

when you say one word in one language and it means something else in another language. It does not answer the question. You have to know the part of the meaning of that word in that language that corresponds to the part in this language that applies in the context.

We are interested then in having a Bible that is useful for impact. And we are interested in having a Bible that's useful for study. As I say, you can take the KJV and if you will use the Englishman's Heb. and Chaldee Concordance to the OT and the Englishman's Greek Concordance for the NT, you will get a tremendous amount ~~of~~ of valuable knowledge from that with the KJV. But for your regular study you are greatly profited by having a translation of course in more modern English. When we think of such a thing we immediately think, Where are we going to make such a translation from? Well, the OT is the greater part of the Bible, and here God worked in a very special way. God caused that the five books that Moses wrote should be put in the ark, and kept there in the temple. Copies of them were made and distributed throughout the land. But when somebody wanted a good copy somebody came to Jerusalem and got the copy from the standard copy in the temple. The result is that the preservation of the books of the OT is absolutely unparalleled. There is absolutely no book ever been preserved through centuries like the OT has been preserved. Now our copies of the OT up to a few years ago, we had no copy of any length of any part of the OT earlier than the 10th century A.D. And you think of all the years from the time of Moses to the 10th cent. A.D. Think of all the years from