

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE AND OF THE APOCRYPHA

AN INTRODUCTION TO BIBLE APOCRYPHA

(WITH A BIBLE HISTORY CHART AT THE END)

Page 1-2: Introduction

Historical controversy continues today among Bible students, researchers, scholars, and clergy about the subject of the Apocrypha; whether these "Bible-related" books are considered to be the very Word of God, or of historical reference accounts, or of uncertain origin and best kept on the shelf. Some Apocryphal books have even been marketed for sale as "Lost Books of the Bible". Essentially, Old Testament Apocrypha (14 books primarily) consists of Jewish documents that were not accepted into the Hebrew Bible / Old Testament as actual books of canon scripture, even though they were included in most of the early translations of the Bible (as far back as the Greek Septuagint), typically as a separate section after the Old Testament. Then there is the New Testament Apocrypha, which are writings attributed to Christians of the first four centuries in Christ but were not accepted into the New Testament either, and are very rarely included in any Bible. A summary introduction of each of the following charts is now presented.

Page 3: Comparison of Modern Bibles Chart

This chart compares a modern post-1885 KJV Bible with the 1970 Catholic New American Bible (NAB) translation and the difference is that the NAB still contains 10 of the original 14 OT Apocrypha books. The irony is that the pre-1885 KJV and earlier English translations contained all 14 Apocrypha books. What happened in 1885 to remove all Apocrypha from the KJV? The Latin Vulgate Bible of 405 A.D. by St. Jerome is the original foundation that the NAB eventually evolved from, and the subsequent edition of the Vulgate originally contained all 14 books of the OT Apocrypha. Over the centuries Vulgate revisions evolved and eventually the English NAB came forth with its 10 Apocrypha books, as identified in the chart on page 3. The NAB considers the 10 Apocrypha books as Deutero-Canonical books, which essentially means secondary canon.

Page 4: Old Testament Apocrypha Content of 4 Early English Bible Translations

Four early English translations with their Apocrypha are compared. Most all of the early English translations, including Latin translations, contained OT Apocrypha. The left column of the chart indicates which Apocrypha books were in the Latin Vulgate translation. A short list of some early Bible translations which contained the Apocrypha are:

- the 1384 Wycliffe Bible (which was translated directly from the Latin Vulgate with its Apocrypha),
- the 1534 Luther German Bible (the first one to place the OT Apocrypha between the OT and NT),
- the 1535 Coverdale Bible, 1537 Matthew's Bible by Tyndale, 1539 Great Bible by Henry VIII,
- the 1560 Geneva English Bible, 1562 Geneva French Bible, 1568 Bishops' Bible, and the 1611 & 1769 KJV Bibles.

However, there were a few differences within certain translations concerning which Apocrypha books were included and where they were located, either grouped separately or integrated within the canon scripture books.

With the printing of the KJV, the Apocrypha was essentially "standardized" by segregating it into a separate section located between the OT and NT and it never changed after that until its general removal by 1885.

A short explanation is in order of why both 1611 and 1769 editions of the KJV are presented here. The 1st edition 1st printing of the 1611 KJV occurred before an English dictionary existed, so the KJV printers introduced numerous spelling, punctuation, and typo errors. Samuel Johnson produced the first English dictionary in 1755 and it was a valuable reference for standardizing spelling, punctuation, and grammar of the English language. With this new dictionary, Dr. Benjamin Blayney began correcting the more than 20,000 spelling, punctuation, and typo errors by the printers of the 1611, without changing the context of the scriptures. When he completed his work, the first edition of the 1769 Revised Standard Oxford Edition of the KJV was produced, featuring easier to read Roman font and the inclusion of all 14 OT Apocrypha books.

The 1769 KJV is the primary source text used in nearly all published KJV Bibles printed for the past 250 years.

(Special acknowledgement to Greatsite.com for their history of the 1769 KJV and also for their production of high-quality facsimile editions of the 1611 and 1769 KJV Bible versions for purchase by any Bible student.)

Page 5: Old Testament Apocrypha Content of the Septuagint Translation

Starting about 250 BC and lasting thru 132 BC, a Greek translation was produced from the original Hebrew manuscripts of the 39 OT books plus Apocrypha books. Ptolemy II of Egypt appointed 70 Jewish scholars to accomplish the task and the translation became known as the Septuagint (LXX, or the seventy) and is one of the earliest known translations containing the OT Apocrypha books.

Page 6: New Testament Apocrypha

The New Testament consists of 27 currently-accepted books that were "canonized" in 397 A.D. at the Council of Carthage. The NT Apocrypha books / letters were written during the first few centuries A.D. and the authenticity of their authorship and historical accounts were not able to be confirmed beyond a doubt, and thus were not published with the canon books in Bible translations. The NT Apocrypha are a collection of letters and accounts of the disciples of Jesus and were used to convey doctrines and conduct to be followed in cultures where Christianity was taking root. Some were considered complimentary to the canon. There is far more NT Apocrypha literature than OT Apocrypha, but such was the impact of Jesus and the disciples, spawning a tremendous exchange of correspondence and historical accounts to capture the Christian movement at the time. To this day there are a multitude of books, educational material, correspondence, and sermons about the NT Gospel. The chart on page 6 illustrates two sources of the more "common" NT Apocrypha and it is interesting that these two sources list only four books in common between the two lists. Each of the two sources also contain references to even more NT Apocrypha, which might be considered the "less common" or obscure variety.

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Page 7: Other Apocrypha and Apocrypha Discrepancies

Except for the epistles / gospels and Book of Hours, in this chart the column "Other Apocrypha" contains mostly what might be classified as "OT Apocrypha", due primarily to when they were written, and no doubt there are additional OT Apocrypha that could be added to the list. The other column of discrepancies and irregularities, presented by Malone & Brown, reinforce the sanity check necessary to thoroughly qualify a Bible-related book against the Bible itself to see if any red flags appear. This requires a mature, scholarly approach to capture the findings for other researchers to reference. Otherwise, be careful what you believe when you read.

Page 8: Bible Scripture References to Apocryphal Books

The Bible refers to very few Apocryphal books per se, and also references some of the names of Apocryphal books but not of the books themselves. Some Apocryphal book names do not even appear in the Bible.

P. 9-11: Major Milestones in Bible History

Because Bible translations and Apocrypha are connected, it is important that this chart be included in the reader's understanding of when Apocrypha began appearing in Bible translations, and also to give an appreciation for the reader of the complexity of the times that translators lived in when trying to produce translations, whether during persecution or by the use of primitive available means.

APOCRYPHA SUMMARY ARGUMENTS:

1.) Is the Apocrypha inspired scripture?

In Psalms Chapter 12, God promises to preserve His Word, purified even seven times:

⁶ "The words of the LORD are pure words: as silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times."

⁷ "Thou shalt keep them, O LORD, thou shalt preserve them from this generation for ever."

(reference the blue numbers 1-7 in the chart starting on page 9)

Divinely-authentic tools such as the Infinity Bible Code (IBC), are effective to use for rightly-dividing the Word and so the IBC repeatedly confirms the truth that the Holy Bible canon consists of only 66 books: 39 OT + 27 NT, and not the Apocrypha.

2.) Should Apocrypha be in the Bible?

Yes and no.

It is advisable that regular edition Bibles should continue to omit the Apocrypha in order to minimize confusion for less mature Bible readers about which books are the very Word of God. Publishers will likely continue this trend primarily for cost reasons. However, the OT Apocrypha should be available in special edition Bibles for purchase, for the benefit of mature Bible students that understand the context of Apocrypha and want it conveniently available for research and study.

Greatsite.com is an excellent source for special edition KJV, Geneva, and other Bibles that include the OT Apocrypha.

Greatsite.com also has available a separately bound volume of NT Apocrypha, which is typically a scarce item to locate.

Appreciative acknowledgement is extended to all sources referenced during the compilation of this document, including Wikipedia, Bible-Researcher, earlychristianwritings.com, the Wesley Center Online, biblemanuscriptsociety.com, Greatsite.com, and others.

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE AND OF THE APOCRYPHA

COMPARISON OF BOOKS FROM MODERN BIBLES

New Testament KJV & NAB	Old Testament KJV (since 1885)	Old Testament NAB blue = Apocryphal Books	Alternate Book Names (obsolete)
Matthew	Genesis	Genesis	
Mark	Exodus	Exodus	
Luke	Leviticus	Leviticus	
John	Numbers	Numbers	
Acts	Deuteronomy	Deuteronomy	
Romans	Joshua	Joshua	Josue
1 Corinthians	Judges	Judges	
2 Corinthians	Ruth	Ruth	
Galatians	1 Samuel	1 Samuel	1 Kings
Ephesians	2 Samuel	2 Samuel	2 Kings
Philippians	1 Kings	1 Kings	3 Kings
Colossians	2 Kings	2 Kings	4 Kings
1 Thessalonians	1 Chronicles	1 Chronicles	1 Paralipomenon
2 Thessalonians	2 Chronicles	2 Chronicles	2 Paralipomenon
1 Timothy	Ezra	Ezra	1 Esdras
2 Timothy	Nehemiah	Nehemiah	2 Esdras
Titus	-	Tobit	Tobias
Philemon	-	Judith	
Hebrews	Esther	Esther (see Note 3)	
James	-	1 Maccabees	
1 Peter	-	2 Maccabees	
2 Peter	Job	Job	
1 John	Psalms	Psalms	
2 John	Proverbs	Proverbs	
3 John	Ecclesiastes	Ecclesiastes	
Jude	Song of Solomon	Song of Songs	Canticle of Canticles
Revelation	-	Wisdom	Wisdom of Solomon
	-	Sirach (Ecclesiasticus)	Wisdom of Jesus son of Sirach
	Isaiah	Isaiah	Isaias
	Jeremiah	Jeremiah	Jeremias
	Lamentations	Lamentations	
	-	Baruch (with Chapter 6)	Letter of Jeremiah (Ch. 6)
	Ezekiel	Ezekiel	Ezechiel
	Daniel (with 12 chapters)	Daniel (see Note 4)	
	Hosea	Hosea	Osee
	Joel	Joel	
	Amos	Amos	
	Obadiah	Obadiah	Abdias
	Jonah	Jonah	Jonas
	Micah	Micah	Micheas
	Nahum	Nahum	
	Habakkuk	Habakkuk	Habacuc
	Zephaniah	Zephaniah	Sophonias
	Haggai	Haggai	Aggeus
	Zechariah	Zechariah	Zacharias
	Malachi	Malachi	Malachias
27 NT books total	39 OT books total	46 OT books total	

Notes:

1. Except for special edition 1611 Bibles, modern KJV Bibles after 1885 do not typically include OT Apocrypha, which are located between the Old and New Testaments, with the section labeled "Apocrypha". Even though after 1885 with KJV Bibles omitting Apocrypha, the NAB version continued including ten of the Apocrypha books (shown in blue color).
2. Some Bible scholars consider certain apocryphal books to be accurate historical reference, such as Maccabees.
3. NAB omits Esther Ch.11-16 additions but includes a 10-verse Epilogue (for verses 10:4-13) following Esther verse 10:3.
4. NAB includes the three Daniel-related Apocryphal books as follows:
 - integrates the 70-verse **Prayer of Azariah** after Daniel 3:23
 - includes **Susanna** and **Bel & the Dragon** in Daniel as Chapters 13 and 14

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE AND OF THE APOCRYPHA

	1384 Wycliffe OT Apocrypha In order of appearance within OT (with red letter cross ref. to 1611 KJV)	1560 Geneva Bible OT Apocrypha In order of appearance after OT (with red letter cross ref. to 1611 KJV)	1611 KJV OT Apocrypha In order of appearance after OT (with red letters "a" thru "o" for cross ref.)	1769 KJV OT Apocrypha (.pdf file) In order of appearance after OT (with red letter cross ref. to 1611 KJV)
4	a 3 Esdras	a I Esdras	a I Esdras (3 Esdras) (Ch.1-9) (Josias charge to the Priests and Levites)	c Tobit
4	b (4 Esdras omitted?)	b II Esdras	b II Esdras (4 Esdras) (Ch.1-16) (An attempt to explain the Temple's destruction)	d Judith
v	c Tobit	c Tobit	c Tobit (Ch.1-14) (led captive of the King of the Assyrians)	e Esther additions
v	d Judith	d Judeth	d Judeth (Ch.1-16) (Arphaxad at war, Judeth a praying widow)	f Wisdom of Solomon
v	e Esther (v.10:4-16:24 additions)	e Esther (v.10:4-16:24 additions)	e The rest of Esther (v.10:4-13 thru 16:24 additions) (not found in the Hebrew nor in the Calde)	g Sirach
v	f Wisdom	f Wisdome of Salomon	f Wisdome of Solomon (Ch.1-19) (more proverbs attributed to Solomon)	h Baruch
v	g Syrach	g Ecclesiasticus -Wisdome of Jesus the sonne of Sirach	g Ecclesiasticus (Ch.1-51) -Wisdome of Jesus the sonne of Sirach (proverbs by a "Jesus", prologue by Athanasius)	ii Letter of Jeremiah
v	ii Preier of Jeremye (Ch.6)	h Baruch (Ch.1-5)	h Baruch (Ch.1-5) (written in Babylon, raised funds for Jerusalem)	j Prayer of Azariah** (v.2-68)
v	h Baruk (Ch.1-5)	ii Baruch Ch.6, a Copie of the Pistle	ii Baruch Ch.6, the Epistle of Jeremie (sent unto them to be led captive into Babylon)	k Susanna
v	j Daniel 3 (v.24-30 edits and v.31-97 additions) (Dan. 4 = v.98-100 plus 4:1-34 which is really verses 4:4-37)	j The Song of the Thre Holie Children (hath verses 24-90) (Geneva ver. of Dan. 3 = 3:1-30 plus Dan. 4:1-3, while Dan. 4 = 4:4-37)	j The Song of the Three Holy Children (v.1-67) (Azarias prayer and confession in the flame of Daniel Ch.3 along with the song of the 3 children in the oven: Shadrach, Meshach, Abednego)	l Bel and the Dragon
v	k Daniel 13 addition	k The Historie of Susanna (Daniel 13)	k The Historie of Susanna (not in the Hebrew) (falsely accused but rightly judged and freed)	n 1 Maccabees
v	l Daniel 14 addition	l The Historie of Bel and of the Dragon (Daniel 14, after the Latin)	l History of the Destruction of Bel and the Dragon (idolatry of Bels Priests, discovered by Daniel)	o 2 Maccabees
4	m (Prayer of M. omitted?)	m Prayer of Manasseh King of the Jewes (located between II Chronicles & Ezra)	m Prayer of Manasses King of Juda (prayer of repentance while captive in Babylon)	a 1 Esdras
v	n 1 Machabeis	n First Boke of the Maccabees	n I Maccabees (Ch.1-16) (Jewish revolt against Antiochus, after the fall of Jerusalem and destruction of its temple)	m Prayer of Manasseh
v	o 2 Machabeis	o Seconde Boke of the Maccabees	o II Maccabees (Ch.1-15)	b 2 Esdras
	x Laodicensis (New Testament)	-	-	-
	12 OT + 1 NT books total	14 OT books total	14 OT books total	14 OT books total

**a.k.a. Abednego

Notes:

- 1 In the book totals above, "Baruch" and "Baruch Ch. 6 Epistle of Jeremie" are typically counted as one book. The complete OT Apocrypha is considered to be 14 books.
- 2 Word spellings as shown above are taken as they appear from those Bibles.
- 3 Vulgate and other sources refer to Ezra, Nehemiah, I Esdras, and II Esdras as 1, 2, 3, 4 Esdras. The "v" in the left column indicates the book is also in the original Vulgate.
- 4 The "4" in the left column indicates that the original Vulgate included books 3 & 4 Esdras and Manasseh (and Psalm 151) as a separate appendix located after the NT.
- 5 The 1769 KJV Apocrypha has the same order of appearance and content as the 1611 KJV Apocrypha. However, the 1769 KJV electronic .pdf file contains the Apocrypha in sequential order as shown above. It is unknown as to why.

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List of Books in the SEPTUAGINT, circa 200 BC (shown in sequence)		
OLD TESTAMENT Accepted Canon Books	APOCRYPHA Included, Common Books	APOCRYPHA Included, Less Common Books
<u>LAW</u>		
1 Genesis		
2 Exodus		
3 Leviticus		
4 Numbers		
5 Deuteronomy		
<u>HISTORY</u>		
6 Joshua		
7 Judges		
8 Ruth		
9 1 Samuel		
10 2 Samuel		
11 1 Kings		
12 2 Kings		
13 1 Chronicles		
14 2 Chronicles		
15,16 Ezra-Nehemiah (1 & 2 Esdras)	40 I Esdras (3 Esdras) II Esdras (4 Esdras) -omitted	
	42 Tobit	
	43 Judith	
17 Esther (v.1:1-10:3)	44 Esther additions (v.10:4-16:24)	
	52 1 Maccabees	
	53 2 Maccabees	- 3 Maccabees
<u>WISDOM</u>		
19 Psalms		
	51 The Prayer of Manasseh	- Psalm 151 ("when David slew Goliath")
18 Job		
20 Proverbs		
21 Ecclesiastes		- Book of Odes (not typically included in all manuscript copies of the Septuagint)
22 Song of Solomon		
	45 Wisdom (of Solomon)	
	46 Sirach (Ecclesiasticus)	- Psalms of Solomon
<u>PROPHETS</u>		
28 Hosea (minor prophet)		
30 Amos (minor prophet)		
33 Micah (minor prophet)		
29 Joel (minor prophet)		
31 Obadiah (minor prophet)		
32 Jonah (minor prophet)		
34 Nahum (minor prophet)		
35 Habakkuk (minor prophet)		
36 Zephaniah (minor prophet)		
37 Haggai (minor prophet)		
38 Zechariah (minor prophet)		
39 Malachi (minor prophet)		
23 Isaiah		
24 Jeremiah		
	47 Baruch (Ch. 1-5)	
25 Lamentations	47 Letter of Jeremiah (Baruch Ch. 6)	
26 Ezekiel		
27 Daniel	48 Prayer of Azariah and the Song of the 3 Holy Children (Daniel 3:24-97?)	
	49 Susanna (Daniel 13)	
	50 Bel and the Dragon (Daniel 14)	
<u>APPENDIX</u>		
39 books total	13 books total	4 books total (not including Odes)
Total Number of Books in the Septuagint = 39 + 13 + 4 = 56		

Note: Black numbers above indicate the numerical order of these books as they appear in the 1611 KJV Bible.

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New Testament Apocrypha Note 1	New Testament Apocrypha Note 2
<p>The Gospel of the Birth of <u>Mary</u> (8 chap.)**</p> <p>The <u>Protevangelion</u>, or Historical Account of the Birth of Christ (16 chap.)</p> <p><u>I Infancy</u>, The First Gospel of the Infancy of Jesus Christ (22 chap.)**</p> <p><u>II Infancy</u>, Thomas's Gospel of the Infancy of Jesus Christ (4 chap.)**</p> <p>The Epistles of Jesus Christ and <u>Abgarus</u> King of Edessa (2 chap.)</p> <p>The Gospel of <u>Nicodemus</u>, formerly called the Acts of Pontius Pilate (22 chap.)</p> <p>The <u>Apostles' Creed</u>, ancient state (1 chap.)</p> <p>The <u>Apostles' Creed</u>, present state (1 chap.)</p> <p>The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the <u>Laodiceans</u> (1 chap.)</p> <p>The Epistles of <u>Paul</u> the Apostle to <u>Seneca</u>, with Seneca's to Paul (14 chap.)</p> <p>The Acts of <u>Paul and Thecla</u> (11 chap.)**</p> <p><u>I Clement</u>, the First Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians (24 chap.)</p> <p><u>II Clement</u>, the First Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians (5 chap.)</p> <p>The General Epistle of <u>Barnabas</u> (15 chap.)</p> <p>The Epistle of Ignatius to the <u>Ephesians</u> (4 chap.)</p> <p>The Epistle of Ignatius to the <u>Magesians</u> (4 chap.)</p> <p>The Epistle of Ignatius to the <u>Trallians</u> (3 chap.)</p> <p>The Epistle of Ignatius to the <u>Romans</u> (3 chap.)</p> <p>The Epistle of Ignatius to the <u>Philadelphians</u> (3 chap.)</p> <p><u>Smyrnaeans</u> (3 chap.)</p> <p>The Epistle of Ignatius to <u>Polycarp</u> (3 chap.)</p> <p>The Epistle of Polycarp to the <u>Philippians</u> (4 chap.)</p> <p><u>I Hermas</u>, the First Book of Hermas, which is called his Visions (4 chap.)</p> <p><u>II Hermas</u>, the Second Book of Hermas, called his Commands (12 chap.)</p> <p><u>III Hermas</u>, the Third Book of Hermas, which is called his Similitudes (10 chap.)</p>	<p>Gospel of Thomas</p> <p>Oxyrhynchus 1224 Gospel</p> <p>Egerton Gospel</p> <p>Gospel of Peter</p> <p>Secret Mark</p> <p>Gospel of the Egyptians</p> <p>Gospel of the Hebrews</p> <p>Apocalypse of Peter</p> <p>Secret Book of James</p> <p>Preaching of Peter</p> <p>Gospel of the Ebionites</p> <p>Gospel of the Nazoreans</p> <p>Oxyrhynchus 840 Gospel</p> <p>Traditions of Matthias</p> <p>Gospel of Mary**</p> <p>Dialogue of the Savior</p> <p>Gospel of the Savior</p> <p>Epistula Apostolorum</p> <p>Infancy Gospel of James**</p> <p>Infancy Gospel of Thomas**</p> <p>Acts of Peter</p> <p>Acts of John</p> <p>Acts of Paul**</p> <p>Acts of Andrew</p> <p>Acts of Peter and the Twelve</p> <p>Book of Thomas the Contender</p> <p>Acts of Thomas</p>
25 books total	27 books total

Notes:

- This list originates from the book: The Apocryphal New Testament, printed in 1820 in London for William Hone, Ludgate Hill. The underlined part of each book's title is the abbreviated name for the book. The whole name is included here for clarity. Table I in the book The Apocryphal New Testament lists dozens of additional Apocrypha that were mentioned by writers in the first four centuries of Christ. However, New Testament Apocrypha should **not** be considered 100% accurate by default. There were undoubtedly numerous people who wanted to chronicle the stories, acts, and sayings of early Christian leaders, but there is the individual responsibility to use mature discernment by the Holy Spirit to sort out any disguised leaven.
- This list originates from the website: earlychristianwritings.com/apocrypha.html.
- Four books from each list contain red asterisks** indicating that they are the only books common to both lists.

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE AND OF THE APOCRYPHA

Other Apocrypha	Book of Enoch and Other Apocrypha Discrepancies and Irregularities*
<p>Psalm 151</p> <p>Book of Odes</p> <p>Gospel of Barnabas (Islamic?) Other Epistles, Gospels, Acts</p> <p>Book of Enoch Book of Jasher Book of Jubilees</p> <p>Books of Eden - - Books of Adam & Eve - Psalms / Odes of Solomon - Testaments of the 12 Tribes</p> <p>Flavius Josephus - - Antiquities of the Jews - War of the Jews - Apion - Hades</p> <p>The Epic of Gilgamesh</p> <p>Book of Hours - (circa Middle Ages, a mixture of scripture and "doctrine Apocrypha", in Latin)</p> <p>Book of the Wars of the Lord Book of the Kings Book of the Chronicles of King Ahasuerus Annals of King David Chronicles of Samuel, Nathan, Gad Book of Jehu Records of Nathan Prophecy of Ahijah Treatise of the Prophet Iddo</p>	<p>Enoch 67:1-3 "a wooden building built by angels" versus: Genesis 6:14, 22; 8:6 "a wooden ark built by Noah"</p> <p>Enoch 18:10-14; 19:1-2 "an abyss with seven stars like great burning mountains where the fallen angels are" versus: Jude 1:6, 2 Peter 2:4 the place of "chains of darkness" where fallen angels have been cast down because of their sin</p> <p>Enoch 22:13 "spirits of lost souls shall not be slain in the day of judgment nor shall they be raised from thence" versus: Revelation 20:11-15 "the lost are resurrected to stand in judgment before the great white throne of God before being cast into the lake of fire"</p> <p>Jasher 5 "Jared died in 336th year of Noah" versus Genesis account of 366th year of Noah.</p> <p>Jasher 5 "Lamech died in 195th year of Noah" versus Genesis account of 595th year of Noah.</p> <p>Jasher 5 "days of Lamech were 770 years" versus Genesis account of 777 years old when he died</p> <p>Jasher 5 "days of Methuselah were 960 years" versus Genesis account of 969 years old when he died</p> <p>Jubilees dates significant events by using weeks (7 yrs) and jubilees (49 yrs) with a solar calendar of 364 days but rejects the normal Jewish convention of a lunar calendar of 354 days</p>
unknown total number of books	

Notes:

1. In essence, there were many people in times past who felt like they had something to say about the Bible or Bible-related history. But which of these Apocryphal accounts were objective, subjective, or even inspired?
2. *From: "The Case Against Enoch", video presentation by Guy Malone & Paradox Brown, 2012.

BIBLE SCRIPTURE REFERENCES TO APOCRYPHAL BOOKS

<p>Bible Verse(s) With Direct Reference to: "The Prayer of Manasseh"</p>
<p>2 Chronicles 33:18-19 "Now the rest of the acts of Manasseh, and his prayer unto his God, and the words of the seers that spake to him in the name of the LORD God of Israel, behold, they are written in the book of the kings of Israel. His prayer also, and how God was entreated of him, and all his sin, and his trespass, and the places wherein he built high places, and set up groves and graven images, before he was humbled: behold, they are written among the sayings of the seers."</p>
<p>Bible Verse(s) With Direct Reference to: "Epistle from Laodicea"</p>
<p>Colossians 4:16 "And when this epistle is read among you, cause that it be read also in the church of the Laodiceans; and that ye likewise read the epistle from Laodicea."</p>
<p>Bible Verse(s) With Direct Reference to: "The Book of Jasher"</p>
<p>Joshua 10:13 "And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies. Is not this written in the book of Jasher? So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hasted not to go down about a whole day." 2 Samuel 1:18 "(Also he bade them teach the children of Judah the use of the bow: behold, it is written in the book of Jasher.)"</p>
<p>Bible Verse(s) With Direct Reference to: Other Books</p>
<p>1 Chronicles 29:29 "Now the acts of David the king, first and last, behold, they are written in the book of Samuel the seer, and in the book of Nathan the prophet, and in the book of Gad the seer," 2 Chronicles 9:29 "29Now the rest of the acts of Solomon, first and last, are they not written in the book of Nathan the prophet, and in the prophecy of Ahijah the Shilonite, and in the visions of Iddo the seer against Jeroboam the son of Nebat?" 2 Chronicles 12:15 "Now the acts of Rehoboam, first and last, are they not written in the book of Shemaiah the prophet, and of Iddo the seer concerning genealogies? And there were wars between Rehoboam and Jeroboam continually." 2 Chronicles 20:34 "Now the rest of the acts of Jehoshaphat, first and last, behold, they are written in the book of Jehu the son of Hanani, who is mentioned in the book of the kings of Israel."</p>
<p><u>Notes:</u> 1. Apocryphal books that are referenced in scripture are typically of historic events. The Apocrypha is considered reference-document status and not core-canon Word of God, even though one or more apocryphal books may actually have been inspired by God. 2. Enoch, Esther, Solomon, Baruch, Azariah, and other names are in the Bible but no specific scripture reference exists concerning any additional books written by or attributed to them. However, it does not mean that the books were not written, and that they may possibly be accurate historic accounts. This includes Apocryphal books not named in the Bible such as Maccabees.</p>

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE AND OF THE APOCRYPHA

MAJOR MILESTONES IN BIBLE HISTORY

Psalm 12:6-7

"The words of the LORD are pure words: as silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times."

"Thou shalt keep them, O LORD, thou shalt preserve them from this generation for ever."

↓ The numbers below subjectively represent the "*purified seven times*" process of the Word of God being tried & preserved over the centuries.

1491 BC Moses receives the first written Word of God in the form of the Ten Commandments, or "the Law" given to him on Mt. Sinai.

397 BC The Hebrew manuscripts which make up the 39 Books of the Old Testament (OT) are finally completed. Certain researchers refer to this original Hebrew source text as the "Urtext". It is unknown as to the final disposition of this text.

1 **250 BC** LXX, a Greek translation from the original Hebrew manuscripts, containing the 39 Old Testament books plus the "common" and to **132 BC** "less common" Apocrypha books was accomplished by 70 Jewish scholars appointed by Ptolemy II. This translation is known as the SEPTUAGINT (LXX, or the seventy) and is one of the earliest known translations containing the Apocrypha books, and they were integrated with the canon books instead of being isolated as a separate section.

122 BC The Samaritan Torah (ST), also known as the Samaritan Pentateuch (first five books of the Bible, written by Moses) is a translation of the Hebrew source text using the Samaritan alphabet. Their "Torah Bible" containing Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy is the only scripture used by the Samaritans and none of the other books of the Bible are acknowledged as canon scripture.

100 AD By the end of the first century of our Lord, all of the original Greek manuscripts which make up the 27 Books of the New Testament (NT) have been completed. (AD = anno Domini, "in the year of our Lord")

405 AD Pope Damasus commissions St. Jerome to do a standardized Latin translation of the scriptures to replace the Vetus Latina collection of manuscripts representing inconsistent Latin translations of the Septuagint done with a language uneven in quality. The new translation was completed in 405 AD and became the Latin Vulgate Bible. It contained the Old Testament, New Testament, and 15 OT Apocryphal books. Jerome translated more from the Hebrew and less from the Septuagint, including some carry-over Vetus Latina translation. Over the centuries, the Latin Vulgate evolved with fewer Apocryphal books and eventually became the foundation of the Douay-Rheims English translation produced in 1610 AD.

700 AD The Masoretic Text (MT) is a translation that was compiled as early as the 7th century AD by a group of Jews known as the Masoretes. The translation's canon basis is "Masorah" which emphasizes the collection of critical and explanatory notes on the Hebrew text and its proper pronunciation and grammar. The MT is considered a primary source text of the Tanakh (Rabbinic Jewish version of the Old Testament), but it has been reported that the Dead Sea Scrolls often present a Hebrew text that is closer to the LXX translation than to the MT.

800 AD The illuminated Latin manuscript called the Book of Kells (Ireland) was produced, containing the four Gospels of the New Testament in an insular-format script with very intricate and elaborate artwork interwoven with the scriptures.

1000 AD Olde-English translations of scripture began appearing, such as the Anglo-Saxon translation of the four Gospels of the New Testament known as the Wessex Gospels (southern England).

2 **1384 AD** The Latin Vulgate was translated into an English (hand-written) manuscript by John Wycliffe, starting with the New Testament in 1380 and followed by an initial version of the whole Bible in 1384, which was subsequently revised a few years after he passed on 12-31-84. Wycliffe provoked the ire of religious leadership of that time by moving away from the official Latin in order to make the first English translation of the entire Bible available for commoners to read since they could not understand Latin.

1455 AD Gutenberg Latin Bible is the first book produced by a moveable-type printing press, which enabled the mass production of books. Based on the Latin Vulgate, the two-volume Gutenberg Bible has become a highly valuable book, and today there are 49 surviving copies accounted for in the world, of which only 21 are complete copies. The price in today's US dollars of a complete copy is estimated to be over \$20 million.

3 **1520 AD** The Complutensian Polyglot Bible six-volume set is produced in Spain with multiple translations in comparison format. In the OT are the Hebrew, Latin Vulgate, and Septuagint; and in the NT are Greek and Latin Vulgate translations; with the sixth volume containing dictionaries in three languages. It was a work undertaken by Cardinal Cisneros & team of scholars that took 15 years to complete (1502-1517) but delayed until official papal endorsement in 1520 and distribution in 1522, due to Erasmus NT work receiving priority.

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE AND OF THE APOCRYPHA

MAJOR MILESTONES IN BIBLE HISTORY, cont.

1516 AD "Textus Receptus" is published by Erasmus. His original effort was a fresh Latin NT translation and then he also added a parallel fresh Greek NT translation to the project, sourced from non-Vulgate texts. His Greek NT translation was received so well, that the subsequent editions were the basis for a number of future translation efforts such as Luther's, Tyndale's, and even the KJV. The original term "Textus Receptus" was from a preface to a 1633 translation by Bonaventure but since that time the term has been applied as a default reference to the Greek NT by Erasmus because of the foundation that it became for numerous future translations.

1522 AD Martin Luther's German New Testament is published; translated into German from the 1516 Erasmus Greek-Latin Parallel New Testament translation. He endured religious persecution for his intolerance of corruption in the Church.

1526 AD William Tyndale's English New Testament is published; translated into English from the 1516 Erasmus Greek-Latin Parallel NT translation, "borrowed" from Luther. Tyndale's NT is the very first printed English version not hand-written. He too was persecuted and fled England in order to complete his translation project; however, his persecutors burned numerous copies of the translation. To this day there are only two known copies of Tyndale's first edition that exist. He was eventually martyred in 1536.

3 1535 AD Myles Coverdale's Bible is published; he continued where Tyndale's NT left off by translating the OT from Luther's German and from the Latin; producing the first ever complete Bible printed in the English language (80 Books: OT, NT, & Apocrypha).

4 1537 AD Matthew-Tyndale Bible; the second complete Bible printed in English, by John "Thomas Matthew" Rogers. It was the first translation from the original Hebrew and Greek languages, using Tyndale's NT and Torah manuscripts and Coverdale's Bible for reference, while including some of his own translation. John Rogers was eventually martyred in 1555 by Queen Mary.

1539 AD The "Great Bible" is published; the first English-language printed Bible that was authorized for public use by the Church of England. It was sponsored by King Henry VIII to further distance his kingdom from the influence of Rome. The Archbishop of Canterbury hired Myles Coverdale to do the project. Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Cranmer was eventually martyred in 1555 by Queen Mary.

5 1560 AD The Geneva Bible is published and is the first English-language Bible to add numbered verses in each chapter. Its NT was completed first in 1557. The work was accomplished in Geneva, Switzerland during the exile from England to escape Queen Mary's persecution of Protestants. Contributors to the Geneva Bible translation project were Coverdale, John Foxe, T. Sampson, W. Whittingham, John Calvin, and John Knox. The Geneva became THE Bible of the Protestants and was preferred over the KJV until the Geneva went out of print in 1644, then the KJV came into greater use. It is said that the Geneva is 90% Tyndale and that the KJV is 90% Geneva. It was the Bible of Shakespeare and also the Bible the Pilgrims took with them when they sailed for America in 1620.

1568 AD The Bishops Bible is printed by the Anglican Church of England and was inspired by a desire of those in Queen Elizabeth's hierarchy for a new translation with a calmer tone toward the institutional church than the Geneva Bible had. So a revision of the "Great Bible" was produced but it could not compete with the popularity of the Geneva version, and in time was considered just a rough draft for the eventual King James Version.

1610 AD The Douay-Rheims Bible is produced after the Douay O.T. is added to the Rheims N.T. of 1582, resulting in the first complete English language Catholic Bible translated from the Latin Vulgate manuscript. The final edition was the Douay-Rheims/Challoner revision which was finally superseded in the late 1960s by subsequent Catholic English translations.

6 1611 AD The King James Version Bible is produced after 7 years of work by a team of over 50 scholars, the 16 inch tall King James Bible is printed with all 80 Books, taking its place in history as THE Authorized Version. The Apocrypha was eventually removed in 1885, leaving the 66 books of recognized canon (39 OT + 27 NT = 66) as representing the Holy Spirit-inspired very Word of God. The first edition KJV was in gothic black-letter font, and in subsequent editions a Roman-type font was more commonplace. The KJV is distinguished from previous Church-sponsored translations by its greater degree of accuracy, no doubt the result of utilizing a team of almost unparalleled scholarship and given the proper amount of time for the task with very effective oversight leadership. It was part of the plan by the Almighty all along to fulfill His word: "purified seven times".

1762 AD The Cambridge Standard Edition KJV is produced. Dr. F.S. Paris makes the first serious attempt to correct the text of the beloved original KJV by amending spelling and punctuation, unifying and extending the use of italics, and removing printers' errors; without revising the context of the Bible. The effort of course was assisted by the available reference of Johnson's Dictionary.

7 1769 AD The Oxford Standard Edition of the 1611 KJV Bible is produced by Dr. Benjamin Blayney, after incorporating some of the work done by Dr. Paris, and by using Samuel Johnson's 1755 Dictionary, to carefully complete the task of correcting any remaining punctuation, spelling, and printers' errors, this edition becomes the foundation source text for most-all modern KJV Bibles printed after 1769.

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE AND OF THE APOCRYPHA

MAJOR MILESTONES IN BIBLE HISTORY, cont.

- 1782 AD The "Robert Aitken" Bible is published, and became the first English language Bible (a KJV translation) printed in America. Due to the Revolutionary War with England, imported Bibles were cut off and the American Congress of the Confederation sought for an edition locally to address the short supply; thus, Mr. Aitken's Bible was considered of excellent integrity and approved for publication. After Aitken's death, his daughter Jane inherited his printing and binding business, and became the first woman to print an English edition of the Bible, when she printed the four-volume Charles Thomson Bible of 1808, the first English translation of the Septuagint.
- 1791 AD Isaac Collins prints the first family Bible (KJV) in America. In the early 1700s, American colony law required every family to have a Bible, and with the shortage of Bibles during the Revolutionary war period, Collins obtained a contract with the Continental Congress to print family Bibles for colony families. The Collins Bible was one of the most textual accurate ever printed due to printing quality and diligent proofreading.
- 1791 AD Isaiah Thomas publishes the first American illustrated edition of the KJV. Fifty copperplate engravings illustrated the scriptures and surviving copies of this illustrated Bible are exceptionally rare.
- 1833 AD Noah Webster produces his own "very light" revision of the KJV. His focus was solely on correcting any textual flaws or typos, which is not inconsistent with the production of his famous dictionary in 1828, containing the foundation of America's heritage and principal beliefs, being Christian at its core.
- 1841 AD The English Hexapla New Testament is published; an early textual comparison in parallel column format, of the Greek translation of the NT versus six famous English NT translations: 1380 Wycliffe, 1534 Tyndale, 1539 Great Bible, 1557 Geneva, 1582 Rheims, and the 1611 KJV.
- 1846 AD The Illuminated Bible is printed; one of the most lavishly illustrated (KJV) and expensive bibles ever produced in America. It contained over 1600 illustrations and also included the 14 books of OT Apocrypha; by Harper & Brothers NYC.
- 1885 AD The English Revised Version Bible is published; the first major English revision of the KJV. However it was based on the suspect work of Westcott and Hort 1881. It was initially published without the Apocrypha.

Notes:

1. Part of this document is derived from the "Timeline of Bible Translation History" published by GreatSite.com and is located at their website here: <https://greatsite.com/timeline-english-bible-history/index.html>
2. This milestones chart is not an exhaustive reference because there were other significant translations also such as the Codex Ambrosianus, the 1663 Eliot Indian Bible, and others.