- 2. Some Sectarian Bibles...