



NEW HEART BEAT DEVOTIONS

KJV Only, Well Almost

By Charles L. Stambaugh 03/24/2015

A few days before starting this paper, it was suggested that I use the New International Version (NIV) in my New Heart Beat Devotions. It would be a lot easier for people to read instead of the King James Version (KJV). I responded nicely with my reasons for using the KJV. Then I began to think. I have been using the KJV for 45 years. It was the version I was converted with. It was the version I grew up with and was taught from at Liberty Baptist College. I have been basing my faith in the KJV for years but without really knowing how and why it was written, the history, and understanding the debates over it.

So I began the research using the internet. (It is so great that these days, we do not have to leave our own desk to find information. I wish the internet was around when I was in college.) I learned a lot during this week of research and I hope you will find it interesting. I have given you internet addresses and created hyperlinks so that you can verify, read more details and come up with your own conclusions.

In this paper, I will briefly describe the creation of the King James Version, its' early history, its' authorization, and its' history in the US. I will show that there were many KJV revisions due to various reasons. One version of the KJV was called the "She Bible" and another called the "Wicked Bible". Like you, I did not know that the Apocrypha was a part of the KJV for 274 years and is still printed in some. I will share what all translations are based on and a brief introduction of modern translations. I will introduce you to the KJV-Only Movement and my experiences with it.

I believe that God inspired me and had a hand in the creation of this paper. I believe it is profitable for education and instruction. I believe people will find it fallible and contains errors. I know people will not agree with all of it or will say it really does not matter.

As a born again believer of God and follower of Jesus Christ, I personally want to know that what I am reading, trusting and obeying is truly from God. Because after I leave this earth, it is too late to find out that I was wrong. (Do not take every book called "Bible" as the Gospel Truth.) Know what you believe in and trust in what you know. If this paper does this for you, then my words have accomplished their purpose.

King James Bible in the US

Around 1777, [Robert Aitken](#), of Philadelphia, was the first to print the King James New Testament in America. They called it the "[The Bible of the Revolution](#)". It was small enough to fit into the coat pocket of the Revolutionary War soldier. It was printed by an act of Congress to meet the spiritual needs while England refused to ship their Bibles to the rebellious colonists. On September 11, 1782, the King James (Aitken) Bible was reviewed, approved and authorized by the US Congress. In 1783, Dr. John Rodgers of the First Presbyterian Church of New York suggested to General George Washington that every discharged soldier be given a copy of the Aitken's Bible. By early 1800's, almost every house hold had a copy of the King James Bible.

Almost all US Presidents used a Bible (King James) to be sworn into office. Many US Presidents used phrases from the King James Bible in speeches. Many court houses have a copy of the King James Bible. Many King James verses are on government buildings. In early years, it was used in public schools. It has influenced the US in aspects of art, music, culture, literature, politics, justice, morals and religion. We use from it "Am I my brother's keeper?", "the blind leading the blind", "turn the other cheek", "love thy neighbor as thy self", "salt of the earth," and many more. Everyone knows "The Lord's Prayer", John 3:16 and more all from the King James.

During the Civil War, Generals from both sides read the King James Bible. [I have personally seen General Robert E. Lee's Bible.] While the nation was ripped apart by Civil War, the [American Bible Society \(ABS\)](#) endeavored to spread the word of God by passing out pocket King James Bibles to soldiers in the Union and Confederate armies. In December 1861, the ABS was printing, shipping and distributing 7,000 pocket New Testaments a day to soldiers in the field. By the end of the Civil War, the ABS had handed out 5,297,832 Scriptures to soldiers, civilians and prisoners of war. Read their story at [SunHerad.com](#).

The [Gideons International](#) has placed King James Bibles or New Testaments in almost every hotel room, hospital room, waiting room, prison, military base and in the US. They have given them freely to the military, students, nurses, doctors and to anyone who asks. [*The first Bible I studied was from them given to me at school.*] In more than 115 years of service, they have placed over 1.9 billion copies in 180 countries.

The year 2011 was the 400th anniversary of the King James Version [see PBS video](#). About one third of all Bibles across the world are King James. More than six billion copies have been published. It has been the most printed book in the world. Thomas Nelson publisher still prints 1 million copies a year. The King James Version is now available to view or as a free download from various internet sites using a PC or smart phone from almost anywhere in the world.

King James Version 1611 Creation

This is a reprint from Wikipedia King James Version en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_James_Version

In May 1601, King James VI of Scotland attended the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at St Columba's Church in Burntisland, Fife, at which proposals were put forward for a new translation of the Bible into English. Two years later, he ascended to the throne of England as King James I of England. The newly crowned King James convened the Hampton Court Conference in 1604. That gathering proposed a new English version in response to the perceived problems of earlier translations as detected by the Puritan faction of the Church of England.

King James' instructions included several requirements that kept the new translation familiar to its listeners and readers. The text of the Bishops' Bible would serve as the primary guide for the translators, and the familiar proper names of the biblical characters would all be retained. If the Bishops' Bible was deemed problematic in any situation, the translators were permitted to consult other translations from a pre-approved list: the Tyndale Bible, the Coverdale Bible, Matthew's Bible, the Great Bible, and the Geneva Bible.... It is for this reason that the flyleaf of most printings of the Authorized Version observes that the text had been "translated out of the original tongues, and with the former translations diligently compared and revised, by His Majesty's special commandment." ...Further, the King gave the translators instructions designed to guarantee that the new version would conform to the ecclesiology of the Church of England... The new translation would reflect the episcopal structure of the Church of England and traditional beliefs about ordained clergy.

The task of translation was undertaken by 47 scholars, although 54 were originally approved. All were members of the Church of England and all except Sir Henry Savile were clergy. The scholars worked in six committees, two based in each of the University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge, and Westminster. The committees included scholars with Puritan sympathies, as well as High Churchmen.

They had all completed their sections by 1608, the Apocrypha committee finishing first. From January 1609, a General Committee of Review met at Stationers' Hall, London to review the completed marked texts from each of the six committees. Archbishop Bancroft insisted on having a final say, making fourteen changes.

The original printing of the Authorized Version was published by Robert Barker, the King's Printer, in 1611 as a complete folio Bible. It was sold loose-leaf for ten shillings, or bound for twelve... The original printing was made before English spelling was standardized, and when printers, as a matter of course, expanded and contracted the spelling of the same words in different places, so as to achieve an even column of text... On the contrary, on a few occasions, they appear to have inserted these words when they thought a line needed to be padded. Later printings regularized these spellings; the punctuation has also been standardized, but still varies from current usage norms... The original printing of the Authorized Version used roman type to distinguish text supplied by translators, or thought needful for English grammar but not present in the Greek or Hebrew. In the first printing, the device of having different type faces to show supplied words was used sparsely and inconsistently. This is perhaps the most significant difference between the original text and the current text.

King James Version Early History

This page is a reprint from "English Bible History Article" by John L. Jeffcoat at www.greatsite.com

This translation to end all translations was the result of the combined effort of about fifty scholars. They took into consideration: The Tyndale New Testament, The Coverdale Bible, The Matthews Bible, The Great Bible, The Geneva Bible, and even the Rheims New Testament. The great revision of the Bishop's Bible had begun. From 1605 to 1606 the scholars engaged in private research. From 1607 to 1609 the work was assembled. In 1610 the work went to press, and in 1611 the first of the huge (16 inch tall) pulpit folios known today as The 1611 King James Bible came off the printing press. A typographical discrepancy in Ruth 3:15 rendered a pronoun "He" instead of "She" in that verse in some printings. This caused some of the 1611 First Editions to be known by collectors as "He" Bibles and the others as "She" Bible.

The Anglican Church's King James Bible took decades to overcome the more popular Protestant Church's Geneva Bible. One of the greatest ironies of history, is that many Protestant Christian churches today embrace the King James Bible exclusively as the "only" legitimate English language translation... yet it is not even a Protestant translation! It was printed to compete with the Protestant Geneva Bible, by authorities who throughout most of history were hostile to Protestants... and killed them... Throughout the 1600's, as the Puritans and the Pilgrims fled the religious persecution of England to cross the Atlantic and start a new free nation in America, they took with them their precious Geneva Bible, and rejected the King's Bible. America was founded upon the Geneva Bible, not the King James Bible.

Up until the 1880's every Protestant Bible (not just Catholic Bibles) had 80 books, not 66! The inter-testament books written hundreds of years before Christ called "The Apocrypha" were part of virtually every printing of the Tyndale-Matthews Bible, the Great Bible, the Bishops Bible, the Protestant Geneva Bible, and the King James Bible until their removal in the 1880's. The original 1611 King James contained the Apocrypha, and King James threatened anyone who dared to print the Bible without the Apocrypha with heavy fines and a year in jail. Only for the last 120 years has the Protestant Church rejected these books, and removed them from their Bibles. This has left most modern-day Christians believing the popular myth that there is something "Roman Catholic" about the Apocrypha. There is, however, no truth in that myth, and no widely-accepted reason for the removal of the Apocrypha in the 1880's has ever been officially issued by a mainline Protestant denomination.

King James Authorized Version History

This is a reprint from Wikipedia King James Version en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_James_Version

The Authorized Version was meant to replace the Bishops' Bible as the official version for readings in the Church of England. No record of its authorization exists; it was probably effected by an order of the Privy Council but the records for the years 1600 to 1613 were destroyed by fire in January 1618-19.

In consequence of the continual disputes over printing privileges, successive printings of the Authorized Version were notably less careful than the 1611 edition had been – compositors freely varying spelling, capitalization and punctuation– and also, over the years, introducing about 1,500 misprints (some of which, like the omission of "not" from the commandment "Thou shalt not commit adultery" in the "Wicked Bible", became notorious). The two Cambridge editions of 1629 and 1638 attempted to restore the proper text – while introducing over 200 revisions of the original translators' work, chiefly by incorporating into the main text a more literal reading originally presented as a marginal note. A more thoroughly corrected edition was proposed following the Restoration, in conjunction with the revised 1662 Book of Common Prayer, but Parliament then decided against it.

By the mid-18th century the wide variation in the various modernized printed texts of the Authorized Version, combined with the notorious accumulation of misprints, had reached the proportion of a scandal, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge both sought to produce an updated standard text. They undertook the mammoth task of standardizing the wide variation in punctuation and spelling of the original, making many thousands of minor changes to the text; although some of these updates appear to alter the ostensible sense. First of the two was the Cambridge edition of 1760, the culmination of twenty-years' work by Francis Sawyer Parris, This was effectively superseded by the 1769 Oxford edition, edited by Benjamin Blayney, The 1769 text differed from the 1611 text in around 24,000 places.

For a period, Cambridge continued to issue Bibles using the Parris text, but the market demand for absolute standardization was now such that they eventually adapted Blayney's work, but omitted some of the idiosyncratic Oxford spellings. By the mid-19th century, almost all printings of the Authorized Version were derived from the 1769 Oxford text – increasingly without Blayney's variant notes and cross references, and commonly excluding the Apocrypha.

In the 20th century, variation between the editions was reduced to comparing the Cambridge to the Oxford. The distinctions between the Oxford and Cambridge editions have been a major point in the Bible version debate, and a potential theological issue, particularly in regard to the identification of the Pure Cambridge Edition.

Apocrypha Books

This is a reprint from Official King James Bible Online www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Apocrypha-Books/

The Apocrypha is a selection of books which were published in the original 1611 King James Bible. These Apocrypha books were positioned between the Old and New Testament (it also contained maps and genealogies). The Apocrypha was a part of the KJV for 274 years until being removed in 1885 A.D. A portion of these books were called deuterocanonical books by some entities, such as the Catholic Church.

Many claim the Apocrypha should never have been included in the first place, raising doubt about its validity and believing it was not God-inspired (for instance, a reference about magic seems inconsistent with the rest of the Bible: Tobit chapter 6, verses 5-8). Others believe it is valid and that it should never have been removed- that it was considered part of the Bible for nearly 2,000 years before it was recently removed a little more than 100 years ago. Some say it was removed because of not finding the books in the original Hebrew manuscripts. Others claim it wasn't removed by the church, but by printers to cut costs in distributing Bibles in the United States. Both sides tend to cite the same verses that warn against adding or subtracting from the Bible: Revelation 22:18. The word 'A' means 'hidden.' Fragments of Dead Sea Scrolls dating back to before 70 A.D. contained parts of the Apocrypha books in Hebrew, including Sirach and Tobit.

Bible Query Organization has a great detailed article "What About the Apocrypha?" at: www.biblequery.org/Bible/BibleCanon/WhatAboutTheApocrypha.htm

There are still several KJV Bibles being printed with the Apocrypha.

The Bible: Authorized King James Version with Apocrypha: Published by Oxford University Press; ISBN: 0192835254 (Pub. Date: July 1998)

KJV Standard Reference Edition With Apocrypha: Published by Cambridge Univ Pr (Bibles); ISBN: 0521509467; Slipcase edition (Pub. Date: August 1997)

1611 Edition: a reprint of the 1611 KJV With Apocrypha, Published by Nelson Bible; ISBN: 0840700415; Reissue edition (Pub. Date: June 1, 1982)

King James Version Lectern Edition: Published by Cambridge Univ Pr (Bibles); ISBN: 0521508169; (Pub. Date: March 1998)

The Dake Annotated Reference Bible, Standard Edition: King James Version With Apocrypha, Published by Dake Publishing ISBN: 1558290699 (Pub. Date: April 1996)

Translators KJV Preface Entire preface [click here.](#)

In the 11,815 word preface the translators explained the purpose, the necessary, the translation to the vulgar (common) tongue, the need to satisfy the brethren, an answer to the adversaries, charge to the translators, and why identity phrasing was not used. It details how they did the translation but not claiming any divine inspiration, infallibility, or inerrancy. This was all part of the original 1611 KJV from those translated that did the work but it was later removed.

Recent Transitions Overview

This page is a reprint from “English Bible History Article” by John L. Jeffcoat at www.greatsite.com

In 1971, the **New American Standard Bible** is considered by nearly all evangelical Christian scholars and translators today, to be the most accurate, word-for-word translation of the original Greek and Hebrew scriptures into the modern English language that has ever been produced. ...Some, however, have taken issue with it because it is so direct and literal a translation (focused on accuracy), that it does not flow as easily in conversational English.

In 1973, the **New International Version** was produced, which was offered as a “dynamic equivalent” translation into modern English. The N.I.V. was designed not for “word-for-word” accuracy, but rather, for “phrase-for-phrase” accuracy, and ease of reading even at a Junior High-School reading level.

In 1982, Thomas Nelson Publishers produced what they called the **New King James Version**. Their original intent was to keep the basic wording of the King James to appeal to King James Version loyalists, while only changing the most obscure words and the Elizabethan “thee, thy, thou” pronouns.

In 2002, a major attempt was made to bridge the gap between the simple readability of the N.I.V., and the extremely precise accuracy of the N.A.S.B. This translation is called the **English Standard Version** and is rapidly gaining popularity for its readability and accuracy.

As Christians, we must be very careful to make intelligent and informed decisions about what translations of the Bible we choose to read. On the liberal extreme, we have people who would give us heretical new translations that attempt to change God’s Word to make it politically correct. But equally dangerous, is the other extreme... of blindly rejecting any English translation that was produced in the four centuries that have come after the 1611 King James. We must remember that the main purpose of the Protestant Reformation was to get the Bible out of the chains of being trapped in an ancient language that few could understand, and into the modern, spoken, conversational language of the present day.

Available English Bible Versions

In Biblegateway.com, you can enter a keyword, passage or topic and see how it reads in the below English versions plus additional foreign languages.

American Standard Version	Names of God Bible
Amplified Bible	New American Bible (Revised Edition)
BRG Bible	New American Standard Bible
Common English Bible	New Century Version
Complete Jewish Bible	New English Translation
Contemporary English Version	New International Reade's Version
Darby Translation	New International Version
Disciples' Literal New Testament	New International Version – UK
Douary-Rheims 1899 American Edition	New King James Version
Easy-to-Read Version	New Life Version
English Standard Version Anglicized	New Living Translation
Expanded Bible	New Revised Standard Version
Geneva Bible 1599	New Revised Standard Version Anglicized
God's Word Translation	New Revised Standard Version Anglicized Catholic Edition
Good News Translation	New Revised Standard Version Catholic Edition
Holman Christian Standard Bible	Orthodox Jewish Bible
International Children's Bible	Revised Standard Version
International Standard Version	Revised Standard Version Catholic Edition
J.B. Phillips New Testament	The Message
Jubilee Bible 2000	The Voice
King James 21 st Century Version	World English Bible
King James Version	World English Bible NT only
King James Version Authorized	Wycliffe Bible
Lexham English Bible	Young's Literal Translation
Living Bible	
Modern English Version	
Mounce Reverse-Interlinear New Testament	

All Translations are based on (according to Charles Stambaugh)

Ever since the Tower of Babel, there have been different languages spoken between humans. Today half the world's population speaks the 13 most populous languages. There are 7,000 known languages with the total Bible in just 500 languages.

The Old Testament was written mostly in Hebrew with some Aramaic and Greek with the KJV translating to 602,585 total words (not including the Apocrypha and preface.) The New Testament was written mostly in Greek with the KJV translating to 180,552 total words. There are 8,674 different Hebrew words and 5,624 different Greek words with 12,143 different KJV English words.

All translations are based on the translators' purpose, views, and interpretations.

Example: See some of King James' requirements on page 2 of this paper.

All translations are based on the reliability of the original text (textual criticism).

Example: Westcott - Hort Greek Minority Text or Greek text Textus Recphus

Question: Non-English Bible translations, should they be taken from English versions?

All translations are based on the time period and regional area of the translation.

Example: John Wycliff Bible (1380) translation of John 3:16: "For god loued so the world; that he gaf his oon bigetun sone, that eche man that bileueth in him perisch not: but haue euerlastyng e liif," The King hated that Wycliff translated Bible to common man.

All translations are based on translators' mastery of both languages.

All translations are based on or fall between one of the below methods:

Formal Equivalence = word to the best word. This is the closest to the literal translation but more challenging to read and understand.

Dynamic Equivalence = word to word or phrase with added text. This makes it easier to read and understand.

Paraphrase = message to translators' interpretation. This presents an overview, a message, a thought, a story based on the translators' views.

Question: Which insures a translation to be inspired, infallible, inerrant Word of God?

All translations must be open to possible corrections and updates.

Question: Could there still be errors in the present translations?

All translations are based the persons who reproduces it.

Example: This paper lists several printers' problems and differences with KJV.

All translations are based how well the translation was verified and proven.

Question: Which revision or version of the Bible has God approved?

All translations are subjected to how well the intended public accepts it.

Question: What happens to people who are not using or do not have a KJV translation?

All translations are based the readers understanding or interpretation and use.

Example: My wife gets me a list of 25 items to buy. I usually get 10% something wrong.

Why Thou, Thee, Thy, and Thine?

The words Thou, Thee, Thine were common in Old English 5th-12th centuries along with you, ye, your and yours. These words became “archaic” during the 12th-15th century when the KJV was written in 1611. So why did they still use these words during this “archaic” time? It is because these gave a better description to whom.

Singular = T words	Plural = Y words
Thee	You
Thou	Ye
Thy	Your
Thine	Yours

*“And the Lord said, Simon, Simon, behold, Satan hath desired to have **you** [all disciples], that he may sift **you** [all disciples] as wheat: But I have prayed for **thee** [Simon], that **thy** [Simon] faith fail not: and when **thou** [Simon] art converted, strengthen **thy** [Simon] brethren.”* Luke 22:31, 32

*“Now after the death of Moses the servant of the Lord it came to pass, that the Lord spake unto Joshua the son of Nun, Moses' minister, saying, Moses my servant is dead; now therefore arise, go over this Jordan, **thou** [Joshua], and all this people, unto the land which I do give to them, even to the children of Israel. Every place that the sole of **your** [Children of Israel] foot shall tread upon, that have I given unto **you** [Children of Israel], as I said unto Moses. From the wilderness and this Lebanon even unto the great river, the river Euphrates, all the land of the Hittites, and unto the great sea toward the going down of the sun, shall be **your** [Children of Israel] coast. There shall not any man be able to stand before **thee** [Joshua] all the days of **thy** [Joshua] life: as I was with Moses, so I will be with **thee** [Joshua]: I will not fail **thee** [Joshua], nor forsake **thee** [Joshua].* In Joshua 1:1-18 there are 21 plurals and 27 singulars.

This is like the recent changing of Miss and Mrs. to Ms., which is a less descriptive title for women. Another example is when we use the word “them” (plural) but we are referring to just a singular person. Example: “When the student comes, let them in.” Perhaps modern translators should use the term, which those who live in the South use when referring to collective or plural description of “you”. They say “You all”.

There is a good explanation by Brandon Staggs. See his video av1611.com/kjbp/

KJV-Only

In 1870, the Church of England decided to embark on a new revision of the KJV. The new Revised Version closely followed the Greek text being prepared by [Westcott and Hort](#). The Revised Version differed from the KJV in hundreds of places where the RV followed the newer Greek Minority Text. There was immediate opposition to the RV and this newer Greek text on which it was based. The chief opponent of the textual changes was [John William Burgon](#), Dean of Chichester. The KJV-Only advocates argue that the KJV was translated from the Greek text, [Textus Recphus](#), which they claim was inspired and inerrant making the translation perfect, without error and product of inspiration directly. It is primarily with the writings of Burgon that the KJV-Only movement finds its origins. ("Beginning of KJV-Only Movement" by Bill [dbts.edu](#))

With most of the modern translations now based on Westcott - Hort Greek Minority Text, the KJV-Only movement has increased. Modern people in this movement include [Benjamin Wilkinson](#), a staunch Seventh-day Adventist missionary, theology professor and college president, who wrote "Our Authorized Bible Vindicated" (1930). Jasper James Ray published "God Wrote Only One Book" (1955). [David Ottis Fuller](#), a regular Baptist pastor, published "Which Bible?" (1970). He used ten out of sixteen chapters from Wilkinson's book without permission or reference. [Peter Ruckman](#) has written many books on the subject but it is said that his writings are so acerbic, offensive, and mean spirited. Also, listed in the King James Only movement per [Wikipedia website](#) is Edward Hills, Gail Riplinger, and Jack Chick. Brandon Staggs has a website, videos and blogs that suggest KJV-Only. See his website [av1611.com](#)

I have attended several churches where the leadership was very dogmatic that the KJV was the only Bible. I was told "If it is new then it is not true." (But I reply "Then the New Testament is not true.") I was given a book called "God Wrote only One Book" by [Jasper James Ray](#) published in 1955. In it, Ray plagiarized word for word Seventh-day Adventist Dr. Wilkinson. ("Roots of the KJV Controversy" by Doug Kutilek [www.kjv-only.com](#) and [www.baptistboard.com/archive/index.php/t-26782.html](#)) Page 110 of his book, he shows an Interlinear Greek-English translation (which he sells) of Acts 8:36-40. "Many hard to understand verses are made clear by this more literal translation." [I, personally, was surprised by the differences in these verses from the literal to JKV. I question: If the JKV is so perfect then when why need a literal translation to explain it? Why not just use a literal translation? Is the JKV just as wrong by deviating from literal?]

I remember one service where the Pastor asked anyone who was saved using any translation other than the KJV to come forward and get saved correctly. I remember once, an organization was scheduled to come in to hold a marriage seminar until the pastor found out they did not use the KJV. I dated a girl whose father would argue with me for hours because, even though I only used the KJV, I would not agree with him that the KJV was the only Word of God. His dogmatic and legalist attitude drove me away from his daughter. These people truly believe that they are defenders of the faith but their approach is so dogmatic that they may really be doing more harm for the faith.

Well Almost

There is not a hotel, hospital, prison, college, library nor a store that sells books, where you cannot find a King James Bible. It has greatly impacted our lives for over 400 years. It is more than just a historical record, ancient poetry, laws, and filled with well-known stories. It holds the answers of where we came from, why we are here, how we should live, and where we are going. It reveals the good and bad in man. It has transformed lives and provided hope and strength for today with a path for eternal life. Throw King James Version out or mark is as obsolete? NO way!

I, personally, have over 500 verses in the KJV memorized. When I need a verse, it pops in my head as KJV. I have used The Scofield Reference Bible Authorized KJV from New York Oxford University Press for the past 45 years. I have hand written notes on every page in two different Bibles. It is strange that King James did not want any margin notes in the new translation. However, many publications today, including my Scofield Bible, have margin notes. A few margin notes are in error and I crossed out.

I like the older KJV language because it gives me the feeling of God's awesome power. I enjoy digging into what it is trying to say. I find something new and exciting every time. For me, I believe that it is the closest to the original. I can feel the Holy Spirit speaking to me as I read it. To me, the KJV is not dead but alive with wonder and awe.

I do go to a church which preaches and teaches from the NIV. I do get things from the messages and teaching. I have more friends that use the NIV than use the KJV. I have tried reading the NIV but to me it is like reading a modern story book. It is like a foreign language. I just do not get spiritually feed from it. In my home, we have 16 KJV Bibles / New Testaments, 1 KJV audio set, 5 NIV and 1 The Message. I admit that if I do not understand something in the KJV, I do look it up in other translations. I will not fault others for not using the KJV but I will continue to defend my use of it.

I trust that you find out about the Bible that you are reading. How close is it to what God meant to say? Do you put your faith in it as your inspired, infallible, inerrant Word of God? Are you reading and studying it? Is it hidden in your heart and shown in your life? If you are not a child of His, it is true you will get very little out of any version.

Closing Remarks

This paper is not meant to bash or indorse the KJV Only Movement. I studied both sides and I agree and disagree with both sides. I do not believe in being dogmatic for either side because we are called to convert the lost and edify the saints. I will not throw stones at the brethren because the enemy is not within but without. The writing of this paper was not to cause division but to reconfirm my position and maybe yours.

King James Version Only, Well Almost

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I encourage you to do the resource yourself and develop your own conclusions.

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Videos on the Bible by Dr. Ed Gravely www.truelife.org/categories/bible

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