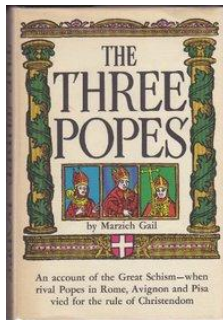




**John Wycliffe's Bible
(1382-1395)**

This "Morning Star of the Reformation" died in 1384, but his translation sparked the flames of the Protestant Reformation.



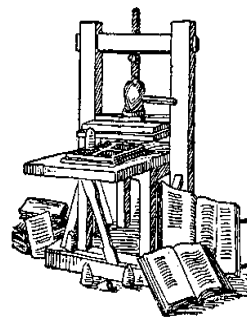
**The Great Schism
(1378-1414)**

This came during this time when 3 Catholic Church leaders were simultaneously claiming to be the pope. The Church was at a low hour.



**Council of Constance
(1414-1418)**

In 1415, this Roman Catholic council ordered Wycliffe's books burned and that his bones be dug up and burned as well.



**Gutenberg Printing Press
(1450)**

In this year, Johannes Gutenberg perfected the first moveable type printing press. With this ground-breaking invention, the growth of printed literature would explode.



**Latin Gutenberg Bible
(1456)**

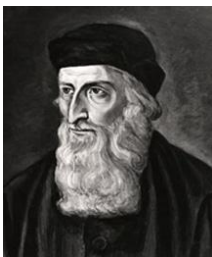
This was the first known printed work completed on the Gutenberg Press.



**The "Renaissance" or
"Revival of Arts and Letters"**

(from the 14th century)

This renewed interest in the classical study of the arts, sciences, and languages was also fueled by the invention of the printing press. It was during this time that study of Greek and Hebrew revived.



**John Wycliffe
(1320-1384)**



**Johannes Gutenberg
(1395-1468)**



Erasmus's Greek New Testament (1516)

The King James translators drew heavily from this man's work.

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First Polyglot Bible (1517)

It had a column of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin text. This was also the year the Protestant Reformation began.



Tyndale Bible (1526)

This Englishman bravely produced the first *printed* translation in English. For it, he was imprisoned and executed. His dying prayer was that King Henry VIII's eyes would be opened.

Coverdale's Bible (1535, 1537)

This Bible was translated from German and Latin, because Coverdale knew no Greek or Hebrew. The second edition in 1537 was the first complete Bible printed in English.



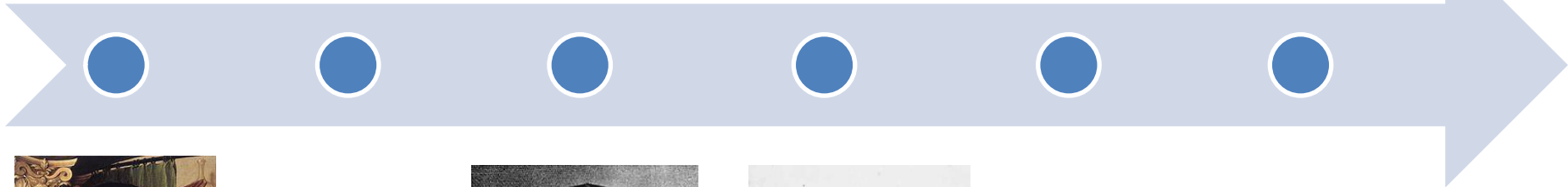
Matthew Bible (1537)

With this Bible, God answered the Tyndale's prayer for the king of England's eyes to be opened. King Henry VIII officially licensed this translation, not realizing a good bit of it was Tyndale's work.



The Great Bible (1539)

This Bible's name is due to its large size of 16 1/2 in x 11 in. This Bible is important, for it was the first one ordered to be placed in every church for all to read.



Desiderius Erasmus (1466-1536)



William Tyndale (1494-1536)



Miles Coverdale (1488-1569)



Verse Divisions (1551)

A printer by the name of Robert Stephanus added these verse divisions to a Greek-Latin New Testament. The Old Testament verse divisions had been in place for over a century.

Queen Mary I (1553-1558)

This Roman Catholic Queen killed many godly men and tried to hinder the work of Bible translation. In reality, she only fanned the flames of love for God's Word in English.

Geneva Bible (1560)

This Bible was first printed in Geneva, Switzerland. It was the first printed Bible in English completely drawn from the original languages.

Queen Elizabeth I (1559-1603)

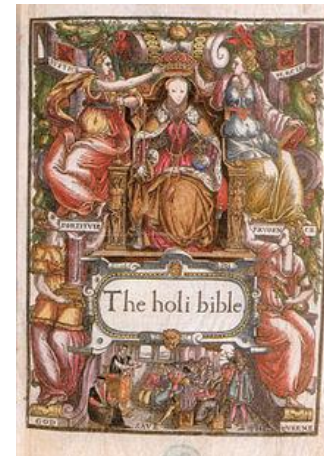
Elizabeth rose to the throne after her sister died with influenza. She allowed the work of Bible translation to continue freely in England, especially after being put out by the Roman Catholic Church.

Geneva Bible First Printed in England (1576)

With Queen Elizabeth's permission, this was the first complete Bible printed in England since the Great Bible in 1539.

King Philip and the Spanish Armada (1588)

The former husband of Queen Mary I felt he should rule England. He sent his great Navy to take England, but in God's providence, the Armada was soundly defeated, allowing the English Bible printing to continue.





**King James I
(1603-1625)**

He was the first king of Great Britain. Formerly known as King James VI of Scotland, he united the British Isles and oversaw the translation of the Scriptures in His own name.

**Hampton Court Conference
(1604)**

It was here that King James met with Puritans who desired to purify the church and Bible of Catholic elements. As a result, King James ordered that a proper and balanced Bible be translated by those most learned in the original languages.

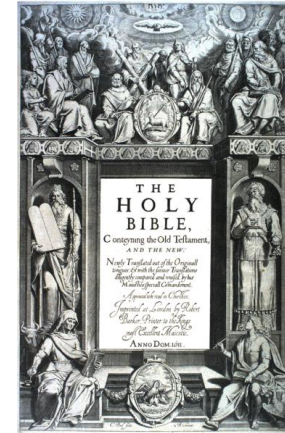


**Translation Commenced
(1607)**

Every part of the Scriptures would undergo review and revision, at least 14 times. This work was done by 6 companies operating in 3 groups and took about 3 years.

Richard Bancroft

This archbishop was overseer of the translation work. He wrote 15 rules, commonly known as Bancroft's Rules, to guide the translators. This ensured consistency and accuracy in the translation.



**King James Bible
Published
(1611)**

The first edition of the Authorized Version was printed by Robert Barker in this year. He was the man who also printed the Geneva Bible in England.



