

**Review: David W Daniels, “Did the Roman Catholic Church Give Us the Bible”,
Chick Publications, Ontario, California, 2005**

This book is a plainly-written guide to two contrasting histories of the Bible, the true 1611 AV and all others. There are occasions where more detail would be helpful regarding manuscript sources and preservation paths. This is unfair given the style and targeted demographic and in addition the Bibliography lists multiple sources for further reading.

In saying the above, a *lot* of history is covered at pace meaning multiple readings are required to ensure people, dates and events ‘stick’.

The graphic style is noteworthy for its ability to communicate detail and intricacy in what is a convoluted history. The devil has no doubt influenced it so so as to dissuade the casually inquisitive Christian. True Christianity has an invaluable ally in history in refuting false belief systems *at their foundations*.

Underlying axioms of both inspiration and preservation are revealed to the reader – God directly inspired the *true* Church fathers and set about preservation mechanisms from the beginning. Common sense is applied to OT document transmission pointing out fallacies of ‘originals’ as well as God’s desire to have *perfect* copies preserved.

Notions of Catholic preservation are dispelled early, the OT being written circa 1000 B.C., ~ 1300 years preceding this religious institution! Regarding the NT, two sources of preservation are key, Antioch and Alexandria. The former is where believers were first called Christians, the latter spiritual Sodom.

History gives Alexandria as a place of learning in the ancient world. Copies of scriptures found their way there and into the hands of the Greeks, who had various philosophical views of Christianity. One such scholar was Origen. He was made head of the Alexandrian school at age eighteen. He is one of the Catholic ‘Church Fathers’ and is attributed with the ‘Septuagint’ (a.k.a. Origen’s Bible, or Hexapla – so named because it contained six versions of the OT side by side: Hebrew, Secunda’s, Aquila of Sinope’s, Symmachus’ the Ebionite, a recension (Origen’s) of the Septuagint and Theodotion’s¹). At times he is said to have believed the Trinity and at others denied it.

The Septuagint is a fictitious Greek Bible (OT and NT), the OT supposedly translated by seventy two Hebrew scholars in Alexandria ~240B.C. Scholars love this Bible as Hebrew is difficult to master, so having a whole Bible in Greek is an advantage for the esotericist. Proof of its counterfeit nature can be found in Psalm

¹source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hexapla>, accessed 21.11.2011

14:3 – Romans 3:13-18 has been added on! Origen's Bible and the Alexandrian school (or Alexandrian text-type) set the scene for subverting the Bible at a later date.

The NT (and OT) was copied and distributed in the Latin language by France, known as the Old Latin, or Vulgate (i.e. 'common'). This is at variance with Jerome's Catholic Latin Vulgate, translated some *three hundred years* later in 405 A.D. During this time the Vulgate had spread even to the British Isles.

The Vaudois (pn. vah-dwah) were a French peoples who lived in the Piedmont (defn: 'foot of the mountains') Valley in the Alps. They received the Old Latin bible and became custodians of it, spreading the gospel throughout Europe. The vernacular (various language) versions are owed to the Old Latin: German Tepl, Italian Diodati, Calvin's French Bible, etc.

The Catholic Church (while claiming to have been founded on Peter – c.f. Mt 16:18), *did not exist* until Emperor Constantine founded it in 313 A.D. He attributed his victory over rival Maxentius to a vision of a cross (or ankh?) set against the sun ('en hoc signo vinces' or, 'in this sign conquer'). The Edict of Milan was then issued legalising 'Christianity' throughout the empire.

Constantine proclaimed himself became 'Bishop of Bishops' and 'Pontifex Maximus' (Pontifex meant bridge builder and was a term ascribed to priests of the god Neptune - build a bridge over water and you become its master!). The claimed lineage from Peter is non-existent. I Peter is written from Babylon (spiritual alias of Rome?) yet Paul never mentions him in his correspondence. Also, the title pope was actually created by Siricius, 384-399 BC. Paul's rebuke of Peter and the rebuttal of this Mt 16 contextomy fallacy are two biblical witnesses against Peter holding a privileged office. Further, Peter's own writing teaches priesthood of all believers (c.f. I Pt 2:5).

In 325 AD, Constantine convened the Council of Nicea to decide upon matters of faith. In 330 AD he left off Rome to found a new city, Constantinople. The famed 'Donation of Constantine' (i.e. Eastern Roman empire) was given to Pope Sylvester I (AD 314-335), the then Bishop of Rome. The Catholic Church was now firmly entrenched in Rome and one of its first actions was to re-write the Bible. Jerome completed a Catholic Latin Bible in 405 AD (*not* the Old Latin). For a thousand years the Old Latin was still called the Vulgate.

Under the Papacy, Europe entered the Dark Ages. Catholic Inquisitions resulted in the slaughter of millions of true Christians. An Englishman, John Wycliffe ('Morning Star of the Reformation') dared challenge the Papacy by translating the New Testament from Latin into English – something expressly forbidden. His bones were brought up twenty one years after death, tried for heresy and burnt to ashes!

It should be noted Wycliffe's bibles were all handwritten as the mechanical printing press had not yet been invented. This was done in 1450 by Johannes Gensfleisch, enabling an explosion of (primarily) biblical literature across Europe.

After Wycliffe, the next hero of the Reformation was a 'Roman Catholic' scholar named Desiderius Erasmus (1466-1536). At age twenty, he managed to escape the Catholic lifestyle by becoming a scholar. He then became entrenched in manuscript study ('lower' textual criticism) until he was able to publish his Greek New Testament (he made five editions in total, number three containing the Johannine Comma²) and moved to England.

Martin Luther was Erasmus' contemporary who famously defied the Pope with his ninety-five theses condemning Rome's heresy. Using Erasmus' work he created the German NT (which is similar to the Tepl German bible being translated from the Old Latin). Martin Luther found refuge in Germany and his person was kept safe there.

In England a man named William Tyndale (1494-1536) was forced to leave the country for Germany to work on an English translation of the bible. Tyndale's Greek teacher was actually Erasmus! This is where the preservation of God's Word in the AV begins to materialise.

Tyndale's NT was published in 1525 and began exporting to England. To counter this the Catholic Church purchased and burnt as many copies as could be find. This had the unintended consequence of enabling Tyndale to *increase* production.

Tyndale was betrayed by a 'friend' Henry Phillips and imprisoned in Brussels. Languishing for sixteen months in a cold cell he was convicted of heresy and sentenced to be strangled and burnt at the stake. His famous prayer was uttered, "Lord, open the King of England's eyes".

Rome was losing the battle for the minds of the people as the Word of God spread across Europe. A counter-reformation was undertaken at the Council of Trent (beginning 1545). Key doctrines included salvation by faith and works, non-Catholic bibles to be burnt, Rome is the universal church and complete obedience to the pope. A new order of military priests known as the Jesuits was created, led by Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556). Their remit was to subvert Protestantism and deliver England back into Romish hands using *any* means possible ("Ad majorem Dei gloriam": "For the greater glory of God").

Upon King James VI of Scotland's ascension to the English throne in 1603, a 'millenary' petition (thought to be signed by only 750 or so persons, not 1000) was submitted by Churchmen. This was designed to address some of the

²Laurence M. Vance, "A Brief History of English Bible Translations", Vance Publications, Pensacola, FL, 1993, p 12.

unbiblical practices in the Church of England. A conference was convened at Hampton Court in 1604 where the AV was commissioned. Fifty four learned men were sought out for the work however only forty seven worked on the translation. It was carried out at Westminster, Cambridge and Oxford (three separate companies).

As the work was coming to completion, the famous Gunpowder Plot in 1609 led by Guy (Guido) Fawkes took place. The King and Parliament were nearly blown up, however the Jesuit agents were captured and hanged.

The publication of the AV in 1611 began the most fruitful period of soul-winning and revival in history. Famous names include Charles Finney, Charles Spurgeon, John Wesley, George Whitefield and Adoniram Judson. It is unlikely such revivals will occur again due to the substitution of God's Word for Alexandrian perversions and the effect they have had upon society (Mt 24.12).

In 1880, Origen's Greek bible re-enters the picture most notably through two unsaved bible critics, Brooke Foss Wescott and John Fenton Anthony Hort. These two men supplanted the Textus Receptus with Origen's older and better (more accurate) bible (based on the two false witness Vaticanus and Sinaiticus found circa 400AD). A reading of their letters is eye-opening as to the heretical beliefs they held.

The new catholic bibles ushered in the modern age of continuous revising, promising improved readability and accuracy. Instead mass confusion and a destruction of the foundations have been accomplished, in sync with the devil's master plan (Ps 11.3).

The Jesuit order's plans some 300 years ago are working and now the editing committee of the Scholar's Greek New Testament text (UBS 27th or Nestle/Aland 3rd) even consists of a Roman Catholic Cardinal (Martini)! Rome endorses the new versions for the reason they complement her blasphemies (unlike the AV which exposes them). The greatest threat is now the world's best selling bible, the NIV, owned by Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation (also owner of 'Satanic Bible', Anton LaVey's and 'The Joys of Gay Sex').

The seeds of ecumenism are beginning to blossom and all roads are leading back to Rome and the outstretched arms of the pope!